

**The Migration and Mobility Patterns
of Canada's Aboriginal Population**

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Preface

This study explores various dimensions of the migration, residential mobility and housing consumption patterns of Canada's Aboriginal population. The study documents the patterns of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period and provides estimates of net migration volumes and net migration rates for a variety of geographical areas. Separate estimates of migration are provided for the registered Indian, non-status Indian, Metis and Inuit populations. The characteristics of Aboriginal migrants and factors underlying migration decisions are also presented in the study.

The study also examines recent patterns of residential mobility among the Aboriginal population and, within the context of selected major urban areas, explores the relationships between residential mobility and housing consumption patterns.

It is hoped that the study's results are informative and useful to planners, policy makers and researchers concerned with Aboriginal migration, residential mobility and housing consumption.

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Summary, Conclusions and Implications

In this study, data from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the 1991 Census of Canada are used to explore various aspects of the recent migration and mobility patterns of Canada's Aboriginal population. The research was sponsored jointly by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Four main objectives are addressed in the study including:

- to identify the scale and geographic patterns of recent migration and rates of net migration for various geographical areas;
- to document the characteristics of migrants and non-migrants and to explore the factors which contribute to or influence migration;
- to identify recent rates of residential mobility and document factors (especially those related to housing circumstances) which contribute to or influence residential mobility; and
- to document the locational patterns of the Aboriginal population residing in specific, larger urban centres (Census Metropolitan Areas [CMA's]) and to examine the contribution of migration and residential mobility to changes in Aboriginal locational patterns in these centres.

Given the scarcity of prior research on these issues, the study has been conducted primarily at the descriptive level of analysis. It is hoped that the study provides a useful profile of the subject area and instills an interest in other researchers to pursue some of the issues raised in the study in a more analytical fashion.

The main report is structured into nine sections. Section 1 identifies the study's scope and objectives. A brief overview of recent literature on Aboriginal mobility

and migration patterns is contained in Section 2. Section 3 describes the study's key concepts and definitions, as well as the data sources used in the study.

Analysis results related to the scale and geographical dimensions of Aboriginal migration patterns during the 1986-1991 period are presented in Section 4. Sections 5 and 6 identify the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants, respectively. Recent patterns of Aboriginal migration to selected major urban areas are examined in Section 7. Section 8 identifies several aspects of Aboriginal residential mobility during the 1990-1991 period. Section 9 explores the relationships between residential mobility and housing consumption for the Aboriginal populations residing in selected major urban areas.

All data and analyses presented in this report rely on data collected by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey or the 1991 Census of Canada. No efforts have been undertaken to adjust these data for non-enumerated Indian reserves or other difficulties related to survey coverage.

Summary of Main Findings

The study's main findings are summarized below:

Migration Patterns During the 1986-1991 Period

- Roughly 60 percent of Canada's Aboriginal identity population reported at least one change of residence location between 1986 and 1991. Most of these moves, however, occurred within the same community. Migrants (i.e. individuals who changed their community of residence) accounted for about 37 percent of all movers or about 22 percent of the population aged 5 or more years.

- Rates of migration were found to be highest among the Metis and non-status Indian populations and lowest among the Inuit and registered Indian population.
- International in-migration (i.e. individuals moving to Canada) represented a minor component of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period. Roughly 2,220 Aboriginal individuals reported moving to Canada between 1986 and 1991. This represented about 1.9 percent of all Aboriginal migrants.
- An estimated 23,395 Aboriginal individuals relocated to a different province or region of Canada between 1986 and 1991. Net inter-provincial migration (i.e the difference between in- and out-migrants), however, totaled only 7,145 individuals or roughly 1.3 percent of the total population aged 5 or more years.
- Both Alberta and British Columbia reported a net in-flow of Aboriginal migrants during the period. All other provinces or regions recorded net out-flows. Net out-flows were largest for the Atlantic region, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Approximately 21,575 Aboriginal individuals moved between the far north, mid-north and southern geographic zones of Canada during the period. As a consequence of these moves, the Aboriginal populations of the far north and southern geographic zones gained 340 and 2,210 individuals, respectively. The Aboriginal population of the mid-north zone declined by roughly 2,550 individuals as a result of net migration to other zones.
- Between 1986 and 1991 roughly 77,740 Aboriginal individuals moved between on-reserve, off-reserve rural and off-reserve urban locations. This dimension of Aboriginal migration resulted in a net increase of approximately 9,540 individuals residing on reserve and a net increase of about 5,540 individuals residing in large urban centres. The Aboriginal populations of smaller urban centres and rural areas experienced net losses through migration over the period.

- Individuals registered under Bill C-31 (i.e. the 1985 amendments to the Indian Act) accounted for about 21 percent of the net movement of registered Indians to reserves. The migration of C-31 registrants to reserves was most common in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic region and least common in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the case of Alberta, C-31 registrants represented only a small portion of registered Indian net migration to reserves.

Demographic Characteristics of Aboriginal Migrants

- General mobility rates and migration rates did not vary widely among Aboriginal individuals aged 5 to 54 years. Mobility and migration rates among individuals 55 years and over, however, were markedly lower.
- Among all age and Aboriginal identity groups, mobility and migration rates were higher for females than males. Females also accounted the largest share of in-migrants to all geographic locations.
- Although data on migrant household structures were not available to the study, data on the census family status of migrants suggests that the migrant population consists primarily of family persons. This group accounted for more than 85 percent of all migrants during the 1986-1991 period.
- In relation to non-migrants, the migrant population appears to contain higher concentrations of families in earlier stages of family development.
- Lone parents tended to be more common among the migrant, as opposed to non-migrant, population and formed an especially large component of the in-migrant population to urban areas, particularly to larger urban areas.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal Migrants

- Aboriginal in-migrants to all locations were more likely than non-migrants to be attending school on both a full-time and part-time basis. This finding, which was identified for both youth (i.e. 15-24 years) and older (25 + years) individuals, suggests that the pursuit of educational opportunities may be a motivating factor in the migration of many Aboriginal people.
- In relation to non-migrants, migrants (on average) had attained a higher level of formal education. This suggests that personal resource development (such as education) promotes migration, a conclusion also reached in previous studies of Aboriginal migration.
- For males and females of all Aboriginal identity groups, in-migrants to all locations were more likely than non-migrants to be active in the labour force. With the exception of in-migrants to rural areas, however, in-migrants were more likely than non-migrants to experience unemployment.
- Among the Aboriginal population that worked in 1990, migrants were less likely than non-migrants to have worked 40 or more weeks. Differences between the two groups, however, with respect to this dimension of labour market behaviour were not great.
- Among individuals that worked 40 or more weeks in 1990, average employment earnings were higher among migrants than non-migrants. This situation suggests that a larger share of the migrant (as opposed to non-migrant) population holds better paying jobs, a finding consistent with the higher levels of formal education reported for the migrant, as opposed to non-migrant, population.
- Among Aboriginal individuals that worked 40 or more weeks in 1990, the employment incomes of migrants exceeded those of non-migrants by the largest margin in rural areas. In-migrants to smaller urban areas reported average employment earnings below those of non-migrants.

- Family issues and housing-related matters were cited much more commonly than other factors as reasons for migration to reserves. The response patterns of male and female in-migrants with respect to reasons for migration to reserve did not vary greatly.
- Family issues and housing-related matters were also cited frequently as reasons for migration among off-reserve in-migrants. In relation to in-migrants to reserves, in-migrants to off-reserve locations were much more likely to identify employment as the reason for migration, especially among males. Reasons for migration were similar for both males and females off-reserve, with the exception of two factors. Males were more likely to identify employment, while females were more likely to identify community related issues (e.g. social problems). These gender differences in motivation for migration are similar to those identified in prior studies.

Aboriginal Migration to Major Urban Areas

- In-migrants formed a sizable minority (about 30 percent) of the Aboriginal ancestry populations residing in each of the major urban centres (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria) examined in this study, implying that many Aboriginal individuals are relative newcomers to these centres.
- Aboriginal migrants to centres in the Prairie region were considerably more likely than those to centres in other regions to have moved to the city from reserve or rural locations (especially in the centres of Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon). Among other centres, migrants from reserve or rural areas formed a small component of the population.
- Unlike the migrant populations to other centres, migrants to the Prairie urban centres were more likely to be registered Indians or Metis. Non-status Indians formed a large majority of the migrants to centres in other regions.

- Families with children formed a large component of the Aboriginal migrant populations in all of the centres, and accounted for the majority of migrant households in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. In these centres (with the exception of Edmonton), lone parent families accounted for a majority of all migrant families with children.
- Migrants to all locations possessed (on average) higher levels of formal education and were more likely than non-migrants to be actively participating in the labour market. Migrants, however, were much more likely than non-migrants to experience unemployment, especially in the major Prairie urban areas.
- Reflecting their greater difficulties in the labour market, average individual and household incomes of Aboriginal migrants lagged those of non-migrants by a wide margin in all centres. Migrant/ non-migrant income differentials were especially large in all major Prairie urban areas.
- In-migrants to all of the major urban centres were also more likely than non-migrants to report incomes below the Statistics Canada low income cut-off. Income inadequacy affected a majority of Aboriginal migrants to the centres of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. High rates of transfer payment dependency were also characteristic of migrants to these centres.

Residential Mobility of the Aboriginal Population

- Roughly 10 percent of Canada's non-migrant, Aboriginal identity population changed residence within the same community at least once during the 1990-1991 period.
- Residential mobility rates were higher among females than males, especially among youth (i.e. 15 - 24 years). In relation to other age groups, youth reported the highest rates of residential mobility.

- Rates of residential mobility were highest among Canada's non-Aboriginal population and lowest among the registered Indian population. Variations among identity groups, however, were not large.
- In relation to other census family status groups, rates of residential mobility were highest among lone parents.
- Residential mobility rates were lowest on reserve, a situation which probably reflects limited housing alternatives due to stock shortages. Aboriginal residential mobility rates in urban areas were roughly 2.8 times higher than those on reserve.
- A fairly small portion of Canada's Aboriginal population reported multiple moves during the 1990-1991 period. Multiple moves tended to be most common among lone parents and among the populations residing in urban areas.
- As expected, housing-related issues (unit availability and better housing conditions) represented the most commonly cited reason for residential moves. A significant portion (about 9 percent) of Aboriginal moves, however, was involuntary and resulted from factors such as substandard housing and evictions. Forced moves were more common among reserve, as opposed to off-reserve, residents.

Residential Mobility and Housing Consumption Patterns in Major Urban Areas

- Rates of Aboriginal residential mobility during the 1986-1991 period varied widely among major urban centres. In relation to centres in other regions, residential mobility rates were sharply higher among the Aboriginal populations residing in the urban centres of western Canada. In all centres, except for Montreal, registered Indians reported the highest rates of mobility among Aboriginal ethnic groups.

- In relation to the non-Aboriginal population, the Aboriginal population in all urban areas reported much higher rates of residential mobility during the period. Rates of Aboriginal residential mobility at the household level were about 1.8 times higher than rates among non-Aboriginal households.
- Residential mobility rates, measured at the household level, were especially high among the Aboriginal populations living in major Prairie urban areas. In these centres, more than 70 percent of Aboriginal households moved between 1986 and 1991.
- Non-family households and lone parent families reported the highest rates of residential mobility among household types. In major urban areas in the Prairie region, more than 80 percent of Aboriginal lone parents moved during the 1986-1991 period, the highest rates among all household types.
- As expected, efforts to improve housing conditions accounted for the majority of reasons cited by Aboriginal households for their last change in residence. In relation to this factor, all other factors were much less frequently identified as the cause of moving.
- A large majority of the Aboriginal households in each of the major urban areas were consuming housing in the rental market. In relation to other centres, rates of Aboriginal home ownership were much lower in the urban areas of western Canada.
- In most major urban areas, residential mobility rates of Aboriginal renters exceeded those of owners by roughly 2 to 3 times.
- With the exception of Montreal and Toronto, Aboriginal housing consumption was heavily concentrated in single detached and ground oriented multiple housing types. Apartment living was most common among the Aboriginal populations residing in Montreal and Toronto.

- In relation to non-movers, Aboriginal movers were more likely to occupy newer and more costly dwelling units. In spite of this, Aboriginal movers were much more likely than non-movers to experience housing consumption deficiencies, especially affordability and overcrowding.
- On average, roughly 50 percent of the Aboriginal households living in major urban centres experienced at least one housing deficiency. Housing deficiencies were much more common among Aboriginal lone parent families. Among this group, more than 75 percent of all households reported at least one housing deficiency.
- On all indicators of housing well-being, the Aboriginal populations of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, were more likely to experience housing deficiencies, especially deficiencies related to affordability and overcrowding.
- The locational pattern of the Aboriginal population differed from that of the non-Aboriginal population in all centres, however, statistical measures suggest that levels of segregation are low to moderate in all centres.
- Sizable concentrations of the Aboriginal population within specific geographical areas appear to be typical of only three centres, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon.
- The locational patterns of Aboriginal migrants did not vary greatly from those of non-migrants suggesting that recent migration has tended to reinforce or strengthen existing levels of concentration of the population. The process of residential mobility also appeared to have had little effect on altering Aboriginal locational patterns during the 1986-1991 period, although evidence in this regard remains inconclusive.

● Conclusions and Implications

The study's findings with respect to the geographical and demographic dimensions of Aboriginal migration serve to both reinforce and extend the results of previous studies. In this regard, the study explored Aboriginal migration across several geographical schemes including interprovincial, north-south, and rural-urban schemes. Like several earlier analyses, this study has found that although a large volume of Aboriginal interprovincial migration occurred during the 1986-1991 period, net movements between provinces or regions of Canada had little effect on the provincial/regional distribution of the Aboriginal population. This dimension of Aboriginal migration remains of secondary importance, in light of other geographic flows.

Substantial Aboriginal migration flows between far north/mid-north/south geographic zones were also identified in this study. Net flows among these zones, however, were quite small and did not serve to greatly alter the geographical distribution of the population during the study period.

In relation to the other geographical dimensions of Aboriginal migration examined in this study, movement on and off reserve and within the rural-urban hierarchy represents a more common and important factor in Aboriginal migration. In this regard, the study identified a net movement of Canada's Aboriginal population to larger urban centres, suggesting that longstanding patterns toward urbanization of the Aboriginal population persisted during the 1986-1991 period. The study, however, also identified net movement to Indian reserves, a finding which deviates

from those of other Aboriginal migration studies conducted for several prior time periods. More detailed analysis has revealed that the migration of individuals registered under Bill C-31 played a significant role in the net movement of Aboriginal peoples to reserves. As further registrations under the provisions of Bill C-31 are expected to occur in the future and especially within the next 10-15 years, the potential for further migration of "C-31's" to reserve clearly exists in the short and medium term. The extent of this *return* migration is likely to be determined in large part by the availability of on-reserve housing opportunities.

The study's results also serve to reinforce the findings of several earlier studies regarding the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants. The Aboriginal migrant population during the 1986-1991 period appears to be quite similar to that identified in prior research. Females, younger families and lone parent families have been found to be over-represented in the migrant population (and especially among migrants to urban areas). These demographic groups within the Aboriginal population remained the most likely to move and formed the bulk of the migrant population during the period. Of particular note in this regard, are the high concentrations of lone parent families among the migrant populations of major urban areas. Lone parent families formed the majority of families with children among the migrant populations to several of the major urban areas examined in this study. Although it is not entirely clear whether the state of lone parenthood existed at the time of migration or occurred after migration (as a consequence of marital separation or other reasons), it is clear that the process of migration is contributing to larger concentration of lone parent families among the

Aboriginal populations in several major urban areas. As the vast majority of these families are headed by females, the economic well-being of many (perhaps the majority of) Aboriginal children is closely tied to fortunes of Aboriginal women. By implication, the high levels of child poverty which currently persist among the Aboriginal populations in many cities, are unlikely to be ameliorated without significant improvements to the labour market circumstances of Aboriginal women. At the present time, the training, child care and other social support systems needed to improve the economic and employment opportunities available to Aboriginal women do not appear to be adequate.

This study has also found that in relation to the non-migrant population, Aboriginal migrants possessed higher personal resources (in the form of educational attainment) and were more likely to be participating actively in the labour market in their new community. These findings, which are generally consistent with those of earlier studies, suggest that personal resource development encourages migration, probably in response to the desire for employment and/or higher education opportunities. In the absence of significant levels of economic development and job creation on reserves and in rural areas, further improvements in Aboriginal educational and training outcomes can be expected to result in further migration to urban areas.

Although more highly educated than non-migrants, Aboriginal migrants experienced much higher rates of unemployment in their new community. Reasons for this situation are not clear, but may reflect broader difficulties related to adjusting to

life in a new community. On the positive side, however, among those who worked throughout 1990, migrant employment earnings were higher than those of non-migrants suggesting that the higher levels of education possessed by migrants translate into higher paying jobs. This finding suggests that further investments in educational and training initiatives for the Aboriginal population can be expected to result improved job prospects and employment incomes.

The study's results also reveal that the movement of Aboriginal peoples to major urban centres continued to represent a major dimension of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period. It was also found that the economic well-being of migrants varied widely among the major urban centres included in this study. In relation to all other centres, Aboriginal migrants to major Prairie urban areas experienced the greatest economic difficulties in terms of the labour market and incomes. More than one-half of all Aboriginal migrant households in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton reported incomes below the Statistics Canada low income cut-off in 1990. The incidence of low incomes among migrant lone parent families in these centres was also markedly higher than those in centres located in other regions.

To some extent, the greater economic difficulties experienced by the Aboriginal populations of Prairie urban centres may reflect the high concentrations of migrants to these cities from rural areas and reserves. In contrast with Aboriginal migrants to centres in other regions, a substantial portion of the migrants to Prairie urban centres appears to have had little prior experience with life in a larger urban

centre. The particularly harsh economic conditions experienced by Aboriginal migrants to Prairie urban centres suggests that current services and supports related directed to Aboriginal migrant adjustment initiatives are not effectively meeting the population's needs.

Analysis of the locational patterns of the Aboriginal population and Aboriginal migrants suggests that the majority of migrants located in areas with sizable existing Aboriginal populations, thereby reinforcing or strengthening existing geographical concentrations of the population. At the same time, however, it was found that levels of segregation of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in most of the major urban areas studied were not large and could be accounted for by housing tenure differences. Sizable geographic concentrations of Aboriginal households within specific neighbourhoods (census tracts) were characteristic of only three centres, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon.

As with the process of migration, little evidence was uncovered in this study to suggest that recent residential mobility contributed to significant changes in the geographical distribution of the Aboriginal population within major urban areas. In most centres, the Aboriginal population remains geographically dispersed, although population concentrations exist in specific neighbourhoods with predominantly rental housing.

Residential mobility (or changing residence within the same community) was found to be much more common among the Aboriginal populations residing in urban

● areas, especially larger urban centres. The study's findings with respect to Aboriginal mobility and housing conditions of the Aboriginal populations residing in major urban areas are not encouraging. Residential mobility rates among the Aboriginal population were found to be considerably higher (nearly twice as large) as those of the non-Aboriginal population. In spite of more frequent moves, the study has found little evidence to suggest that the process of residential mobility contributes to resolution of the housing deficiencies which confront the majority of Aboriginal households. In light of the high incidence of housing deficiencies experienced by Aboriginal movers, frequent moves may, in fact represent an additional dimension of housing deficiency for many Aboriginal households. As high levels of residential mobility have been found (elsewhere) to impact negatively on the educational development of children, renewed efforts to improve the housing circumstances of Aboriginal families appear to be required.

As with other indicators of economic well-being, the study's results concerning Aboriginal housing circumstances in major urban centres clearly identify Aboriginal housing conditions in major Prairie urban centres to be the most problematic. A substantial majority of the Aboriginal households located in these centres reported housing consumption levels which did not meet accepted norms, especially in terms of housing affordability (i.e. shelter costs which equalled or exceeding 30 percent of household income). Low household incomes, and the factors that give rise to low income, appear to be at the root of most Aboriginal housing consumption deficiencies in major urban areas.

● The study's analysis of Aboriginal housing conditions in major urban areas revealed two significant dimensions of need. The first relates to the inability of many Aboriginal families (especially lone parent families) to acquire affordable housing which is large enough to accommodate their space requirements. The second dimension relates to Aboriginal non-families (especially single persons), many of whom are presently experiencing difficulties obtaining smaller, affordable units in sound physical condition. Targeting of additional housing program resources to these population groups and housing sub-markets appears to be warranted.

Section 1

Introduction

This report presents the results of research designed to identify the nature, scale and implications of recent migration and mobility among Canada's Aboriginal population. The research, which is sponsored jointly by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), is directed toward four main objectives, including:

- to identify the scale and geographic patterns of recent migration flows and rates of net migration for various geographic areas;
- to document the characteristics of migrants and non-migrants and explore the factors which contribute to or influence migration;
- to identify recent rates of residential mobility and document factors (especially those related to housing circumstances) which contribute to or influence mobility; and
- to document the locational patterns of the Aboriginal population residing in specific urban centres (Census Metropolitan Areas [CMA's]) and examine the effects of residential mobility and migration on changes in Aboriginal locational patterns in these centres.

The remainder of this report contains eight sections. Section 2 provides a brief overview of recent research and literature concerning Aboriginal mobility and migration. Section 3 presents a discussion of the main concepts and definitions used in the research and identifies the study's data sources. Section 4 documents Aboriginal mobility and migration rates during the 1986-1991 period (and the 1990-1991 period) and examines the geographical patterns of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics

of Aboriginal migrants are presented in Sections 5 and 6, respectively. Section 7 examines a variety of aspects of Aboriginal migration to several of Canada's major urban areas (CMA's). General indicators of residential mobility among the Aboriginal populations residing in various locations are provided in Section 8. The results of more detailed analysis of the residential mobility patterns of the Aboriginal populations residing in several of Canada's major urban centres are contained in Section 9. This section also documents the housing characteristics of Aboriginal movers and explores the relationships between housing circumstances and Aboriginal mobility within the context of Canada's major urban centres.

Section 2

Recent Literature on Aboriginal Mobility and Migration Patterns

This section of the report provides a concise overview of recent research and literature concerning the migration and mobility patterns of Canada's Aboriginal population. The overview does not attempt to provide a complete description of prior research. Rather, the concern is to provide a brief review of the nature and scope of prior research and to highlight some of the main findings and issues which have emerged from past research. Readers interested in a more thorough review of Aboriginal migration and mobility issues may wish to consult one or more of the several annotated bibliographies which have been completed on the subject of Aboriginal urbanization over the course of past two decades.¹

Aboriginal Migration Patterns

For purposes of discussion, it is useful to group prior research concerning the migration patterns of Canada's Aboriginal population into three categories. These categories include:

- studies of migration flows (net migration) and geographical patterns of movement,
- studies of the characteristics of migrants and the factors contributing to migration, and
- studies of migrant "adjustment" to the new environment.

1. See Archer [1991], Shindruk and Carter [1991], Yarnell [1990], Allen and Tobin [1989], and Gurstein [1977].

● Studies of Migration Flows and Geographic Patterns

Although seemingly basic and rudimentary, analyses concerning the volume and geographic characteristics of Aboriginal migration within Canada are scarce and fragmentary, especially for the Metis, non-status Indian and Inuit segments of the population. The general lack of analyses of these dimensions of Aboriginal migration appears to reflect the paucity of *reliable* migration data. Although prior censuses attempted to capture some aspects of Aboriginal migration patterns (e.g. place of residence five years ago), both the 1981 and 1986 censuses experienced serious difficulties with respect to identifying the Aboriginal population and specific sub-groups within the population.

A few studies of the scale and geographical dimensions of migration have been completed for Canada's registered Indian population. These studies have relied on migration data collected via the census or contained on the Indian Register (IRS). Recent examples of such studies include Norris [1985] and Loh [1990]. These studies are similar in scope and approach to earlier work undertaken by Siggner [1977].

The Norris and Loh studies estimate inter-regional (or inter-provincial) migration flows and net migration rates among the registered Indian population over a five year period. In the Norris case, the study time frame spanned the 1976-1981 period. Loh's work extended the time frame to include the 1981-1986 period. Both studies produced generally similar findings, as summarized below:

- the volume of inter-regional migration among registered Indians was lower than for the general Canadian population, and

- although some variations existed between the registered Indian and the general Canadian population, both populations exhibited similar geographical patterns of movement.

With respect to findings, the main differences between the Norris and Loh studies related to the volume of migration. Migration rates for both the registered Indian and general Canadian population were lower during the 1981-1986, as opposed to the 1976-1981, time period.

There appears to be no detailed or comprehensive studies which examine net migration rates and geographical patterns of migration of the Aboriginal population within specific provinces or regions. Several prior studies, however, have examined rates of in-migration and overall volumes of migration. A few of these studies have also examined the origin areas of in-migrants to specific urban centres. Graham's [1987] descriptive study of Canada's registered Indian population residing off reserve provides some data and analysis on the volume of in-migrants to various off-reserve locations, including rural areas and urban centres of varying size. Graham's study, which is based on 1981 customized census data for registered Indians, also reported on the volume of in-migrants to several larger Canadian urban centres. Clatworthy and Stevens [1987] using the same data source, extended the scope of the analysis to include in-migrants to Indian reserves which were differentiated according to proximity or degree of access to an urban service centre. Key findings of the above studies are summarized below:

- During the 1976-1981 period, roughly 53,000 registered Indians migrated. This represented about 19 percent of the population aged 5 or more years.
- Among registered Indians, intra-regional or intra-provincial migration flows (i.e. migration between geographical areas within a province) were approximately 3 times larger than migration flows between provinces (or regions) during the 1976-1981 period.

- Roughly 70 percent of all Indian migrants were residing in off-reserve locations. Major urban centres (i.e. those with populations of 100,000 or more) accounted for 28 percent of all in-migrants.
- Among major urban centres, Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver reported the largest numbers of in-migrants. Migrants, however, formed a larger share of the Indian populations residing in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton.

Although the studies reported above examine only part of the migration equation (i.e. the in-migrant flow), they strongly suggest that substantial net migration off reserve occurred during the 1976-1981 period and that migration played an important role in the rapid growth of the off-reserve Indian population. The studies also suggest that a significant portion of the Indian population residing off reserve in 1981 were relative newcomers to their community.

A large number of studies have attempted to provide estimates of migration rates and the geographical patterns of migration to specific urban centres. Only a few of these studies clearly identify the information and methodology used to generate the estimates. Results derived from broadly based scientific surveys appear to be available for Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon [see Clatworthy (1981) and Clatworthy and Hull (1983)]. These studies, which were carried out during the earlier 1980's examined a wide range of characteristics of the migration of Aboriginal people to these cities. Unlike most of the research reported above, these studies provided detailed information for not only registered Indian migrants, but also for Metis and non-status Indian migrants. In general, patterns of movement and migration rates for Metis and non-status Indians were found to be similar to those identified for the registered Indian population. The studies also demonstrated that a large portion of the Aboriginal migrants to these cities originated in nearby

southern and central regions of the province, highlighting the importance of proximity and accessibility as factors in the migration process.

Studies of Migrant Characteristics and Factors Contributing to Migration

Several prior studies have documented the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants and their motivation or reasons for migration (See Clatworthy [1980], [1981], [1982], [1983], Clatworthy and Gunn [1982], Clatworthy and Hull [1983], Clatworthy and Stevens [1987], Denton [1972], Graham [1987], Krotz [1980], Linklater [1972], McGahan [1986], Nagler [1970], Peters [1987], [1992], and Stanbury [1975]). The vast majority of these studies are descriptive in nature and restricted to the migrant populations residing in specific urban centres. Although conducted in differing geographical contexts over the course of a relatively long time frame, these studies have produced remarkably similar findings concerning the composition of Aboriginal migrants to urban areas and their motivations.

The following conclusions have emerged from the above studies:

- females tend to be more common and than males among in-migrants to urban areas,
- the migrant population tends to be younger and includes large numbers of families in the earlier stages of family development (i.e. families with younger children),
- the stated reasons for migrating to the city differ among males and females. Males are more likely to move in response to perceptions of better employment opportunities (pull factors) while females are more likely to move for family related reasons or in response to social problems in their prior community (push factors).

Only a few studies have attempted to systematically examine the underlying causes of migration among Canada's Aboriginal population (see for example McCaskill [1981] and Gerber [1977] and [1984]). Gerber's work is particularly noteworthy, in that it examines the underlying factors in Indian communities which give rise to out-migration. The main findings of Gerber's work are summarized below:

- out-migration is inhibited by distance from a major urban centre and by the level of institutional completeness (i.e. the level of community development),
- personal resources development (i.e. occupational skills and education) promotes out-migration,
- good road access promotes out-migration by facilitating personal resources development while at the same time retarding out-migration by contributing to community development,
- out-migration tends to be higher from communities with an individualistic, as opposed to communal orientation.

Studies of Migrant Adjustment

Although a fairly large and diverse body of literature exists concerning the adjustment of Aboriginal migrants to life in the city, much of this work has focussed on the experiences of Indian migrants in the United States. A much smaller body of research exists with respect to the adjustment of Aboriginal migrants to life in Canadian urban centres.

Prior research on the subject of migrant adjustment generally falls into one of three broad categories, including:

- studies which assume that adjustment, adaptation or acculturation to prevailing norms of urban life are necessary for Aboriginal success in the city,
- studies which further assume that acculturation is inevitable, and
- studies which refute the concept of inevitable acculturation and which focus instead on the peripheral position of Aboriginal peoples in the political economy of western society.

The vast majority of both the U.S. and Canadian based research is tied to the sociological theory of acculturation (i.e. groups 1 and 2, above). Examples within the U.S. context include Price [1972], Snyder [1971, 1973], Weppner [1971, 1972], Sorkin [1978], Ablon [1972], Graves [1974], Krutz [1974] and Tax [1978]. Within the Canadian context, studies by Nagler [1970], Gurstein [1977] and Ryan [1978] have also drawn conceptual support from the theory of acculturation. The above studies have produced inconsistent and in some cases contradictory results. For example, the research variously indicates that economic, social, cultural or institutional factors are *most* important in determining Aboriginal life conditions in the city. On the other hand, most of these studies argue that conditions are improving over time and will continue to improve should appropriate support services be implemented.

A small number of studies have challenged the notion of inevitable acculturation and attempted to examine the circumstances of Aboriginal migrants from a political economy perspective. Studies of this type include Jorgenson's [1967] thesis on the underdevelopment of Aboriginal peoples in the northern U.S. and Mooney's [1976] analysis of Victoria's Coastal Salish population. Other Canadian researchers including Kerri [1976], Dosman [1972], Brody [1971], Clatworthy [1982] and Frideres [1988] have also employed elements of a political economy approach in

their analyses. Although the styles and approaches employed in these studies have taken a variety of forms, they share a common concern for the role of societal structures and institutions in shaping urban Aboriginal conditions.

Aboriginal Residential Mobility Patterns

The issue of residential mobility has been largely unexplored for Canada's Aboriginal population. In this review, research related to the issue of residential mobility has been organized into three thematic areas, including:

- studies of mobility rates and intra-urban location patterns,
- studies examining the factors affecting residential mobility, and
- studies examining the housing circumstances of mover and stayers and the relationship of mobility patterns to the urban housing market.

Mobility Rate and Intra-Urban Location Studies

Graham [1987] provided some estimates of general mobility rates for the registered Indian population using data compiled from the 1981 census. Graham's study, which was limited to the off-reserve population, reported mobility rates among the Indian population that were considerably higher (about 30 percent) than those among the general Canadian population. This finding was also reported by Clatworthy and Stevens [1987] in a national overview of Indian housing conditions and for the Indian, Metis and non-status Indian populations residing in Winnipeg (see Clatworthy [1983]). Graham's work also found mobility rates to be highest among the Indian populations residing in major urban centres.

Although published census tract level data identify the concentration of the urban Aboriginal population in central city neighbourhoods, few studies of have examined the residential location patterns of urban Aboriginal populations. Bourne [1986], however, has provided maps displaying the location patterns of the Aboriginal populations in selected major urban areas using 1981 census data. More recent information concerning Aboriginal residential location patterns does not appear to have been undertaken nor have analyses of changes over time in Aboriginal residential location patterns.

Analyses of Factors Contributing to Residential Mobility

Detailed analysis of factors underlying Aboriginal residential mobility rates has been completed by Clatworthy [1983] and Clatworthy and Stevens [1987]. The earlier study, which focussed on the Aboriginal population of Winnipeg, provided estimates of annual mobility rates for various types of households, tenure and income groups. The study identified the following aspects of Aboriginal mobility:

- Rates of mobility were patterned over family life cycle stages. In general, mobility rates tended to much higher among families in the early stages of family development (i.e. those with younger children).
- As expected mobility rates were substantially higher among households that rented, as opposed to owned, their housing unit.
- Mobility rates among the Aboriginal population were higher than those of the non-Aboriginal population, regardless of tenure, household type and income level.
- Nearly 20 percent of the Aboriginal population moved more than once during the previous 12 month period. Frequent or "chronic" mobility was greatest among households with pre-school and/or school age children.

The general findings of the Winnipeg based study have been found to apply to other off-reserve locations (see Clatworthy and Stevens [1987]).

Analyses of Housing Circumstances of Movers and Stayers

Several prior studies have examined the housing circumstances of Canada's Aboriginal population. These studies have generally revealed that the Aboriginal population represents one of the most poorly housed segments of Canadian society and experiences housing deficiencies at levels which greatly exceed the non-Aboriginal population. Poor housing conditions have been found to exist among the Aboriginal populations residing both on and off reserve and in both rural and urban areas.

Very few studies, however, have compared the housing conditions of Aboriginal movers and stayers or examined the role played by residential mobility in Aboriginal housing consumption. As changing one's residence is often the means of adjusting housing consumption to changes in needs and resources, the lack of research on this subject represents a major gap in our understanding of the Aboriginal migration and adjustment processes.

Clatworthy's [1983] analysis of Aboriginal housing conditions in Winnipeg specifically compared the housing consumption patterns of movers and stayers and examined several aspects of the relationship of residential mobility to housing conditions and housing consumption. The study reported the following findings:

- In comparison with the non-Aboriginal population an unusually large portion of Aboriginal movement was either involuntary (e.g. eviction) or linked to inadequate or substandard housing conditions. Forced or involuntary moves accounted for more than 32 percent of the last moves made by Aboriginal lone parent families.

- With few exceptions, housing deficiencies tended to be much more common among recent movers than among stayers, suggesting that many Aboriginal households did not resolve their housing problems through moving, and that mobility among some of these households may, in fact, represent an additional dimension of housing deprivation.

Similar studies of the relationship of residential mobility to housing conditions for the Aboriginal population do not appear to have been undertaken in other locations.¹

Summary and Conclusions

This literature review, although brief, points to significant shortcomings in our current base of knowledge and information concerning Aboriginal migration and mobility. For example, most of the research completed to date has either failed to differentiate among sub-groups within the Aboriginal population or been restricted to a specific population group (most often registered Indians). The migration and mobility patterns of the Metis, non-status Indian and Inuit populations remain largely undocumented.

Prior research has been largely descriptive and highly limited in geographic scope. While descriptive studies have identified the composition and circumstances of Aboriginal migrants, such studies have not provided adequate explanations of the processes and implications of Aboriginal migration and mobility or the factors which facilitate or retard the adjustment of Aboriginal migrants to urban life.

1. Readers interested in an overview of recent research on the housing conditions of Canada's Aboriginal population may wish to consult Archer [1991] and Kastas [1993].

Existing research is also largely devoid of analyses of temporal changes in Aboriginal migration or mobility. At the present time, migration and mobility trends and the factors contributing to changes in migration and mobility patterns have not been identified. As such, the basis for projecting future patterns of movement is particularly weak.

Section 3

Concepts and Definitions

This section of the report provides a brief description of the key concepts and definitions used in the study and their relationship to the data sources employed in the study. The concepts and definitions relate to:

- defining the Aboriginal population and sub-groups within the population;
- defining mobility and migration;
- the geography used for tracking movement patterns; and
- measuring *net* migration and residential mobility rates.

Aboriginal Population

The 1991 Census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) provide alternative sources of statistical information on Canada's Aboriginal population. The 1991 Census 2B Form can be used to define the Aboriginal population and Aboriginal sub-groups on the basis of *ethnic origin* and registered Indian status¹. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey sampled the population that reported Aboriginal ethnic origins (or registered Indian status) on the Census, but collected data only for that sub-group of individuals that *identified* with an Aboriginal group (i.e. the concept of Aboriginal identity).

1. A portion of Canada's registered Indian population does not have Aboriginal ethnic origins (e.g. some non-Indian women who gained status by marriage under the pre-1985 Indian Act [Section 11-1(f)]). These individuals are considered to be members of the Aboriginal population by the Census and were included in the sample surveyed by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Roughly 40 percent of the population that reported having Aboriginal origins (on the Census) did not identify with an Aboriginal group on the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

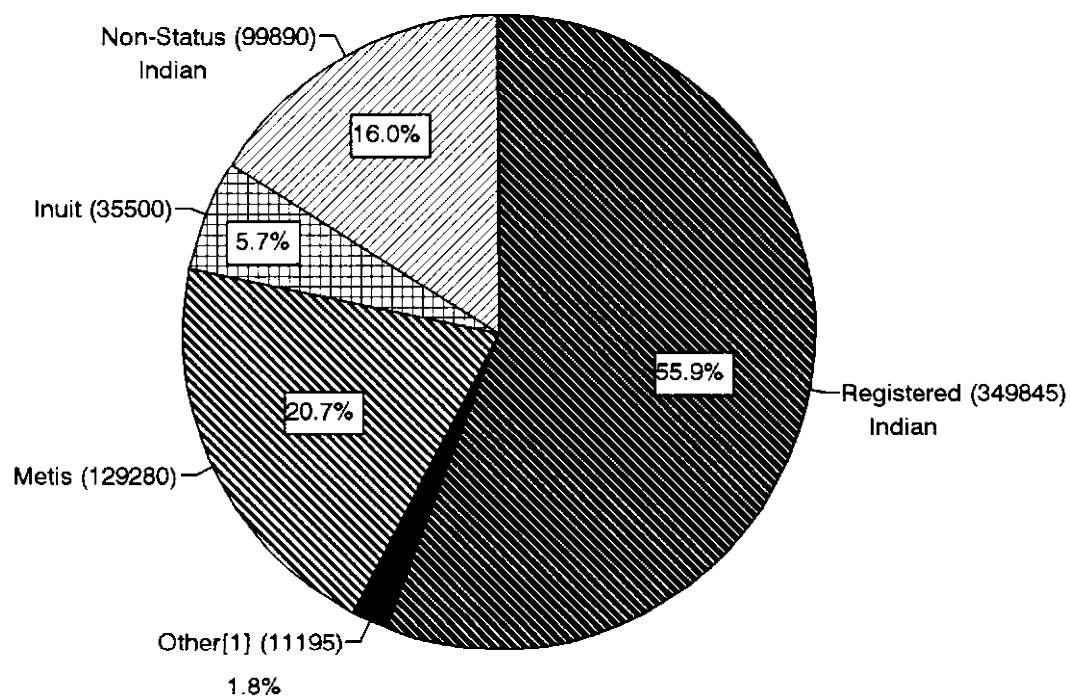
Data reported in this study derive from both the Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the 1991 Census of Canada. Information contained in Sections 4 through 7 of the report are based exclusively on data from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and relate to the population that identified with an Aboriginal group. In this study, we refer to this population as the ***Aboriginal Identity Population***. Many elements of the study further differentiate this population on the basis of Aboriginal identity group. Five sub-groups of the population are considered, including:

- **registered Indian** (individuals that identified North American Indian as their only identity group (or who reported a non-Aboriginal ethnic origin only) *and* who also reported being registered under the Indian Act;
- **non-status Indian** (individuals that identified North American Indian as their only identity group, but did *not* report registration under the Indian Act;
- **Metis** (individuals that identified Metis as their only identity group);
- **Inuit** (individuals that identified Inuit as their only identity group); and
- **Other Aboriginal** (individuals that identified as North American Indian but who did not report their registration status and individuals that identified with more than one Aboriginal group).

Figure 1 presents the composition of the Aboriginal identity population according to the identity sub-groups used in this study. As illustrated in the figure, registered

Figure 1

Aboriginal Identity Population Showing Distribution by Identity Group,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and population with multiple responses to identity.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Indians accounted for the majority (55.9 percent) of the Aboriginal identity population surveyed by the APS. Metis formed the second largest component and accounted for 20.7 percent of the total population. Approximately 16 percent of the total population were non-status (i.e. not-registered) Indians and 5.7 percent of the total population identified as Inuit. The final sub-group (which we refer to as other Aboriginal) represented a fairly small residual population (11,995 individuals or 1.8 percent of the total Aboriginal identity population) that could not be confidently assigned to one of the main identity groups.

The population estimates contained in Figure 1 represent the estimates of the Aboriginal identity population as derived from the APS Survey. These estimates should not be interpreted as a measure of the size or composition of the entire Aboriginal identity population, as several of Canada's Indian reserves refused to participate in the 1991 Census and/or the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.¹ The effect of non-enumerated Indian reserves on this study is expected to be important only for registered Indians, as this sub-group accounts for the vast majority (about 95 percent) of the Aboriginal population residing on Indian reserves.

Within the context of analyzing Aboriginal migration, the effects of non-enumerated Indian reserves are less significant. Both the Census and APS did capture the out-migrants from non-enumerated reserves, except in situations where they relocated to other non-enumerated reserves (a component of Aboriginal migration that appears to be quite small). A more serious gap is associated the

1. According to 1991 Census data, 78 Indian reserves and settlements were not included in the census. An additional 181 Indian reserves were not included in the APS. Readers interested in the issues of non-enumeration and survey under-coverage should consult the User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data prepared by Statistics Canada.

study's inability to document the other in-migrant components of movement to non-enumerated reserves (i.e. from enumerated reserves or from off-reserve locations). This dimension of recent Aboriginal migration was not captured through either the Census or APS.

Sampling properties of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey will not support detailed analysis of the intra-urban location patterns of the Aboriginal identity population. In addition, APS sampling levels in several types of off-reserve settings (including CMA's) prevent detailed analysis from being conducted at the household level. As such, most of the data reported in Sections 8 and 9 of the report derive from the 1991 Census of Canada and relate to the population that reported Aboriginal ethnic origins. In this study, we refer to this population as the ***Aboriginal Ancestry Population***. In a fashion similar to that identified above, the Aboriginal Ancestry Population has also been sub-divided into five groups. These groups include:

- **registered Indian** (individuals who reported North American Indian ethnic origin (as their only Aboriginal ethnic origin) *and* who also reported being registered under the Indian Act;
- **non-status Indian** (individuals who reported North American Indian ethnic origin (as their only Aboriginal ethnic origin), but did *not* report registration under the Indian Act;
- **Metis** (individuals that reported Metis as their only Aboriginal ethnic origin);
- **Inuit** (individuals that identified Inuit as their only Aboriginal ethnic origin); and
- **Other Aboriginal** (individuals that reported North American Indian as their only Aboriginal ethnic origin but who did not report their registration status and individuals that reported more than one Aboriginal ethnic origin).

Study elements, contained in Sections 8 and 9 and which relate to households as the unit of observation, define Aboriginal households on the basis of the ethnic origin of the primary household maintainer.¹

Mobility and Migration

As noted in the introduction to this report, the research objectives of this study relate to both mobility and migration. The term *mobility* is used to refer to the general process of changing one's location of residence. The term *migration* is used to refer to a specific dimension of mobility that involves relocating to a different geographical area or community. The term *residential mobility* is used to refer to process of relocating to a different residence located in the same community.

Most of the analyses undertaken for this study are based on data collected through questions 21 and 22 of the Census 2B Form (and transferred to the APS data file), which measure mobility and migration within the context of a five year period (1986-1991). Some aspects of the study, however, focus on the recent residential mobility and migration patterns of the population and are based on information concerning moves occurring during the previous 12 month period (1990-1991). These aspects of the study use mobility and migration data obtained through questions contained on the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

1. Readers should note that the the ethnic origin of the primary household maintainer may differ from that of other household members. The study's resource constraints did not permit the use of a more rigorous definition of household ethnicity.

To support the range of analyses undertaken for this study, the Aboriginal population has been divided into several sub-groups reflecting their mobility and migration status. These groups include:

- **non-movers or stayers**, including individuals that lived at the same address 5 years ago (i.e. in 1986) and at the same address 1 year ago (i.e. in 1990);
- **movers**, including individuals that reported a different address five years ago and/or a different address 1 year ago;
- **recent movers**, including individuals that reported a different address 1 year ago;
- **non-migrant movers**, including individuals that reported a different address 1 year ago who also reported an address in the same community 5 years ago, and individuals that reported a different address in the same community five years ago;
- **recent non-migrant movers**, including individuals that moved during the previous 12 month period and whose last place of residence was in the same community;
- **migrants or migrant movers**, including individuals that reported residing in a different community (including outside of Canada) five years ago; and
- **recent migrants**, including individuals that moved during the previous 12 month period and whose last place of residence was in a different community (including outside of Canada).

Geographical Dimensions of Migration

The study has been designed to investigate mobility and migration patterns from four geographical perspectives. These include:

- international and inter-provincial/regional migration;



- far-north/mid-north/south zonal migration;
- on-off reserve migration; and
- migration within the rural/urban hierarchy.

Although it is theoretically possible to incorporate these geographical perspectives into a single geographical variable, constraints associated with the sample size and sampling properties of the APS make the use of a single variable impractical. As an alternative, specific aspects of migration have been examined separately for each geographical perspective. Other analytical components have been structured to combine two or three geographical perspectives.

The inter-provincial/regional geography construct is used to explore migration flows between Canada's provinces, regions and territories. Due to small population sizes, data for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been combined to form the Atlantic Region. Similarly, data for Yukon and Northwest Territories are combined to form a Northern Canada region. Provincial level data are reported for all other provinces.

International migration cannot be fully explored within the context of the Census and APS data bases, as these data sources captured information only for in-migrants to Canada. The out-migration (i.e. emigration) component of international migration is not documented in this study.

The study's north/south zonal geography has been used to examine migration patterns between the far-north, mid-north and southern geographic regions of Canada. In this regard the study uses an operational definition developed for the

Royal Commission of Aboriginal Peoples by Siggner [1993]. The geographic zones are identified on Map 1.

Several of the study's components document mobility and migration patterns for on- and off-reserve locations, often in conjunction with other geographic perspectives. Off-reserve locations are further disaggregated into three groups according to the Census rural/urban definition and by size of the urban centre. These groups include rural areas, smaller urban centres (including all urban centres which are not designated as census metropolitan areas) and large urban centres (including all centres designated as census metropolitan areas [CMA]). In this study, the term non-CMA is used to refer to smaller urban centres and the term CMA is used to refer to the large urban centres.

More detailed residential mobility and migration analysis has also been undertaken for several census metropolitan areas which reported large Aboriginal populations according to the 1991 Census. These centres include: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

Estimating Mobility and Net Migration Rates

This report presents estimates of net migration rates for a variety of geographical locations. These estimates are referenced in terms of the population aged 5 or more years in 1991 and are calculated by dividing the number of net migrants (i.e. the difference between the number of in-migrants and out-migrants) for a specific geographical area during the 1986-1991 period by an estimate of the 1986 population of the geographical area. The 1986 population of the area is estimated as

Map 1

Boundaries of Far North, Mid-North and Southern
Geographic Zones, Canada



the 1991 population (aged 5 or more years) minus the number of net migrants during the 1986-1991 period.¹ The rates are presented in the form of a percentage. The following formula provides a summary of the estimation procedure:

$$\text{NMR} = [(IM - OM) / \{P91 - (IM - OM)\}] * 100,$$

where NMR represents the net migration rate for the 1986-1991 period, IM represents the number of in-migrants to the area during the period, OM represents the number of out-migrants from the area during the period, and P91 represents the population (aged 5 or more years) of the area in 1991.

Three adjustments have been made to the estimated population of net migrants (i.e. IM - OM). These adjustments include the removal of in-migrants originating from outside of Canada and from non-enumerated Indian reserves. These in-migrant sub-groups have been removed from the net migration calculation as the corresponding out-migrant flow to these areas is unknown. In addition, approximately 995 individuals reported moves during the 1986-1991 period but did not identify their place of residence in 1986. This population has been removed from all of the migration flow analyses conducted for this study.

The calculation provides only an approximation of the true net migration rate, as the method does not account for either mortality or for migration associated with individuals born during the 1986-1991 period.

1. As the net migration rates estimated for this study relate to a five year period (i.e. 1986-1991) and are based on place of residence in 1986 and 1991, the population born during this period cannot be included in the calculation.

In addition to providing estimates of net migration rates, the study also presents estimates of the components of the net migration rate: the out-migration rate (OMR) and the in-migration rate (IMR). The out-migration rate is derived from the following formula:

$$\text{OMR} = [\text{OM} / \{\text{P91} - (\text{IM} - \text{OM})\}] * 100.$$

The rate of in-migration is derived from the following formula:

$$\text{IMR} = [\text{IM} / \{\text{P91} - (\text{IM} - \text{OM})\}] * 100.$$

The study's estimates of residential mobility rates are calculated for the non-migrant population and for both five year (1986-1991) and one year (1990-1991) periods. The following formula provides a summary of the estimation procedure:

$$\text{RMR} = [\text{NMM} / (\text{NMM} + \text{S})] * 100,$$

where RMR refers to the mobility rate (expressed as a percentage), NMM refers to the population of non-migrant movers and S refers to the population of stayers (or non-movers). It should be noted that the estimate does not include the residential mobility associated with in-migrants during the time period.

Section 4

Mobility and Migration Patterns During the 1986-1991 Period

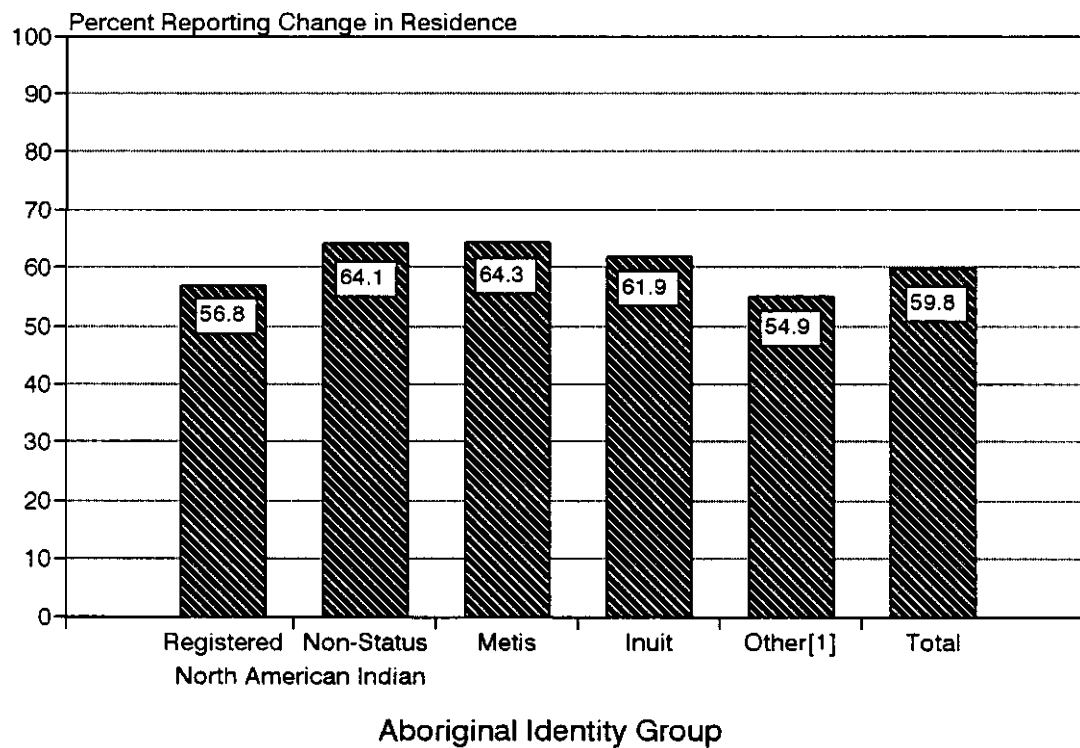
This section of the report presents the results of analyses of the geographical patterns of Aboriginal mobility and migration during the 1986-1991 and the 1990-1991 time periods. In addition to providing some general indicators of Aboriginal mobility rates, this section documents the migration flows between Canada's provinces/regions, between north/mid-north/south geographic zones, and between locations differentiated by reserve status (i.e. on-off) and according to the rural/urban hierarchy. This section of the report also presents data on the migration flows of individuals registered under Bill C-31.

Mobility Rates and Migration Flows During the 1986-1991 Period

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey estimated the Aboriginal identity population aged 5 or more years to include approximately 537,060 individuals in 1991. Of this population, roughly 321,185 individuals (or 59.8 percent) reported a change of residence between 1986 and 1991. As illustrated in Figure 2, the 5 year rates of mobility varied among identity groups, being highest among the Metis (64.3 percent) and non-status Indian (64.1 percent) populations and lowest among the registered Indian (56.8 percent) and other Aboriginal (54.9 percent) populations. Roughly 61.9 percent of Canada's Inuit population reported residence changes during the period.

Figure 2

Proportion of Aboriginal Population Reporting a Change in Residence
Between 1986 and 1991 by Identity Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and population with multiple responses to identity.

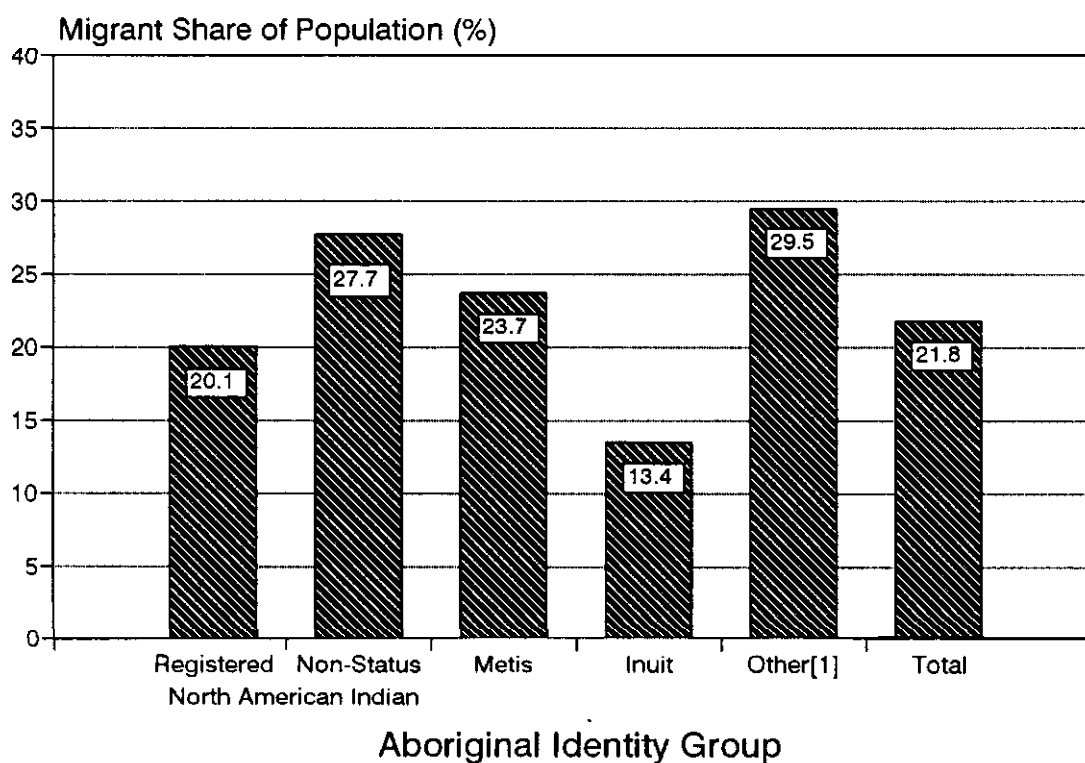
Although nearly 60 percent of Canada's Aboriginal identity population moved during the 1986-1991 period, migrants (i.e. individuals that reported living in different communities in 1986 and 1991) accounted for only about 36.5 percent of all movers and only 21.8 percent of the total Aboriginal population aged 5 or more years. Like mobility rates, rates of migration varied among identity groups. As illustrated in Figure 3, rates of migration exceeded the Aboriginal population average (of 21.8 percent) for the Metis (23.7 percent), non-status Indian (27.7 percent) and other Aboriginal (29.5 percent) sub-groups. Significantly lower rates of migration were identified for registered Indians (20.1 percent) and especially for the Inuit (13.4 percent) population.

International and Interprovincial Mobility and Migration Patterns

During the 1986-1991 period, international in-migration (i.e. migrants from outside of Canada) totaled approximately 2,220 individuals or roughly 1.9 percent of the total volume of Aboriginal migration captured through the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Although lacking information on the emigration component of international migration, data for in-migrants suggest that the international movement of Aboriginal peoples represents a minor component of migration and one which is likely to have very little effect on the future size, composition or geographical distribution of Canada's Aboriginal population. These dimensions of the population are much more likely to be affected by internal or domestic (i.e. within Canada) migration patterns and other demographic factors (i.e. fertility and mortality).

Figure 3

Migrants as a Proportion of the Total Population Aged
5 or More Years by Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991



[1] Other includes North American Indian with unknown registration status and population reporting multiple responses to identity.

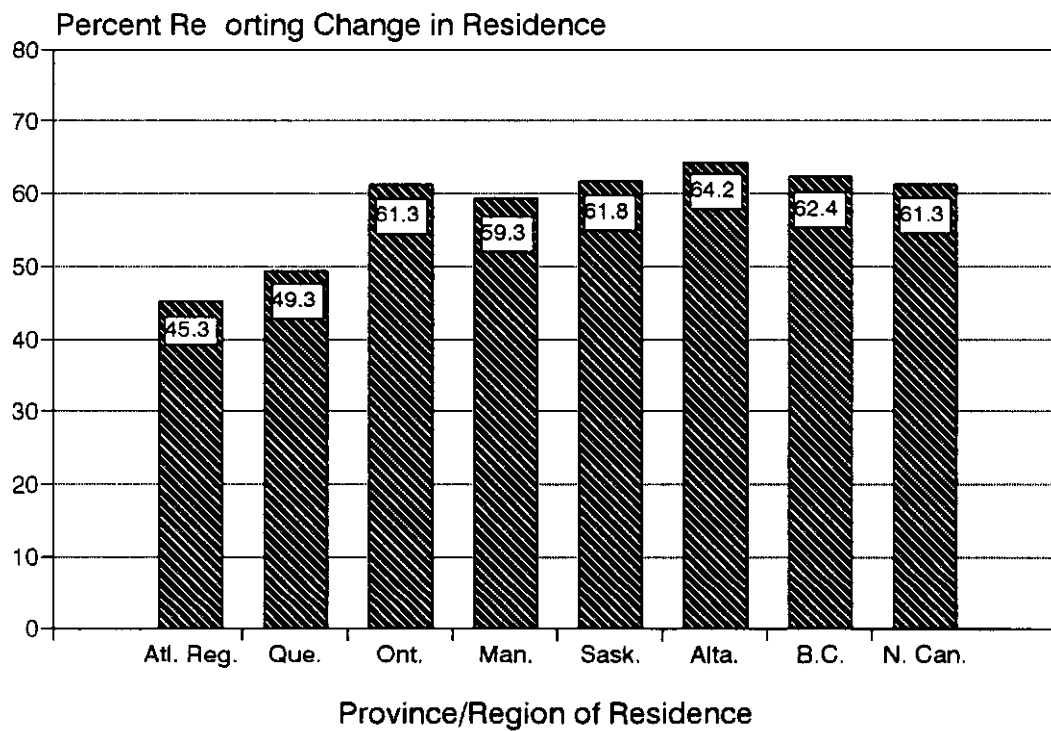
Figure 4 shows the proportion of the Aboriginal population residing in Canada's provinces/regions that reported changes in residence between 1986 and 1991. The figure reveals that movers accounted for a sizable majority (greater than 59 percent) of all provincial/regional Aboriginal populations, with the exception of the Atlantic region and the province of Quebec. Mobility among the Aboriginal populations residing in both the Atlantic region and Quebec appears to be substantially lower than for the populations of other Canadian provinces or regions.

As illustrated in Figure 5, migrants (i.e. individuals that reported residing in a different community in 1986) accounted for a minority of the Aboriginal populations residing in all provinces/regions. Migrants tended to be most common among the Aboriginal populations residing in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan, where they formed in excess of one fifth of the total Aboriginal population. Migrants accounted for substantially smaller shares of the Aboriginal populations residing in Atlantic region (13.5 percent), Northern Canada (14.2 percent), Quebec (15.9 percent) and Manitoba (17.6 percent).

To some extent the size of provincial/regional migrant populations reflects the outcome of inter-provincial movement patterns over the 1986-1991 period. Migration flows both within and between provinces/regions during the period are identified in Table 1. The table reveals that a substantial majority of Aboriginal migration occurs within, as opposed to between, provinces or regions. During the 1986-1991 period, internal provincial/regional migration accounted for more than three-quarters (76.6 percent) of total migration.

Figure 4

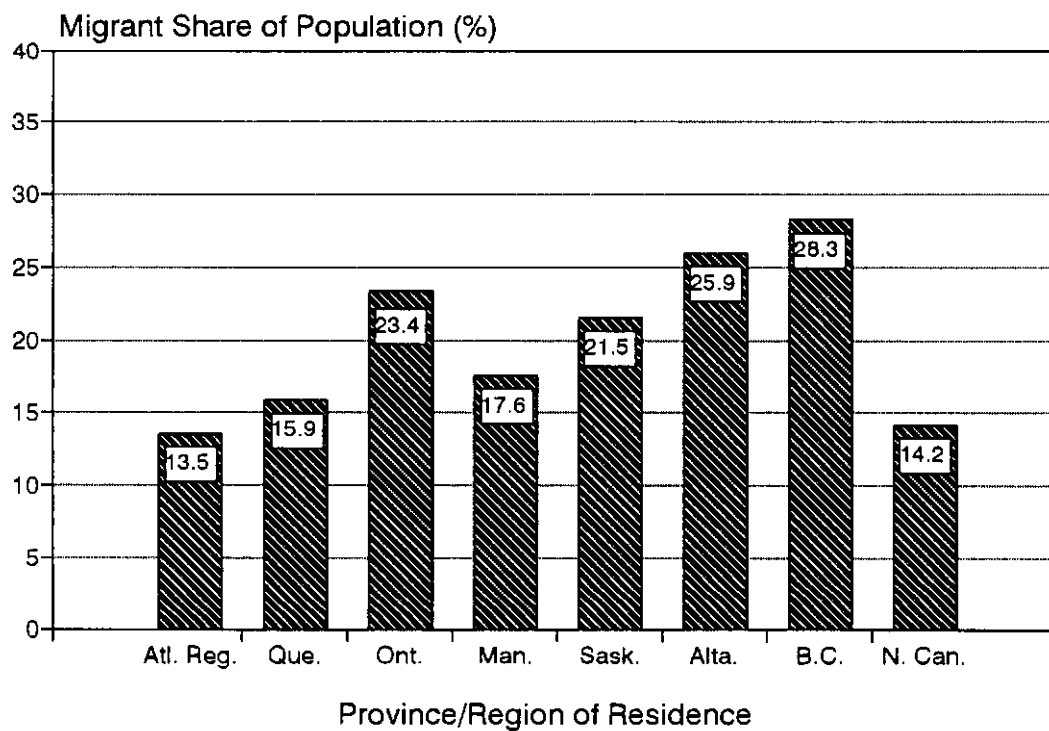
Proportion of Aboriginal Population Reporting a Change in Residence
Between 1986 and 1991 by Province/Region of Residence,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 5

Migrants as a Proportion of the Total Population Aged 5 or More Years
by Province/Region of Residence, Aboriginal Identity Population,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Table 1

Migration Flows Within and Between Provinces/Regions, Aboriginal Identity Population, 1986-1991

Province/Region Of Origin	Province/Region of Destination								Total Out- Migrants
	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	British Columbia	Northern Canada	
Atlantic Region	1885	60	680	85	90	265	275	50	1505
Quebec	75	6690	830	65	35	190	220	55	1470
Ontario	470	540	17165	1095	550	905	935	100	4595
Manitoba	30	25	1035	11080	1255	1365	540	90	4340
Saskatchewan	60	25	405	860	12095	2260	750	85	4445
Alberta	90	25	845	595	1125	14760	1720	580	4980
British Columbia	50	125	445	485	235	1985	19540	360	3685
Northern Canada	35	100	255	110	50	530	315	3160	1395
Total In Migrants[1]	810	900	4495	3295	3340	7505	4745	1310	26395

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

[1] In and out migration volumes may not equal due to rounding error. Totals exclude migration within province/region. Excludes 2135 migrants from Indian reserves not enumerated in the 1991 census, 2220 migrants from outside of Canada and 990 individuals with unstated 1986 residence locations.

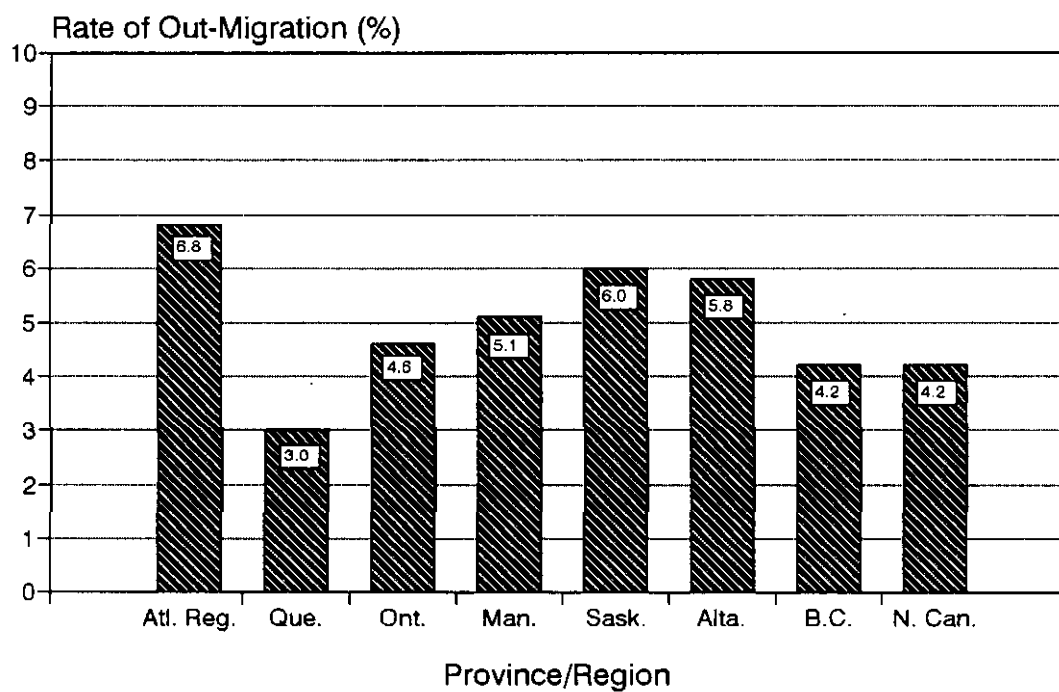
An estimated 26,395 Aboriginal individuals moved to a different province/region between 1986 and 1991. Most inter-provincial movement, however, did not result in significant changes to provincial/regional populations. The net effect of these moves contributed to inter-provincial/regional population shifts of roughly 7,145 individuals or 1.3 percent of the 1991 population aged 5 or more years. These results are similar in magnitude to those identified in previous migration studies based on Canada's registered Indian population and suggest that inter-provincial/region migration continues to represent a fairly small factor in changes to the geographical distribution of Canada's Aboriginal population.

Figures 6 and 7 provide some additional detail concerning the nature of inter-provincial migration during the 1986-1991. These figures provide estimates of the out-migration rate (OMR) and in-migration rate (IMR), respectively, for various provinces/regions during the 1986-1991. Figure 6 reveals that in relation to other provinces/regions, out-migration was higher for the Aboriginal populations of the Atlantic region (6.8 percent) and the provinces of Saskatchewan (6.0 percent), Alberta (5.8 percent) and Manitoba (5.1 percent). The Aboriginal population of the province of Quebec reported the lowest rate of out-migration during the period (3.0 percent).

Rates of in-migration also varied widely among provinces/regions and were largest for the Aboriginal populations of Alberta (8.8 percent), British Columbia (5.4 percent), Saskatchewan (4.5 percent) and Ontario (4.5). Quebec's Aboriginal population experienced the lowest rate of in-migration (1.8 percent). The Atlantic region, northern Canada and the province of Manitoba also experienced low rates of Aboriginal in-migration.

Figure 6

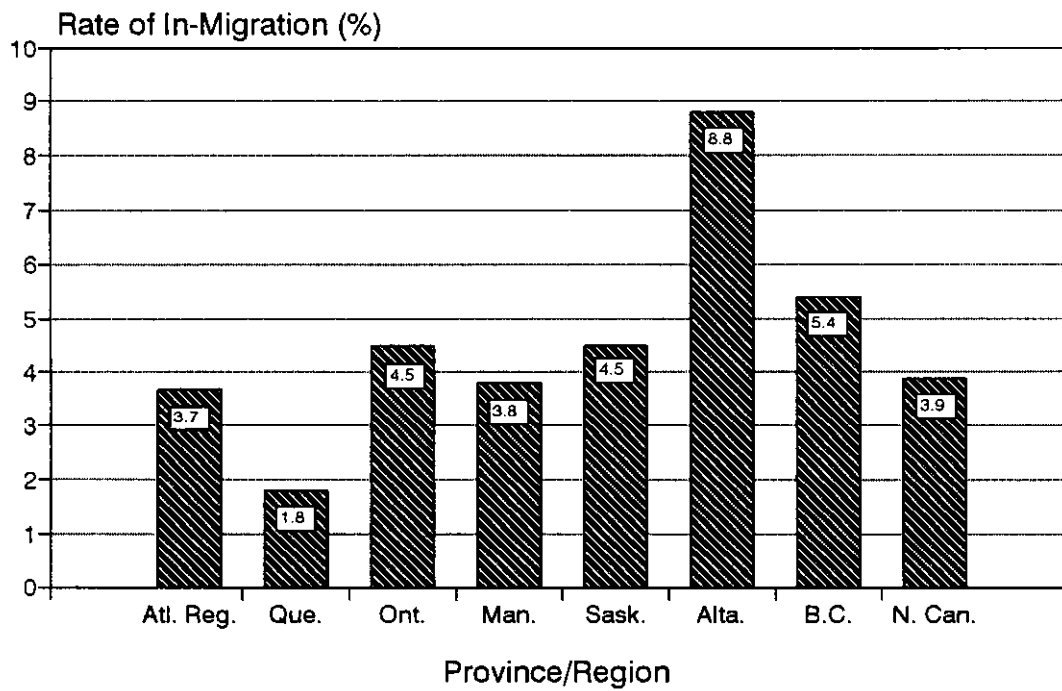
Estimated Rate of Aboriginal Out-Migration by Province/Region,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 7

Estimated Rate of Aboriginal In-Migration by Province/Region,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

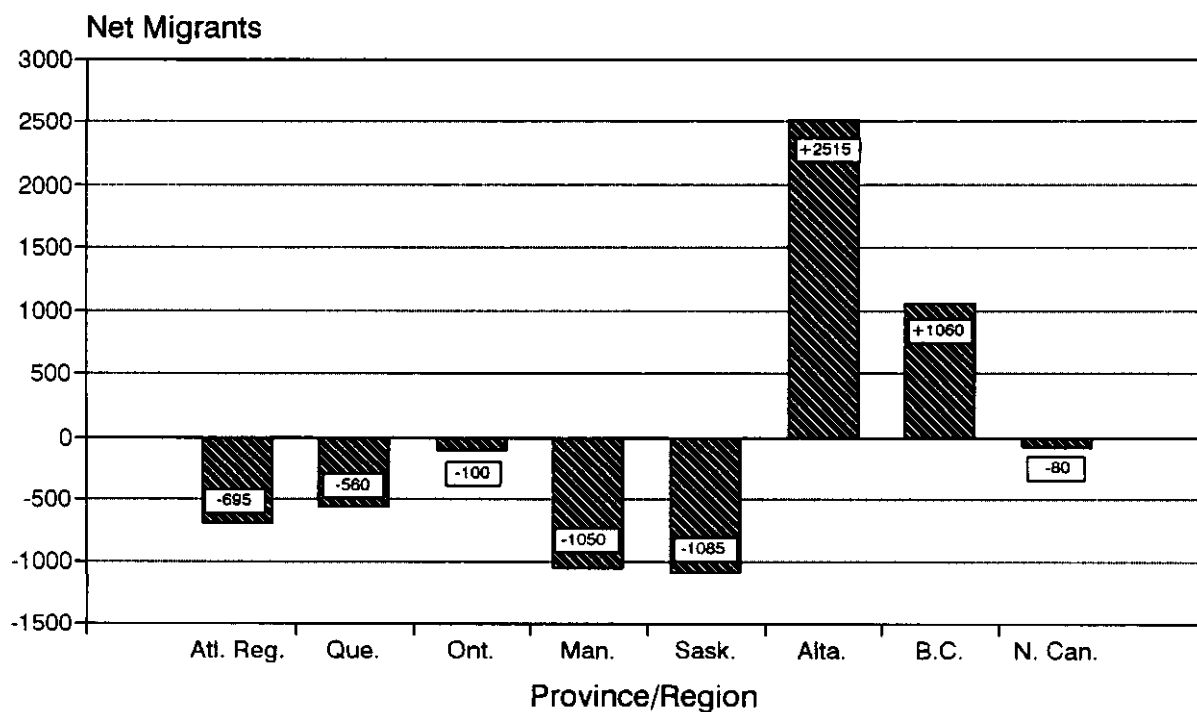
The net effects of in- and out-migration are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9, which present net migration flows and net migration rates, respectively, for the provinces and regions. As revealed in Figure 8, only two provinces/regions gained population during the period through the process of inter-provincial migration. Alberta gained an estimated 2,515 individuals and British Columbia gained roughly 1,060 individuals. All other provinces/regions experienced net losses of population through migration, although these losses were significant only in the case of Saskatchewan (1,085 individuals), Manitoba (1,050 individuals), the Atlantic region (695 individuals) and Quebec (560 individuals).

As revealed in the net migration rates presented in Figure 9, net migration volumes tend to be small when measured in relation of the size of Aboriginal populations of most provinces/regions at the outset of the period (i.e. 1986). These rates ranged from a high of 3.0 percent for the Aboriginal population of Alberta to a low of -3.1 percent for the Aboriginal population of the Atlantic region.

The study also estimated provincial/regional in-, out-, and net migration volumes for the various Aboriginal identity groups, although data suppression did not allow for estimates of these migration indicators for the Inuit and other Aboriginal populations of all provinces/regions. As revealed in Table 2, migration patterns among the various identity groups generally tend to be similar to that identified for the total Aboriginal population, as reported above. Some differences among identity groups, however, are apparent in the table. The province of Ontario, for example, recorded a net gain through migration in the registered Indian, non-status Indian and other Aboriginal populations. These gains were offset by net losses in the province's Metis and Inuit populations. The province of British Columbia recorded

Figure 8

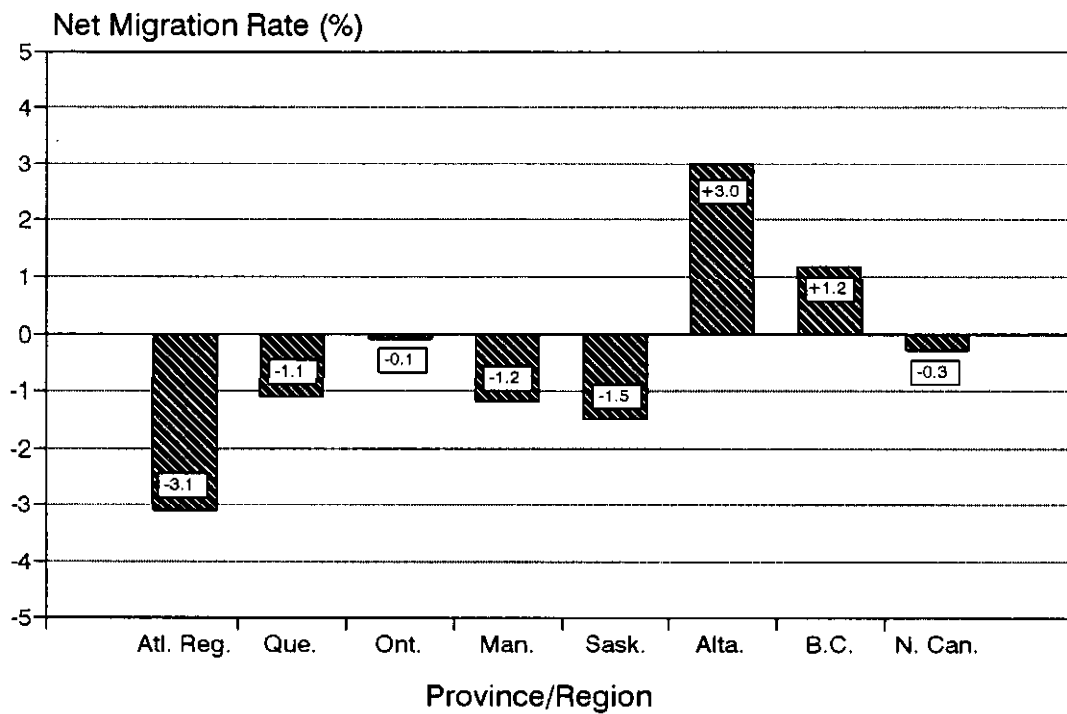
Aboriginal Net Migrants by Province/Region,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 9

Aboriginal Net Migration Rate by Province/Region,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Table 2

**Estimated Net Migration Flows by Province/Region and Aboriginal Identity Group,
Canada, 1986-1991**

Province/Region of Residence	Aboriginal Identity Group					
	Registered	Not-Reg.	Metis	Inuit	Other[1]	Total
Atlantic Region						
In-Migrants	275	315	85	135	0	810
Out-Migrants	495	675	230	--	--	1505
Net-Migrants	-220	-360	-145	---	---	-695
Quebec						
In-Migrants	330	280	160	110	10	900
Out-Migrants	615	450	320	--	--	1460
Net-Migrants	-285	-170	-160	---	---	-560
Ontario						
In-Migrants	2230	1440	460	185	180	4495
Out-Migrants	2180	910	1175	280	50	4595
Net-Migrants	50	530	-715	-95	130	-100
Manitoba						
In-Migrants	1390	720	1150	--	--	3295
Out-Migrants	1920	815	1495	--	--	4345
Net-Migrants	-530	-95	-345	---	---	-1050

Table 2 (Continued)

Estimated Net Migration Flows by Province/Region and Aboriginal Identity Group,
Canada, 1986-1991

Province/Region of Residence	Aboriginal Identity Group					
	Registered	Not-Reg.	Metis	Inuit	Other[1]	Total
Saskatchewan						
In-Migrants	1400	530	1350	--	--	3340
Out-Migrants	2005	685	1635	--	--	4425
Net-Migrants	-605	-155	-285	---	---	-1085
Alberta						
In-Migrants	2475	1600	3025	175	230	7505
Out-Migrants	1995	1170	1555	165	105	4990
Net-Migrants	480	430	1470	10	125	2515
British Columbia						
In-Migrants	2295	1040	1055	245	110	4745
Out-Migrants	1170	1310	885	125	195	3685
Net-Migrants	1125	-270	170	120	-85	1060
Northern Canada						
In-Migrants	530	140	305	325	10	1310
Out-Migrants	540	50	300	430	70	1390
Net-Migrants	-10	90	5	-105	-60	-80

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and individuals with multiple responses to identity.

net gains in the population of registered Indians, Metis and Inuit, but net losses to the non-status Indian and other Aboriginal population. Reasons for directional differences in net migration flows among identity groups are not clear.

North/South Zonal Migration

Table 3 presents data concerning the distribution of the Aboriginal identity population by far north, mid-north and southern geographic zones. In 1991, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey identified the Aboriginal population of the far north to include roughly 60,720 individuals or 9.7 percent of the total Aboriginal identity population. The Inuit population accounted for the largest segment of the far north population (31,535 individuals or roughly 52 percent of the zone's total Aboriginal population). The registered Indian component of the far north population totaled 20,185 individuals, an additional 35.9 percent of the total Aboriginal population of the zone. The non-status Indian, Metis and other Aboriginal populations, collectively accounted for the remaining 13.7 percent of the zone's Aboriginal population.

The APS identified roughly 165,110 Aboriginal individuals residing in the mid north zone. This population represented roughly 26.4 percent of the total Aboriginal population. Registered Indians accounted for a large majority (68.3 percent) of the zone's Aboriginal population, although sizable populations of non-status Indians and Metis were also identified in this zone. A majority (53.1 percent) of the Aboriginal population of this zone lived off reserve.

The Aboriginal identity population of the southern zone was estimated to include 399,875 individuals (or 63.9 percent of the total Aboriginal population). Like the

Table 3

Aboriginal Identity Population Showing Zone of Residence and Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991

Zone of Residence	Aboriginal Identity Group											
	North American Indian											
	Registered	%	Not-Reg.	%	Metis	%	Inuit	%	Other[1]	%	Total	%
Far North Total	20815	5.9	2055	2.1	5845	4.5	31535	88.8	465	4.2	60720	9.7
Mid North Total	112695	32.2	17400	17.4	32275	25.0	295	0.8	2445	21.8	165110	26.4
On-Reserve	72255	20.7	1740	1.7	2630	2.0	20	0.1	800	7.1	77445	12.4
Off-Reserve	40445	11.6	15665	15.7	29640	22.9	275	0.8	1640	14.6	87670	14.0
South Total	216330	61.8	80425	80.5	91155	70.5	3670	10.3	8285	74.0	399875	63.9
On-Reserve	85855	24.5	1535	1.5	780	0.6	20	0.1	820	7.3	89015	14.2
Off-Reserve	130475	37.3	78895	79.0	90380	69.9	3655	10.3	7460	66.6	310865	49.7
Canada Total	349845	100.0	99890	100.0	129280	100.0	35500	100.0	11195	100.0	625710	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and population with multiple responses to identity.

mid-north zone, the population of the southern zone was comprised largely of registered Indians, non-status Indians and Metis, although the latter two groups formed a larger share of the population in the southern, as opposed to mid-northern zone. A sizable majority (77.7 percent) of the Aboriginal population of the southern zone lived off reserve.

Although a substantial number of individuals changed their community or area of residence within these zones between 1986 and 1991, only 21,575 individuals changed zones during the period. Moves between zones accounted for roughly 19.1 percent of the total volume of Aboriginal migration.

Details of the flows within and between geographic zones are provided in Table 4. Moves between communities located in the southern zone totaled 72,835 or 64.6 percent of the total volume of Aboriginal migration reported during the period. Flows between communities located within the mid-north zone accounted for the second largest component (12.9 percent) of migration. The only other large components of migration involved moves between the southern and mid-north zones. Migration from the mid-north zone to the southern zone accounted for roughly 9.3 percent of total migration. The reverse flow (i.e. from the south to the mid-north) accounted for about 7.1 percent of total migration.

As illustrated in Figure 10, rates of out-migration were equal for the far north and southern zones (2.7 percent of the estimated 1986 population of the zone). The out-migration rate of the Aboriginal population of the mid-north zone was estimated to be 7.7 percent, roughly 2.9 times larger than that of the other zones.

Table 4

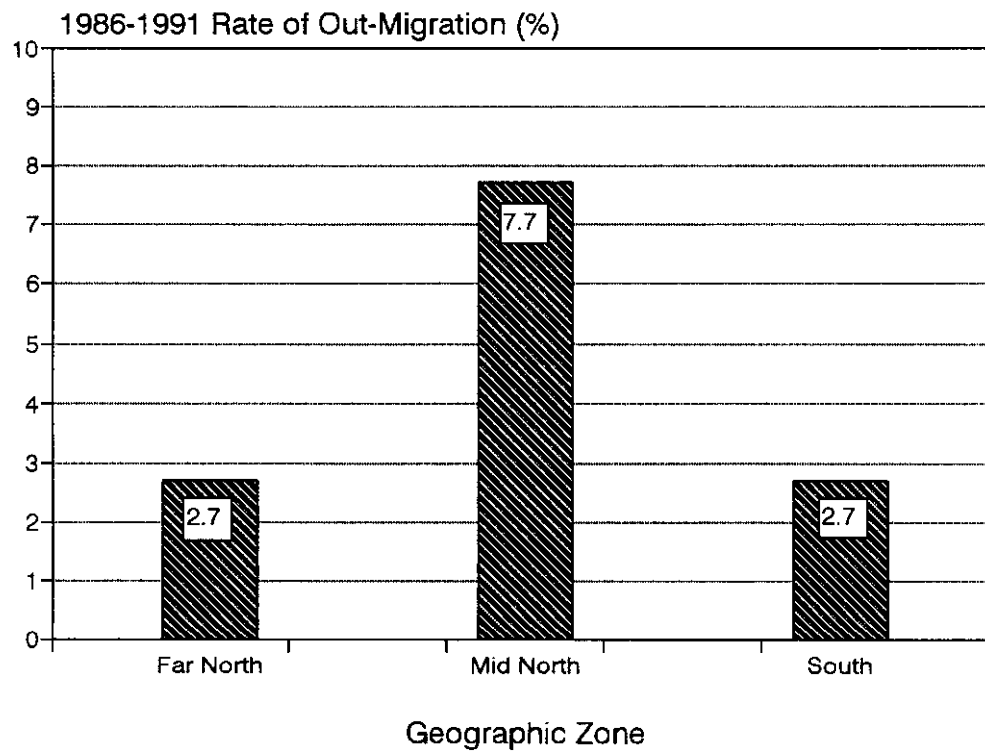
**Migration Flows Within and Between Geographic Zones,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991**

Zone of Origin	Zone of Destination			Total
	Far North	Mid North	South	
Far North	3850	445	955	5250
% of Migrants	3.4	0.4	0.8	4.7
Mid North	500	14495	10465	25460
% of Migrants	0.4	12.9	9.3	22.6
South	1240	7970	72835	82045
% of Migrants	1.1	7.1	64.6	72.8
Total	5590	22910	84255	112755
% of Migrants	5.0	20.3	74.7	100

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991
Excludes international migrants and migrants from non-enumerated
Indian reserves.

Figure 10

Rates of Aboriginal Out-Migration During the 1986-1991 Period,
By Geographic Zone, Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

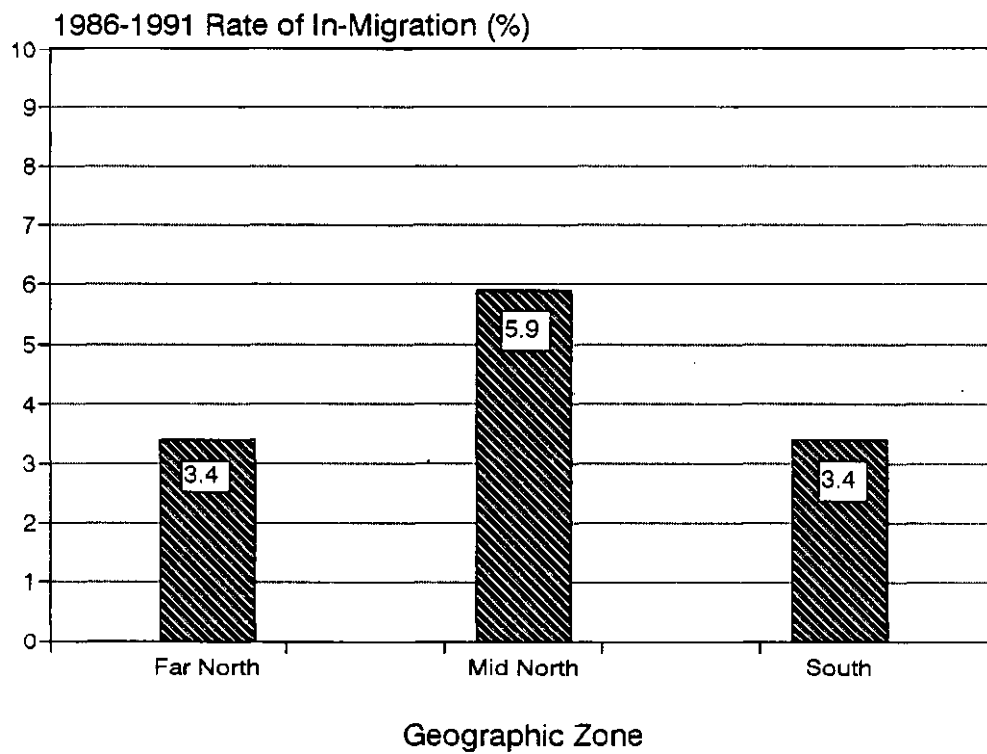
Figure 11 presents estimates of the rate of Aboriginal in-migration to the three zones. As was the case for out-migration rates, in-migration rates were the same for the far north and southern zones (3.4 percent of the zone's 1986 population). The rate of in-migration for the mid-north zone was estimated to be roughly 1.7 times higher (5.9 percent).

As illustrated in the net migration rates presented in Figure 12, both the southern and far northern zones experienced population increases during the 1986-1991 as a consequence of movement between zones. In absolute terms, the far north gained 340 individuals, corresponding to a net migration rate of 0.7 percent. The southern zone recorded an increase of 2,210 individuals, also representing a net migration rate of 0.7 percent. The net-migration rate of the mid-north zone was estimated to be -1.8 percent, translating into a loss of 2,550 individuals during the period.

Zonal migration flows also resulted in some shifts in the Aboriginal population residing on- and off-reserve in the mid-northern and southern zones. These shifts are illustrated in Figure 13, which presents the net migration rates for on- and off reserve locations in the two zones. On-reserve locations in both the zones experienced positive net migration during the 1986-1991 period. In the mid-north zone this resulted in a net gain of 4,220 individuals (a net migration rate of 6.9 percent). Off-reserve locations in the mid-north zone recorded a net loss of 6,770 individuals (a net migration rate of -8.3 percent). On-reserve locations in the southern zone gained 5,345 individuals during the period (a net migration rate of 7.5 percent), while off-reserve locations in this zone lost 3,315 individuals (a net migration rate of -1.2 percent).

Figure 11

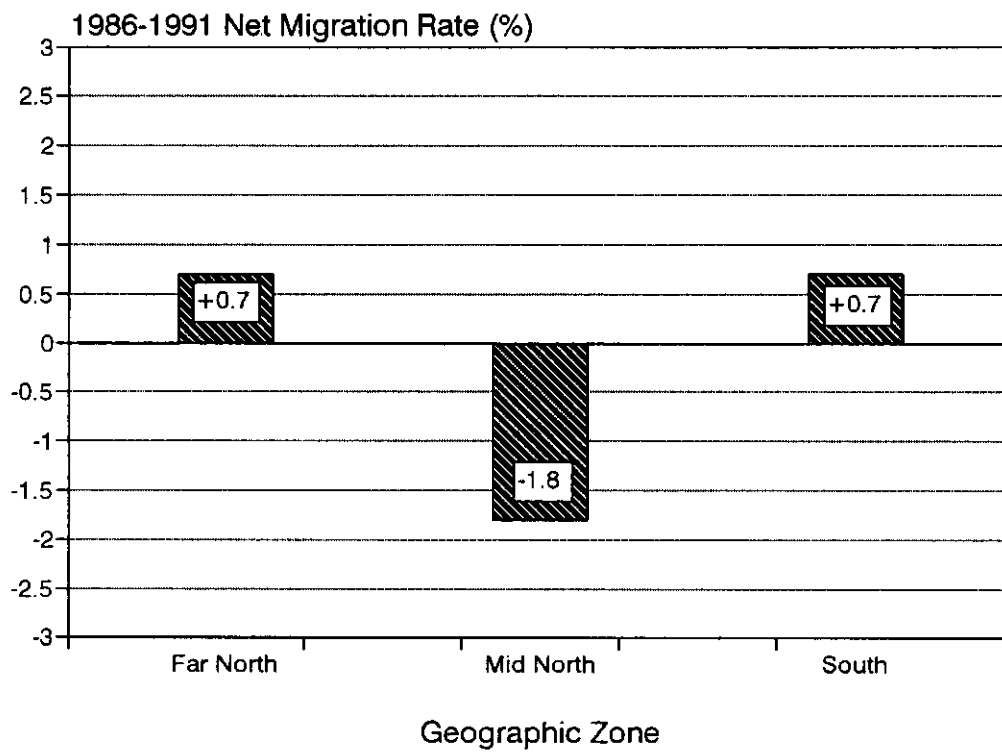
Rates of Aboriginal In-Migration During the 1986-1991 Period,
By Geographic Zone, Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 12

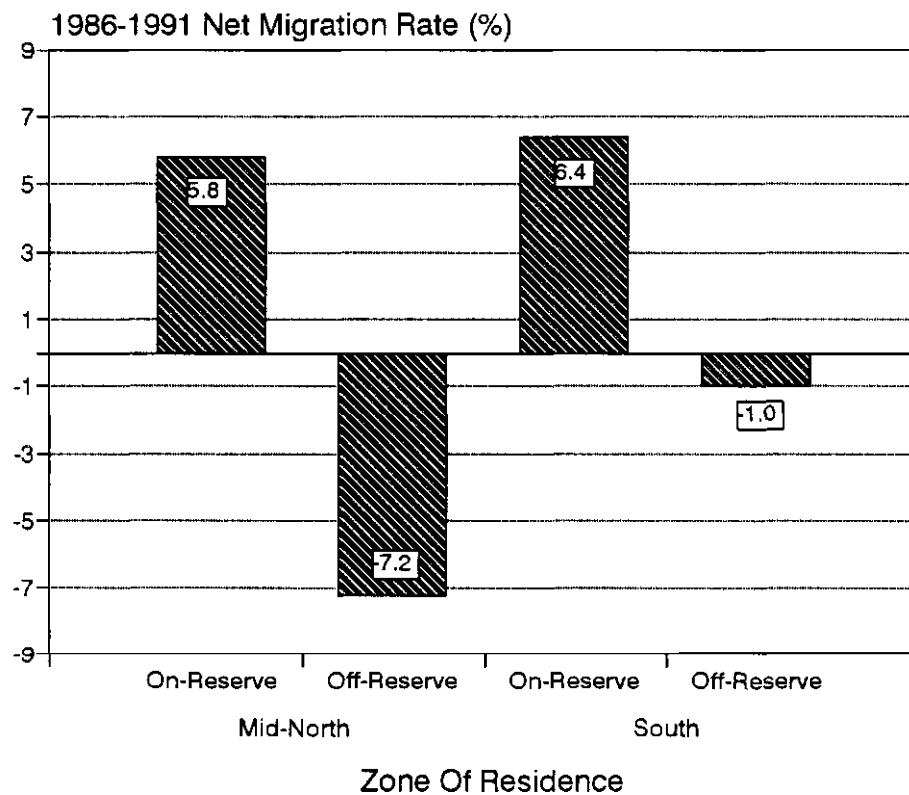
Rates of Aboriginal Net Migration During the 1986-1991 Period,
By Geographic Zone, Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 13

Estimated Five Year Net Migration Rate (%) Among Aboriginal Identity Population by Zone of Residence, Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Mobility and Migration Within the Rural/Urban Hierarchy

The last geographic perspective brought to bear on the issue of Aboriginal mobility and migration relates to movement patterns on- and off-reserve and between levels of the rural/urban hierarchy. Table 5 provides a summary of the distribution of Canada's Aboriginal identity population by location on and off reserve, and for rural areas, small urban centres (non-CMA's) and large urban centres (CMA's). The table also reveals the distribution of the various identity groups within the population in each of these geographical areas.

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey identified approximately 183,600 individuals on surveyed Indian reserves. This represented slightly more than 29 percent of the Aboriginal population identified by the APS. As noted previously, the Aboriginal population residing on reserve was comprised primarily of registered Indians who accounted for close to 95 percent of the on-reserve Aboriginal population.

The off-reserve Aboriginal population included 132,165 individuals in rural areas (21.1 percent of the total Aboriginal population), 126,845 individuals in smaller urban centres (20.3 percent of the total population) and 183,100 individuals in large urban centres (29.3 percent of the total). In relation to other identity groups, the non-status Indian and Metis populations represent the most highly urbanized segments of the Aboriginal population. Roughly 69 percent of the non-status Indian population and 64.6 percent of the Metis population resided in urban areas. The Inuit population, on the other hand, was most heavily concentrated in rural areas, although a significant portion (16.2 percent) of the population also lived in smaller urban centres. Most of the off-reserve, registered Indian population resided in urban areas, most commonly in larger urban centres.

Table 5

**Aboriginal Population Showing Identity Group by Location of Residence,
Canada, 1991**

Location of Residence	Aboriginal Identity Group											
	North American Indian											
	Registered	%	Non-Status	%	Metis	%	Inuit	%	Other[1]	%	Total	%
On-Reserve	173460	49.6	3535	3.5	4285	3.3	585	1.6	1730	15.5	183600	29.3
%	94.5		1.9		2.3		0.3		0.9		100.0	
Off-Reserve	176380	50.4	96350	96.5	124995	96.7	34915	98.4	9470	84.6	442105	70.7
%	39.9		21.8		28.3		7.9		2.1		100.0	
Rural Areas	33695	9.6	27410	27.4	41460	32.1	27485	77.4	2120	18.9	132165	21.1
%	25.5		20.7		31.4		20.8		1.6			
Urban Non-CMA	59605	17.0	25555	25.6	33670	26.0	5755	16.2	2260	20.2	126845	20.3
%	47.0		20.1		26.5		4.5		1.8		100.0	
Urban CMA	83080	23.7	43385	43.4	49865	38.6	1675	4.7	5080	45.4	183100	29.3
%	45.4		23.7		27.2		0.9		2.8		100.0	
Total All Areas	349845	100.0	99885	100.0	129280	100.0	35500	100.0	11195	100.0	625710	100.0
%	55.9		16.0		20.7		5.7		1.8		100.0	

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals with multiple responses to identity.

Table 6 presents data on the mobility status of the Aboriginal identity population residing in the various on and off reserve areas. As revealed in the table, mobility rates tend to be substantially higher among the Aboriginal populations residing in urban areas. More than 70 percent of the Aboriginal population residing in urban areas reported changes in residence between 1986 and 1991. The population in urban areas, especially smaller urban centres was also more likely to have migrated between 1986 and 1991. Migrants accounted for nearly 32 percent of the Aboriginal population in smaller urban centres and close to 27 percent of the population in large urban centres.

Both mobility and migration rates are substantially lower among the Aboriginal populations living in rural areas and on reserve. Roughly 52 percent of the Aboriginal population living in rural areas changed residence between 1986 and 1991 and only 20.1 percent moved to a different community during the period. The Aboriginal population residing on reserve reported even lower mobility and migration rates. Movers accounted for about 43.7 percent of the on-reserve Aboriginal population. Migrants formed roughly 11.1 percent of the on-reserve population.

In contrast with the other geographical perspectives explored in this study, migration between, as opposed to within, the different geographical areas accounted for the majority (68.9 percent) of movement during the 1986-1991. The various dimensions of Aboriginal migration during this period are identified in Table 7, which presents the flows within and between the different areas.

Migration between (i.e. in either direction) small (i.e. non-CMA) and large (i.e. CMA) urban areas represented the most frequent pattern of migration and accounted for 22,935 migrants or 20.3 percent of the total. Moves between rural

Table 6

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing 1986-1991 Mobility Status by
Residence Location, Canada, 1991**

Location of Residence	1986-1991 Mobility Status							
	Non-Movers		Movers		Migrant		Total	Prob.
	Non-Movers	Prob.	Movers	Prob.	Movers	Prob.		
On Reserve	88400	0.56	68700	0.44	17500	0.11	157100	1.0
Off Reserve	126480	0.33	252490	0.67	99615	0.26	378970	1.0
Rural Areas	54120	0.48	59005	0.52	22720	0.20	113125	1.0
Urban Non-CMA	30440	0.28	77950	0.72	34605	0.32	108390	1.0
Urban CMA	41920	0.27	115535	0.73	42290	0.27	157455	1.0
Total All Areas	214880	0.40	321190	0.60	117115	0.22	536070	1.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes 990 individuals with unstated 1986 place of residence.

Prob. refers to the probability of membership in a specific mobility status (i.e. non-mover, mover or migrant) sub-group.

Table 7

**Migration Volumes Showing Origin-Destination Combinations,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991**

Origin or Destination Location	Migrants	% of Total Migrants
On-Reserve - On-Reserve	1525	1.4
On-Reserve - Rural Areas	5530	4.9
On-Reserve - Urban Non-CMA	8535	7.6
On-Reserve - Urban CMA	6565	5.8
Rural Areas - Rural Areas	5850	5.2
Rural Areas - Urban Non-CMA	19325	17.1
Rural Areas - Urban CMA	14850	13.2
Urban Non-CMA - Urban Non-CMA	12190	10.8
Urban Non-CMA - Urban CMA	22935	20.3
Urban CMA - Urban CMA	15460	13.7
Total Migrants[1]	112765	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Excludes international in-migrants and migrants from non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Note: Migrant volumes refer to flows between the locations noted, regardless of the direction of the flow.

areas and small urban centres accounted for the second most common migration flow (19,325 migrants or 17.1 percent of the total). Large migration flows were also identified between large urban centres (i.e. from one CMA to another), between rural areas and large urban centres, and between small urban centres (i.e. from one small centre to another).

Significant levels of migration between on- and off-reserve locations also occurred during the period. The largest flows involved migration between reserves and small urban centres. Migration between reserves represented a minor dimension of Aboriginal migration. Only 1,525 individuals or 1.4 percent of all moves during the period were associated with moves between reserves. Migration within rural areas also formed a small component of Aboriginal migration during the period.

More detailed information on the direction of Aboriginal migration flows is provided in Table 8 which identifies the migration flows by origin and destination area. Figure 14, which provides a summary of these data in the form of net flows, reveals several interesting dimensions of Aboriginal migration within the rural/urban hierarchy. Indian reserves gained population from all other geographic zones during the 1986-1991. This gain, which totaled 9,540 individuals, included 4,040 individuals from rural areas, 3,355 individuals from small urban centres and 2,145 individuals from large urban centres. Large urban centres also gained Aboriginal population through migration during the period. This gain, which totaled 5,540 individuals occurred as a result of net movement from both smaller urban centres and rural areas.

Smaller urban centres experienced a net loss of 8,405 individuals during the period. Most of this loss was attributable to moves from these centres to large urban

Table 8

**Migration Flows Within and Between Reserve and Selected Off-Reserve Locations,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1986-1991**

Origin Area	Destination Area				Total Out-Migrants	Net Migrants
	On-reserve	Rural	Urban Non-CMA	Urban CMA		
On-reserve	1525	745	2590	2210	5545	9540
Rural	4785	5850	10440	7965	23190	-6675
Urban Non-CMA	5945	8885	12190	14770	29600	-8405
Urban CMA	4355	6885	8165	15460	19405	5540
Total In Migrants[1]	15085	16515	21195	24945	77740	---

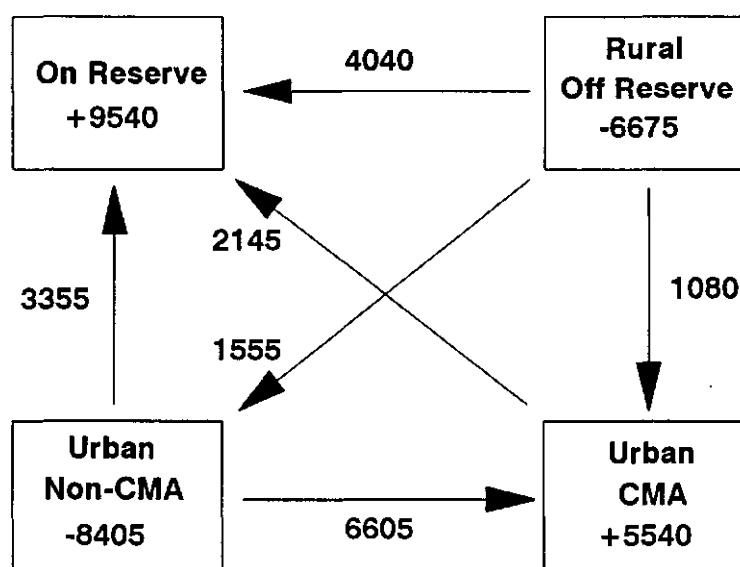
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] In and out migration volumes may not equal due to rounding error. Totals do not include flows within areas.

Excludes 520 migrants with 1986 residence not stated, 2135 migrants from Indian reserves not enumerated in 1991 and 2220 migrants from outside of Canada.

Figure 14

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada**



Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Figures in box refer to net migrants for areas.

areas, although small urban centres also recorded a sizable net loss of population to reserves. Rural areas lost Aboriginal population to all other geographic areas during the period. The largest component of this loss occurred through migration to Indian reserves.

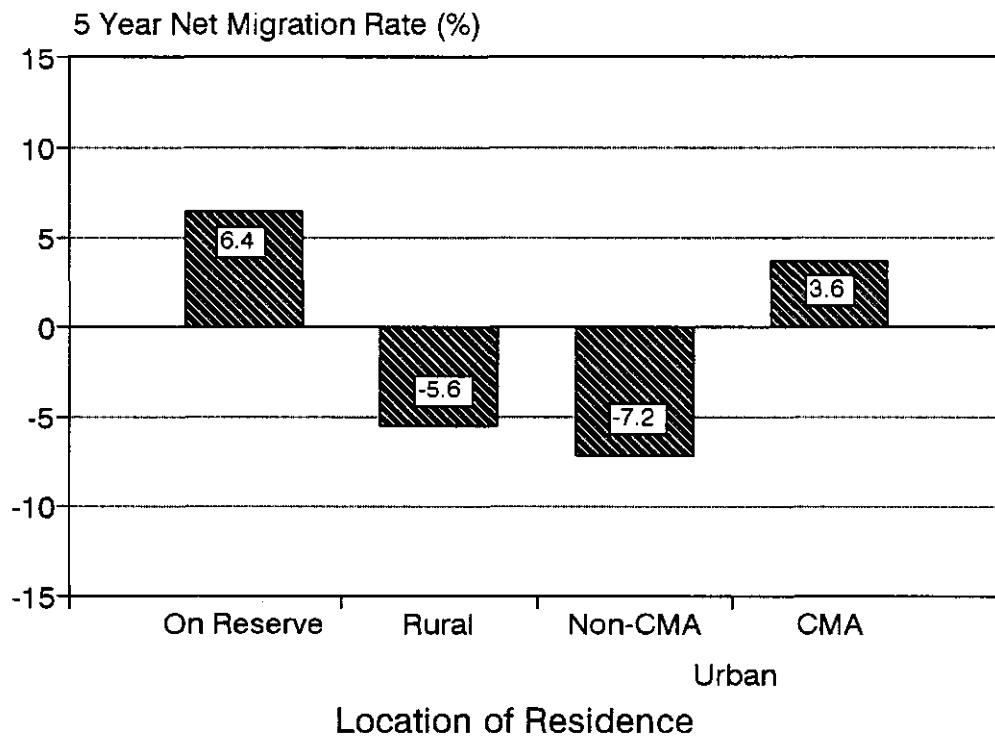
The net effects of migration flows between the various locations are summarized in Figure 15, in the form of net migration rates. As illustrated in the figure, the rate of net migration on reserve for the period was 6.4 percent. Large urban centres (i.e. CMA's) recorded a net migration rate of 3.6 percent. Net migration for rural areas was -5.6 percent and smaller urban centres (i.e. non-CMA's) recorded a net migration rate of -7.2 percent.

The migration flows identified above, suggest that during the 1986-1991 period, Aboriginal migration had two main dimensions. The first involved the trend toward further concentration of the Aboriginal population in large urban centres. The second dimension involved a significant flow of Aboriginal migrants to Indian reserves. Although the former dimension of Aboriginal migration appears to represent a continuation of the long standing trend toward increased urbanization of the population, the latter dimension (net migration to Indian reserves) appears to reflect a shift in previously documented migration flows.

The study also examined migration on and off reserve and within the rural/urban hierarchy for each of the individual Aboriginal identity groups. The results of this component of the research are presented in Table 9 and in Figures 16 through 20 for the registered Indian, non-status Indian, Metis, Inuit and other Aboriginal populations, respectively.

Figure 15

Estimated Five Year Net Migration Rate (%) Among
Aboriginal Identity Population, by Location of Residence,
Canada, 1986-1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Table 9

**Estimated Five Year Net Migration Rate (%) by Aboriginal Identity Group and Location of Residence
Canada, 1986-1991**

Location of Residence[1]	Aboriginal Identity Group					Total
	Registered	Non-Status	Metis	Inuit	Others[2]	
	(percent)					
On Reserve	6.6	17.4	5.5	4.1	-15.6	6.4
Rural Areas	-22.9	7.9	2.9	-0.7	-9.5	-5.6
Urban Non-CMA	-7.4	-8.4	-8.5	2.1	12.8	-7.2
Urban CMA	5.6	-0.2	3.5	3.0	6.2	3.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

[1] Rural, Urban Non-CMA and Urban CMA locations refer to the population residing off reserve.

[2] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and population with multiple responses to identity.

Positive values indicate net positive (i.e. in flow) migration.

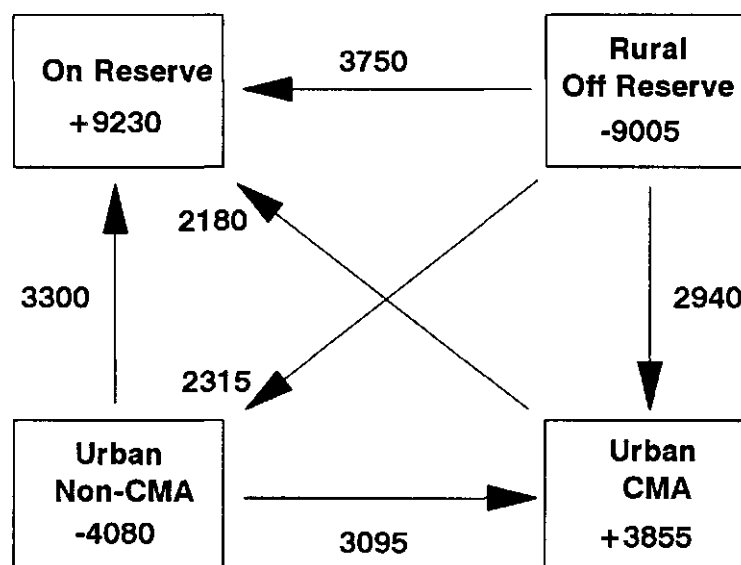
The migration patterns of the registered Indian population (Figure 16) closely approximate the patterns identified for the total Aboriginal population. During the period, Indian reserves experienced a net gain in population (9,230 individuals) as a result of net inflows of migrants from all other areas. Large urban areas also experienced net population increases as a result of migration from rural areas and small urban centres. Both rural areas and small urban centres recorded net losses in registered Indians as a consequence of migration. These losses were most significant in rural areas.

Migration flows among the non-status Indian population (Figure 17) resulted in increases in rural areas (1,695 individuals), on reserve (105 individuals) and large urban areas (75 individuals). The non-status Indian population of smaller urban centres experienced a net loss of 1,875 individuals during the period, largely as a result of movement to large urban areas and rural areas. A significant net movement of non-status Indians also occurred from large urban areas to rural areas during the period.

Migration among Canada's Metis population (Figure 18) was generally similar to that identified for non-status Indians. The Metis on-reserve population experienced a small net gain (190 individuals), primarily through the movement of individuals from rural areas. The rural Metis population gained 1,015 individuals as a consequence of movement from urban centres. The most significant population shift involved the movement of Metis from small to large urban centres, which contributed to a net gain of 1,455 individuals to the Metis population residing in large urban areas. The population residing in smaller urban areas recorded a net loss of 2,660 individuals during the period through migration.

Figure 16

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Registered Indian Population, Canada**



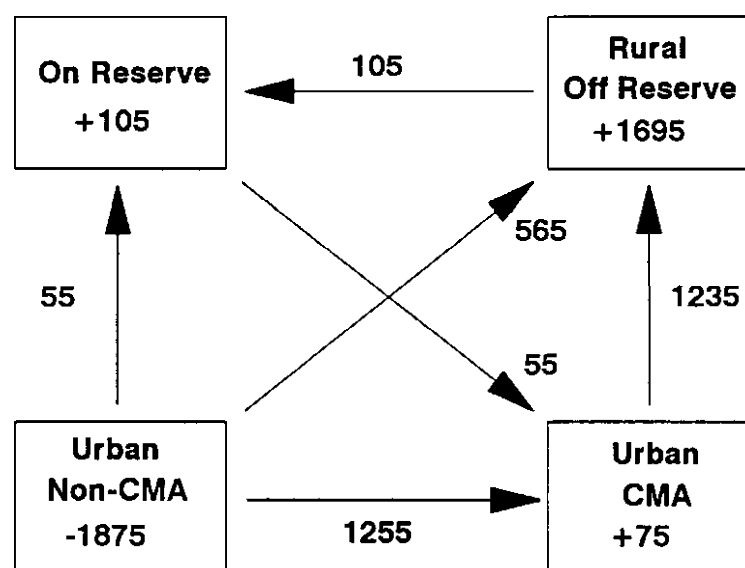
Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Figures in box refer to net migrants for areas.

Figure 17

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Non-Status Indian Population, Canada**



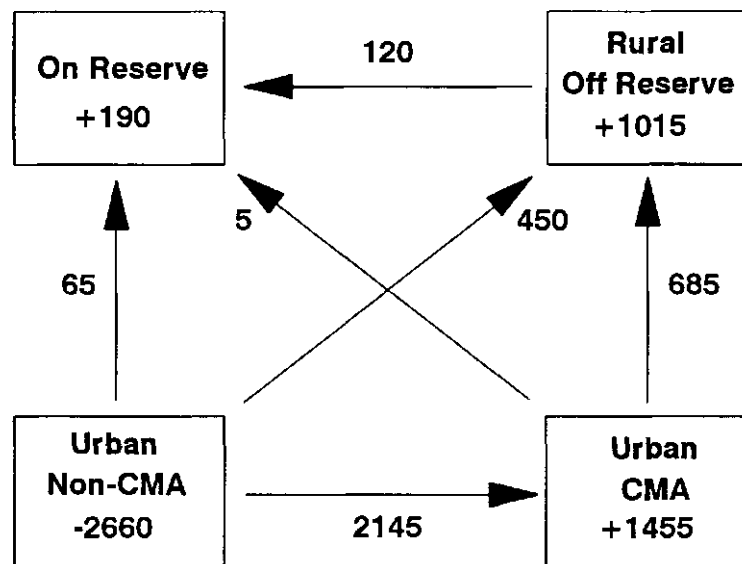
Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Figures in box refer to net migrants for area.

Figure 18

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Metis Population, Canada**



Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Figure in box refer to net migrants for area.

● Movements among Canada's Inuit population (Figure 19) resulted in only small changes in the geographical distribution of the population. The general trend during the period involved further urbanization of the population, although the pace of urbanization appears to be quite slow.

Migration patterns among the other Aboriginal population (Figure 20) are similar to those identified for the Inuit. Movement among this group tended to result in small increases in urban populations and corresponding decreases in the population residing on reserve and in rural areas.

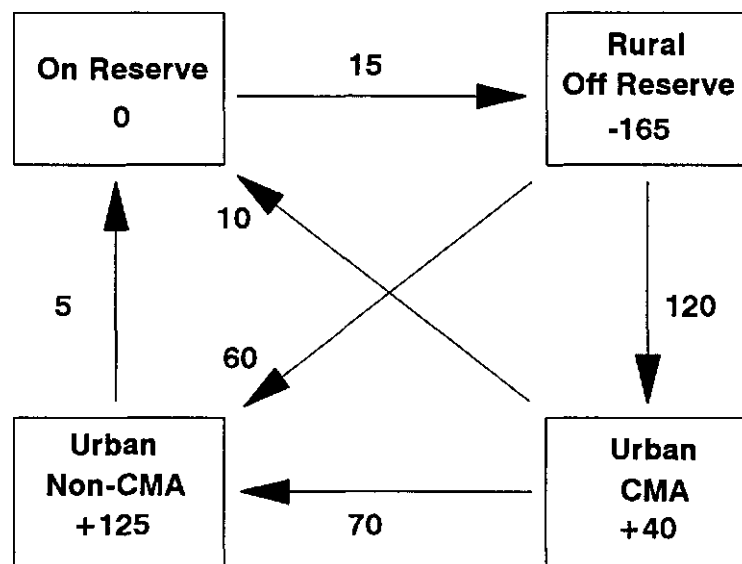
Migration Patterns of C-31 Registrants

Among other things, the 1985 amendments to the Indian Act restored the right to Indian status to a large number of individuals who had lost status as a consequence of provisions contained in earlier versions of the Act. The amendments also allowed for first time registration of many of the children (and some grandchildren) of these individuals. Although the full effects of the amendments of the 1985 Act on the size of the registered Indian population have not been fully realized, roughly 87,000 individuals had been added to the population as of 1991, as a consequence of the Act's new registration provisions. Between 1985 and 1991, Canada's registered Indian population experienced an increase of roughly 21 percent as a result of Bill C-31 registrants.

Although some research on the effects of Bill C-31 has been conducted, very little is known about the mobility and migration patterns of this segment of the registered Indian population. During the 1985-1991 period, however, several First

Figure 19

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Inuit Population, Canada**



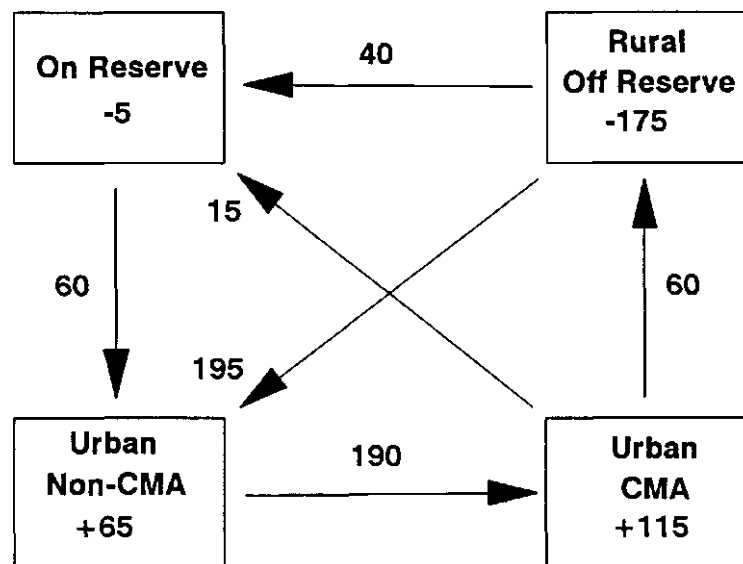
Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Figures in box refer to net migrants for area.

Figure 20

**Summary of Net Migration Flows Between On and Off-Reserve
Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
Other[1] Aboriginal Population, Canada**



Source; Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Excludes international migrants and migration from reserves not enumerated in 1991 by the Census and/or Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and individuals with multiple responses to identity.

Figures in box refer to net migrants for area.

● Nations expressed concern about the impact of Bill-31 migration on reserve housing availability and resources.

Analysis reported above, identified a net migration to Indian reserves of about 9,230 registered Indians during the 1986-1991 period, a finding that suggests a reversal (during this period) of longstanding trends towards net movement off reserve. The migration of C-31 registrants represents a potentially significant factor in this process.

Table 10 provides a summary and comparison of migration flows between on- and off-reserve locations among Bill C-31 and "regular" (i.e. non Bill C-31) Indians during the 1986-1991 period. Between 1986 and 1991, on-reserve locations experienced a net growth of approximately 2,005 individuals through the movement of individuals registered under Bill C-31. This volume of net migration accounted for roughly 20.5 percent of the total net migration of registered Indians to reserves. The table also reveals that the net migration rate of Bill-C31 registrants (9.3 percent) exceeded that of "regular" or non-C-31 Indians (6.6 percent). At the national level, the migration of Bill C-31 registrants appears to have played a significant role in the net movement of population to Indian reserves during the 1986-1991.

The contribution of the Bill C-31 population to net migration to Indian reserves varies widely by province/region. This variation is illustrated in Figure 21, which identifies the share of net migration to Indian reserves which is accounted for by Bill C-31 migration. The "C-31" share of net migration to Indian reserves exceeded the national average by a sizable margin in the provinces of Ontario (33.1 percent),

Table 10

Migration Flows Between On- and Off-Reserve Locations During the 1986-1991 Period,
"Bill C-31" and "Regular" Indians, Canada, 1991

"Bill C-31 Registrants"

1986 Place of Residence	1991 Place of Residence			Net-Migrants	NMR(%)
	On Reserve[1]	Off Reserve	Total		
On Reserve[1]	20760	895	21655	2005	9.3
Off Reserve	2900	62485	65385	-2005	-3.1
Total	23660	63380	87040	---	---

"Regular" Indians

1986 Place of Residence	1991 Place of Residence			Net-Migrants	NMR(%)
	On Reserve[1]	Off Reserve	Total		
On Reserve[1]	114650	3735	118385	7795	6.6
Off Reserve	11530	102570	114100	-7795	-6.8
Total	126180	106305	232485	---	---

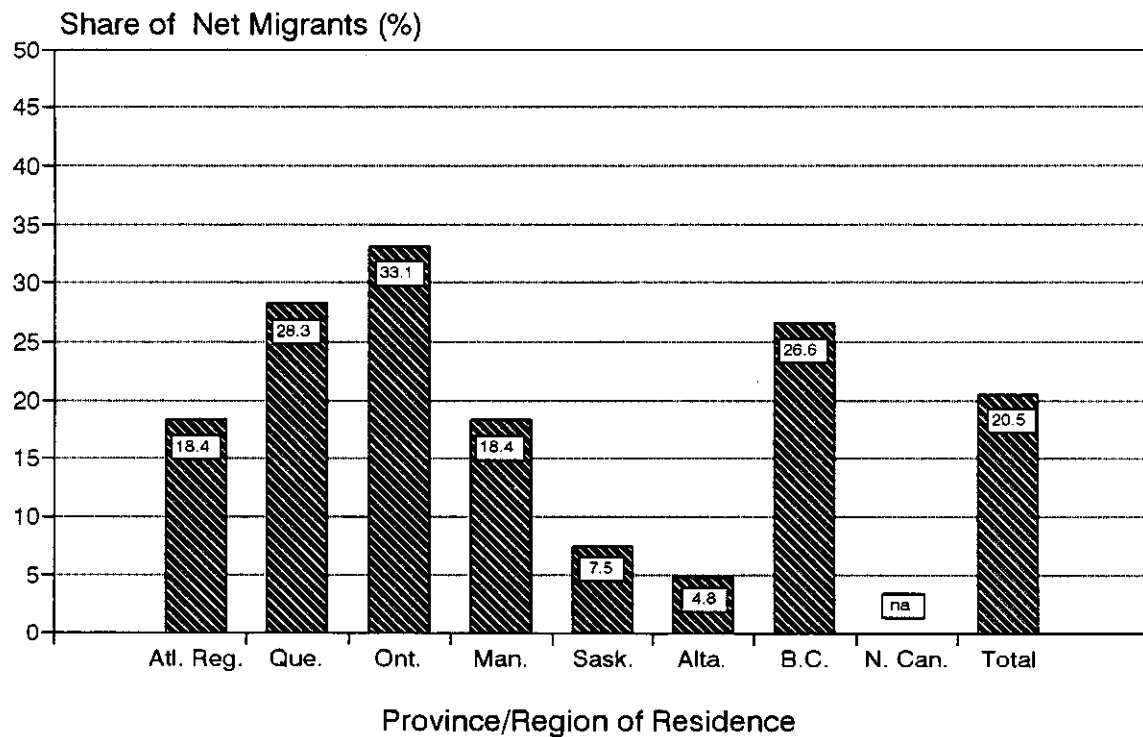
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Excludes population residing on (and migrating from) non-enumerated Indian reserves.

NMR refers to the estimated five year net migration rate.

Figure 21

C-31 Registrant Share of Registered Indian Net Migration On Reserve
During the 1986-1991 Period by Province/Region of Residence,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991
Excludes migration to and from non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Quebec (28.3 percent) and British Columbia (26.6 percent). By way of contrast, the C-31 population played a minor role in net migration to reserves in the provinces of Saskatchewan (7.5 percent) and Alberta (4.8 percent).

Provincial/regional differences in the C-31 share of registered Indian net migration to reserves are only partially accounted for by provincial/regional differences in the relative size of the C-31 and "regular" Indian populations (see Table 11). With the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the C-31 share of net migration roughly approximates the C-31 share of the total registered Indian population. In Saskatchewan, the C-31 population accounted for 13.5 percent of total registered Indian population but only 7.5 percent of registered Indian net migration to reserves. In Alberta, the C-31 population represented 26.4 percent of the total registered Indian population, but only 4.8 percent of registered Indian net migration to reserves.

The comparatively low levels of C-31 migration to Indian reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta may result from a variety of factors including preferences among the C-31 population to reside off reserve and more limited on-reserve housing opportunities. They may also result from restrictive band membership codes which deny membership rights (and attendant benefits) to some segments of the C-31 population. As noted by Clatworthy and Smith (1993), highly restrictive membership codes tend to be more common among First Nations in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Table 11

**Comparison of C-31 Share of Net Migrants to Reserves With
C-31 Share of Total Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1991**

Province/Region of Residence	C-31 Share of		Ratio A/B
	A Net Migrants	B Population	
Atlantic Region	18.4	19.8	0.93
Quebec	28.3	26.1	1.08
Ontario	33.1	35.5	0.93
Manitoba	18.4	23.8	0.77
Saskatchewan	7.5	13.5	0.56
Alberta	4.8	26.4	0.18
British Columbia	26.6	33.4	0.80
Northern Canada	na	35.7	---
Total	20.5	27.2	0.75

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Recent Mobility and Migration Rates

Data from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey concerning mobility and migration during the 1990-1991 period reveal that recent rates of mobility tend to be higher (about 23 percent) than the average annual rates of the 1986-1991 period. The data also reveal however, that migration rates during the 1990-1991 period were slightly (about 11 percent) lower than the 1986-1991 annual average.

Table 12 provides estimates of 1990-1991 and 1986-1991 average mobility and migration rates for the various identity groups. Across all identity groups, roughly 14.7 percent of the population reported moving during the 1990-1991 period. By way of comparison, the mobility rate during the 1986-1991 period averaged roughly 12 percent annually. In relation to the 1986-1991 average, recent rates of mobility appear to be sharply higher among the Metis and Inuit populations. The table also reveals that in relation to the 1986-1991 average, migrants during the 1990-1991 period formed a smaller share of the population of all identity groups (3.9 percent compared to 4.4 percent annually during the 1986-1991 period).

Table 13 reveals that higher rates of mobility during the 1990-1991 period characterized the Aboriginal populations residing on reserve and in rural and urban areas. During the 1990-1991 period, mobility rates in urban centres, especially large urban centres, were sharply higher than the 1986-1991 annual average rates. Although recent rates of mobility appear to be higher in all locations, recent rates of migration were higher only in on-reserve locations. In relation to the 1986-1991 average, migrants during the 1990-1991 period formed a much smaller share of the Aboriginal population residing in urban areas.

Table 12

**Comparison of Average Annual Mobility and Migration Rates During the 1986-1991 Period
With 12 Month Rates (1990-1991) by Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991**

Aboriginal Identity Group	Mobility Rate (%)		Migration Rate (%)	
	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991
Registered Indian	11.4	13.3	4.0	3.7
Non-Status Indian	12.8	15.9	5.5	4.4
Metis	12.9	17.1	4.7	4.2
Inuit	12.4	16.0	2.6	1.7
Other[1]	11.0	na	4.7	na
All Identity Groups	12.0	14.7	4.4	3.9

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

[1] Includes North American Indian population with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Table 13

**Comparison of Average Annual Mobility and Migration Rates During the 1986-1991 Period
With 12 Month Rates (1990-1991) by Location of Residence, Canada, 1991**

Aboriginal Identity Group	Mobility Rate (%)		Migration Rate (%)	
	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991
On Reserve	8.7	8.6	2.2	2.5
Rural Areas	10.4	11.6	4.0	3.9
Urban Non-CMA	14.4	18.2	6.7	5.0
Urban CMA	14.7	20.9	5.4	4.5
All Residence Locations	12.0	14.7	4.4	3.9

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Table 14 provides a comparison of recent mobility and migration rates with the average 1986-1991 rates for the Aboriginal population residing in various provinces/regions. In relation to the 1986-1991 average, recent mobility rates were higher in all provinces/regions, and were significantly higher in the Prairie provinces. Most provinces/regions reported lower rates of migration during the 1990-1991 (as opposed to 1986-1991) period, however, recent migration rates were higher among the Aboriginal populations residing in Manitoba and Alberta.

Although mobility and migration rates during the 1990-1991 period appear to differ somewhat from the average rates of the 1986-1991 period, recent mobility and migration rates are structured over identity groups, on- and off-reserve locations, and province/regions in much the same way as those identified for the 1986-1991 period.

Table 14

**Comparison of Average Annual Mobility and Migration Rates During the 1986-1991 Period
With 12 Month Rates (1990-1991), Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, Province/Regions, 1991**

Province/Region of Residence	Mobility Rate (%)		Migration Rate (%)	
	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991	Ave. Annual 1986-1991	12 Month 1991
Atlantic Region	9.1	10.0	2.7	2.6
Quebec	9.9	11.1	3.2	2.4
Ontario	12.3	12.7	4.7	3.0
Manitoba	11.9	16.2	3.5	4.1
Saskatchewan	12.4	16.6	4.3	4.1
Alberta	12.8	18.5	5.2	5.6
British Columbia	12.5	13.1	5.7	4.3
Northern Canada	12.3	14.7	2.8	2.2
All Province/Regions	12.0	14.7	4.4	3.8

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Summary

The study's findings with respect to mobility and migration during the 1986-1991 period appear to be largely consistent with the results of studies undertaken for earlier time periods. During the 1986-1991 period, the trend toward increasing concentration of Canada's Aboriginal population in large urban centres continued, although at a fairly slow pace. The main difference between the findings of this study and those of earlier research relates to the positive net migration identified for Indian reserves. This dimension of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period appears to deviate from longer term migration trends, as identified in prior research. In this regard, the study has identified that at the national level, the migration of individuals registered under Bill C-31 played a significant role in the net movement of population to reserves during the period. Nevertheless, roughly 80 of the net movement to reserves involved individuals who were not added to the Indian population as a consequence of Bill C-31.

International and interprovincial migration represented relatively small components of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period and did not contribute to significant shifts in the provincial/regional distribution of the population. Net migration among far north, mid-north and southern regions of Canada also played a minor role in redistributing the population during the period.

Section 5

Demographic Characteristics of Migrants

Age and Gender Characteristics

Table 15 presents data concerning the mobility and migration status of age and gender groups within the Aboriginal identity population. As revealed in the table, mobility rates (i.e. the proportion of the population that moved) between 1986-1991 tended to be highest among the population aged 15-24 years and 25-54 years. Mobility among the older segment of the Aboriginal population was sharply lower. The pattern of mobility over age and gender is illustrated in Figure 22. In addition to displaying the age effects described above, the figure reveals that mobility is higher among Aboriginal females than males in all age groups. These gender differences are most significant among youth (i.e. the population age 15-24 years) and among the older population (i.e. 55 or more years of age).

Recent mobility patterns display a structure over age and gender groups that is similar to that identified for the 1986-1991 period. Mobility rates during the 1990-1991 period were higher for females in all age groups (see Figure 23). Gender differences were greatest among youth (i.e. 15-24 years). Among this age group, the female mobility rate was roughly 23 percent higher than that of males.

Recent mobility rates among Aboriginal youth (both males and females) were considerably higher than those of other age groups. More than 20 percent of Aboriginal youth reported at least one move during the 1990-1991 period.

Table 15

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing 1986-1991 Mobility Status by Age and Gender Group, Canada, 1991

Age and Gender Group	1986-1991 Mobility Status							
	Non-Movers	%[1]	Movers	%	Migrant Movers	%	Total	%
Males	107720	42.0	148660	58.0	52715	20.6	256380	100.0
5 - 14 years	30500	40.7	44515	59.3	16065	21.4	75015	100.0
15 - 24 years	24310	42.2	33305	57.8	12085	21.0	57615	100.0
25 - 54 years	39295	38.3	63330	61.7	22670	22.1	102625	100.0
55 + years	13620	64.4	7515	35.6	1895	9.0	21135	100.0
Females	107155	38.3	172525	61.7	64400	23.0	279680	100.0
5 - 14 years	28725	39.7	43635	60.3	16115	22.3	72360	100.0
15 - 24 years	20805	33.2	41840	66.8	15515	24.8	62645	100.0
25 - 54 years	43640	36.0	77620	64.0	30140	24.9	121260	100.0
55 + years	13985	59.7	9435	40.3	2640	11.3	23420	100.0
Total	214875	40.1	321185	59.9	117115	21.8	536060	100.0
5 - 14 years	59225	40.2	88150	59.8	32180	21.8	147375	100.0
15 - 24 years	45115	37.5	75145	62.5	27600	23.0	120260	100.0
25 - 54 years	82935	37.0	140950	63.0	52810	23.6	223885	100.0
55 + years	27605	62.0	16950	38.0	4535	10.2	44555	100.0

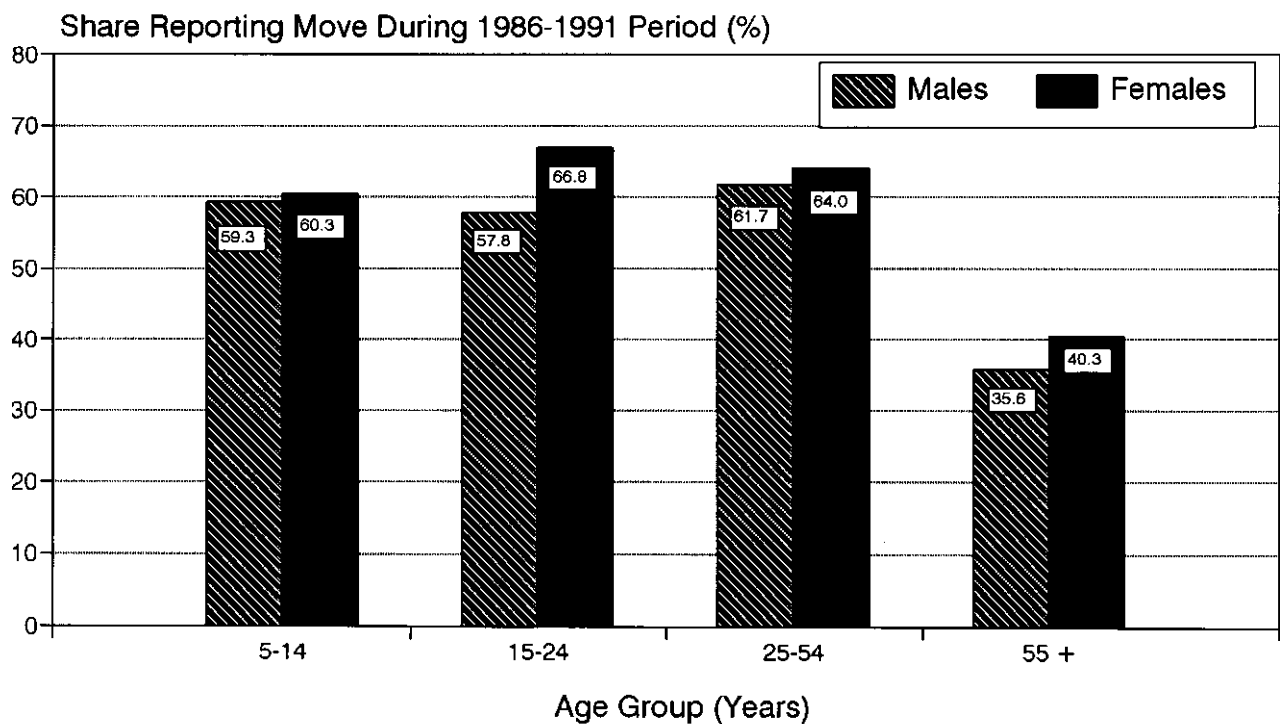
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal People Survey, 1991.

[1] Percentages refer to proportion of total population aged 5 or more years.

Excludes 990 individuals with unknown place of residence in 1986.

Figure 22

Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Reporting a Move
During 1986-1991 Period by Age and Gender Group, Canada, 1991

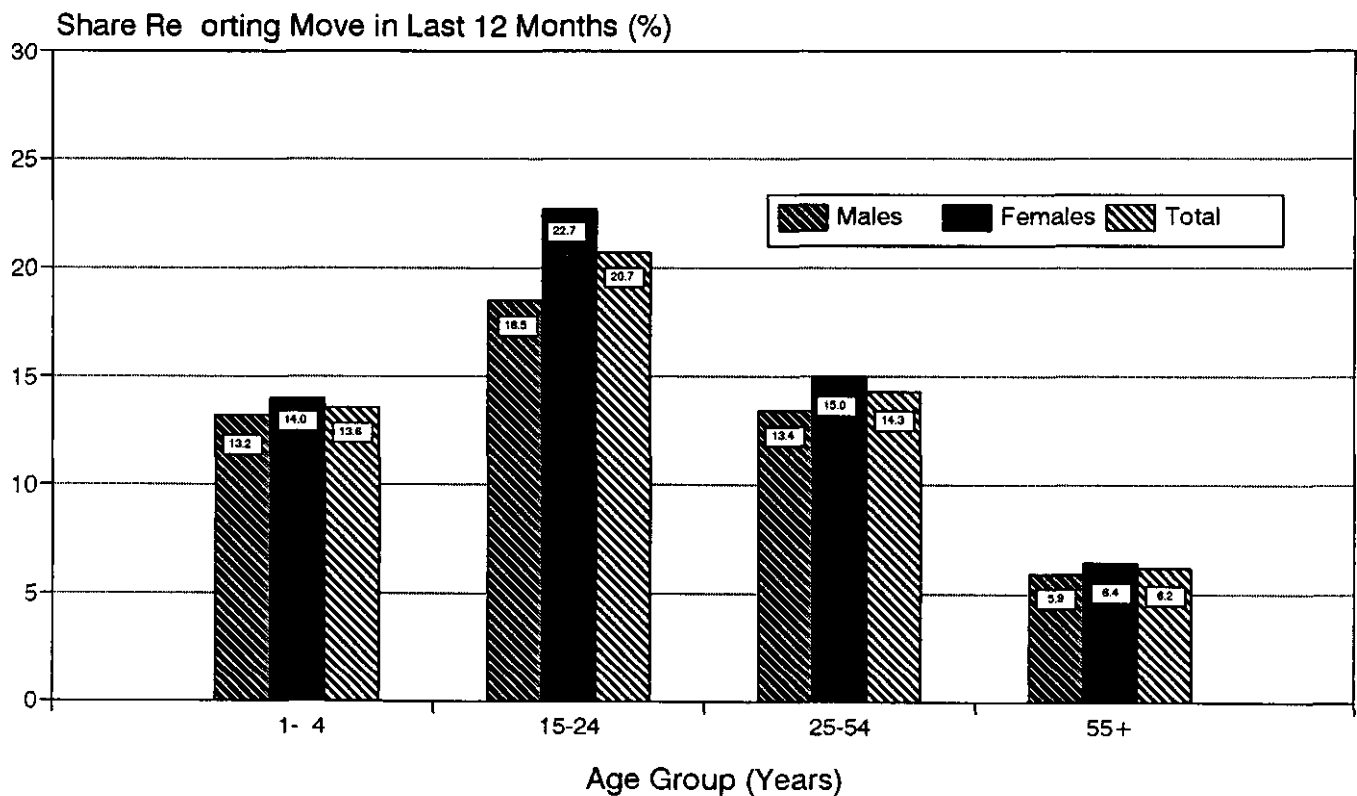


Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Data reported for moves during the 1986-1991 period relate to the population aged 5 or more years.

Figure 23

Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Reporting A Move
in the Last 12 Month Period by Age and Gender Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Data reported for moves during the past 12 month period relate to the population aged 1 or more years.

As illustrated in Figure 24, higher mobility rates among females existed in all residence locations during the 1990-1991 period. Differences between male and female rates were largest in urban non-CMA areas and rural areas.

Although migration rates are substantially lower, they are patterned over age and gender groups in much the same fashion as mobility rates (see Figure 25). The probability of migrating is highest among the population aged 15-24 years and higher among females than males for all age groups. As was the case with mobility rates, gender differences in migration rates are largest among youth.

As illustrated in Figure 26, females formed the majority of adult (i.e. 15 + years) migrants among all Aboriginal identity groups during the 1986-1991 period. The figure also reveals that the female share of adult migrants did not vary widely among identity groups.

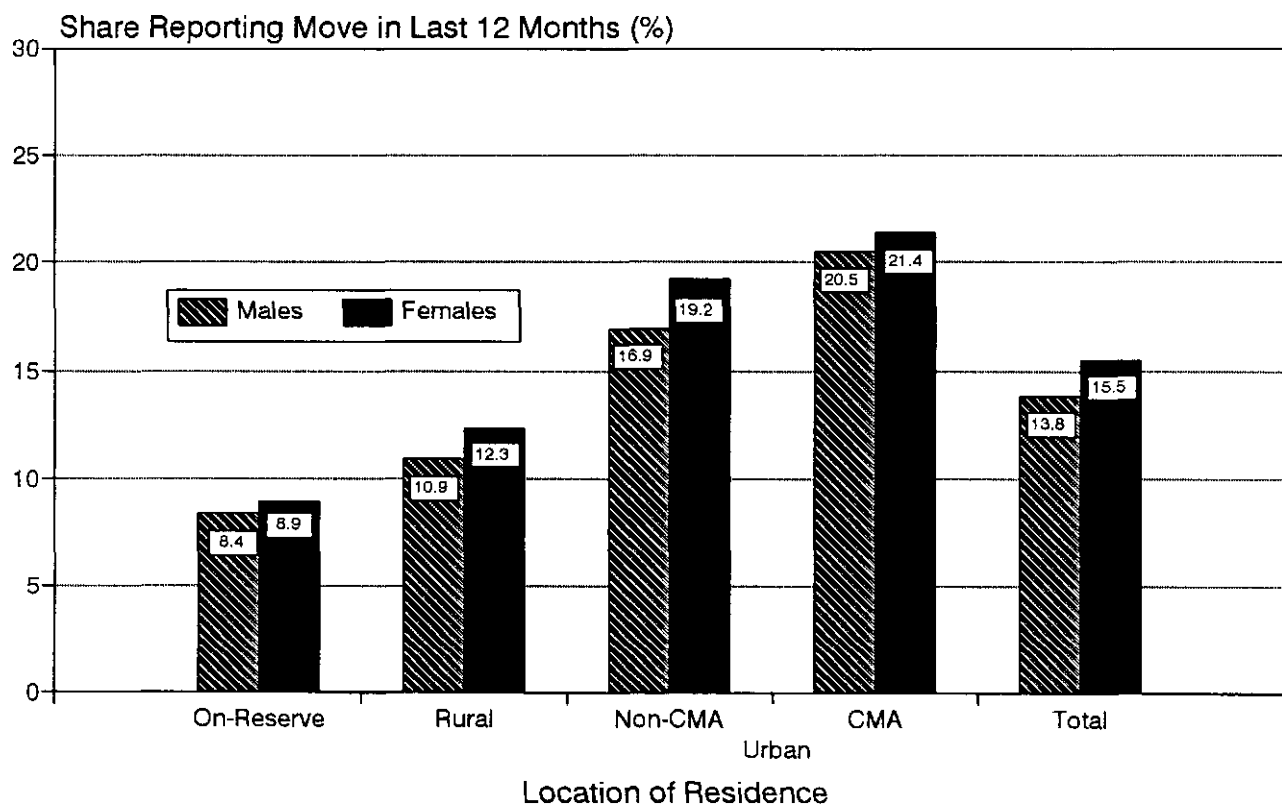
Greater variations in the female share of adult migrants were identified over residence locations (see Figure 27). Although females formed the majority of in-migrants to all locations, they were more common among migrants to off-reserve locations, especially urban areas. Females accounted for roughly 58 percent of the adult in-migrant population to urban areas during the 1986-1991 period. By way of comparison, the female share of adult migrants to reserves was roughly 53 percent.

Family Status Characteristics

Prior Aboriginal research has identified that families with children form a majority of the migrant population. Although data from the APS concerning the household

Figure 24

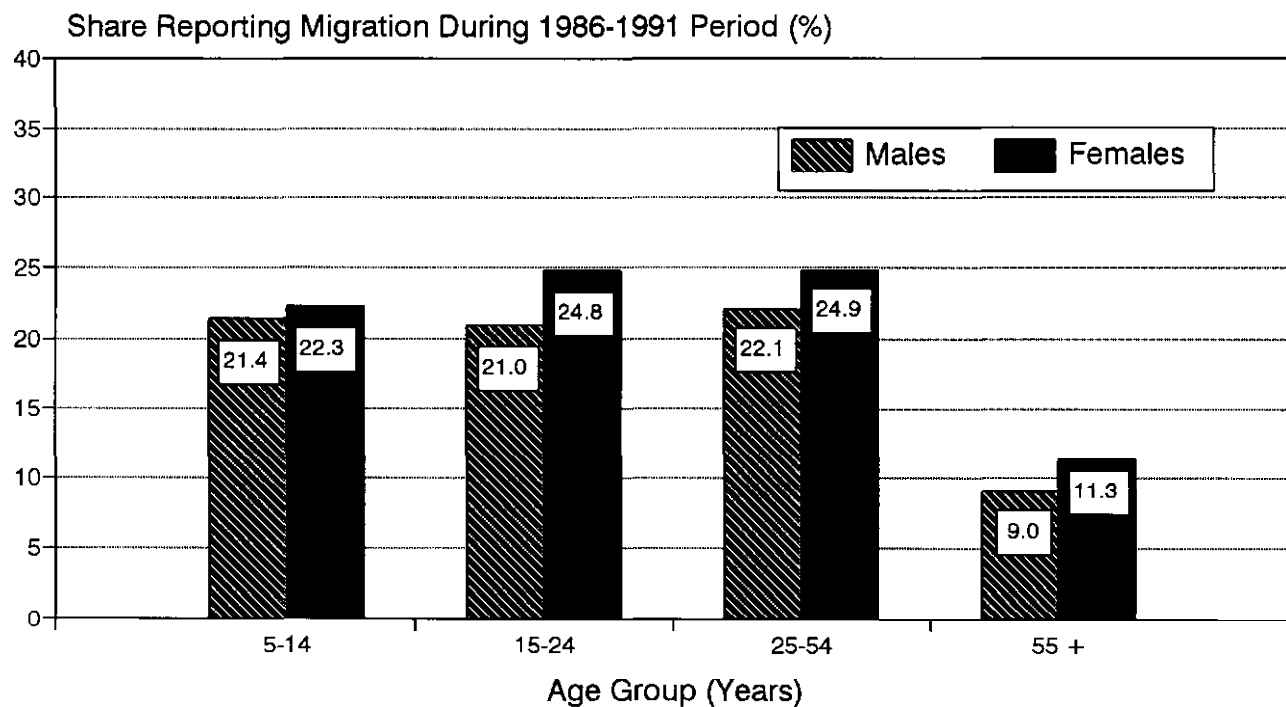
Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Reporting A Move
In the Last 12 Month Period by Gender and Location of Residence,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 25

Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Migrating to a Different Community During the 1986-1991 Period by Age and Gender Group, Canada, 1991

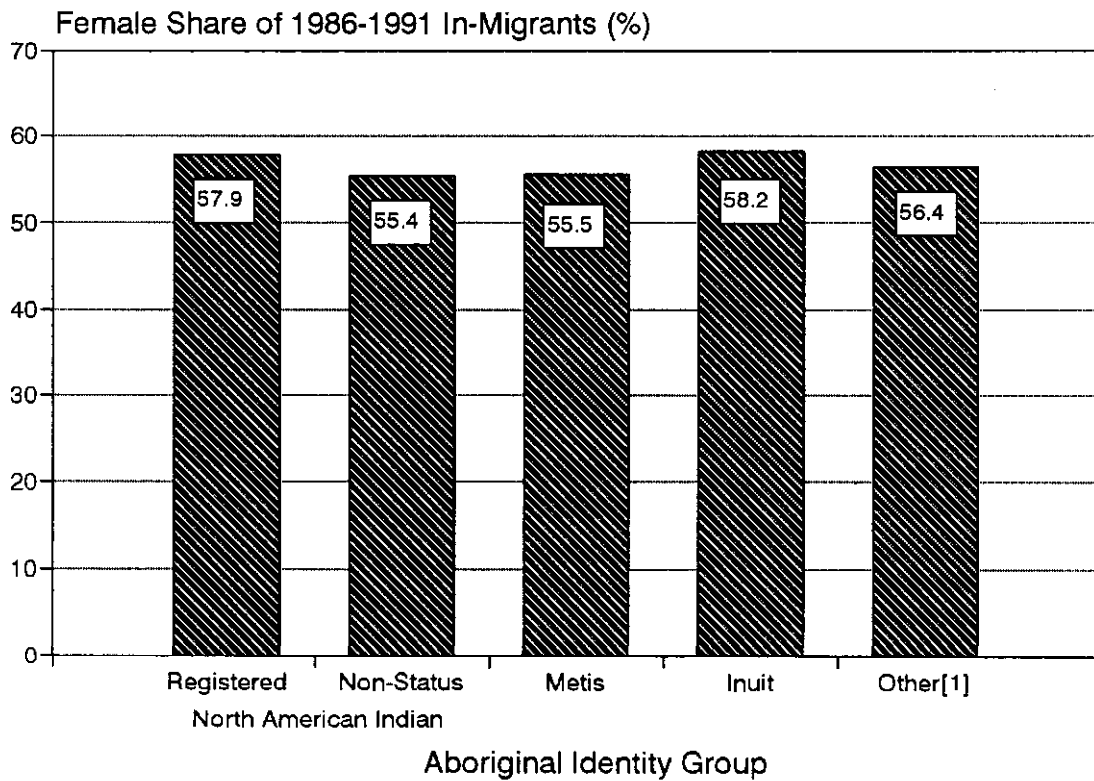


Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Data reported for migration during the 1986-1991 period relate to the population aged 5 or more years.

Figure 26

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing
Female Share of In-Migrants During the 1986-1991 Period
By Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991

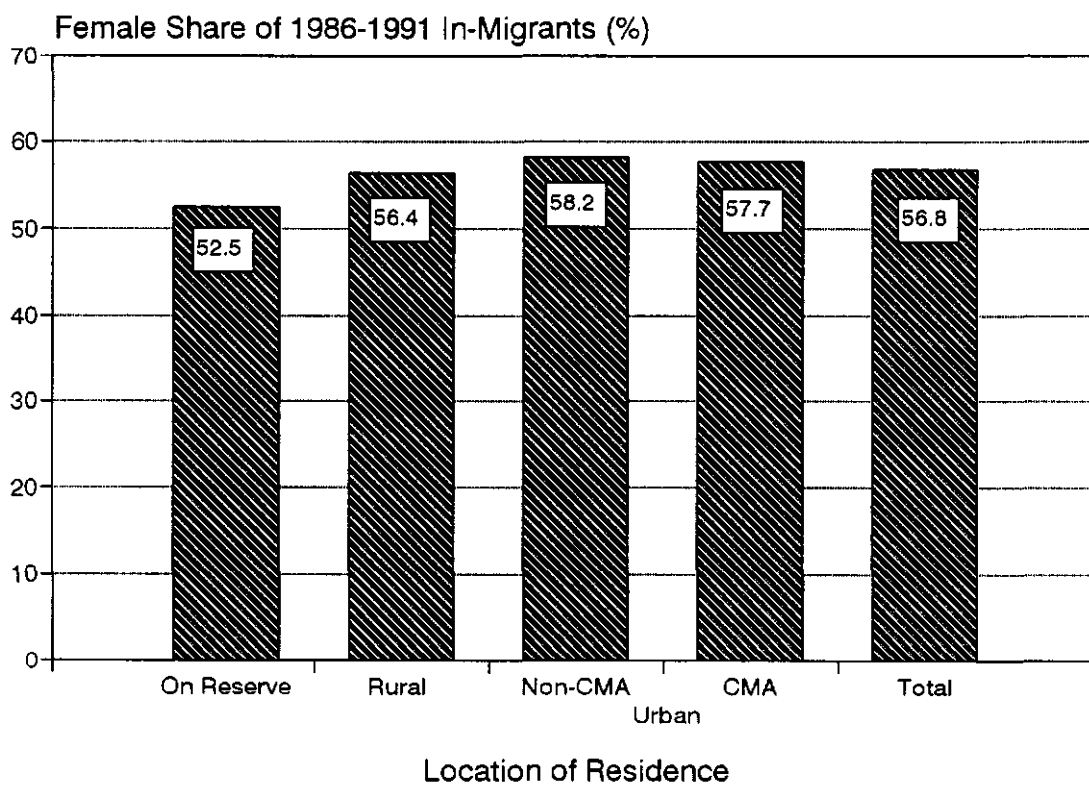


Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Figure 27

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing
Female Share of In-Migrants During the 1986-1991 Period
By Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

structures of Aboriginal migrants were not available to this study, information concerning the census family status of migrants and non-migrants sheds some light on this issue.

Table 16 presents the census family status structure of Aboriginal migrants and non-migrants during the 1986-1991 period. Figure 28 provides a graphic summary of this information. As expected, family persons (i.e. individuals who are members of a primary family unit) account for a sizable majority of both the migrant and non-migrant populations. Several important differences in the composition of family persons are suggested by the data. For example, children form a smaller share of migrants (35.3 percent as compared with 41.8 percent among non-migrants), however spouses (i.e. married individuals with or without children at home) and lone parents form a larger share of migrants. This situation, which is common to all identity groups and all residence locations) suggests that differences between the migrant and non-migrant populations exist with respect to the stage of family development. Younger families in earlier stages of family development (and hence with fewer children) appear to be more common among migrants.

The migrant population also contains a larger concentration of lone parent families. In addition, lone parent families among the migrant population are much more likely than those among the non-migrant population to be headed by a female. As illustrated in Figure 29, concentrations of lone parents are largest among the populations migrating to urban areas, especially larger urban areas. Lone parents accounted for 12 percent of the in-migrant population to census metropolitan areas during the 1986-1991 period.

Table 16

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Census Family Status
by Migration Status, Canada, 1991**

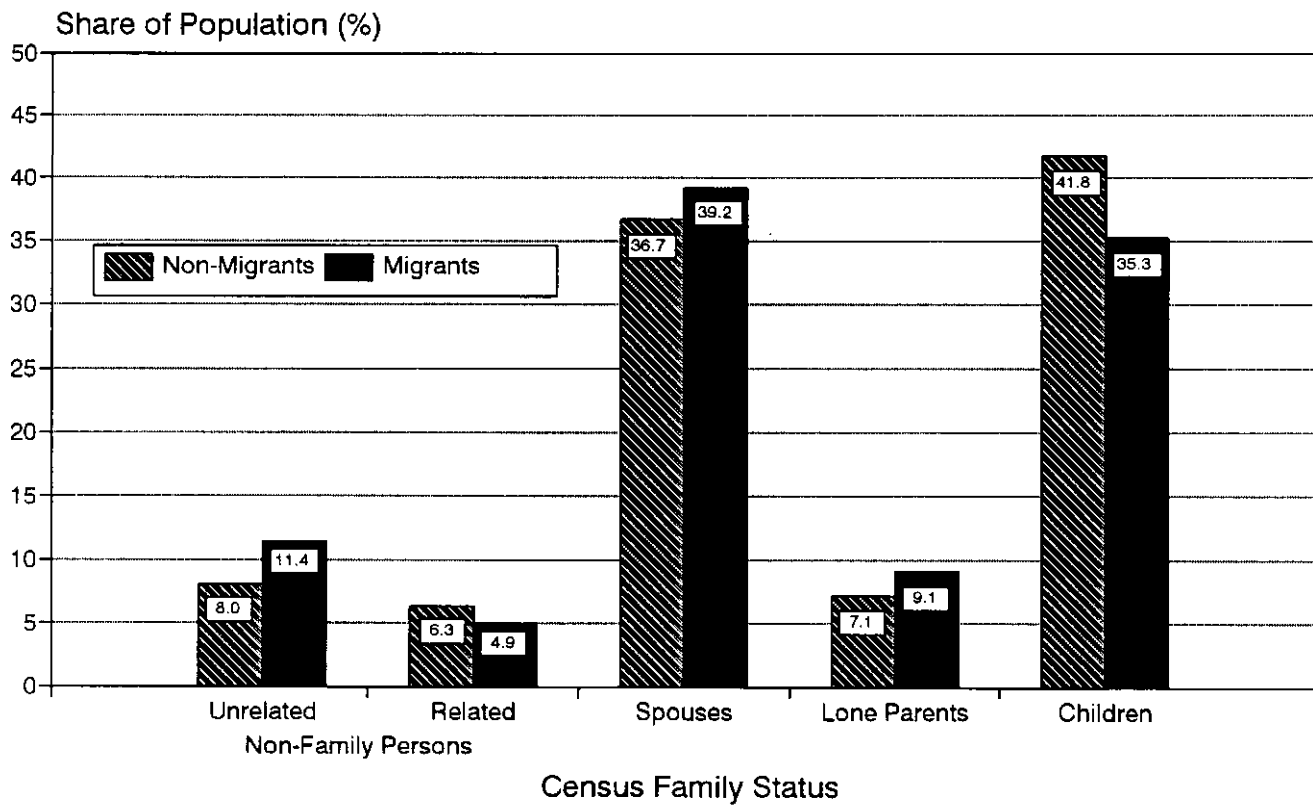
Census Family Status	1986-1991 Migration Status					
	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%	Total	%
Non-Family Persons	59770	14.4	18945	16.3	78715	14.8
Not related to family	33280	8.0	13240	11.4	46520	8.8
Related to Family	25950	6.3	5700	4.9	31650	6.0
Family Persons	355055	85.6	97085	83.7	452140	85.2
Spouse	152355	36.7	45470	39.2	197825	37.3
Lone parent	29405	7.1	10615	9.1	40020	7.5
Male	4360	1.1	885	0.8	5245	1.0
Female	25050	6.0	9725	8.4	34775	6.6
Child	173295	41.8	41005	35.3	214300	40.4
Total	414825	100.0	116030	100.0	530855	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes 6,745 individuals with unstated census family status.

Figure 28

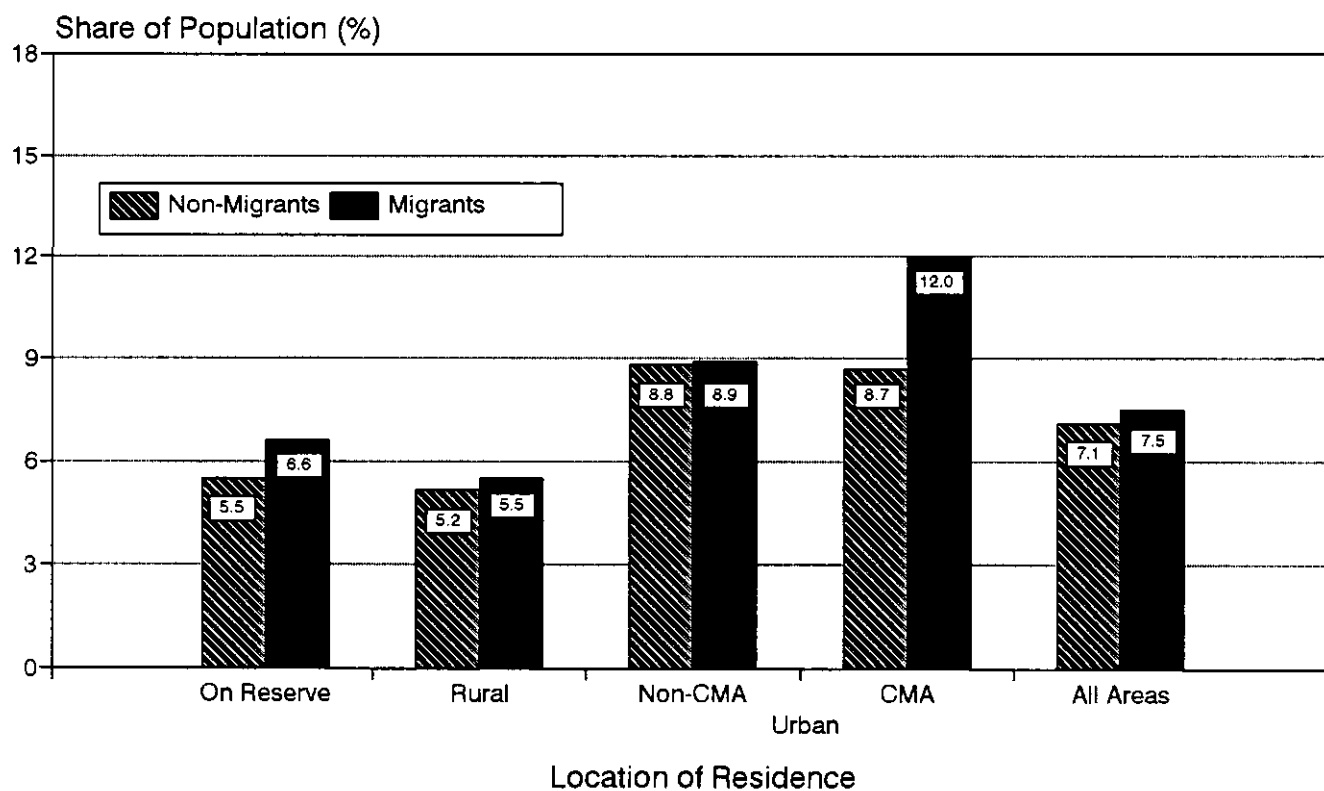
Aboriginal Identity Population Showing Census Family Status Distribution
by Migration Status, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Figure 29

Lone Parent Share of Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 5 or More Years
by Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Some variations in the concentrations of lone parents among the migrant population were also identified among identity groups. In relation of other identity groups, lone parents formed a larger share of the migrant populations of registered Indians and Metis.

Figure 30 reveals that non-family persons accounted for a larger share of the migrant, as opposed to non-migrant, populations residing in all residence locations. Non-family members were more common among in-migrants to Indian reserves and to larger urban areas. Table 16 reveals that individuals who were unrelated to each other or to the family accounted for the majority (about 70 percent) of migrating non-family persons. Relatives living with a family accounted for a fairly small share (about 5 percent) of the migrant population. This segment of the population, however, accounted for close to 10 percent of the in-migrant population to reserves, a situation which may result from reserve housing shortages.

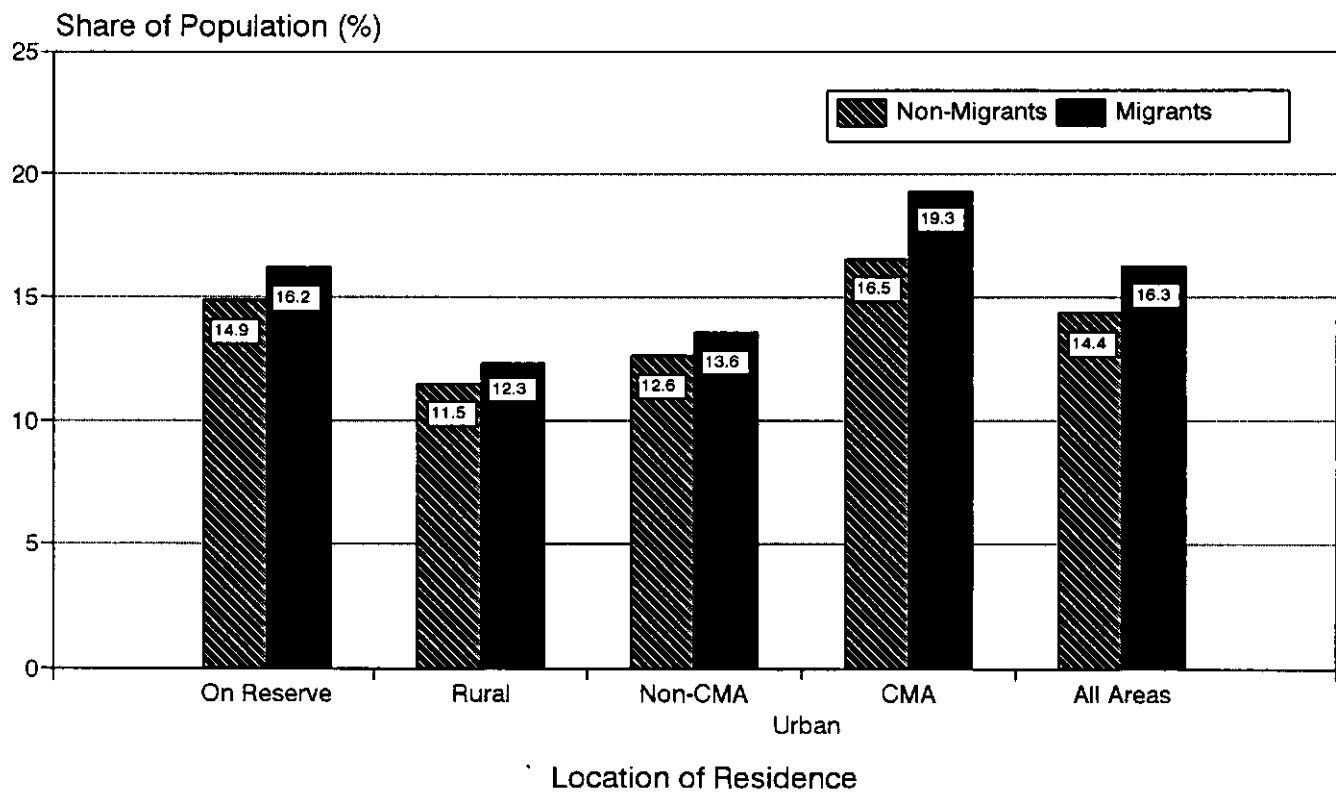
Summary

This section of the report has identified selected demographic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants. The following observations flow from the study's analysis of this dimension of Aboriginal migration:

- Mobility and migration rates did not vary widely among ages between 5 and 54 years. Mobility and migration rates among individuals 55 years and over, however, were markedly lower.
- Among all age and identity groups, mobility and migration rates were higher for females than males. Females also accounted for the largest share of in-migrants to all geographic locations.

Figure 30

Non-Family Member Share of Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 5 or More Years
by Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

- Although data on migrant household structures were not available to the study, data on the census family status of migrants suggests that the migrant population consists primarily of family persons. This group accounted for more than 85 percent of all migrants during the 1986-1991 period.
- Lone parents tended to be more common among the migrant, as opposed to non-migrant, population and formed a large component of the in-migrant population to urban areas, especially larger urban areas.
- Non-family persons accounted for about 15 percent of all migrants during the period. Among this group, a substantial majority of the individuals were unrelated to other household occupants, implying that most migrants were not dependant upon relatives for shelter in their new location.

Section 6

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Migrants

This section of the report presents the results of analyses of selected socioeconomic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants. The study's analysis of migrant socioeconomic characteristics considers a number of factors including school attendance, education levels, labour force participation and unemployment rates, number of weeks worked in 1990 and 1990 average employment earnings. Comparable data are provided for the non-migrant Aboriginal population.

School Attendance and Education Levels

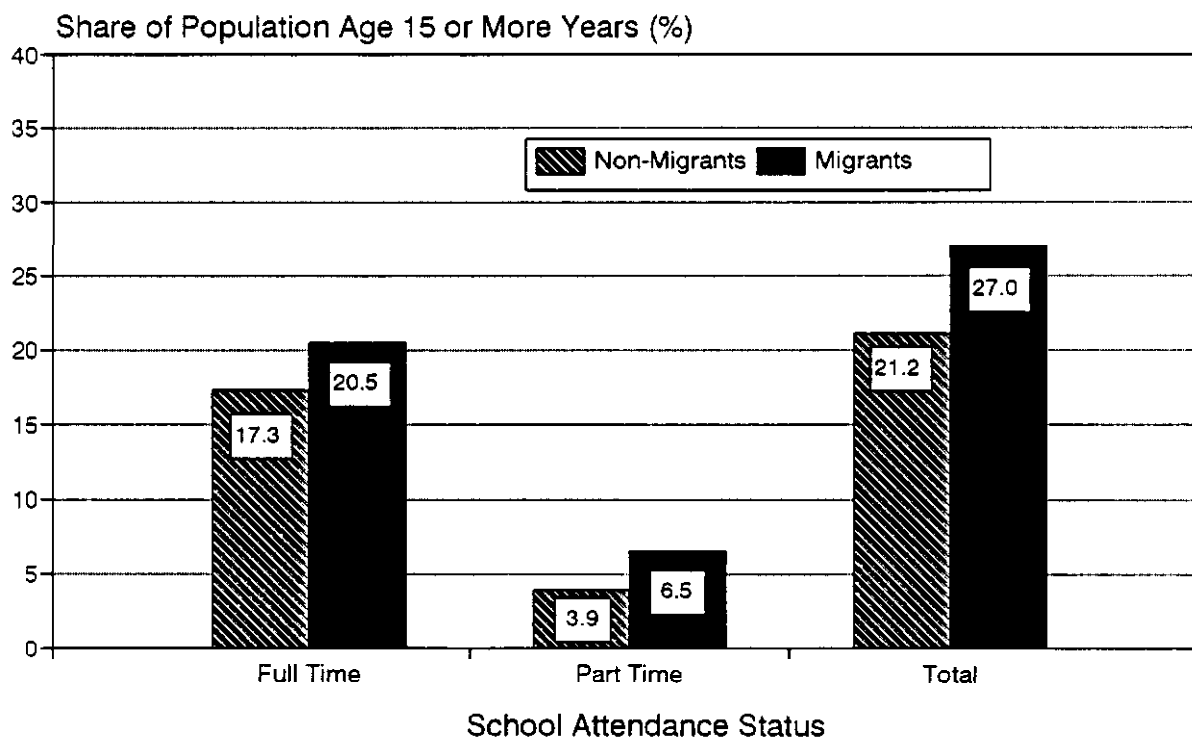
School Attendance

Relocation for purposes of attending school represents one of many possible reasons for Aboriginal migration. Figure 31 illustrates the shares of the migrant and non-migrant populations that were attending school on a full-time and part-time basis in 1991. Overall, 27 percent of the migrant population reported attending school compared to 21 percent of the non-migrant population. Migrants were more likely than non-migrants to be attending school on both a full-time and part-time basis.

Some portion of the increased rate of school attendance among migrant results from the younger population structure of migrants. Increased levels of school attendance, however, are most characteristic of migrants aged 25 or more years. As illustrated in Figure 32, school attendance levels among migrants aged 15-24

Figure 31

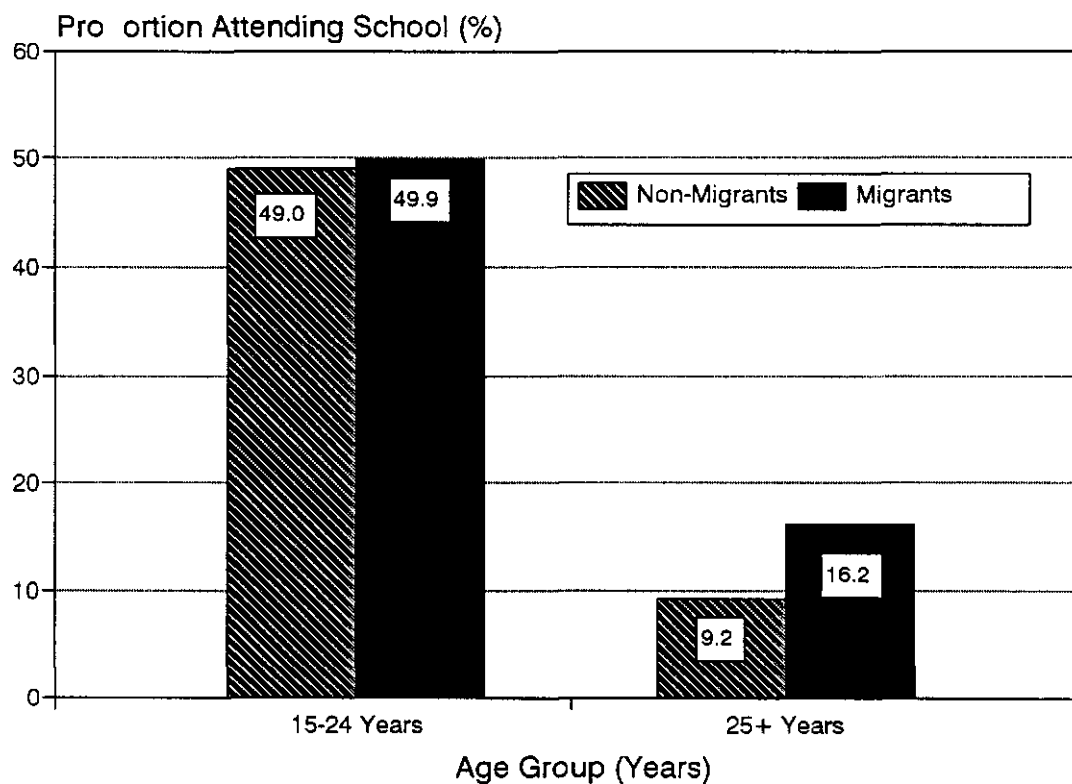
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing Proportion Attending School by Full/Part Time Attendance Status and Migration Status, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Figure 32

Proportion of Migrant Population Aged 15 or More Years Attending School
By Age Group, Aboriginal Identity Population, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

years do not differ greatly from those of similarly aged non-migrants. Among individuals aged 25 or more years, however, school attendance among migrants is sharply higher than among non-migrants (16.2 percent compared to 9.2 percent).

Among the population aged 25 or more years, higher rates of school attendance occur among migrants from all Aboriginal identity groups (see Table 17). In relation to migrants from other identity groups, registered Indian migrants reported the highest rate of school attendance (18.1 percent). Inuit migrants reported the lowest rate of school attendance (7 percent).

School attendance rates among Aboriginal migrants are also structured over residence location (see Table 18). School attendance rates among in-migrants to urban areas exceed those of migrants to rural areas and reserves by a large margin. In-migrants to all locations, however, reported higher rates of school attendance than non-migrants.

Tables 19 and 20 identify rates of school attendance among male and female migrants and non-migrants. Females reported higher rates of school attendance among both the non-migrant and migrant segments of the population, although differences between the gender groups are not large among the migrant population. Within the migrant population, differences between gender groups with respect to rates of school attendance result primarily from higher rates of part-time school attendance among females. Rates of full-time attendance do not differ greatly between gender groups within the migrant population.

Table 17

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 25 or More Years Showing School Attendance by Migration Status
and Identity Group, Canada, 1991**

Identity Group	Non-Migrants			Migrants			Migrant/ Non-Migrant Ratio
	Not Attending	Attending	% Attending	Not Attending	Attending	% Attending	
Registered Indian	112355	11905	9.6	24070	5330	18.1	1.89
Non-Status Indian	25780	3140	10.9	9735	1835	15.9	1.46
Metis	39375	3430	8.0	11490	1715	13.0	1.62
Inuit	11440	655	5.4	1605	120	7.0	1.28
Other[1]	3575	235	6.2	1205	210	14.8	2.41
Total	192525	19365	9.1	48105	9210	16.1	1.76

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Table 18

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 25 or More Years Showing School Attendance by Migration Status
and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991**

Location of Residence	Non-Migrants			Migrants			Migrant/ Non-Migrant Ratio
	Not Attending	Attending	% Attending	Not Attending	Attending	% Attending	
On Reserve	64120	4605	6.7	6945	1020	12.8	1.91
Rural	40850	3325	7.5	10975	1555	12.4	1.65
Non-CMA	22465	3755	14.3	12785	2795	17.9	1.25
CMA	53205	4865	8.4	16970	3840	18.5	2.20
Total	180640	16550	8.4	47675	9210	16.2	1.93

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Table 19

**Male Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing School Attendance Status
and Migration Status, Canada, 1991**

School Attendance		1986-1991 Migration Status				
Status	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%	Total	%
Attending School	28270	19.6	9260	25.3	37530	20.8
Full Time	24195	16.8	7420	20.3	31615	17.5
Part Time	4075	2.8	1840	5.0	5915	3.3
Not Attending School	115850	80.4	27285	74.7	143135	79.2
Total	144120	100.0	36545	100.0	180665	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes 800 individuals with unknown school attendance status and 95 individuals with unknown mobility status.

Table 20

**Female Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing School Attendance
Status and Migration Status, Canada, 1991**

School Attendance		1986-1991 Migration Status				
Status	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%	Total	%
Attending School	35965	22.7	13640	28.3	49605	24.0
Full Time	28100	17.7	9960	20.7	38060	18.4
Part Time	7865	5.0	3680	7.6	11545	5.6
Not Attending School	122525	77.3	34590	71.7	157115	76.0
Total	158490	100.0	48230	100.0	206720	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes 715 individuals with unknown school attendance status and 110 individuals with unknown mobility status.

● Education Levels

Table 21 provides detailed information concerning the highest level of schooling achieved by migrants and non-migrants residing in various locations. The data contained in the table relate to the population aged 15 or more years who are *not* attending school. The table reveals that regardless of residence location, the formal educational levels of the migrant population tend to be considerably higher than those of the non-migrant population. This finding is highlighted in Figure 33, which identifies the share of the migrant and non-migrant populations which had obtained high school certification and/or undertaken post-secondary education. Across all residence locations, roughly 55.4 percent of migrants, compared to 39 percent of non-migrants reported education levels at or beyond the high school certification level. The figure also reveals that in-migrants to off-reserve locations, especially larger urban centres, were more likely to have completed high school or undertaken post-secondary education than migrants to reserves. This situation suggests that the migration process contributes to a widening of the education gap between populations residing on- and off-reserve.

Variations among identity groups in the educational levels of migrants and non-migrants are illustrated in Figure 34. Among the main identity groups, non-status Indians reported the highest rate of high school completion or post-secondary schooling among both migrants (66.5 percent) and non-migrants (52.8 percent). Individuals reporting high school completion or post-secondary training formed roughly 56 percent, 51 percent and 47 percent of the Metis, registered Indian and Inuit populations that migrated during the 1986-1991 period, respectively. The overall structure of education levels among migrants from the various identity groups is similar to that of the corresponding non-migrant populations.

Table 21

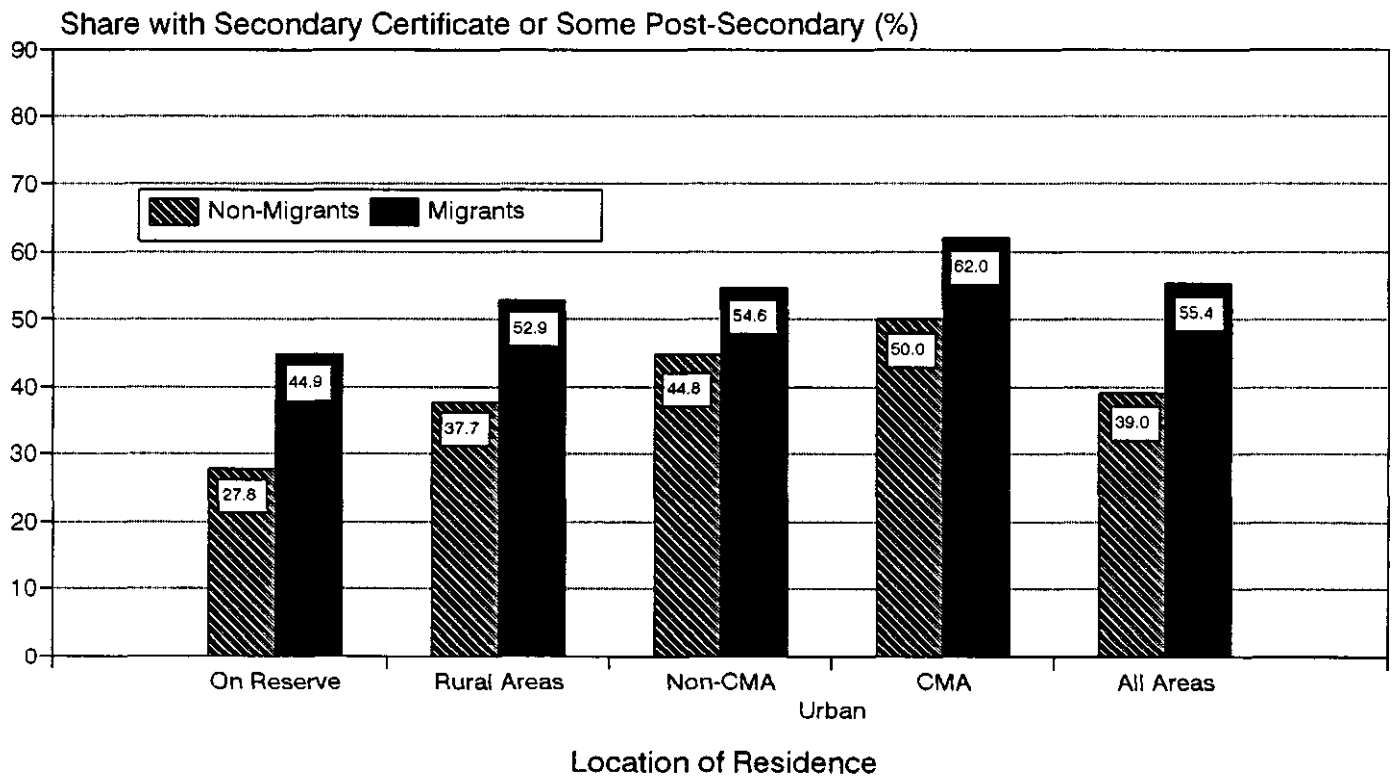
**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Showing
Highest Level of Schooling by Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991**

Highest Level of Schooling	1986-1991 Migration Status					
	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%	Total	%
Residing On Reserve	84800	100.0	10350	100.0	95150	100.0
Less than grade 9	38100	44.9	2585	25.0	40685	42.8
Grade 9-13 Without Sec. Cert.	23115	27.3	3120	30.1	26235	27.6
Grade 9-13 With Sec. Cert.	3825	4.5	550	5.3	4375	4.6
Some post-secondary	19760	23.3	4095	39.6	23855	25.1
Residing in Rural Areas	52545	100.0	14360	100.0	66905	100.0
Less than grade 9	18870	35.9	2255	15.7	21125	31.6
Grade 9-13 Without Sec. Cert.	13840	26.3	4505	31.4	18345	27.4
Grade 9-13 With Sec. Cert.	4955	9.4	1495	10.4	6450	9.6
Some post-secondary	14880	28.3	6105	42.5	20985	31.4
Residing in Non-CMA Areas	43345	100.0	18220	100.0	61565	100.0
Less than grade 9	9575	22.1	2580	14.2	12155	19.7
Grade 9-13 Without Sec. Cert.	14355	33.1	5690	31.2	20045	32.6
Grade 9-13 With Sec. Cert.	4945	11.4	1840	10.1	6785	11.0
Some post-secondary	14470	33.4	8110	44.5	22580	36.7
Residing in CMA Areas	69520	100.0	24460	100.0	93980	100.0
Less than grade 9	10820	15.6	2385	9.8	13205	14.1
Grade 9-13 Without Sec. Cert.	23930	34.4	6920	28.3	30850	32.8
Grade 9-13 With Sec. Cert.	8545	12.3	2370	9.7	10915	11.6
Some post-secondary	26225	37.7	12785	52.3	39010	41.5
Total All Areas	250210	100.0	67390	100.0	317600	100.0
Less than grade 9	77365	30.9	9805	14.5	87170	27.4
Grade 9-13 Without Sec. Cert.	75240	30.1	20235	30.0	95475	30.1
Grade 9-13 With Sec. Cert.	22270	8.9	6255	9.3	28525	9.0
Some post-secondary	75335	30.1	31095	46.1	106430	33.5

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 33

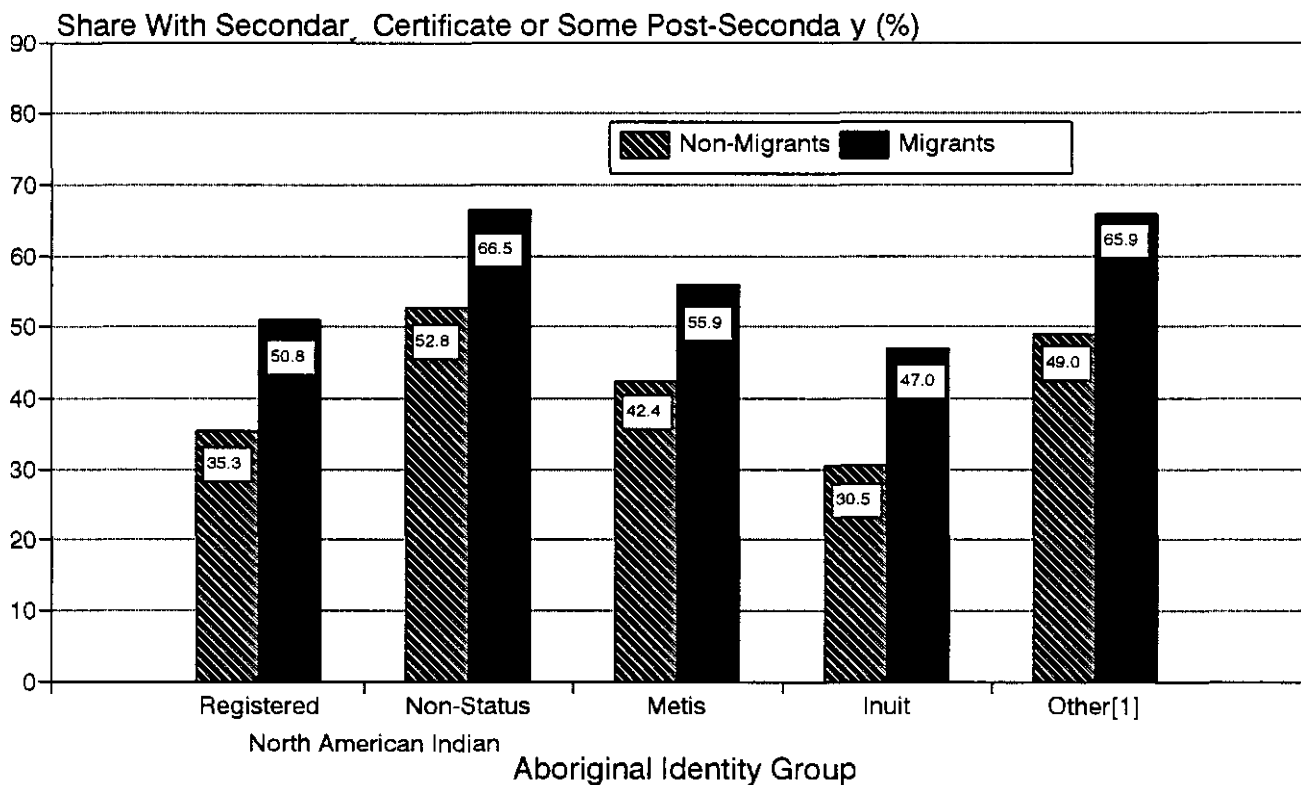
Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School
Showing Share With Secondary Certificate or Some Post-Secondary
by 1986-1991 Migration Status and Residence Location, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 34

Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School
Showing Share With Secondary Certificate or Some Post-Secondary
by 1986-1991 Migration Status and Identity Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals with multiple responses to identity.

● Labour Market Circumstances

Prior studies have noted the role of employment and the pursuit of job opportunities as a motivating factor in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal migration. Within the context of Aboriginal migration, however, these studies have also noted that migrants frequently experience labour market difficulties and high rates of unemployment at their new location.

Labour Force Participation Rates

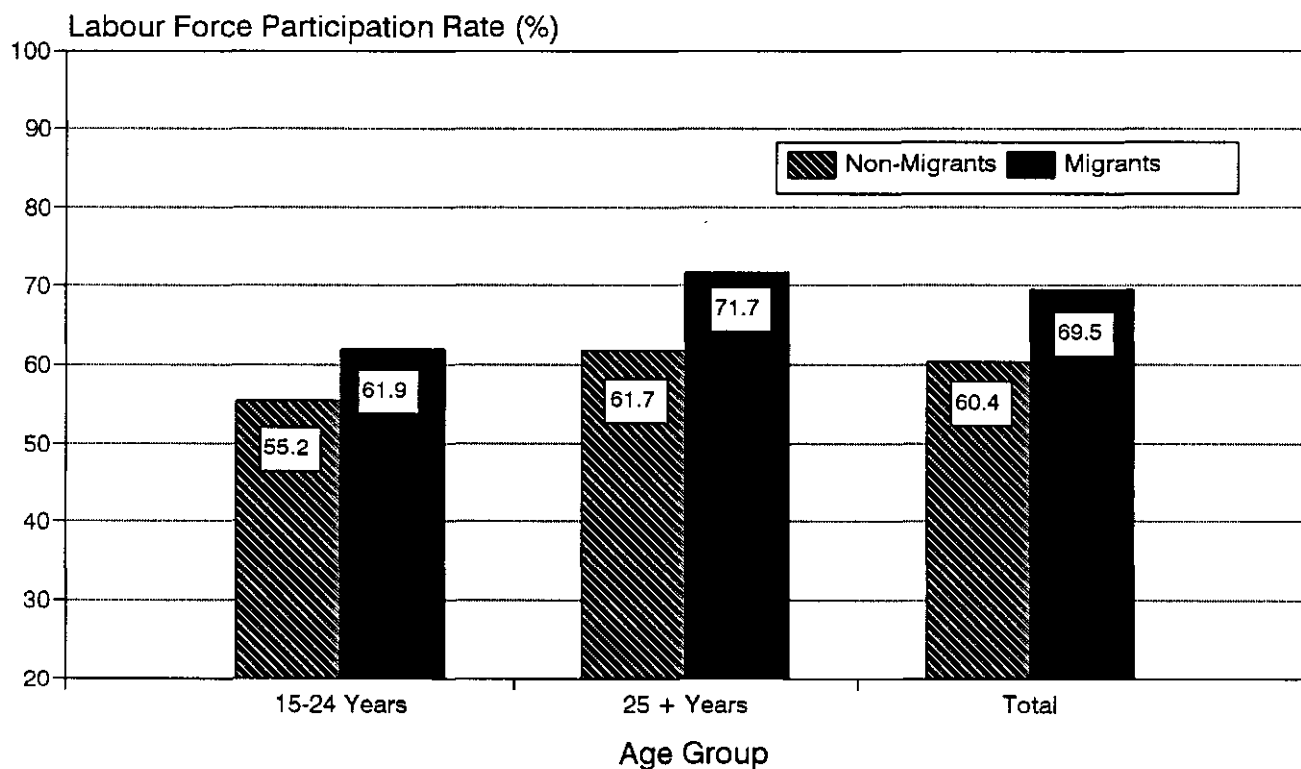
Figure 35, which provides a summary of labour force participation rates for selected age groups within the migrant and non-migrant population, illustrates that labour force participation is higher among migrants (as opposed to non-migrants) among both youth (i.e. 15-24 years) and older individuals (i.e. 25 or more years).¹ Among youth, roughly 62 percent of the migrant population was active in the labour force as opposed to approximately 55 percent of comparably aged non-migrants. A similar pattern exists among older individuals, although participation rates are higher than among the youth component.

As illustrated in Figure 36, higher rates of participation among migrants are characteristic of both gender groups. Roughly 83 percent of male migrants were active in the labour force compared to about 70 percent of non-migrants. A significant, although somewhat smaller, difference exists between migrants and non-migrants among females. As expected, female rates of participation are lower than male rates regardless of migration status.

1. Labour force participation rates (and other labour market indicators presented in this report) are calculated for the population aged 15 + years and *not attending* school full time. It measures the proportion of the population that is employed or actively seeking work.

Figure 35

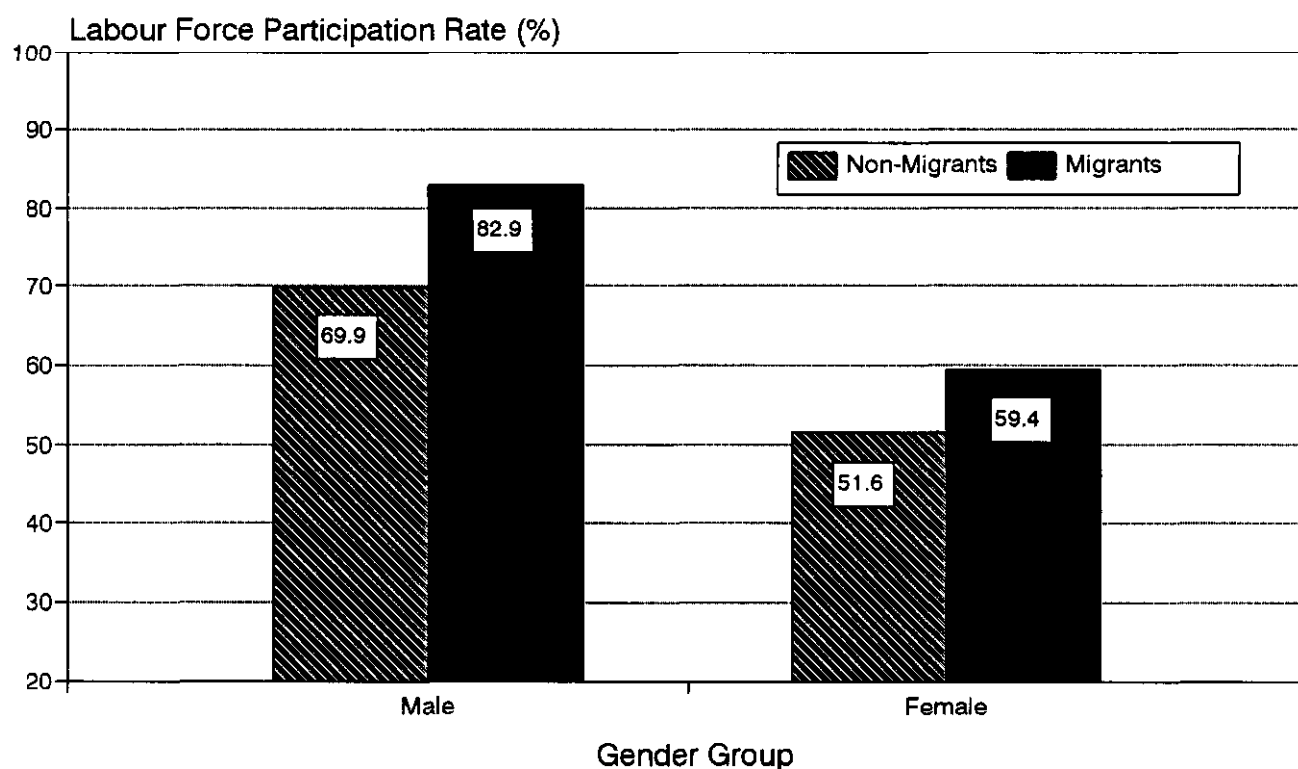
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing
Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and
Migration Status, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.
Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 36

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing
Labour Force Participation Rates by Gender Group,
and Migration Status, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.
Excludes population attending school full time.

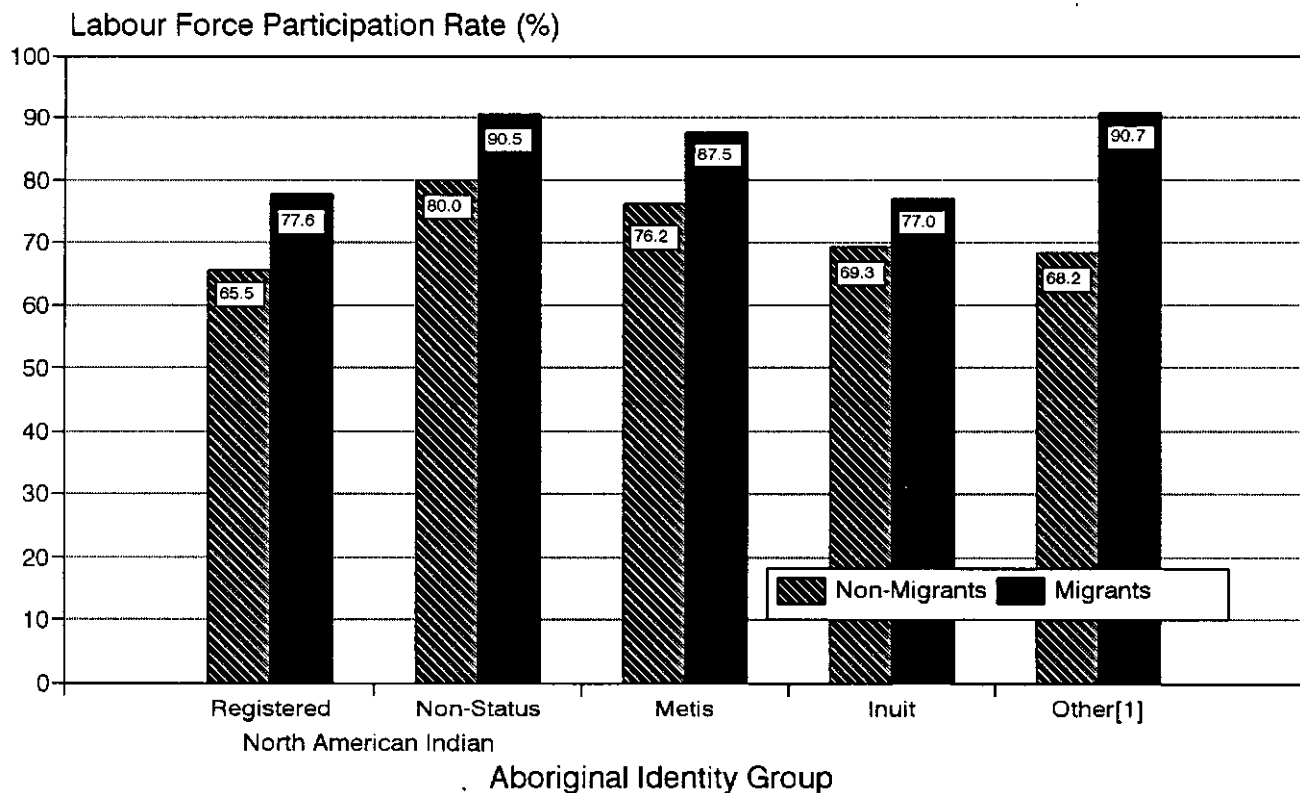
Participation rates vary among Aboriginal identity groups for both males (Figure 37) and females (Figure 38), however levels of labour force participation are higher among migrants than non-migrants among all identity groups. Among males, non-status Indian migrants reported the highest levels of participation (90.5 percent). A slightly lower participation rate (87.5 percent) was identified for male Metis migrants. Participation rates for registered Indian and Inuit male migrants were substantially lower than the Metis rate, but of roughly equal size (77 percent). Variations in labour force participation among identity groups that were identified for migrants are similar to those identified for non-migrants.

Among females, Inuit migrants reported the highest rate of labour force participation (roughly 70 percent). Participation rates among non-status Indian and Metis, female migrants (about 63 percent) were lower than that of Inuit females but substantially higher than that of registered Indian female migrants (55 percent).

As illustrated in Figures 39 and 40, labour force participation rates varied widely among migrants and non-migrants by place of residence but were higher among migrants regardless of location. Among males (Figure 39), in-migrants to reserves reported the lowest rate of participation (71 percent). By way of contrast, rates of participation among in-migrants to all off-reserve locations exceeded 83 percent and did not vary widely between rural areas and urban centres. A generally similar pattern of labour force participation exists among female migrants (see Figure 40), although overall rates of participation are substantially lower than those identified for males.

Figure 37

Labour Force Participation Rates Among Aboriginal Males by Migration Status and Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991.



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

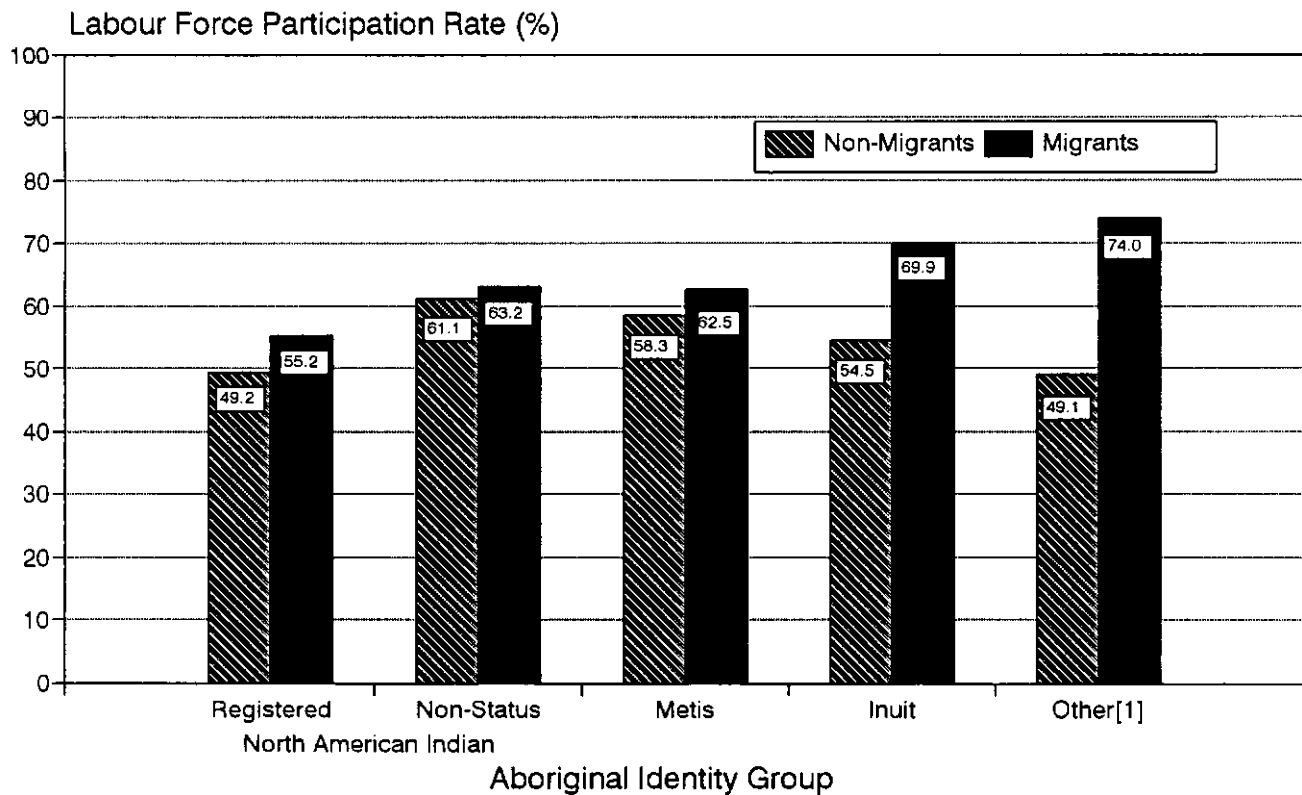
[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 38

Labour Force Participation Rates Among Aboriginal Females by Migration Status and Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991.



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

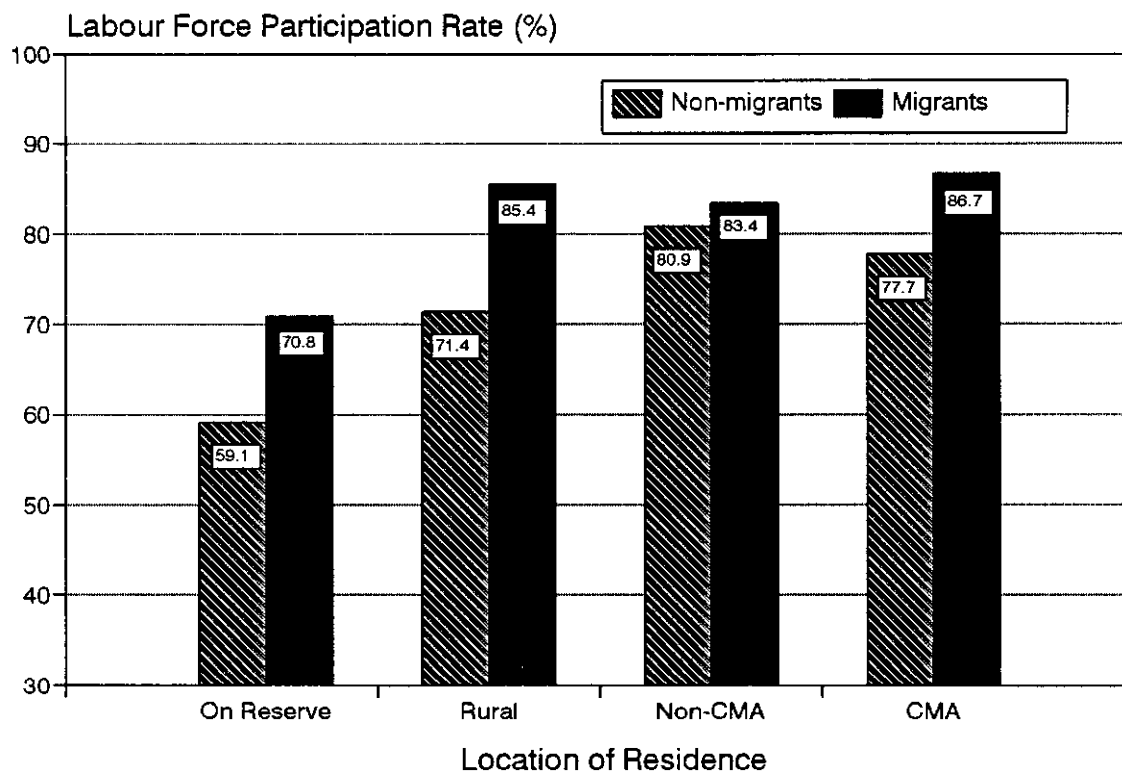
[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 39

Labour Force Participation Rates Among Aboriginal Males by
Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



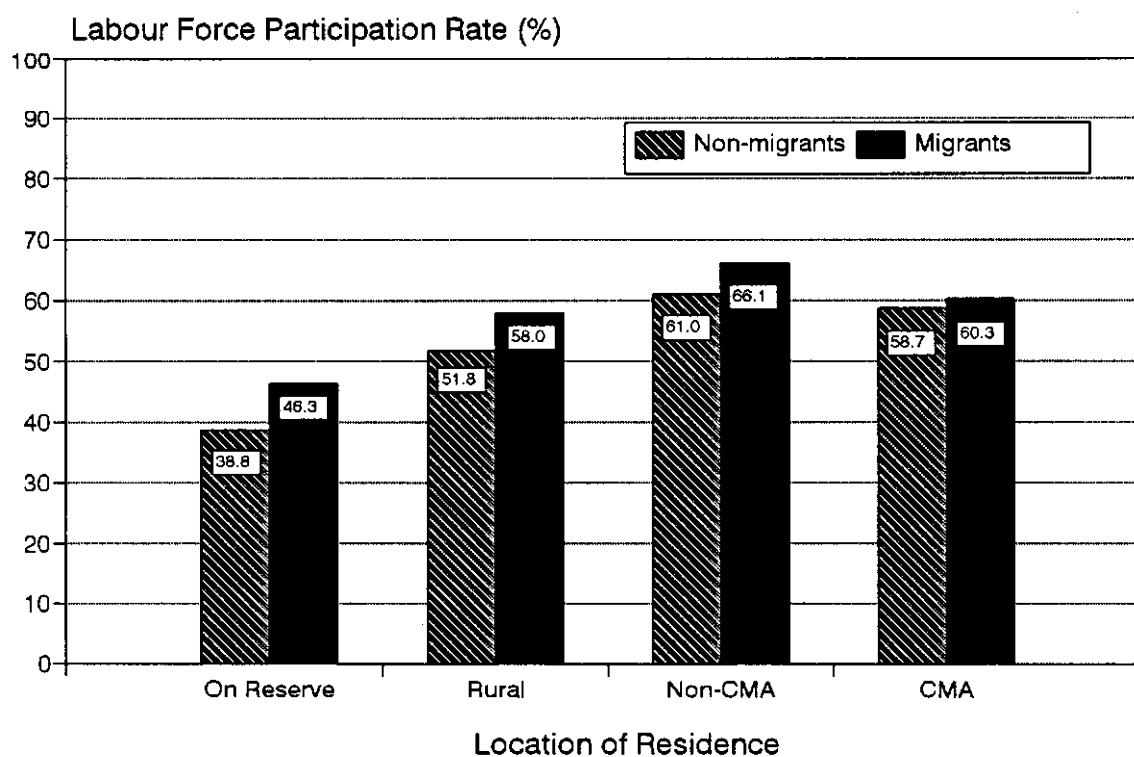
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 40

Labour Force Participation Rates Among Aboriginal Females by
Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.
Excludes population attending school full time.

Unemployment Rates

Numerous previous studies have documented high levels of unemployment among Canada's Aboriginal population. According to the Aboriginal Peoples Survey data, the 1991 rate of unemployment among Canada's Aboriginal identity population was 24.6 percent, more than twice that of the non-Aboriginal population.

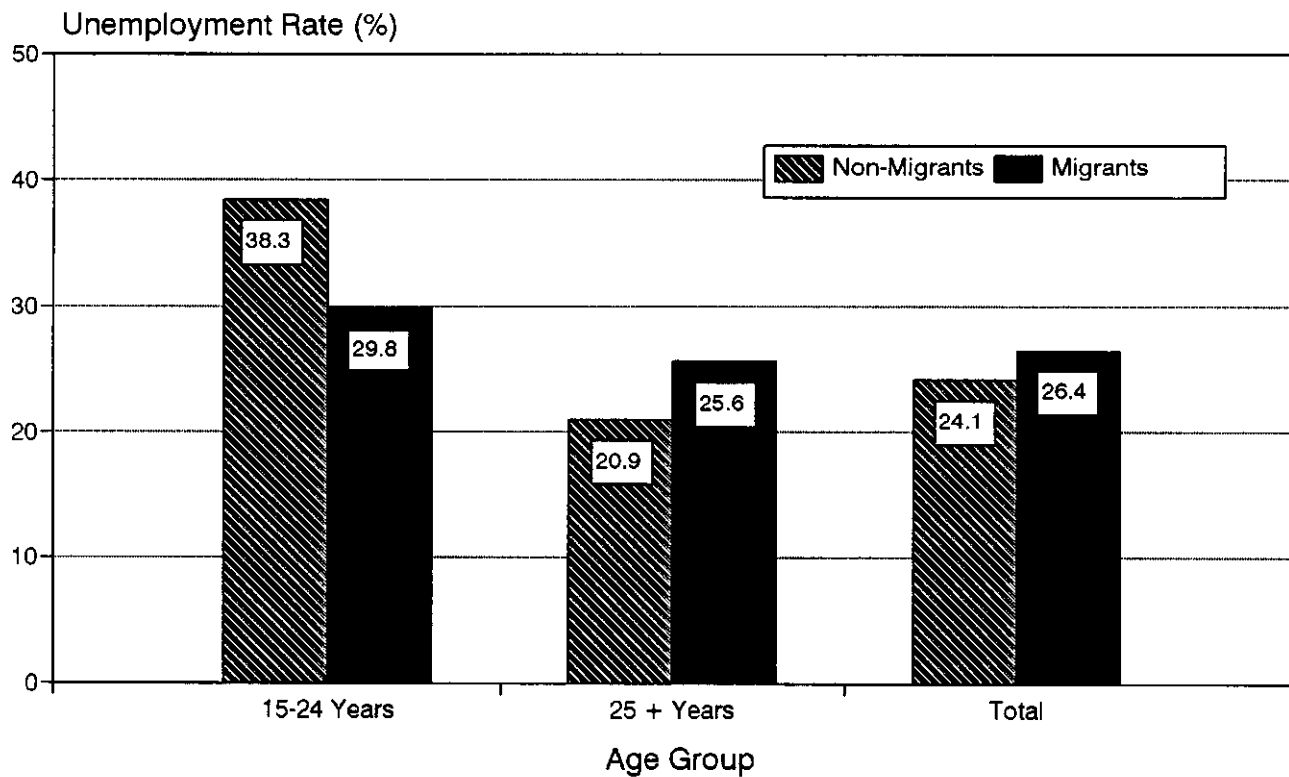
Figure 41 provides a summary of unemployment rates by age group for the migrant and non-migrant population. Overall, migrants experienced a slightly higher unemployment rate (26.4 percent compared to 24.1 percent among non-migrants), however, larger differences between migrants and non-migrants exist when controlled for age group. Among youth, the unemployment rate of migrants (29.8 percent) was lower than that of non-migrants (38.3 percent) of similar age. The situation is reversed for the population aged 25 or more years. The unemployment rate among older migrants (25.6 percent) exceeded that of their non-migrant counterparts (20.9 percent).

For both migrants and non-migrants, rates of unemployment varied widely among Aboriginal identity groups. Among male migrants (Figure 42), unemployment levels were highest among registered Indians (33.1 percent) and lowest among non-status Indians (15.2 percent). Unemployment rates among migrant males within the Metis and Inuit populations were 27.7 and 23.6 percent, respectively. In general, unemployment rate differences between migrants and non-migrants were small for all identity groups among males.

In contrast with Aboriginal males, unemployment rates among females differ significantly between migrants and non-migrants (see Figure 43). In relation to female

Figure 41

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing
Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Migration Status
Canada, 1991



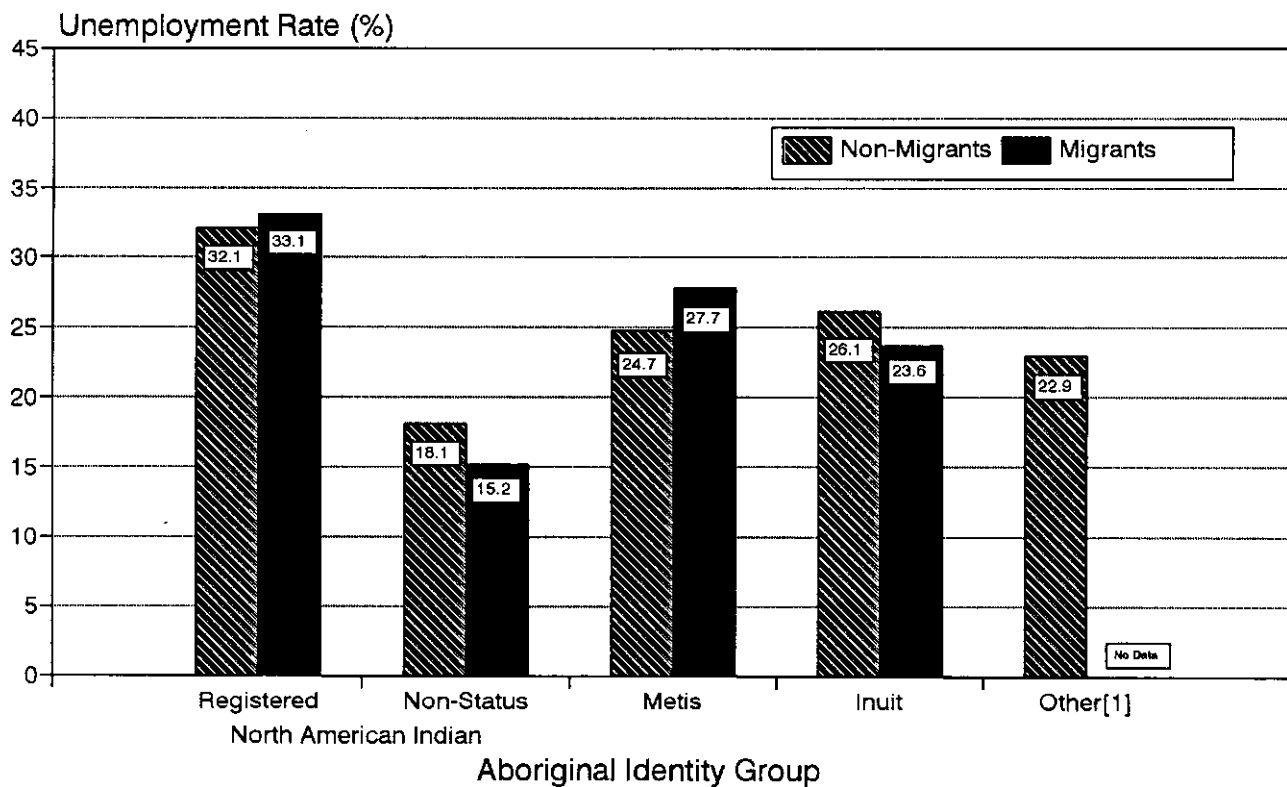
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 42

Unemployment Rate Among Aboriginal Males by Migration Status
and Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991.



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

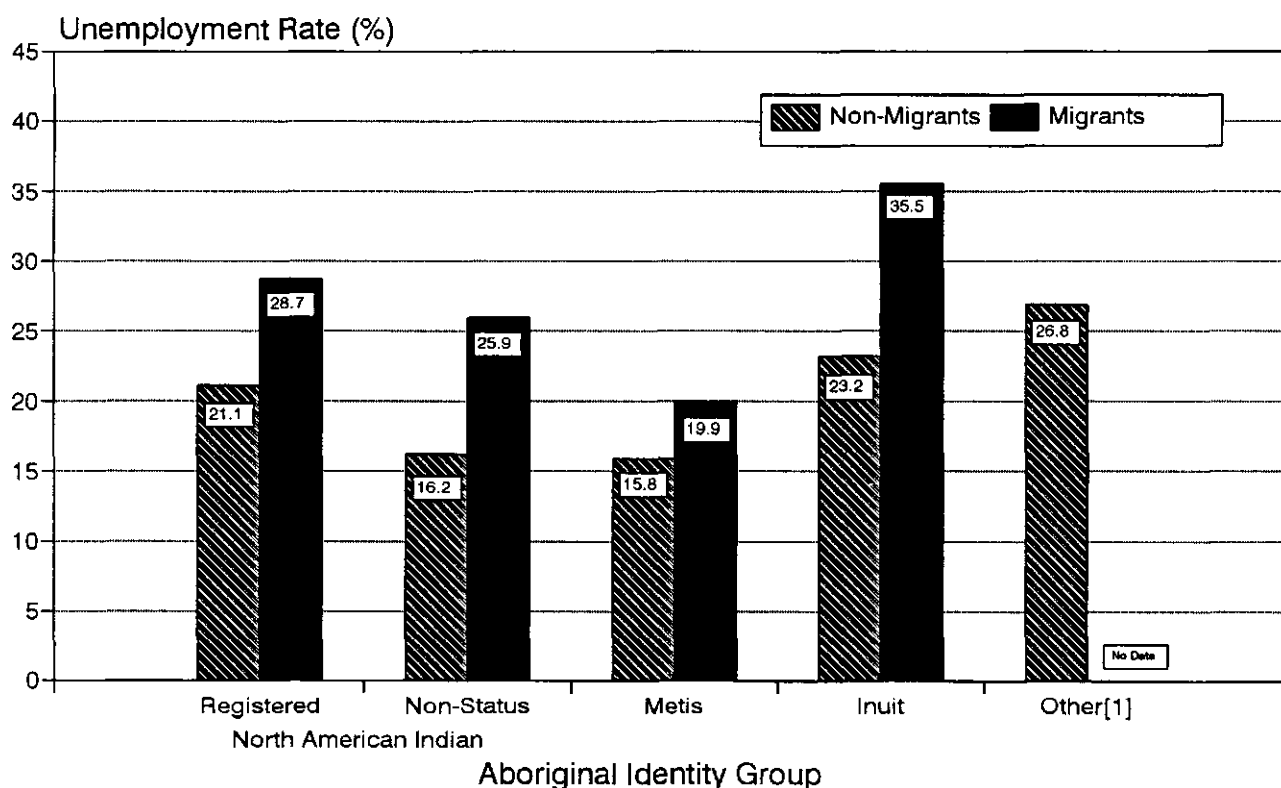
[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 43

Unemployment Rates Among Aboriginal Females by Migration Status
and Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991.



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

● non-migrants, migrants experienced much higher rates of unemployment among all identity groups. Unemployment rate differences were especially large among non-status Indians and Inuit. Among these groups, migrants were more than 1.5 times as likely to be unemployed as non-migrants.

Among the migrant population, Inuit females reported the highest levels of unemployment (35.5 percent). Unemployment rates among migrant registered Indian, non-status Indian and Metis females were 28.7, 25.9 and 19.9 percent, respectively. In the case of registered Indians and Metis, the rate of unemployment among migrant females was lower than that of migrant males. Migrant females among the non-status Indian and Inuit populations, however, experienced a much higher rate of unemployment than their male counterparts.

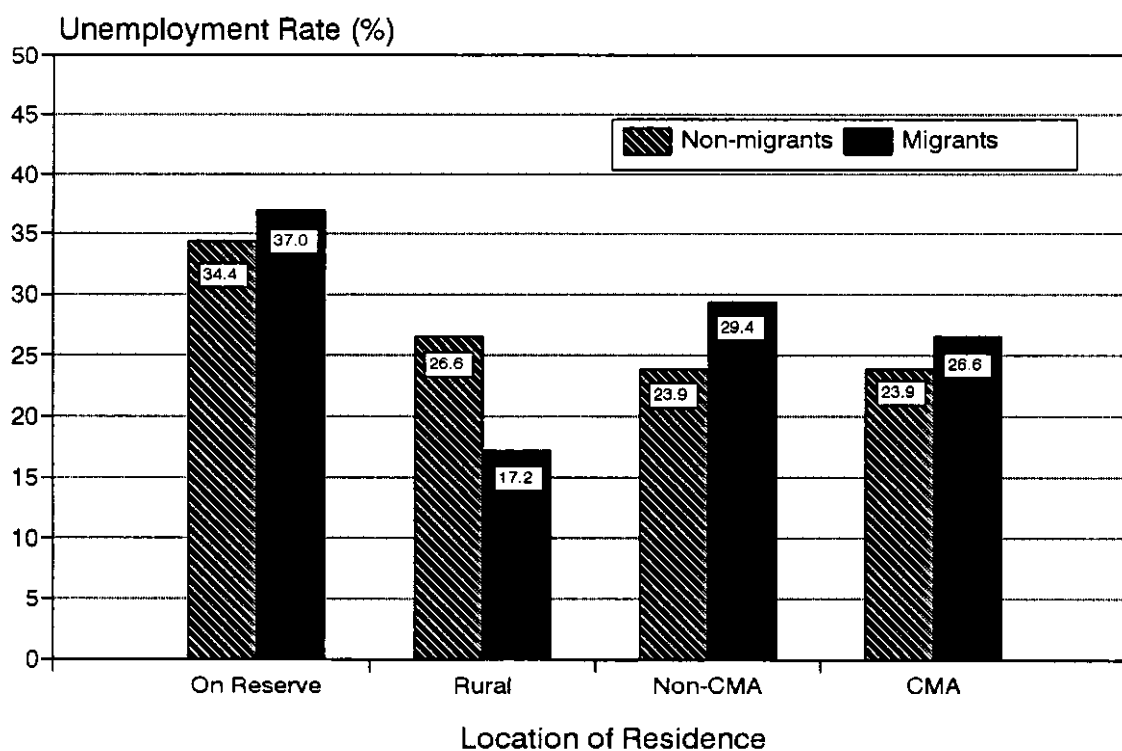
Figures 44 and 45 illustrate unemployment rate differentials by location of residence for males and females. Among migrant males, the rate of unemployment was highest on reserve (37 percent). Unemployment rates for male migrants to off-reserve locations were highest in smaller urban centres (29.4 percent) and in large cities (26.6 percent). Male in-migrants to rural areas experienced an unemployment rate of 17.2 percent, a level sharply below that of non-migrant males.

Among females, the unemployment rate of migrants exceeded that of non-migrants in all locations. Female in-migrants to small urban centres experienced the highest rate of unemployment (31.4 percent). Unemployment rates among female in-migrants to reserves, rural areas and large cities (i.e. CMA's) were 27.7, 23.3 and 22.8 percent, respectively. In relation to their male counterparts, female in-migrants to reserves and to large cities experienced lower unemployment rates.

● The reverse situation occurred among in-migrants to rural areas and smaller urban centres.

Figure 44

Unemployment Rates Among Aboriginal Males by
Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



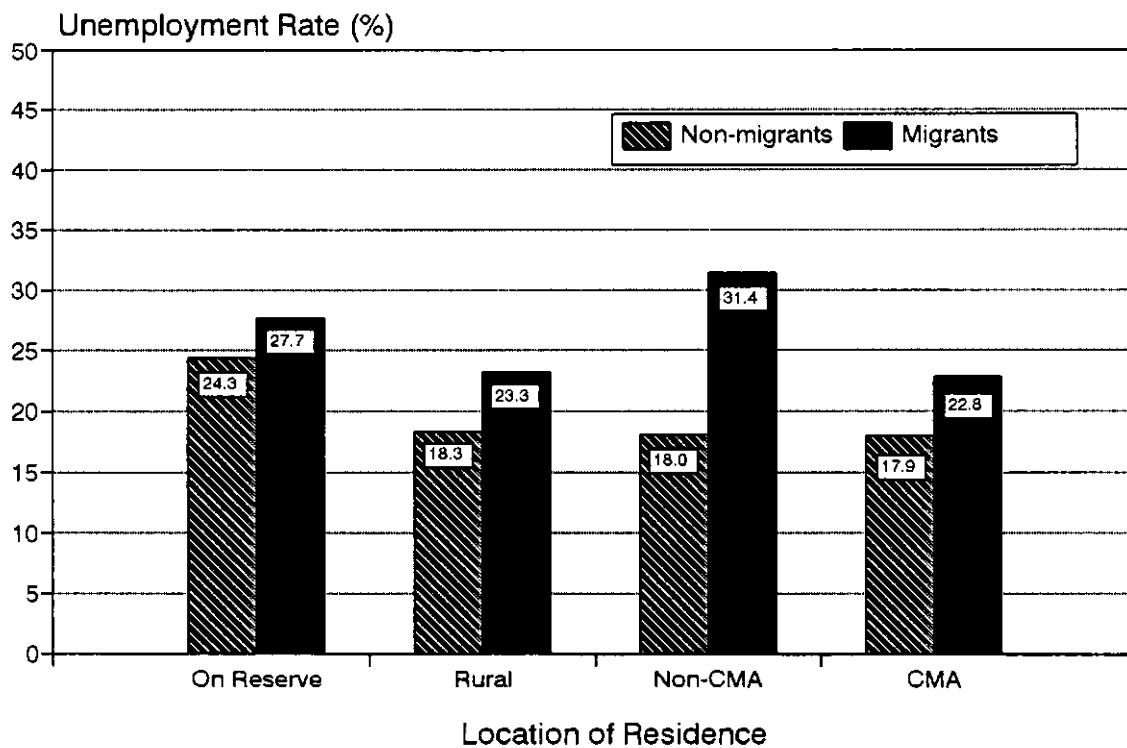
Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Figure 45

Unemployment Rates Among Aboriginal Females by
Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Excludes population attending school full time.

Weeks Worked in 1990

Table 22 summarizes the distribution of the migrant and non-migrant, Aboriginal identity population by number of weeks worked in 1990. Data contained in the table relate to individuals that were not attending school on a full time basis and that reported working during the year 1990.

The table reveals that for the total population, the distribution over number of weeks worked does not differ greatly among migrants and non-migrants. Roughly 56 percent of the migrant population reported working for 40 or more weeks during 1990 compared to roughly 57 percent of the in-migrant population. As illustrated in Figure 46, migrants among all identity groups were less likely than non-migrants to have worked 40 or more weeks during 1990. With the exception of the non-status Indian population, however, differences between migrants and non-migrants tend to be quite small. Figure 46 also reveals that in relation to other identity groups, registered Indian migrants were less likely to have worked 40 or more weeks during 1990.

Table 23 provides data on the distribution of weeks worked among migrants and non-migrants residing in various residence locations. In relation to non-migrants, migrants residing on reserve and in small and large urban areas were considerably less likely to have worked 40 or more weeks during 1990 (see Figure 47). The reverse situation was identified for the Aboriginal population residing in rural areas. In rural areas, migrants were much more likely than non-migrants to have worked 40 or more weeks in 1990.

Table 22

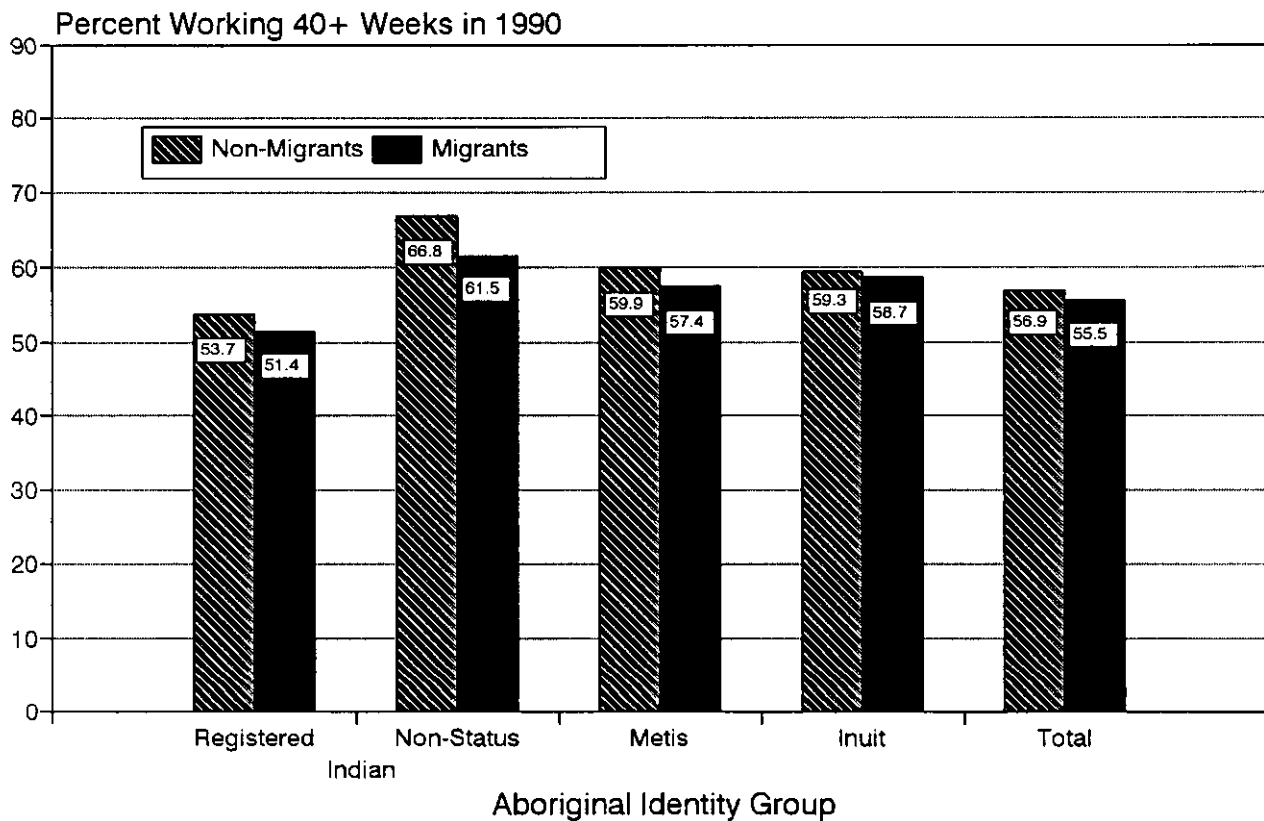
**Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Full-Time Showing
Weeks Worked in 1990 by Migration Status and Identity Group, Canada, 1991**

Weeks Worked in 1990	Recent Migration Status				Total	%
	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%		
Registered Indian	77725	100.0	21020	100.0	98745	100.0
1-26 Weeks	28585	36.8	8130	38.7	36715	37.2
27-39 Weeks	7415	9.5	2095	10.0	9510	9.6
40 + Weeks	41735	53.7	10795	51.4	52530	53.2
Non-Status Indian	22695	100.0	10250	100.0	32945	100.0
1-26 Weeks	4835	21.3	2640	25.8	7475	22.7
27-39 Weeks	2786	12.3	1315	12.8	4101	12.4
40 + Weeks	15160	66.8	6300	61.5	21460	65.1
Metis	32545	100.0	11030	100.0	43575	100.0
1-26 Weeks	9735	29.9	3170	28.7	12905	29.6
27-39 Weeks	3310	10.2	1520	13.8	4830	11.1
40 + Weeks	19500	59.9	6335	57.4	25835	59.3
Inuit	41990	100.0	1585	100.0	43575	100.0
1-26 Weeks	12350	29.4	555	35.0	12905	29.6
27-39 Weeks	4730	11.3	100	6.3	4830	11.1
40 + Weeks	24905	59.3	930	58.7	25835	59.3
Total Aboriginal	145750	100.0	45445	100.0	191195	100.0
1-26 Weeks	48375	33.2	14995	33.0	63370	33.1
27-39 Weeks	14375	9.9	5225	11.5	19600	10.3
40 + Weeks	82940	56.9	25225	55.5	108165	56.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 46

Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time That Worked 40 + Weeks in 1990 by Identity Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Table 23

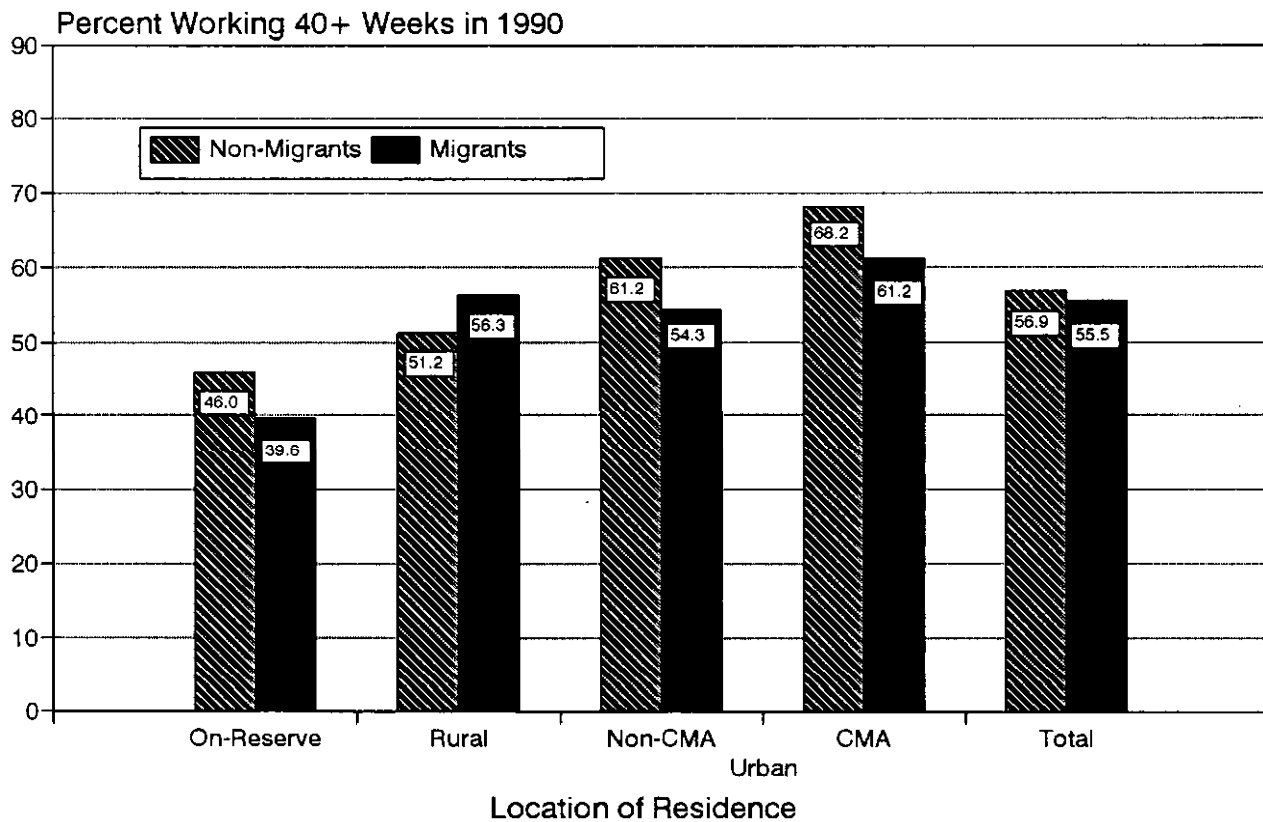
**Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Full-Time Showing
Weeks Worked in 1990 by Migration Status and Location of Residence, Canada, 1991**

Weeks Worked in 1990	Recent Migration Status				Total	%
	Non-Migrants	%	Migrants	%		
On-Reserve	39865	100.0	5775	100.0	45640	100.0
1-26 Weeks	17935	45.0	2905	50.3	20840	45.7
27-39 Weeks	3580	9.0	585	10.1	4165	9.1
40 + Weeks	18350	46.0	2285	39.6	20635	45.2
Rural Areas	32825	100.0	9990	100.0	42815	100.0
1-26 Weeks	12515	38.1	3175	31.8	15690	36.6
27-39 Weeks	3495	10.6	1185	11.9	4680	10.9
40 + Weeks	16820	51.2	5625	56.3	22445	52.4
Urban Non-CMA	29440	100.0	12365	100.0	41805	100.0
1-26 Weeks	8120	27.6	4305	34.8	12425	29.7
27-39 Weeks	3285	11.2	1340	10.8	4625	11.1
40 + Weeks	18030	61.2	6720	54.3	24750	59.2
Urban CMA	43630	100.0	17305	100.0	60935	100.0
1-26 Weeks	9810	22.5	4610	26.6	14420	23.7
27-39 Weeks	4075	9.3	2110	12.2	6185	10.2
40 + Weeks	29740	68.2	10585	61.2	40325	66.2
All Locations	145750	100.0	45445	100.0	191195	100.0
1-26 Weeks	48375	33.2	14995	33.0	63370	33.1
27-39 Weeks	14375	9.9	5225	11.5	19600	10.3
40 + Weeks	82940	56.9	25225	55.5	108165	56.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 47

Proportion of Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time That Worked 40 + Weeks in 1990 by Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

The likelihood of having worked 40 or more weeks in 1990 differed among residence locations. Roughly 40 percent of in-migrants to reserve reported 40 or more weeks of work in 1990 compared to more than 61 percent of in-migrants to large urban centres. Approximately 56 and 54 percent of in-migrants to rural areas and small urban centres, respectively, reported 40 or more weeks of work in 1990.

Employment Earnings

Table 24 provides data on the average employment earnings of migrants and non-migrants for the various identity groups. The employment earnings data are structured by number of weeks worked to partially control for earning differences associated with duration of employment. With the exception of non-status Indians, migrants reported higher average employment earnings than non-migrants. Earning differentials between migrants and non-migrants were largest among the Inuit and registered Indian populations.

Among individuals reporting 40 or more weeks of work in 1990, average migrant employment earnings exceeded those of non-migrants among all identity groups (see Figure 48). Migrant/non-migrant differentials, however, were large only in the case of registered Indians and Inuit.

As illustrated in Table 25, the average employment earnings of migrants exceeded those of non-migrants in all locations except smaller urban centres (i.e. non-CMA's), although differences were quite small among the populations residing on reserve and in large urban centres. In contrast with other locations, average migrant employment earnings in rural areas exceeded those of non-migrants by a large margin (roughly 21 percent).

Table 24

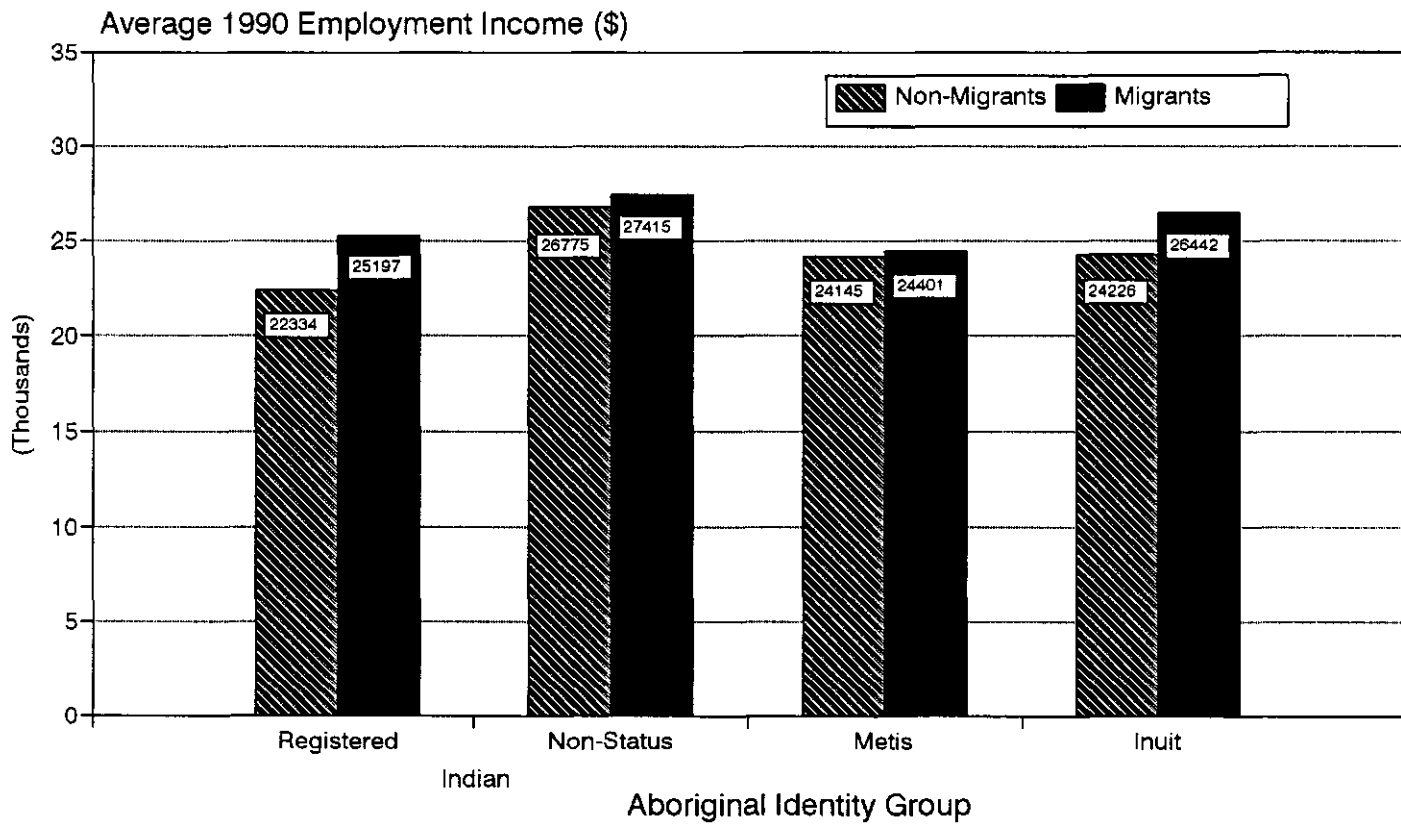
**Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Full-Time Showing
Average Employment Earnings in 1990 by Weeks Worked, Migration Status and
Identity Group, Canada, 1991**

Weeks Worked in 1990	1990 Employment Income(\$)		Migrant/ Non-Migrant	Total
	Non-Migrants	Migrants		
Registered Indian	15469	16980	1.10	15791
1-26 Weeks	6192	6554	1.06	6272
27-39 Weeks	12526	15119	1.21	13097
40 + Weeks	22344	25197	1.13	22930
Non-Status Indian	21491	20025	0.93	21035
1-26 Weeks	7665	6694	0.87	7322
27-39 Weeks	15893	12686	0.80	14865
40 + Weeks	26775	27415	1.02	26963
Metis	18281	19017	1.04	18467
1-26 Weeks	8176	6988	0.85	7884
27-39 Weeks	13439	21675	1.61	16031
40 + Weeks	24145	24401	1.01	24208
Inuit	15174	19054	1.26	15690
1-26 Weeks	5520	7713	1.40	5756
27-39 Weeks	13892	14044	1.01	13910
40 + Weeks	24266	26442	1.09	24068
Total Aboriginal	17091	18252	1.07	17367
1-26 Weeks	6708	6856	1.02	6743
27-39 Weeks	13534	16032	1.18	14200
40 + Weeks	23765	25488	1.07	24167

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

Figure 48

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time Showing Average Employment Earnings Among Individuals That Worked 40+ Weeks in 1990 by Identity Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Table 25

**Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Full-Time Showing
Average Employment Earnings in 1990 by Weeks Worked, Migration Status and
Location of Residence, Canada, 1991**

Weeks Worked in 1990	1990 Employment Income(\$)		Migrant/ Non-Migrant	Total
	Non-Migrants	Migrants		
On-Reserve	12845	12935	1.01	12856
1-26 Weeks	6004	6059	1.01	6012
27-39 Weeks	11947	14114	1.18	12251
40 + Weeks	19950	21383	1.07	20109
Rural Areas	16375	19760	1.21	17165
1-26 Weeks	7237	7202	1.00	7230
27-39 Weeks	15561	16895	1.09	15899
40 + Weeks	23347	27440	1.18	24373
Urban Non-CMA	19484	17351	0.89	18853
1-26 Weeks	7748	7185	0.93	7553
27-39 Weeks	13876	15012	1.08	14205
40 + Weeks	25790	24335	0.94	25395
Urban CMA	19790	19801	1.00	19793
1-26 Weeks	6457	6814	1.06	6571
27-39 Weeks	12922	16730	1.29	14221
40 + Weeks	25129	26065	1.04	25375
All Locations	17091	18252	1.07	17367
1-26 Weeks	6708	6856	1.02	6743
27-39 Weeks	13534	16032	1.18	14200
40 + Weeks	23765	25488	1.07	24167

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

● Migrants that worked 40 or more weeks during 1990 reported higher average employment earnings than their non-migrant counterparts in all locations except small urban centres (see Figure 49). In small urban centres, the average employment earnings of migrants that worked 40 or more weeks was roughly six (6) percent lower than that of non-migrants. Average employment earnings among migrants to reserves and to large urban centres was roughly seven (7) percent higher than those of non-migrants. A much larger employment income differential between migrants and non-migrants that worked 40 or more weeks in 1990 was reported in rural areas (18 percent).

Reasons For Migration

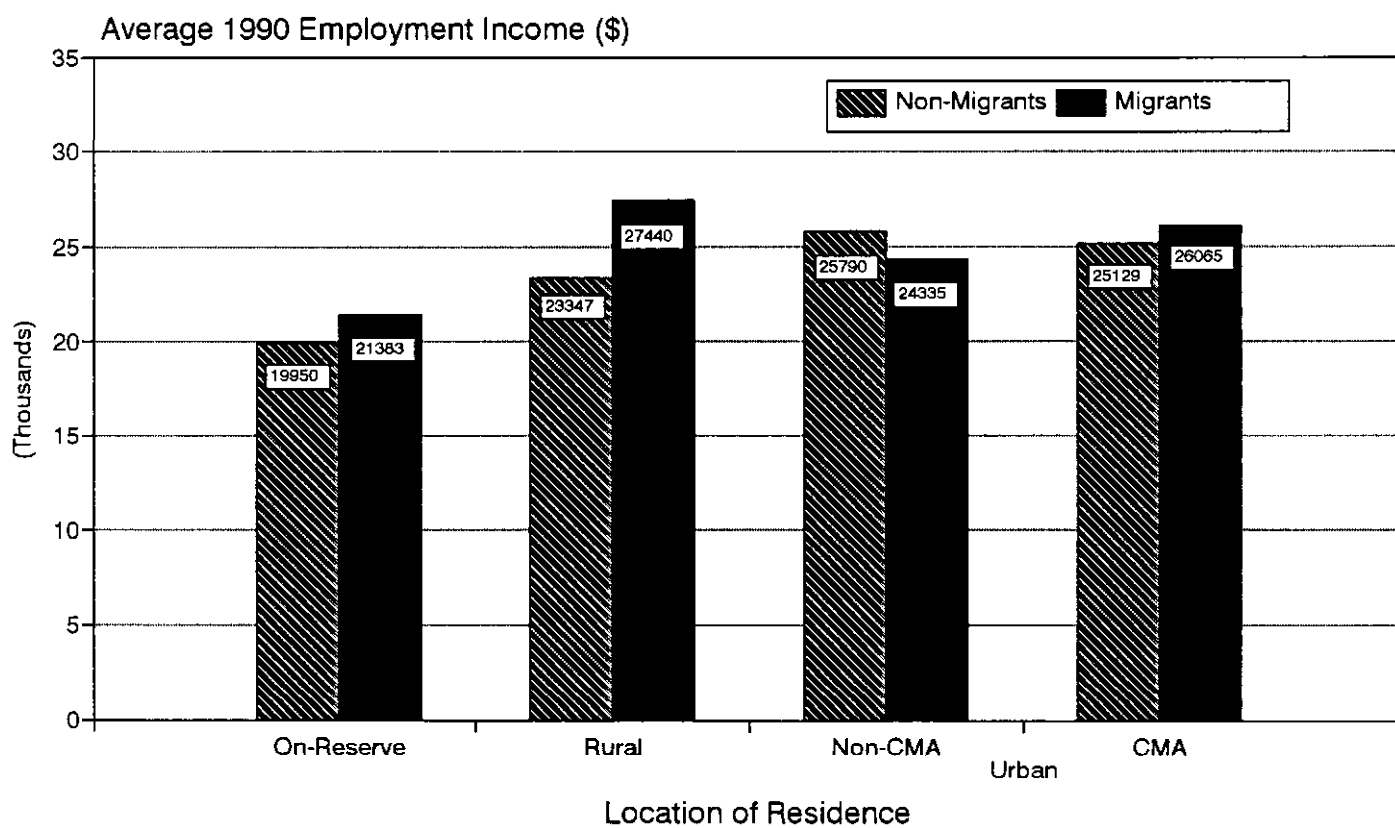
The Aboriginal Peoples Survey collected information from recent migrants concerning their reasons for migration. This information, which was collected in an open-ended question format, has been summarized for the population aged 15 or more years that relocated to a different community during the 12 month period prior to the survey.

The relatively small sample of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey in some types of locations, in conjunction with the relatively small population of recent movers, prevents highly detailed analysis of this issue. It is not possible, for example, to explore the stated reasons for migration of individuals that moved between specific origin-destination areas (e.g. from reserve to major urban centres) due to data suppression.

Sufficient data, however, are available to explore the reasons for migration of in-migrants to on- and off-reserve locations. Table 26 identifies the distribution of

Figure 49

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time Showing Average Employment Earnings Among Individuals That Worked 40 + Weeks in 1990 by Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Table 26

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing Reason For Migration
by Location of Destination, Canada, 1991**

Reason for Move	Migrant Destination					
	On-Reserve	%	Off-Reserve	%	Total	%
Family related reasons	1045	41.8	3425	30.1	4465	32.2
Community factors	165	6.6	860	7.6	1030	7.4
Access to Schooling	270	10.8	1300	11.4	1570	11.3
Access to employment	260	10.4	2240	19.7	2510	18.1
Health related reasons	50	2.0	280	2.5	330	2.4
Housing unit available	210	8.4	315	2.8	530	3.8
Improve housing conditions	385	15.4	2220	19.5	2605	18.8
Forced to move	100	4.0	580	5.1	700	5.0
Other reasons	35	1.4	125	1.1	160	1.2
Total Respondents [1]	2500	100.8	11390	99.6	13880	100.1

[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding error.

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes in-migrants to non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Reasons for migration for the total migrant population aged 15 or more years and for in-migrants to reserve and off-reserve locations. As revealed in the table, four (4) reasons are cited most frequently by migrants including family related reasons (32 percent of respondents), to improve housing conditions (18.8 percent), to access employment or improve employment (18.1 percent) and to access schooling or education (11.3 percent). These factors were cited most frequently by in-migrants to reserve, as well as in-migrants to off-reserve locations, however, the relative importance of these factors differed between destination areas. In relation to their off-reserve counterparts, in-migrants to reserves were more likely to identify family-related matters as the reason for migration and less likely to identify improvements to housing conditions and employment. Differences between reserve and off-reserve migrants were greatest with respect to employment motivated migration. Migrants to off-reserve locations were nearly twice as likely to identify this reason for migration as migrants to reserve.

Several prior studies of Aboriginal migration have noted that reasons for migration differ by gender group. Table 27 provides a summary of stated reasons for migration by gender group for the population aged 15 or more years. Little difference in the distribution of reasons for migration are evident between males and females to on-reserve locations. Among both gender groups, family-related reasons were cited by more than 40 percent of in-migrants as the reason for moving to reserve. Housing-related factors were also cited frequently as the reason for migration by both groups. Moves to improve housing conditions represented the second most frequently cited reason for migration to reserve and accounted for roughly 17 percent of the reasons given by males and 14 percent of the reasons given by females. Housing unit availability accounted for an additional 8 percent of the

Table 27

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Showing Reason for Migration
by Gender Group and Location of Destination, Canada, 1991

Reasons for Migration	Reserve In-Migrants				Off-Reserve In-Migrants			
	Males	%	Females	%	Males	%	Females	%
Family related reasons	450	40.7	590	42.8	1490	32.0	1930	28.6
Community factors	55	5.0	110	8.0	100	2.2	765	11.4
Access to schooling	110	10.0	155	11.2	540	11.6	755	11.2
Access to employment	145	13.1	120	8.7	1065	22.9	1175	17.4
Health related reasons	15	1.4	20	1.4	165	3.5	120	1.8
Housing unit availability	90	8.1	125	9.1	75	1.6	240	3.6
Improve housing conditions	185	16.7	195	14.1	950	20.4	1275	18.9
Forced to move	40	3.6	55	4.0	220	4.7	380	5.6
Other reasons	15	1.4	10	0.7	--	--	--	--
Total Respondents[1]	1105	100.0	1380	100.0	4650	100.0	6740	100.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991

[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding error.

Excludes in-migrants to non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Reasons given by male in-migrants and about 9 percent of the reasons given by female in-migrants.

Employment related reasons were identified more frequently by males than females, although the difference between the gender groups was not large (13 percent among males versus 9 percent among females). Education or schooling-related reasons were identified by about 10 percent of both male and female in-migrants to reserve. All other factors were identified by small proportions of the in-migrant population to reserves.

Significant differences between gender groups among off-reserve migrants related to only two factors. Males were considerably more likely than females to identify employment as the reason for migration. Females were much more likely than males to identify community-related factors as the reason for migration. Differences between the two gender groups on all other factors were not large.

Summary

This section of the report has examined several aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal migrants. In this regard, the analysis has identified the following findings:

- In-migrants to all locations were more likely than non-migrants to be attending school on both a full-time and part-time basis. This finding suggests that the pursuit of educational opportunities may be a motivating factor in the migration of many Aboriginal people.
- In relation to non-migrants, migrants (on average) had attained a higher level of formal education. This suggests that personal resource development (such as education) promotes migration, a conclusion also reached in previous studies of Aboriginal migration.

- Among males and females of all identity groups, in-migrants to all locations were more likely than non-migrants to be active in the labour force. With the exception of in-migrants to rural areas, however, in-migrants were more likely than non-migrants to experience unemployment.
- Among those who worked in 1990, migrants were less likely than non-migrants to have worked 40 or more weeks. Differences between the two groups, however, with respect to this dimension of labour market behaviour were not great.
- Among individuals that worked 40 or more weeks in 1990, average employment earnings were higher among migrants than non-migrants. This situation suggests that a larger share of the migrant (as opposed to non-migrant) population holds better paying jobs. This finding is consistent with the higher levels of formal education reported for the migrant, as opposed to non-migrant, population.
- Among individuals that worked 40 or more weeks in 1990, the employment incomes of migrants exceeded those of non-migrants by the largest margin in rural areas. In-migrants to smaller urban areas reported average employment earnings below those of non-migrants.
- Family issues and housing-related matters were cited much more commonly than other factors as reasons for migration to reserves. The response patterns of male and female in-migrants with respect to reasons for migration to reserve did not vary greatly.
- Family issues and housing-related matters were also cited frequently as reasons for migration among off-reserve in-migrants. In relation to in-migrants to reserves, off-reserve in-migrants were much more likely to identify employment as the reason for migration, especially among males. Reasons for migration were similar for both males and females off-reserve, with the exception of two factors. Males were more likely to identify employment, while females were more likely to identify community related issues (e.g. social problems). These gender differences are similar to those identified in prior studies.

Section 7

Aboriginal Migration to Major Urban Areas

This section of the report presents a number of indicators concerning Aboriginal migration in selected Canadian major urban areas. These urban areas include Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Data and analyses presented in this section of the report derive from the 1991 Census of Canada and relate to the population which declared Aboriginal ethnic origin (i.e. the Aboriginal Ancestry Population). As noted in Section 3 of this report, this population differs from that which identified with an Aboriginal group on the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. The distinction between the two populations is important, especially within the context of the Aboriginal populations residing in major urban centres. As illustrated in Table 28, the Aboriginal ancestry population contains a large number of individuals that did not identify with an Aboriginal group on the APS. This situation is most common among urban centres in central and eastern Canada. In western Canadian urban centres, especially those in the Prairie region, the Aboriginal identity population more closely approximates the Aboriginal ancestry population. Nevertheless, in all centres, sizable numbers of individuals that reported Aboriginal ancestry did not identify with an Aboriginal group at the time of the APS.

Although the census information employs a different definition of Canada's Aboriginal population, sampling properties of the census create the opportunity to

Table 28

Comparison of Population Reporting Aboriginal Ethnic Origins and
Aboriginal Identity, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Census Metropolitan Area	Aboriginal Definition			
	Ethnicity	Identity	Difference	% Identity
Halifax	6710	1185	5525	17.7
Montreal	44645	6775	37870	15.2
Ottawa-Hull	30890	6915	23975	22.4
Toronto	40400	14205	26195	35.2
Winnipeg	44970	35150	9820	78.2
Regina	12765	11020	1745	86.3
Saskatoon	14225	11920	2305	83.8
Calgary	24375	14075	10300	57.7
Edmonton	42695	29235	13460	68.5
Vancouver	42795	25030	17765	58.5
Victoria	10215	4435	5780	43.4

Source: 1991 Census of Canada and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
Statistics Canada Cat. No. 94-327

examine Aboriginal migration to major urban centres in some detail. This is not possible within the constraints of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

In-Migration During the 1986-1991 Period

Analyses presented previously in this report for the Aboriginal identity population noted that in-migration to major urban centres (CMA's) represented a large component of Aboriginal migration during the 1986-1991 period. This situation represents the continuation of longstanding trends towards urbanization of Canada's Aboriginal population.

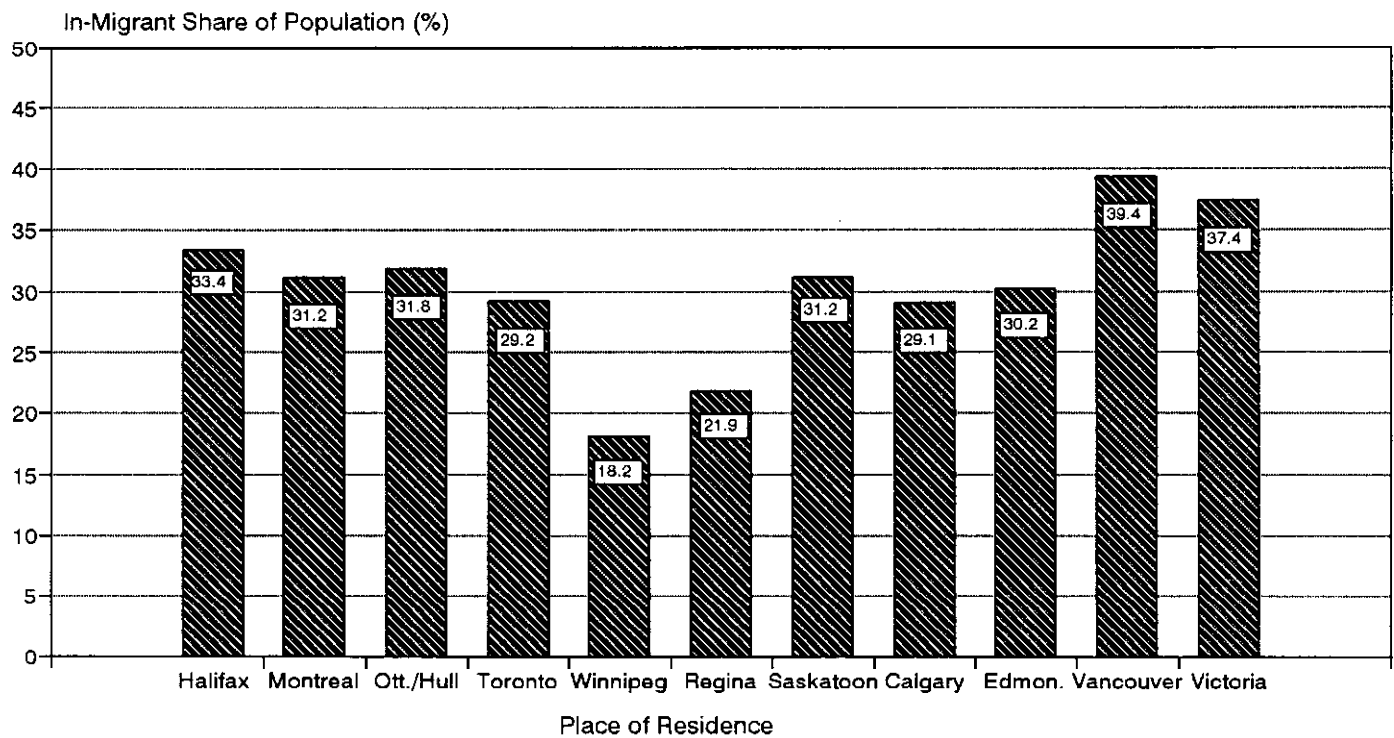
In-Migrant Volumes

Figure 50 identifies the proportion of the Aboriginal ancestry population accounted for by in-migrants during the 1986-1991 period in each of the selected urban centres.¹ As illustrated in the figure, in-migrants formed a sizable component of the population residing in all of the centres, implying that a significant minority of the Aboriginal population are relative newcomers to these centres. In relation to the other centres, in-migrants formed the larger share of the Aboriginal populations residing in both Vancouver (39.4 percent of the population) and Victoria (37.4 percent). The in-migrant component of the Aboriginal population was smallest in Winnipeg (18.2 percent) and Regina (21.9 percent). The in-migrant share residing in all other centres did not vary widely and ranged from 29.1 and 33.4 percent.

1. It should be noted that these data reflect only the inflow of migrants to these centres and not the net (i.e. in- minus out-) flow. Data concerning net migration for these centres were not available to this study. The in-migrant share of the population identifies the relative size of the Aboriginal population which arrived recently in the urban centre.

Figure 50

In-Migrants During the 1986-1991 Period as a Proportion of the
Total Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 5 or More Years,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Migrant Origin Areas

More detailed information on the absolute size of the in-migrant population and the population's characteristics in terms of gender and prior place of residence is contained in Table 29. Considerable variations among the centres exist with respect to in-migrant origins. These variations are illustrated in Figures 51 to 53. In relation to other centres, the in-migrant populations to Regina, Winnipeg and Saskatoon were much more likely to originate from on-reserve locations (see Figure 51). In the case of Regina, nearly 24 percent of all in-migrants originated from on-reserve locations. By way of contrast, less than one (1) percent of in-migrants to Ottawa-Hull moved from on-reserve locations.

As illustrated in Figure 52, migrants from rural areas formed a larger component of the in-migrant populations of Winnipeg (38.7 percent), Saskatoon (34.2 percent), Halifax (20.8 percent) and Edmonton (17.8 percent). Migrants from rural areas accounted for less than 10 percent of the in-migrants to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull and Vancouver.

Migrants from other urban areas (Figure 53) formed a sizable majority of in-migrants to all centres, but were most common among the in-migrant populations of Montreal (88.3 percent of all in-migrants), Toronto (87.9 percent), Vancouver (86.8 percent), Ottawa-Hull (86.4 percent) and Victoria (84.6 percent). These centres also reported the highest proportions of in-migrants from other major urban centres (i.e. CMA's). In-migrants from other urban areas accounted for less than 60 percent of the in-migrant populations of Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon.

Table 29

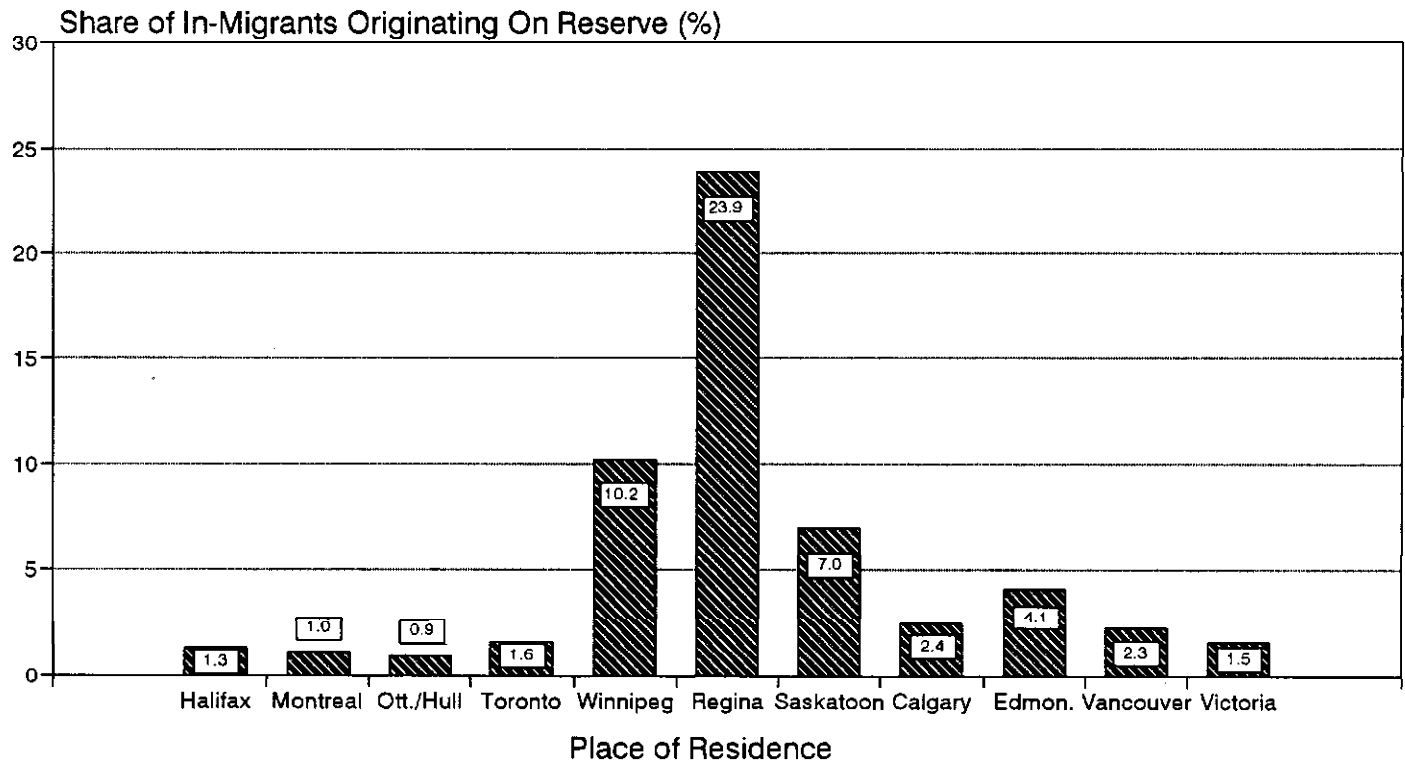
**Aboriginal Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing In-Migrant Share by Origin Area and Gender Group,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

	Gender Group	Place of Residence										
		Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
143	Male Pop. 5+ Years	2580	18400	12755	16215	17390	5010	5385	9310	15815	17220	3755
	In-Migrant Pop. 5+ Years	815	5555	4080	4845	3160	1120	1675	2860	4630	7005	1390
	% From Reserve	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	9.7	24.6	5.1	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.5
	% From Rural Areas	19.0	8.4	9.6	5.3	39.4	14.7	34.6	13.5	17.3	7.6	13.3
	% From Urban Non-CMA	28.8	9.3	18.0	14.2	22.3	32.1	36.1	34.6	35.5	23.9	27.7
	% From Other CMA	47.2	79.0	68.3	74.4	26.7	27.7	24.2	45.3	41.3	62.9	54.0
	% Outside Canada	5.5	2.2	3.2	4.9	1.7	1.3	0.0	3.7	2.5	3.5	2.9
	% In-Migrants	31.6	30.2	32.0	29.9	18.2	22.4	31.1	30.7	29.3	40.7	37.0
	Female Pop. 5+ Years	3175	21935	14480	18940	20480	5805	6490	10545	18820	18805	4055
	In-Migrant Pop. 5+ Years	1105	7015	4590	5430	3725	1240	2020	2910	5830	7190	1530
	% From Reserve	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.7	10.7	23.4	8.9	1.9	4.5	2.2	1.0
	% From Rural Areas	22.2	6.1	8.5	5.5	38.1	15.7	33.9	11.0	18.4	6.9	7.8
	% From Urban Non-CMA	26.2	12.6	19.9	13.4	27.8	29.0	38.1	38.3	33.1	24.2	33.0
	% From Other CMA	43.0	77.5	66.6	73.9	21.7	31.9	18.8	44.3	42.4	62.5	53.9
	% Outside Canada	5.9	2.8	4.1	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	4.3	1.7	4.1	4.2
	% In-Migrants	34.8	32.0	31.7	28.7	18.2	21.4	31.1	27.6	31.0	38.2	37.7
	Total Pop. 5+ Years	5755	40335	27235	35155	37870	10820	11875	19855	34640	36025	7805
	In-Migrant Pop. 5+ Years	1925	12565	8670	10270	6880	2365	3700	5770	10465	14195	2920
	% From Reserve	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	10.2	23.9	7.0	2.4	4.1	2.3	1.5
	% From Rural Areas	20.8	7.1	8.9	5.4	38.7	15.2	34.2	12.1	17.8	7.2	10.4
% From Urban Non-CMA	27.3	11.1	19.0	13.8	25.4	30.2	36.9	36.5	34.2	24.1	30.5	
% From Other CMA	44.9	78.2	67.4	74.1	24.1	29.6	21.2	44.9	41.9	62.7	54.1	
% Outside Canada	5.7	2.5	3.6	5.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	4.1	2.1	3.8	3.6	
% In-Migrants	33.4	31.2	31.8	29.2	18.2	21.9	31.2	29.1	30.2	39.4	37.4	

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 51

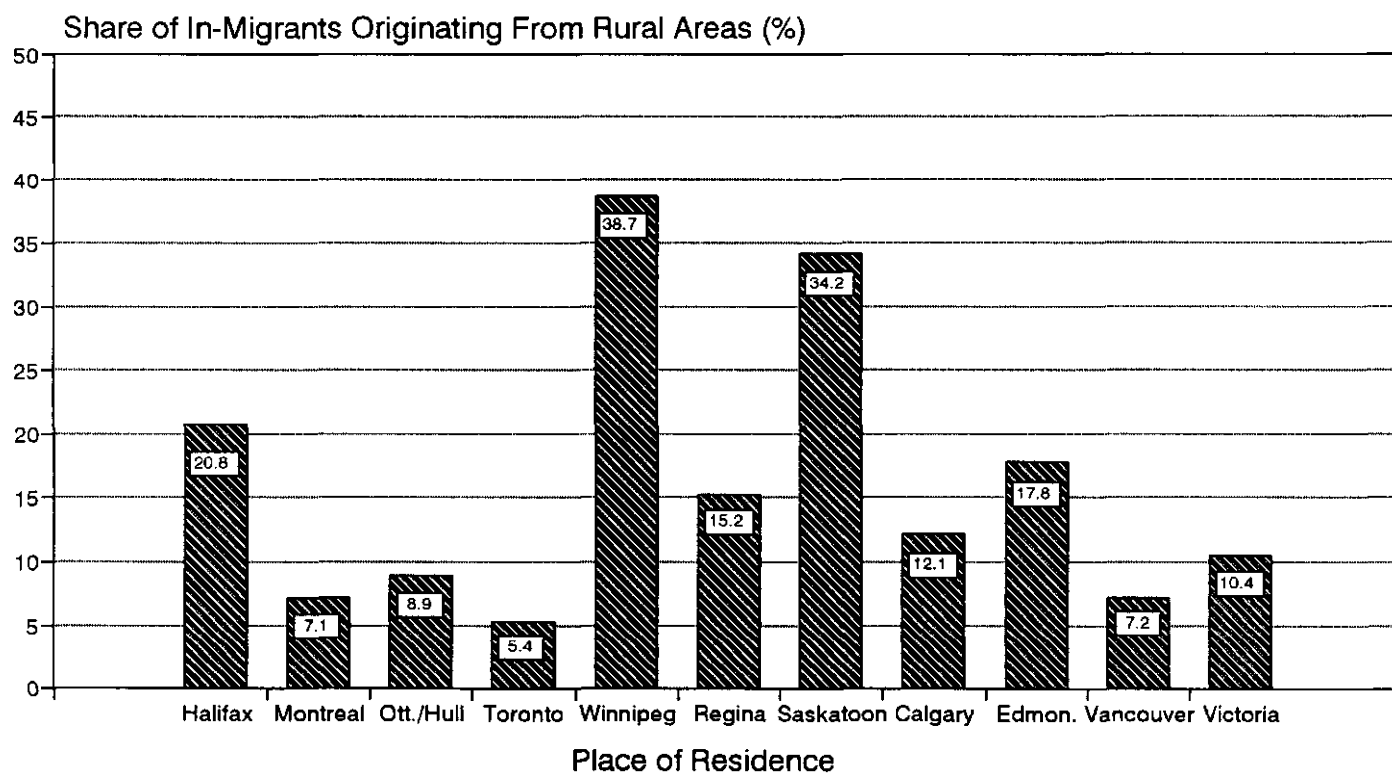
Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Share of
Total In-Migrants That Originated On Reserve,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 52

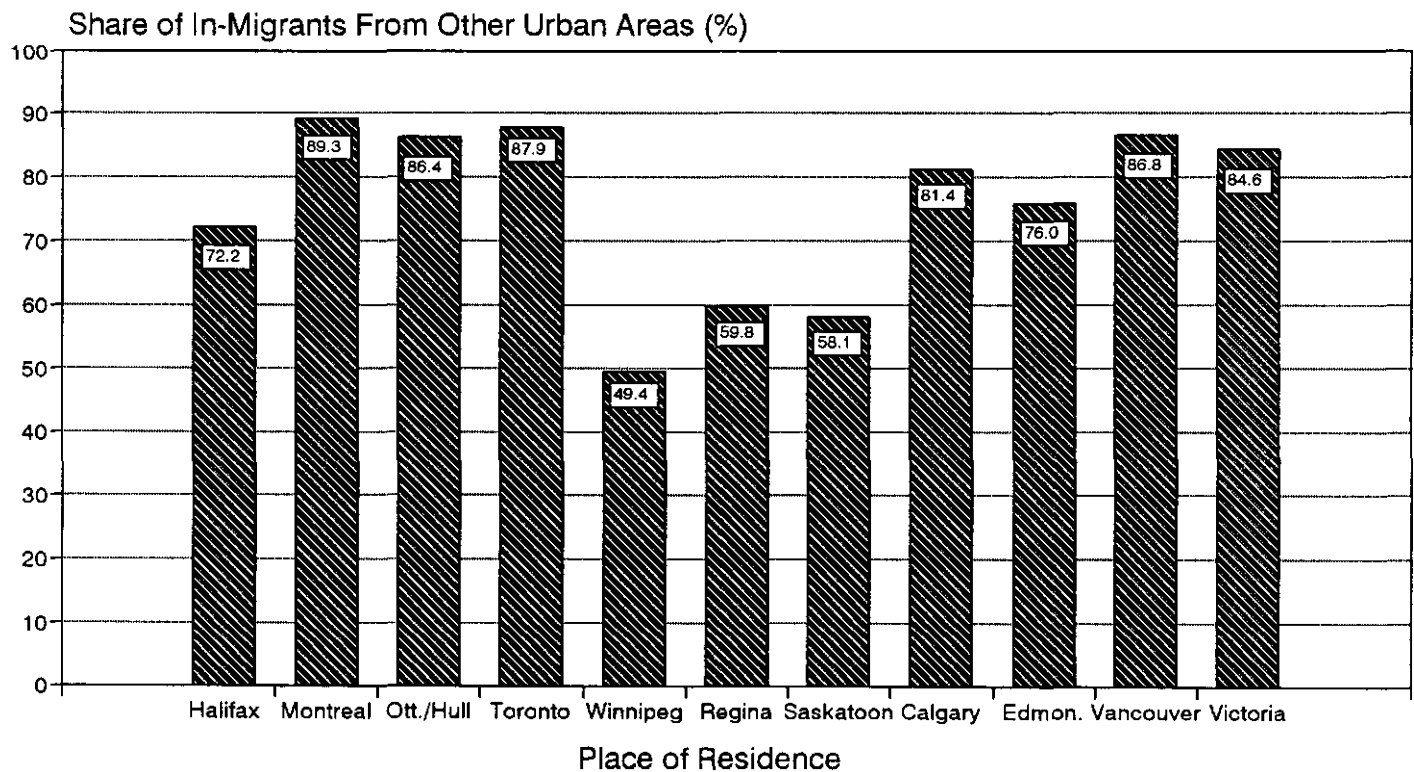
Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Share of
Total In-Migrants That Originated From Rural Areas,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 53

Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Share of
Total In-Migrants That Moved From Other Urban Areas,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Demographic and Ethnic Characteristics of In-Migrants

Gender Composition of In-Migrants

Females accounted for the largest component of in-migrants to all urban centres, a finding consistent with analyses presented earlier in this report and with several previous analyses of Aboriginal migration to urban areas. As illustrated in Figure 54, the concentration of females among in-migrants was greatest in Halifax (57.4 percent of all in-migrants), Montreal (55.8 percent), Edmonton (55.7 percent), Saskatoon (54.6 percent) and Winnipeg (54.1 percent).

Ethnic Origin Composition of In-Migrants

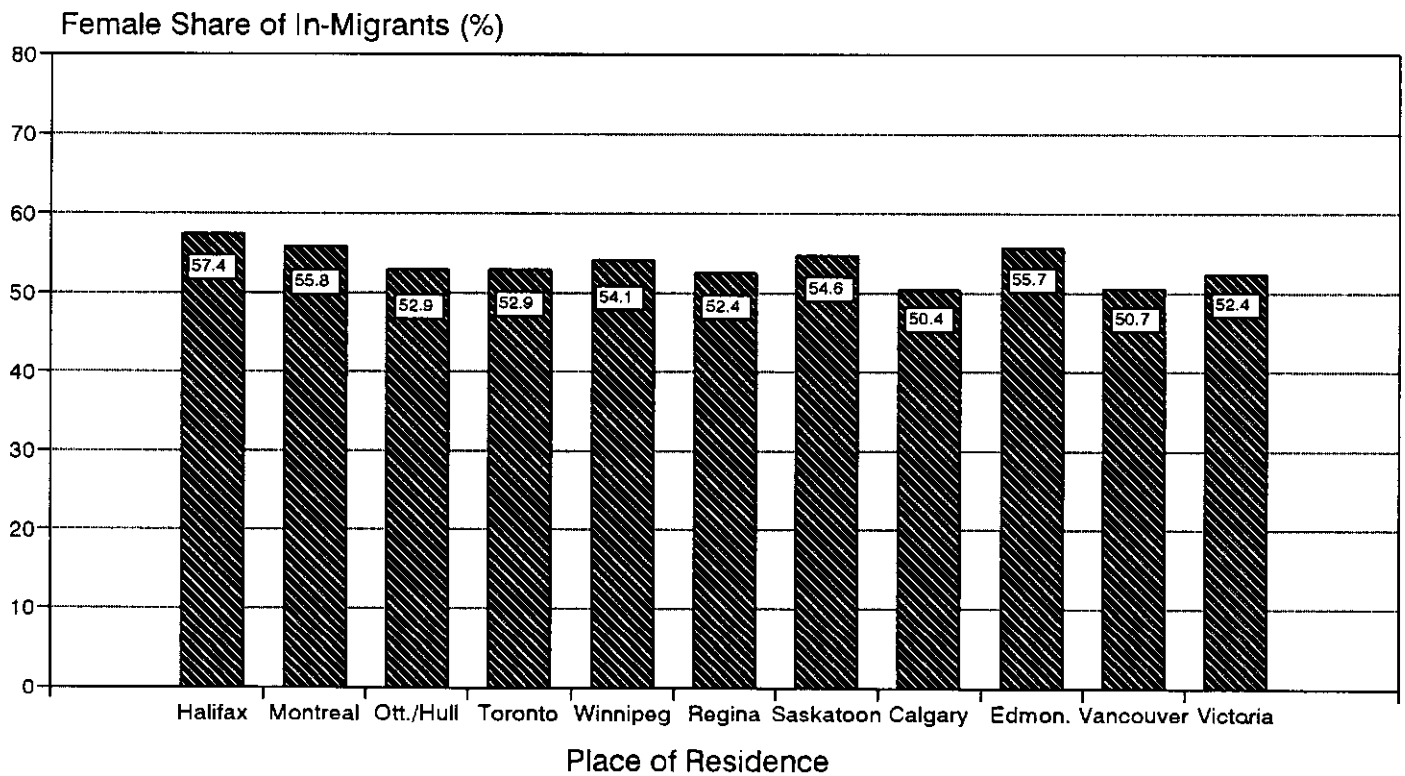
Quite significant regional differences exist with respect to the ethnic origin composition of in-migrants (see Table 30). In contrast with centres in other regions, the Aboriginal in-migrant populations of major Prairie urban centres contain higher concentrations of registered Indians and Metis. Registered Indians accounted for the majority of in-migrants to Regina (59.0 percent) and Saskatoon (55.5 percent). Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull and Toronto reported the lowest concentrations of Registered Indians among the in-migrant population.

Metis in-migrants accounted for a sizable minority of the in-migrant population in all Prairie centres. Metis concentrations among the in-migrant population were largest in Edmonton (33.6 percent of in-migrants), Winnipeg (31.3 percent) and Calgary (29.5 percent).

Non-status Indians formed a sizable majority of the in-migrant populations to major urban centres in central and eastern Canada and to the centres of Vancouver and

Figure 54

Aboriginal Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Female Share of In-Migrants During the 1986-1991 Period, Selected CMA's, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 30

**Aboriginal In-Migrant Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Distribution by Aboriginal Group,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Aboriginal Group	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Registered Indian	175	1140	1330	1360	3180	1395	2055	1505	3215	3690	700
% of In-Migrants	9.1	9.1	15.3	13.2	46.2	59.0	55.5	26.1	30.7	26.0	24.0
Non-Status Indian	1445	9490	5810	7250	1265	260	660	2230	3265	8150	1725
% of In-Migrants	75.1	75.5	67.0	70.6	18.4	11.0	17.8	38.6	31.2	57.4	59.1
Metis	200	1490	980	945	2155	565	870	1700	3515	1895	360
% of In-Migrants	10.4	11.9	11.3	9.2	31.3	23.9	23.5	29.5	33.6	13.3	12.3
Inuit	85	220	210	230	55	50	10	70	80	60	50
% of In-Migrants	4.4	1.8	2.4	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.7
Multiple Abor. Response	5	220	340	495	220	100	110	255	390	395	90
% of In-Migrants	0.3	1.8	3.9	4.8	3.2	4.2	3.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.1
Total In-Migrants	1925	12565	8670	10270	6880	2365	3700	5770	10465	14195	2920

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

● Victoria. Inuit accounted for a minor component of the in-migrant populations to all centres.

Household Composition of In-Migrants

A few prior studies of Aboriginal migration have explored the household composition patterns of migrants. These studies, and data on the census family status characteristics of migrants (presented earlier in this study) suggest that families with children account for a large component of Aboriginal in-migration to urban centres. Census data on the structure of households whose maintainer migrated during the 1986-1991 provide an opportunity to more fully explore this issue. Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these data, as in-migrant households are defined on the basis of the migration status of the household's primary maintainer. The possibility exists that the migration status of other members of the household differs from that of the household's maintainer. Secondly, the data relate to migration over a five year period. As such, household structures at the time of the Census may differ from those which existed at the time of migration.

Table 31 provides a summary of the household type distribution of the in-migrant populations to each of the selected urban centres. Several interesting aspects of Aboriginal migration to urban areas are suggested by the data. First, multiple family households (i.e. doubled families) form a very small component of the in-migrant population to all centres implying that the vast majority of in-migrant families were able to acquire their own dwelling unit.

As illustrated in Figure 55, families with children formed a large component of in-migrants to all centres and accounted for the majority of in-migrant households to

Table 31

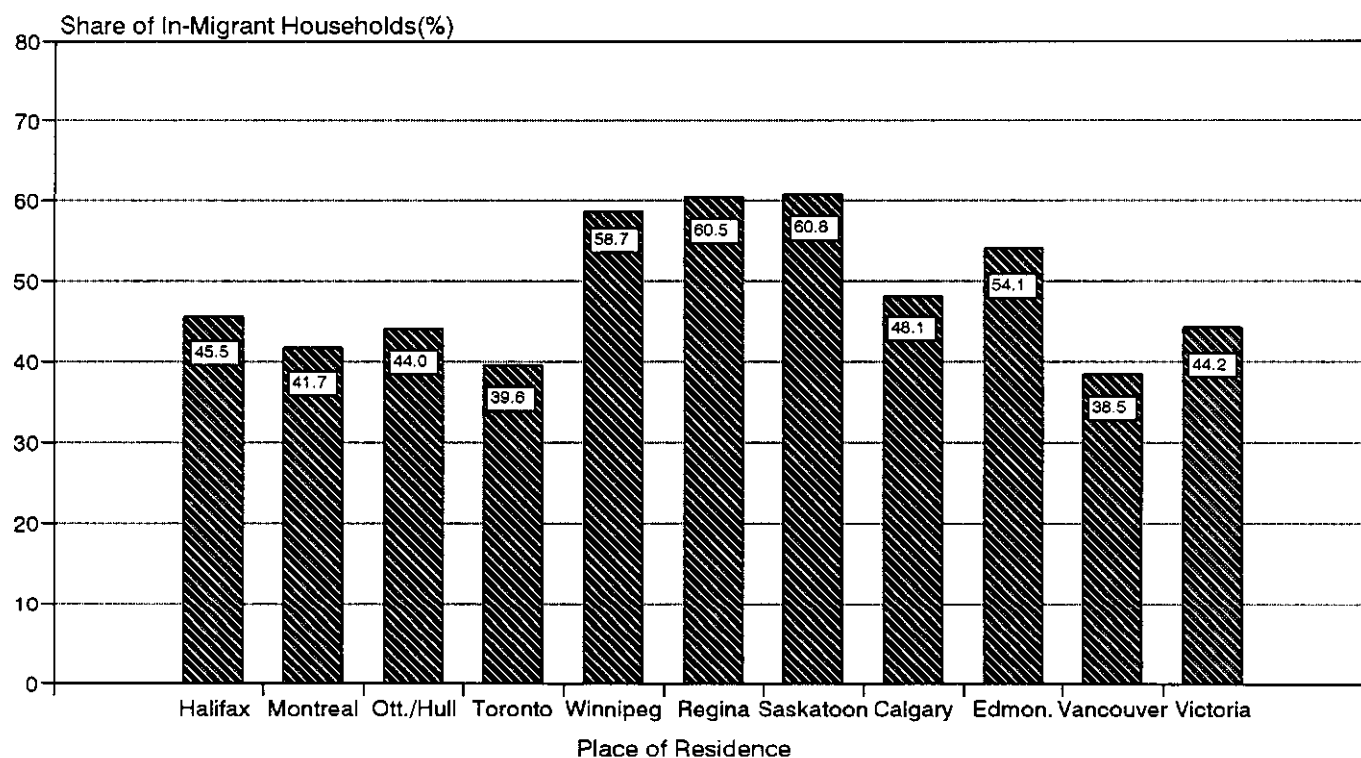
In-Migrant, Aboriginal Ancestry Households Showing Distribution by Household Type, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Total Migrant Households	670	5325	3490	3750	2460	810	1340	2110	3695	5400	1030
% Multiple Family Households	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.9
% One Family With Children	45.5	41.7	44.0	39.6	58.7	60.5	60.8	48.1	54.1	38.5	44.2
% Lone Parent Families	15.7	14.0	12.5	12.5	30.3	31.5	33.2	16.4	26.7	16.1	18.9
% Two Parent With Children	29.9	27.7	31.5	27.1	28.5	29.0	27.6	31.8	27.5	22.4	25.2
% Two Parent Without Children	20.1	19.2	21.2	21.3	13.6	13.6	11.2	19.7	16.2	20.2	23.3
% Non-Family Households	32.8	38.9	34.2	37.2	27.4	25.3	28.0	31.3	29.0	40.4	31.1
% Single Persons	22.4	29.0	22.9	23.9	17.3	16.7	20.1	18.5	19.6	28.8	21.4
% Two + Person Non-Families	10.4	9.9	11.3	13.3	10.2	8.6	7.8	12.8	9.3	11.6	9.7

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 55

Families With Children as a Proportion of Total In-Migrant Households of
Aboriginal Ancestry, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Saskatoon (60.8 percent), Regina (60.5 percent), Winnipeg (58.7 percent) and Edmonton (54.1 percent). Families with children were much less common among the in-migrant populations of centres in central and eastern Canada and to Vancouver and Victoria.

Significant differences among the centres also exist with respect to the structure of in-migrant families with children. These differences are illustrated in Figure 56 which presents data on the proportion of families with children that are maintained by a lone parent. Lone parent families formed the majority of in-migrant families with children in Saskatoon (54.6 percent), Regina (52.0 percent) and Winnipeg (51.6 percent). In relation to other centres, in-migrant families with children to Edmonton were also considerably more likely to be maintained by the lone parent. Concentrations of lone parent families among the in-migrant population of families with children were smallest in centres located in central and eastern Canada. Lone parent families, however, represented a common household structure among the in-migrant population to all locations examined.

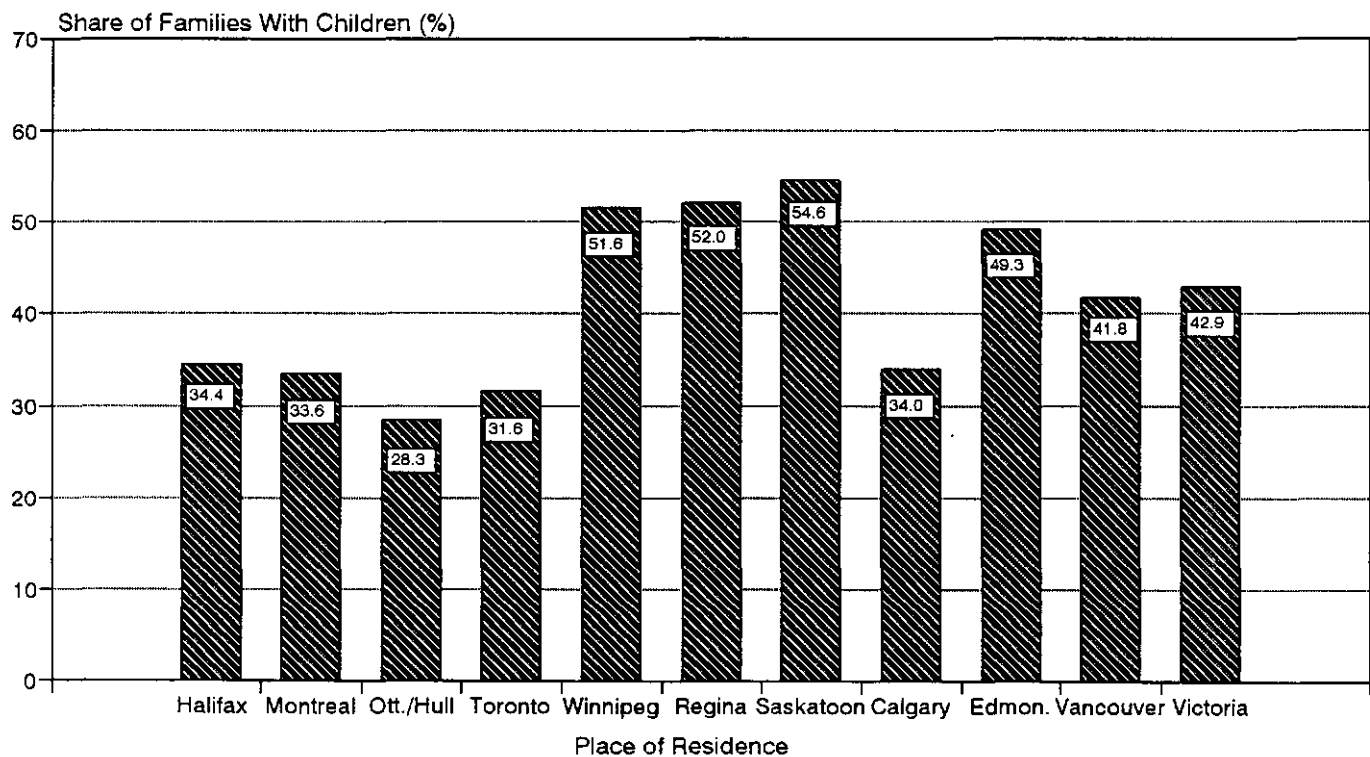
Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics of In-Migrants

Highest Level of Schooling

Figure 57 presents data concerning the proportion of Aboriginal in-migrants that had obtained a high school certificate or higher level of education. The data in the figure relate to the in-migrant population that was not attending school on a full-time basis. As revealed in the figure, substantial variations among centres exist with respect to the educational levels achieved by in-migrants. With the exception of Winnipeg, a majority of in-migrants to these urban centres reported education levels at or above the high school certificate level. Proportions with a high school

Figure 56

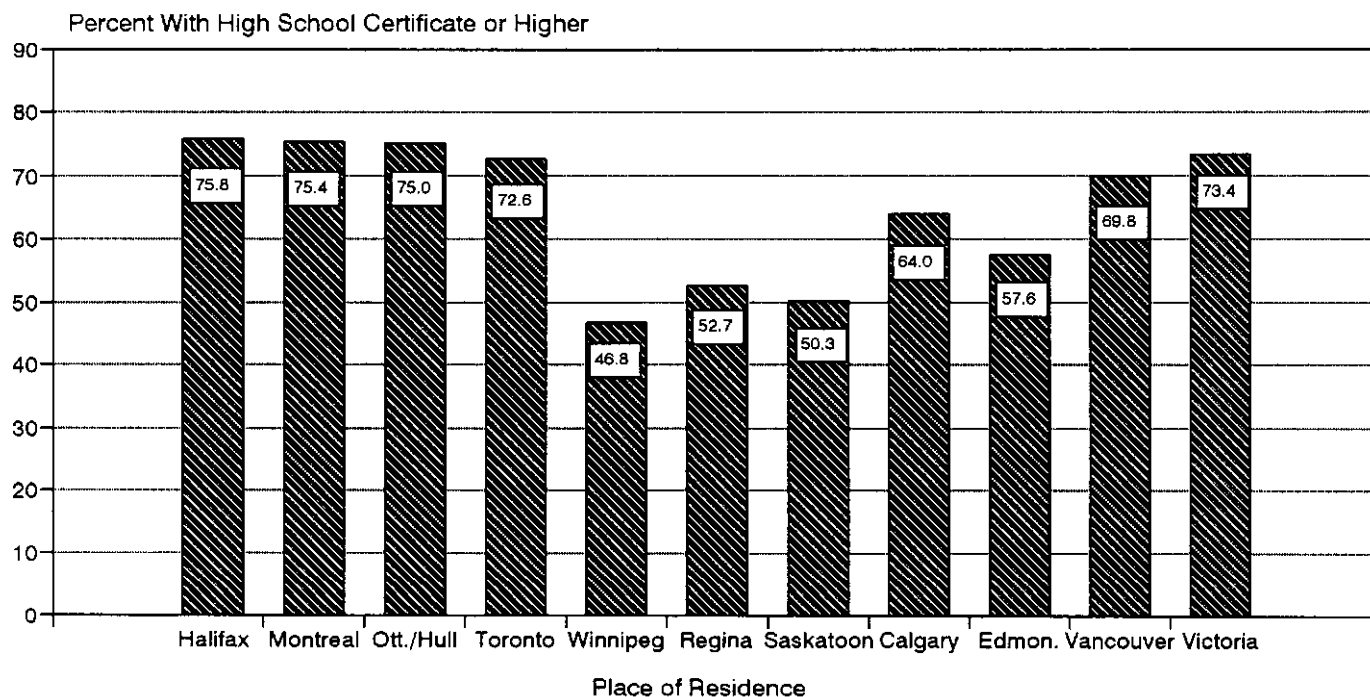
Lone Parent Families as a Proportion of All In-Migrant Aboriginal Ancestry
Families With Children, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 57

In-Migrant Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full-Time Showing Proportion With High School Certificate or Higher Level of Schooling, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

certificate or higher education level did not vary greatly among the in-migrant populations to Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver or Victoria. In these centres, roughly 65 to 70 percent of the in-migrant population reported education levels at or above the high school certificate level. A slight majority of the in-migrant populations to Edmonton (52.4 percent) and Saskatoon (50.0 percent) reported similar education levels. In relation to all other centers, the in-migration populations to Winnipeg (44.8 percent) and Regina (48.0 percent) were less likely to have obtained a high school certificate or higher level of education.

Although data are not presented in this report, analysis also reveals that in terms of educational achievement at the high school or higher levels, no significant gender differences exist among the Aboriginal in-migrants to these centres.

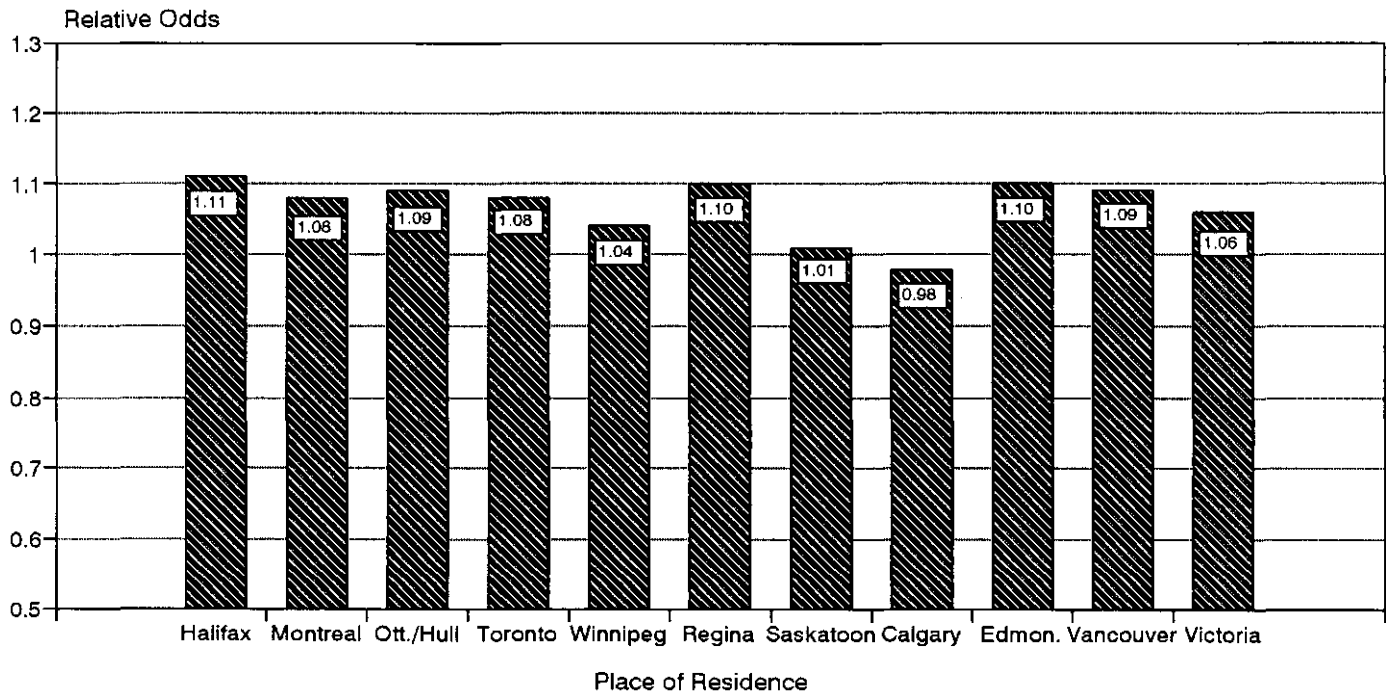
As illustrated in Figure 58, in-migrants were more likely than the general Aboriginal population to have obtained a high school certificate or higher level of education in all locations except Calgary. Differentials between the in-migrant and total Aboriginal population with respect to this dimension of educational achievement, however, tend to be small across all centres.

Labour Force Participation

As noted in previous sections of this report, the pursuit of employment represents a frequent reason for Aboriginal migration, especially among males. Data related to the labour force participation rates of in-migrants to major urban centres suggest that in most major urban centres, Aboriginal in-migrants are more likely to be

Figure 58

Relative Odds of an In-Migrant Versus Total Population Obtaining High School Certificate or Higher Level of Schooling, Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 15 or More Years and Not Attending School Full-Time, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

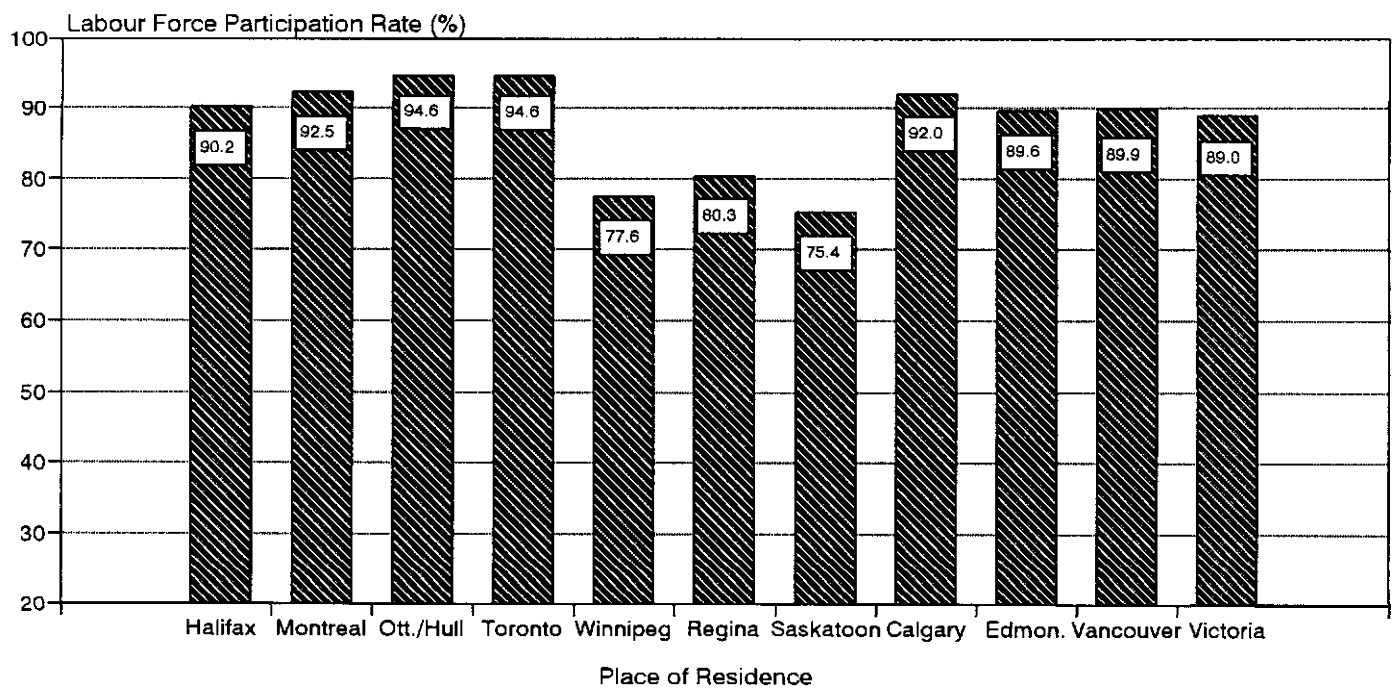
active in the labour force than the Aboriginal population in general and the non-Aboriginal population.

Among male Aboriginal in-migrants (Figure 59), rates of labour force participation ranged from roughly 89 to 95 percent in all centres, except for Saskatoon (75.4 percent), Winnipeg (77.6 percent) and Regina (80.0 percent). With the exception of Winnipeg, rates of labour force participation among male Aboriginal in-migrants exceeded those of the broader male Aboriginal population by a small margin (roughly 10 percent higher). In addition, labour force participation rates among male Aboriginal in-migrants exceeded those of the non-Aboriginal male population in all locations.

As expected, female Aboriginal in-migrants (Figure 60) reported substantially lower rates of participation than their male counterparts in all locations. In general, female participation rates were patterned across the various centres in a fashion similar to that identified among in-migrant males. Rates were lowest in Winnipeg (50.6 percent), Saskatoon (50.7 percent) and Regina (57 percent). In all other centres, participation rates among in-migrant Aboriginal females ranged from roughly 70 to 80 percent. In relation to the general population of Aboriginal females, labour force participation rates of in-migrant females were higher (by roughly 5 percent) in all centres except Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary. In these latter centres, participation among in-migrants lagged that of the total female Aboriginal population by a small margin (about 5 percent).

Figure 59

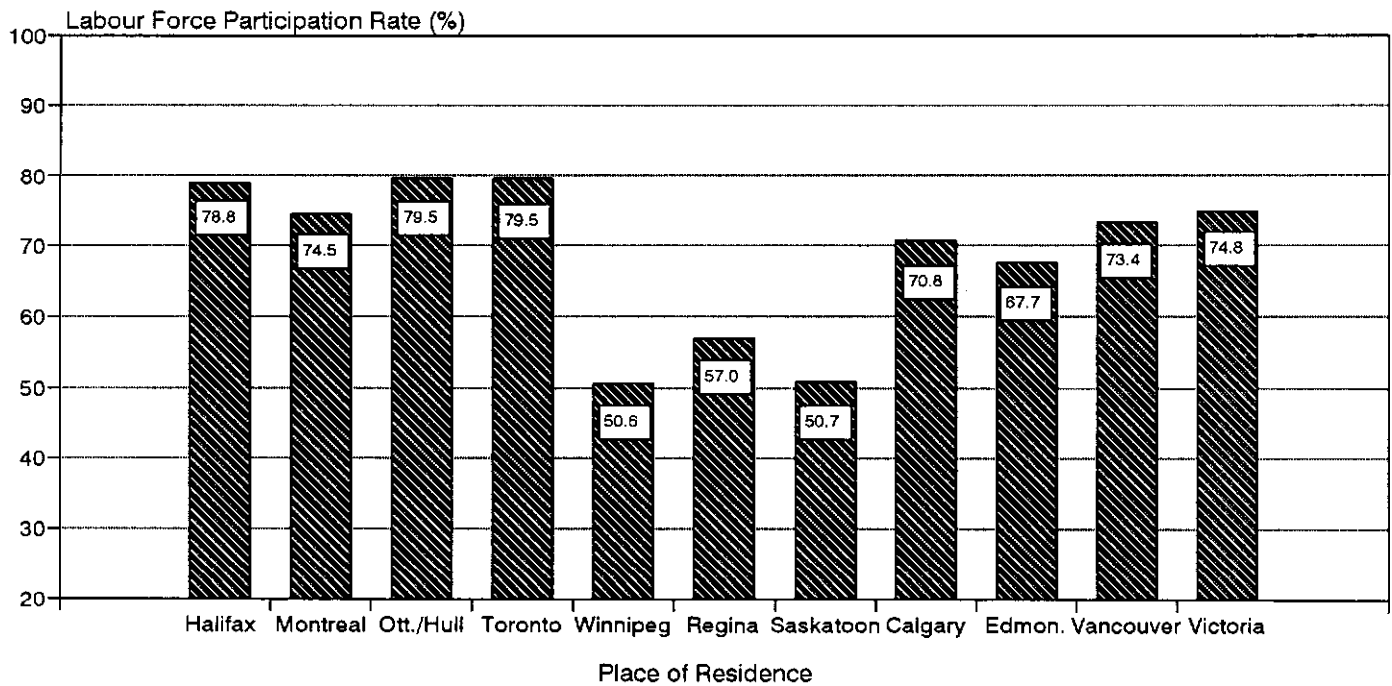
Labour Force Participation Rate Among In-Migrant Aboriginal Males
Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 60

Labour Force Participation Rates Among In-Migrant Aboriginal Females
Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Unemployment Rates

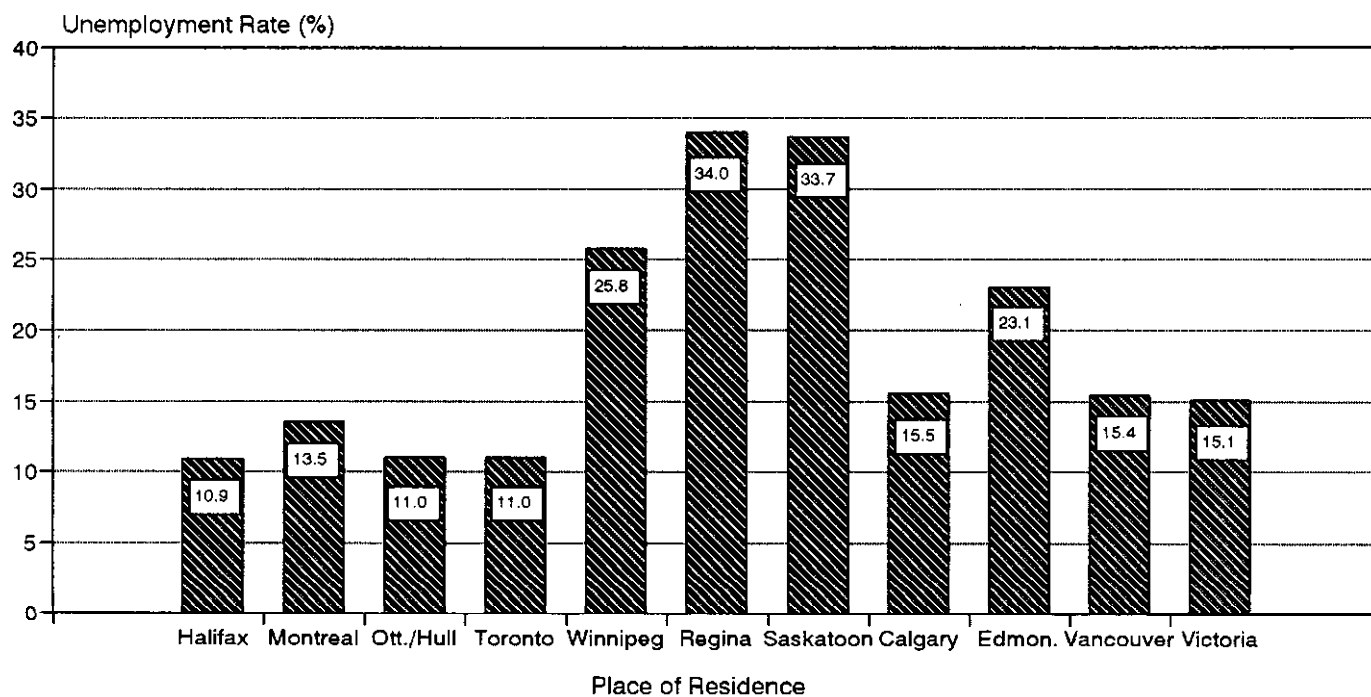
Rates of unemployment among the Aboriginal in-migrant population varied widely among urban centres. Among male Aboriginal in-migrants to Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria rates of unemployment ranged between 10.9 and 15.5 percent (See Figure 61). Substantially higher unemployment rates were reported among male in-migrants to Regina (34 percent), Saskatoon (33.7 percent), Winnipeg (25.8 percent) and Edmonton (23.1 percent). With the exception of Montreal and Vancouver, unemployment rates among male Aboriginal in-migrants exceeded those of the general male Aboriginal population. In Montreal and Vancouver, unemployment levels among male in-migrants were slightly lower than those of the general male Aboriginal population.

As illustrated in Figure 62, the unemployment rates of Aboriginal male in-migrants exceeded those of the non-Aboriginal male population by a sizable margin in all centres. Differences were most pronounced in Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Edmonton. In Regina, for example, the likelihood of a male Aboriginal in-migrant being unemployed was nearly six (6) times higher than that of all non-Aboriginal males.

The unemployment situation among in-migrant Aboriginal females (Figure 63) is generally similar to that identified among males. Rates of unemployment among in-migrant Aboriginal females ranged from 9.7 and 17 percent in the centres of Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. Significantly higher unemployment rates were reported for in-migrant Aboriginal females in Saskatoon (33.0 percent), Edmonton (26.3 percent), Regina (23.0 percent) and

Figure 61

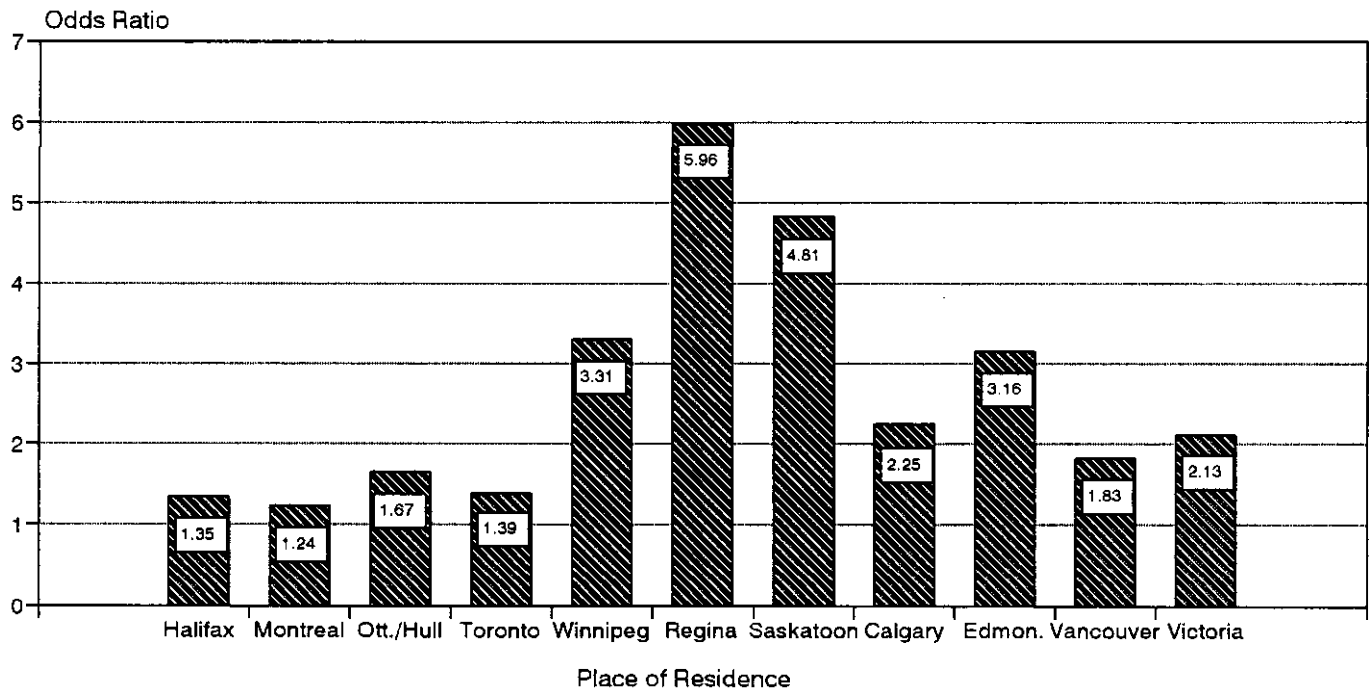
In-Migrant Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending School Full Time Showing Male Unemployment Rate, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 62

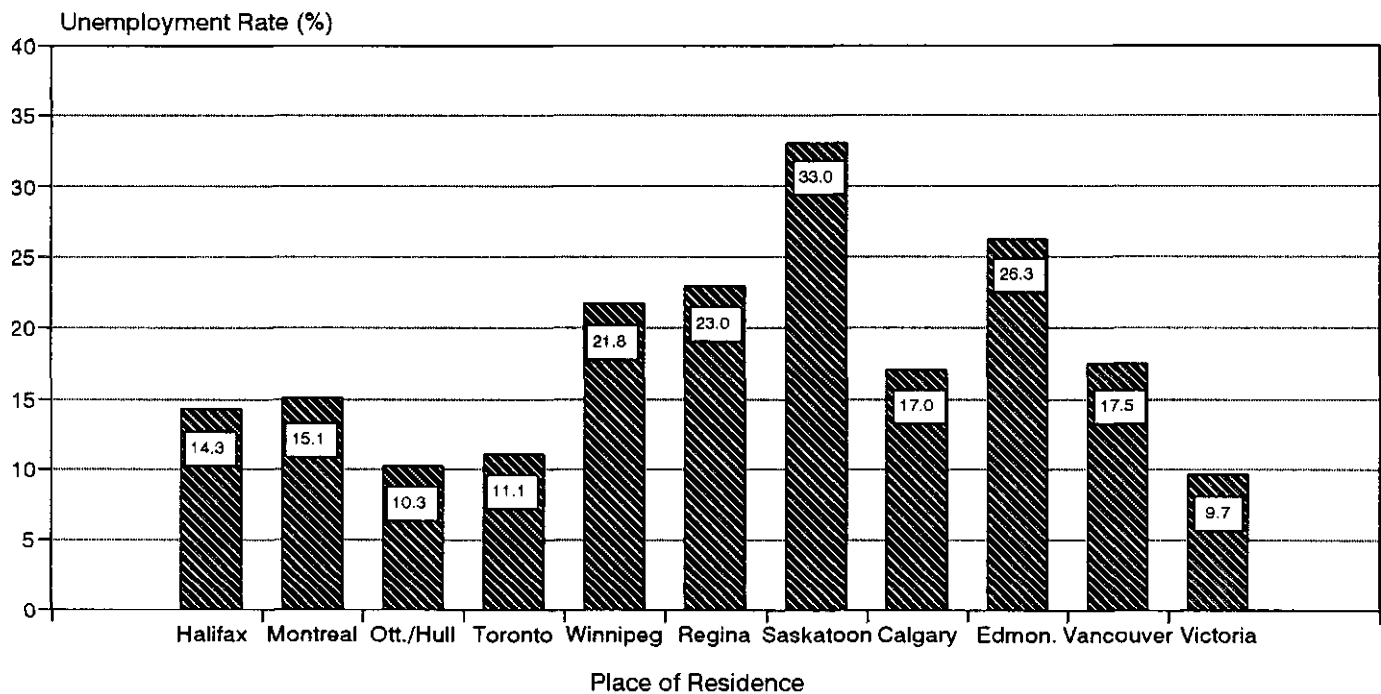
Relative Odds of Unemployment Among In-Migrant Aboriginal Males as
Opposed to Non-Aboriginal Males, Population Aged 15 + Years
and Not Attending School Full Time, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 63

In-Migrant Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 15 + Years and Not Attending
School Full Time Showing Female Unemployment Rate,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Winnipeg (21.8 percent). With the exception of Halifax and Victoria (where in-migrant unemployment rates were comparable to those of the broader Aboriginal female population), in-migrant females reported higher rates of unemployment than the broader Aboriginal female population.

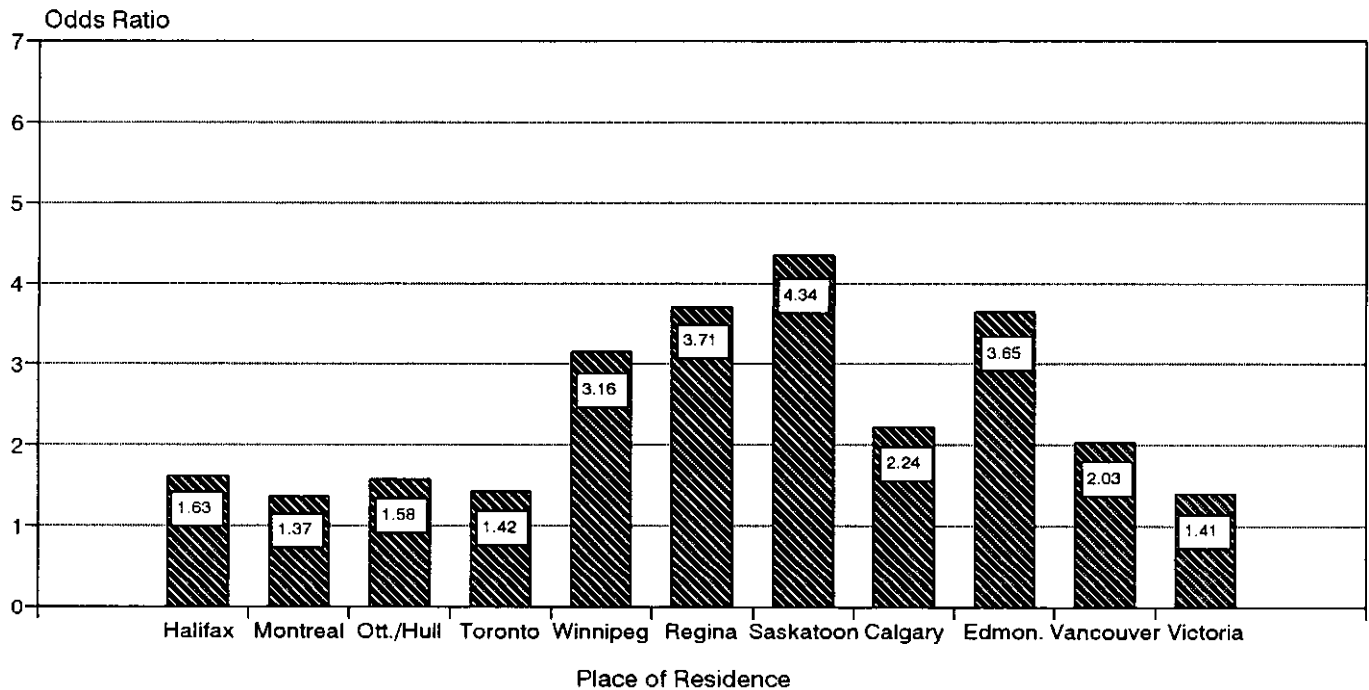
As illustrated in Figure 64, unemployment rates among in-migrant Aboriginal females exceeded those of non-Aboriginal females by a large margin in all of the centres. As in the case of males, these differences were most pronounced in the centres of Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton and Winnipeg. In each of these centres, in-migrant Aboriginal females were more than three (3) times as likely to experience unemployment than non-Aboriginal females.

Individual Income and Sources of Income

Differentials in rates of labour force participation and unemployment levels among Aboriginal in-migrants to the various centres result in sizable variations in average individual incomes and sources of income. Table 32 identifies the average 1990 income (and the distribution of income by income source) for male and female Aboriginal in-migrants. As revealed in the table, average 1990 individual incomes among Aboriginal in-migrants ranged from a high of nearly \$27,000 in Toronto to a low of approximately \$13,500 in Saskatoon (roughly one-half of the Toronto average). In-migrant incomes in major centres of the Prairie provinces lagged those of in-migrants to centres in other regions by a large margin. The general pattern of average in-migrant incomes across major centres does not vary by gender group, although average incomes among in-migrant males were significantly higher than those of females.

Figure 64

Relative Odds of Unemployment Among In-Migrant Aboriginal Females
as Opposed to Non-Aboriginal Females, Population Aged 15 + Years
and Not Attending School Full Time, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 32

Aboriginal Population Aged 15 or More Years and not Attending School Full Time Showing Average 1990 Income
and Distribution of Income by Source, Migrant Movers During 1986-1991 Period, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991

Gender Group and Income Sources	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Total Males and Females	1185	8330	5790	6795	3425	980	1510	3425	5855	9030	1765
Ave. 1990 Income(\$)	22383	23027	25973	26973	14813	16247	13540	19613	17348	22227	20926
% Employment Sources	87.9	87.6	90.4	90.9	73.1	71.2	66.8	83.5	78.9	85.5	80.7
% Government Sources	8.5	9.5	6.8	5.8	23.5	24.5	29.1	12.5	18.2	11.1	13.4
% Other Sources	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.9	3.4	5.9
Males	500	3820	2835	3265	1540	530	635	1715	2640	4600	800
Ave. 1990 Income(\$)	29932	27928	30449	32103	18465	18676	17231	23902	21376	26599	26456
% Employment Sources	89.4	90.6	92.2	92.6	81.0	77.0	78.9	87.7	84.8	89.0	83.3
% Government Sources	7.1	7.3	5.2	4.8	16.1	18.3	19.2	9.5	12.6	8.5	10.6
% Other Sources	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.7	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	6.1
Females	690	4510	2955	3530	1880	450	880	1710	3220	4430	960
Ave. 1990 Income(\$)	16879	18877	21680	22226	11825	13384	10895	15303	14042	17683	16305
% Employment Sources	86.1	83.8	87.9	88.6	63.1	61.7	53.1	77.0	71.7	80.1	77.2
% Government Sources	10.3	12.1	9.0	7.2	32.9	34.7	40.2	17.1	25.2	15.1	17.2
% Other Sources	3.6	4.0	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	6.7	6.0	3.1	4.7	5.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Among both males and females, the average 1990 incomes of in-migrants to Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria did not differ greatly from those of the broader Aboriginal population. In major Prairie urban centres, however, in-migrants reported average 1990 incomes well below those of the broader Aboriginal population of the centres.

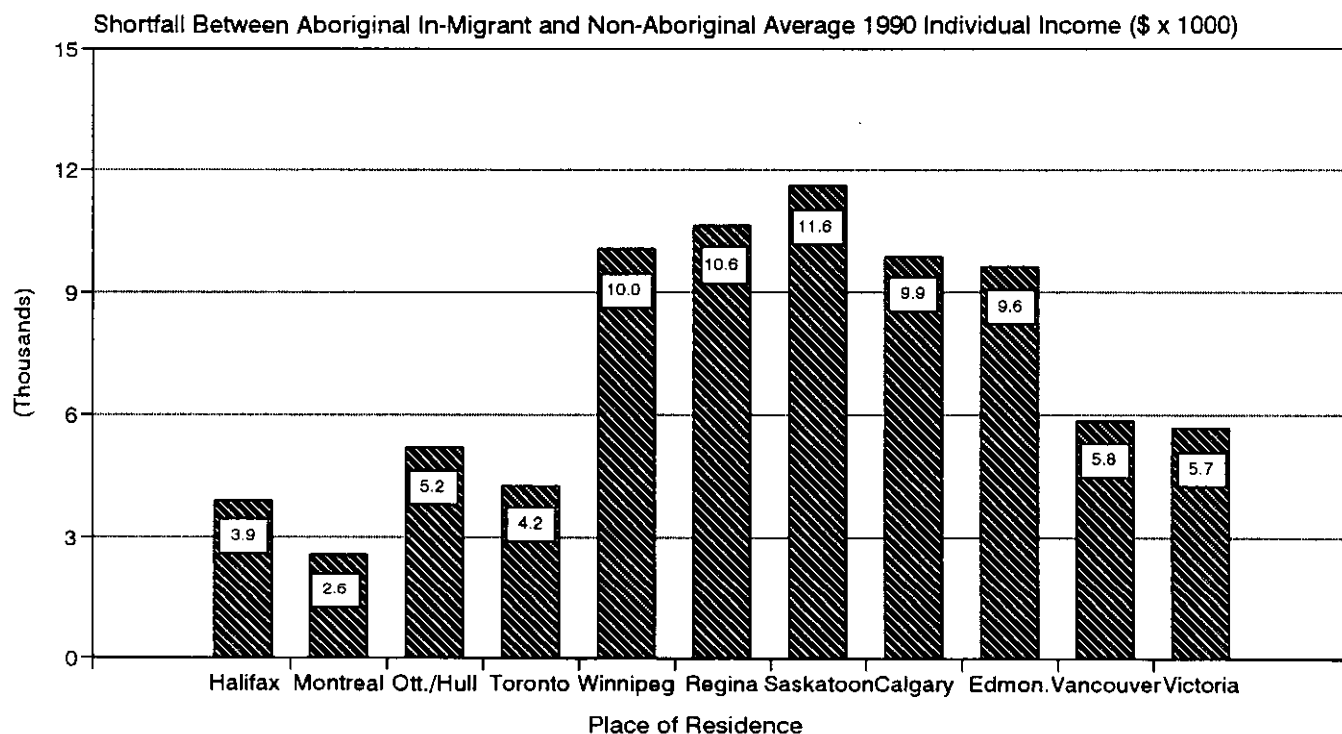
As illustrated in Figure 65, a sizable gap in the average 1990 income of Aboriginal in-migrants and non-Aboriginals existed in all of major urban centres. This gap was smallest in the centres of central and eastern Canada and in Vancouver and Victoria. In the major urban centres of the Prairie region, the average income of Aboriginal in-migrants lagged that of non-Aboriginals by at least \$9,600. In Saskatoon, the income differential exceeded \$11,600.

High rates of unemployment among Aboriginal in-migrants in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton are reflected in the much higher rates of transfer payment dependency in these centres. Figure 66 reveals that (on average) in-migrants to Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon derived more than 23 percent of their 1990 income from government transfers. In-migrants to Edmonton reported a slightly lower share of transfer income (18.2 percent). Government transfer income accounted for less than 14 percent of average 1990 income among in-migrants to all other centres. Reliance upon transfer income was least common among in-migrants to major centres in central and eastern Canada. In Toronto, for example, only 5.8 percent of in-migrant incomes was derived through transfers in 1990.

Within the Aboriginal in-migrant population, dependency upon government transfer income was substantially higher among females, especially in major Prairie centres.

Figure 65

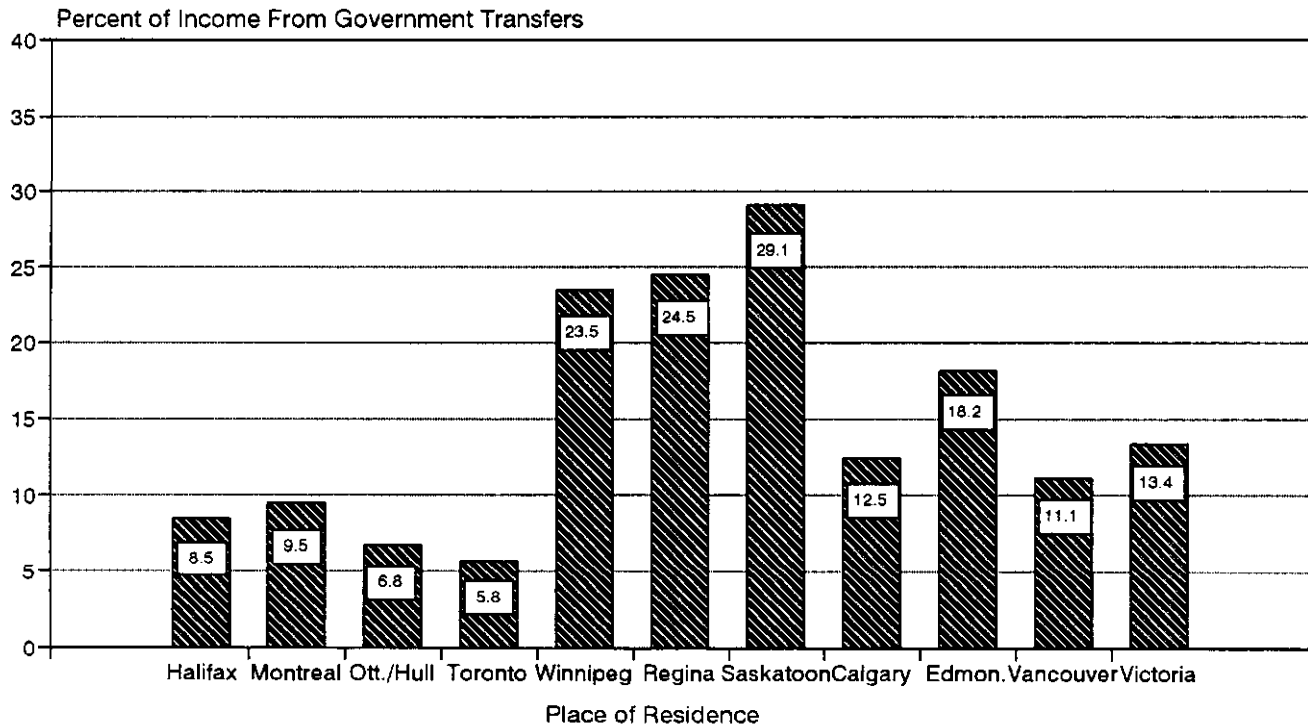
Average 1990 Individual Income Gap Between Aboriginal In-Migrants and Non-Aboriginals, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 66

Aboriginal In-Migrant Population Aged 15 + Years Showing Share of 1990
Individual Income Derived From Government Transfer Sources,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

As illustrated in Figure 67, government transfers accounted for more than 40 percent of the income of female in-migrants to Saskatoon, a level roughly twice that of male in-migrants. The share of income derived through government transfers among female in-migrants to Regina (34.7 percent), Winnipeg (32.9 percent) and Edmonton (25.2 percent) also exceeded that of males by a similar margin.

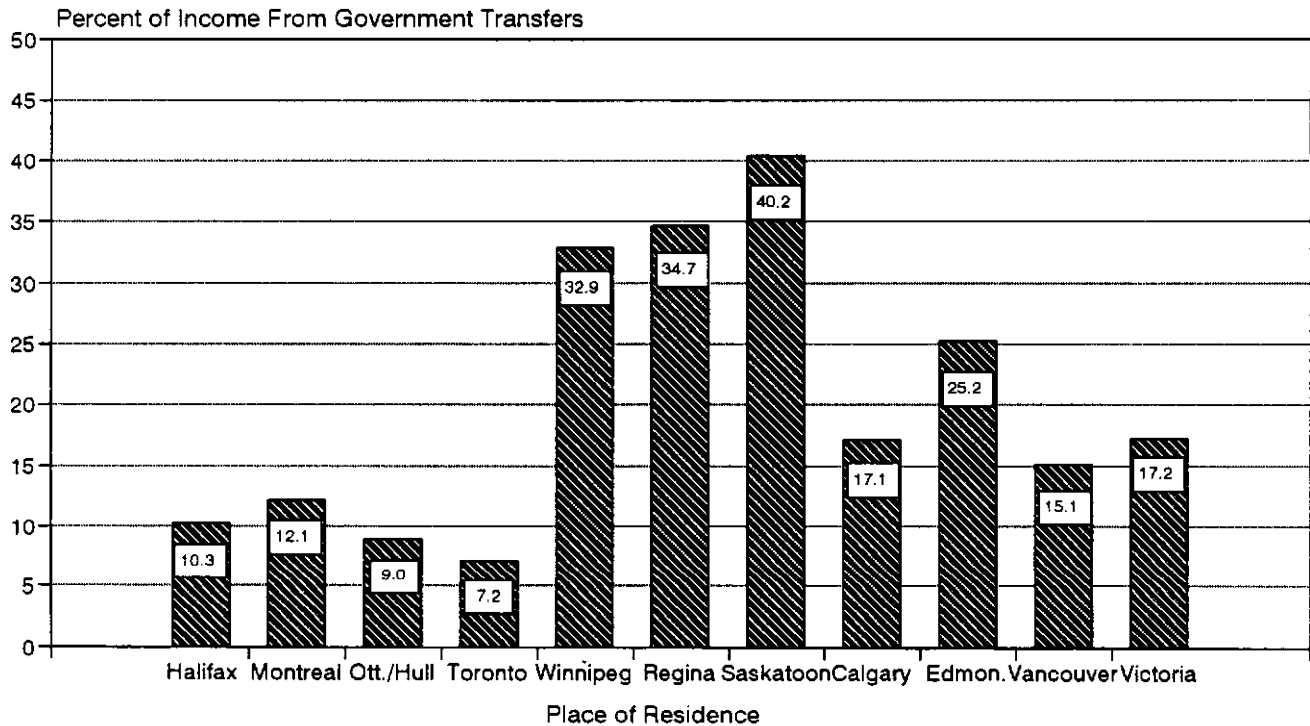
Household Incomes

As expected, average 1990 household incomes among Aboriginal in-migrants are patterned across urban centres in a fashion similar to those of individual incomes, as discussed above. As revealed in Table 33, average household incomes among Aboriginal in-migrants to Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg and Edmonton, lagged those of in-migrants to all other centres by a large margin. This situation existed among almost all types of households. Aboriginal in-migrants to Toronto and Ottawa-Hull reported the highest average 1990 household incomes among all centres included in the study.

As with individual incomes, household incomes among Aboriginal in-migrants lagged those of the non-Aboriginal population. In centres in central and eastern Canada and in Vancouver and Victoria, average household incomes among Aboriginal in-migrants were between 73 percent and 82 percent that of non-Aboriginal households. Larger income gaps were reported for all centres in the Prairie region, especially Regina (45 percent that of non-Aboriginals), Saskatoon (47 percent that of non-Aboriginals), Winnipeg (51 percent that of non-Aboriginals) and Edmonton (58 percent that of non-Aboriginals).

Figure 67

Aboriginal Female In-Migrants Aged 15 + Years Showing Share of 1990
Individual Income Derived Through Government Transfers,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

**Aboriginal Households Showing Average Household Income by Household Type,
Migrant Mover Households, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

173

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	0	84076	64430	117990	0	0	0	66540	54037	64823	54608
One Family Households	42995	42050	50470	56306	24398	23407	22601	35968	31195	44086	37003
Lone Parent Families	26071	23079	27079	37100	13438	15304	13747	20900	18167	21961	23236
Male	0	29059	38293	40434	17431	14684	19005	32655	28716	35993	21440
Female	19188	22638	26247	36651	13125	15345	13483	19476	17193	19818	23604
Two Parent Families	48144	47718	55972	61292	32273	29341	30155	40744	39167	52420	42326
With Children at Home	44807	48546	57813	59892	34282	26233	32264	39877	39527	55295	46822
Without Children at Home	52912	46520	53222	63076	28136	35981	24699	42144	38552	49228	37456
Non-Family Households	29853	24586	28465	35497	16542	15105	12848	27190	20086	27054	24617
One Person Non-Families	19206	20974	24001	25012	13038	12207	10202	18908	16965	20390	16057
Males	26258	23461	27010	28126	13131	13940	8660	18696	18454	19910	15250
Females	14974	18427	20723	22203	12925	8913	12262	19228	15539	21055	16776
Two + Person Non-Families	52489	35282	37466	54241	22489	20620	19424	39152	26636	43731	43447
Total Households	38541	35459	42983	49636	22413	21284	19881	33447	28053	37451	33571

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

As revealed in Table 34, the absolute size of the income gap varied widely across centres and among household types, however, the largest differentials generally occur in major Prairie urban areas. In relation to other household types, income disparity between Aboriginal in-migrants and non-Aboriginals was greatest among two parent families with children. In all major centres of the Prairie provinces, incomes among Aboriginal in-migrant two parent families with children were at least \$23,400 lower than those of similar non-Aboriginal households. In Saskatoon, the size of the income differential exceeded \$36,500. Large differentials between Aboriginal in-migrant households and non-Aboriginal households also existed among lone parent families and childless couples in most centres. In relation to other household types, smaller income differences tended to occur among non-families.

Income Adequacy

Table 35 presents data on the proportion of Aboriginal in-migrant households with 1990 incomes below the Statistics Canada low income cut-off. The data were only available to the study for economic family households, but have been structured to identify differences among family types. As expected in light of the preceding analysis, the incidence of low income was significantly higher among in-migrant families to major urban centres in the Prairie region, especially to the centres of Saskatoon (68.4 percent), Regina (64.2 percent), Winnipeg (62.5 percent) and Edmonton (50.6 percent). Family incomes below the low income cut-off were least common among Aboriginal in-migrants to Toronto (17.2 percent), Ottawa (18.2 percent), Montreal (24.8 percent) and Halifax (28.1 percent).

Table 34

**Size of Differential in Average 1990 Household Income Between Aboriginal In-Migrants
and Non-Aboriginals by Type of Household , Selected Census Metropolitan Areas
Canada, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Gap in Aboriginal In-Migrant/Non-Aboriginal Average Household Income (\$)				
	Lone Parent Families	Two Parent Families With Children	Non-Family Households	Two Parent Families Without Children	All Households
Halifax	3545	17297	-944	-2490	8386
Montreal	8858	11918	528	2582	8032
Ottawa-Hull	11077	14104	4815	8094	11731
Toronto	4320	16440	377	678	9918
Winnipeg	19777	25842	8760	20104	21198
Regina	17166	36566	12887	15821	25664
Saskatoon	15563	25556	11971	24208	22839
Calgary	14264	29296	4815	16859	19541
Edmonton	13920	23427	8733	14430	19971
Vancouver	17066	13055	3083	7753	13434
Victoria	11607	17267	2940	15716	12423

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 35

**Aboriginal Households Showing Incidence of 1990 Income Below Statistics Canada Low Income Cut-Off
by Household Type, Migrant Movers During 1986-1991 Period, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Hallfax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	31.3	57.1
One Family Households	28.1	24.8	18.2	17.2	62.5	64.2	68.4	37.6	50.6	30.3	31.7
Lone Parent Families	65.0	61.1	58.6	38.5	87.9	82.4	88.8	71.0	82.7	73.4	59.0
Male	0.0	27.3	0.0	27.3	63.6	100.0	75.0	42.9	52.9	47.8	57.1
Female	72.2	63.0	61.3	40.5	89.1	81.3	89.4	72.6	85.6	76.2	59.4
Two Parent Families	14.7	14.2	8.7	11.3	44.4	50.7	50.5	27.1	30.7	14.3	21.0
With Children at Home	25.0	15.3	12.2	14.2	42.9	59.6	53.3	35.6	36.9	15.8	19.2
Without Children at Home	0.0	12.7	3.4	7.5	47.8	31.8	43.3	13.3	20.0	12.8	22.9
Non-Family Households	0.0	33.3	20.0	50.0	76.5	71.4	66.7	72.7	57.7	40.0	0.0
One Person Non-Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two + Person Non-Families	0.0	35.3	20.0	50.0	76.5	71.4	70.0	63.6	56.0	38.2	0.0
Total Households	28.6	25.1	18.1	17.7	62.8	64.1	68.8	39.1	50.7	30.8	33.1

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

For all urban centres included in the study, the incidence of low income among Aboriginal in-migrants was highest among lone parent families. A substantial majority of in-migrant lone parent families reported incomes below the low income cut-off in all centres. In Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg, more than 82 percent of all in-migrant lone parent families reported income below the cut-off.

With the exception of Winnipeg and Victoria, the incidence of low income among two parent families with children exceeded that of childless couples. In both Saskatoon and Regina, a majority of in-migrant two parent families with children reported incomes below the low income cut-off. Incomes below the low income cut-off were also reported by more than one-third of in-migrant two parent families with children in Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg.

Summary

This section of the report has provided a brief statistical profile of Aboriginal migrants to several of Canada's major urban areas during the 1986-1991 period.

The following observations have emerged from the analyses:

- In-migrants formed a sizable minority (about 30 percent) of the Aboriginal ancestry populations residing in the major urban centres examined in this study, implying that many Aboriginal individuals are relative newcomers to these centres.
- Migrants to centres in the Prairie region were considerably more likely than those to centres in other regions to have moved to the city from reserve or rural locations (especially in the centres of Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon). Among other centres, migrants from reserve or rural areas formed a small component of the population.

- Unlike the migrant populations to other centres, migrants to the Prairie urban centres were more likely to be registered Indians or Metis. Non-status Indians formed a large majority of the migrants to centres in other regions.

- Families with children formed a large component of the migrant populations in all of the centres, and accounted for the majority of migrant households in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. In these centres (with the exception of Edmonton), lone parent families accounted for a majority of all migrant families with children.

- Migrants to all locations possessed (on average) higher levels of formal education and were more likely than non-migrants to be actively participating in the labour market. Migrants, however, were much more likely than non-migrants to experience unemployment, especially in the major Prairie urban areas.

- Reflecting their greater difficulties in the labour market, average individual and household incomes of migrants lagged those of non-migrants by a wide margin in all centres. Migrant/non-migrant income differentials were especially large in all major Prairie urban areas.

- In-migrants to all locations were also more likely than non-migrants to report incomes below the Statistics Canada low income cut-off. Income inadequacy affected a majority of migrants to the centres of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. High rates of transfer payment dependency were also characteristic of migrants to these centres.

Section 8

Residential Mobility

Changing residence within a community represents a specific dimension of mobility that has not been explored to any extent for Canada's Aboriginal population. This aspect of Aboriginal mobility is important as residential mobility represents the major process through which households and individuals adjust housing consumption to reflect changes in needs or resources. This section of the report provides some general indicators of the residential mobility rates of Canada's Aboriginal population and some information concerning the reasons underlying residential mobility. More detailed information on this issue is provided in the following section of this report within the context of the Aboriginal populations residing in Canada's major urban centres.

Residential Mobility Rates

For purposes of this study, the rate of residential mobility is defined as the proportion of the non-migrant population that changed residence during a specific time period. Analyses presented in this section of the report reference residential mobility rates on an annual basis for the 1990-1991 period and relate to the population aged one or more years in 1991.

Approximately 10.3 percent of Canada's non-migrant, Aboriginal population relocated to a new residence within their home community at least once during the 1990-1991 period. Rates of residential mobility during this period, however,

varied widely over age and gender groups. As illustrated in Figure 68, residential mobility rates were highest among youth (i.e. 15-24 years of age) and lowest among older individuals (i.e. 55 or more years of age) for both males and females. This finding is consistent with studies of non-Aboriginal residential mobility which have consistently revealed younger adults as the population group most likely to move.

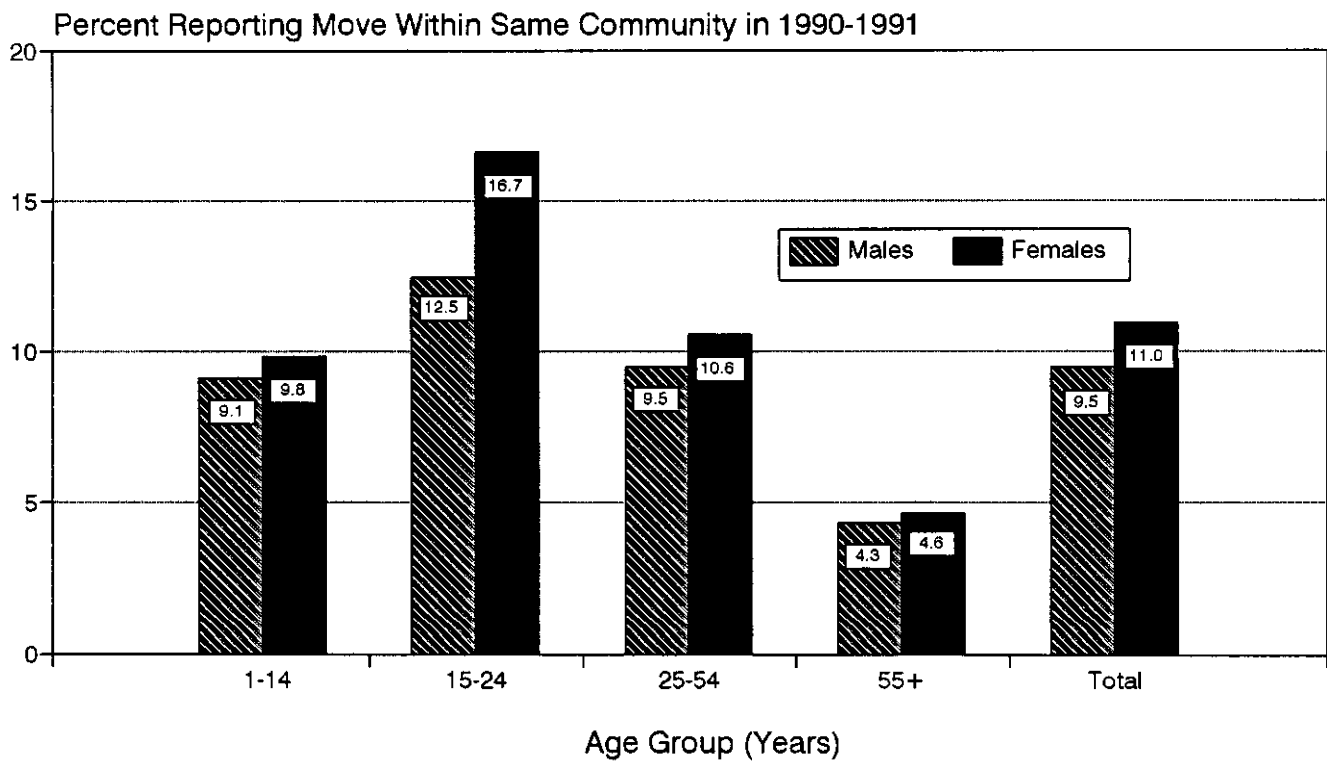
Figure 68 also reveals that residential mobility rates are higher among females than males for all age groups. The effect of gender on residential mobility is largest among youth. Among this age group, the female mobility rate (16.7 percent) was roughly 34 percent higher than that of males (12.5 percent). Among other age groups female mobility rates were roughly 7 percent higher than those of similarly aged males.

Residential mobility rates also differ among census family status groups (see Figure 69). Lone parents reported the highest rate of residential mobility (15.2 percent) among all census family status groups. Mobility among lone parents was roughly 50 percent higher than that of spouses in two parent families. Non-family persons also reported higher than average rates of residential mobility during the period, a finding consistent with the results of several existing residential mobility studies of the non-Aboriginal population.

In relation to other Aboriginal identity groups, Canada's Inuit population reported the highest rate of residential mobility (13.0 percent) during the 1990-1991 period (see Figure 70). Residential mobility rates among Canada's registered Indian, non-Status Indian and Metis populations were 9.1 percent, 10.8 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively. The lower rate of residential mobility identified among the

Figure 68

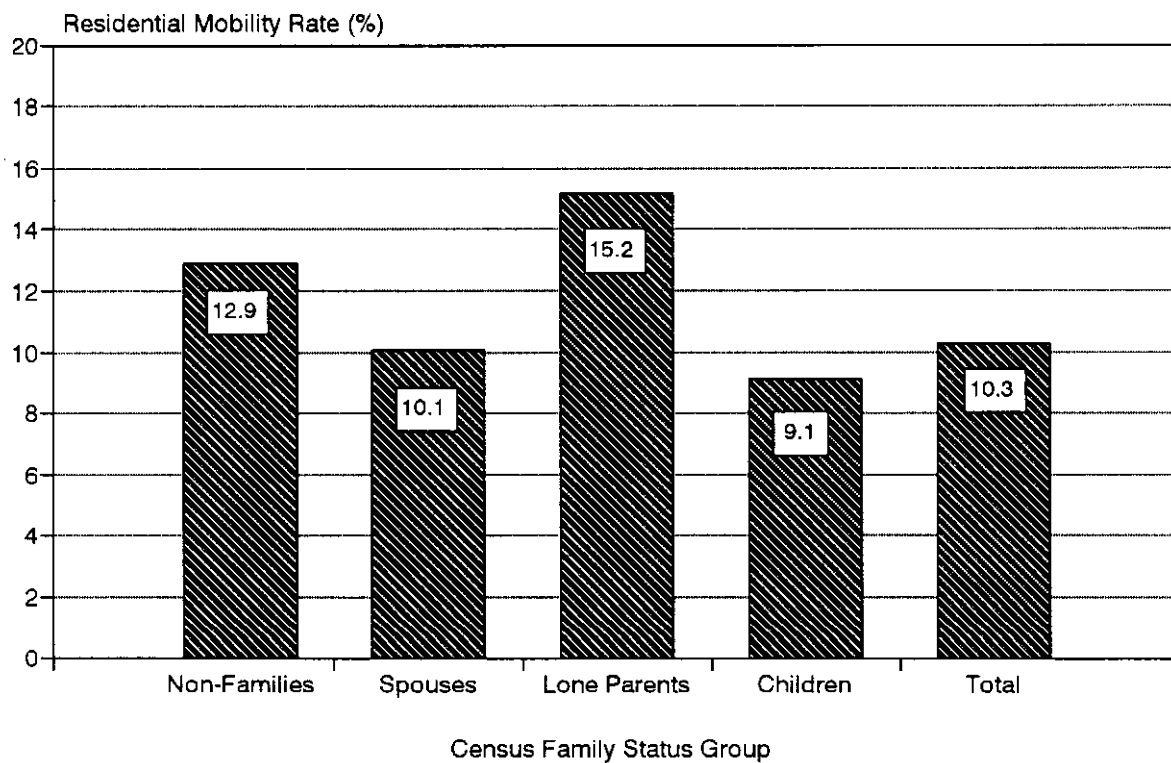
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1990-1991 Period by Age and Gender, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 69

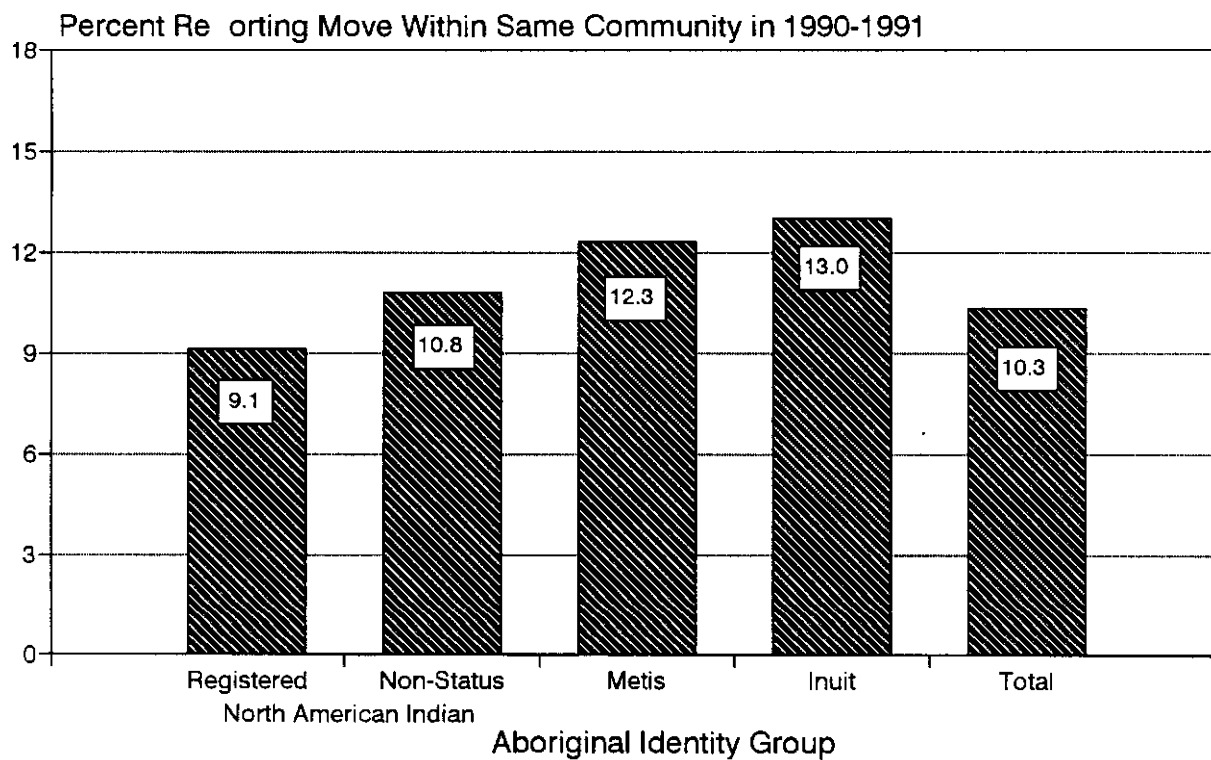
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Showing Rate
of Residential Mobility During 1990-1991 Period
by Census Family Status Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 70

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1990-1991 Period,
By Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

● registered Indian population probably reflects the effects of on-reserve housing circumstances (e.g. shortages) which restrict the set of housing opportunities available to reserve residents.

The effects of reserve residency on Aboriginal residential mobility are illustrated in Figure 71. During the 1990-1991 period, the residential mobility rate of reserve residents was 5.8 percent, roughly 44 percent lower than the national Aboriginal average. In relation to other residence locations, residential mobility rates were highest in urban centres, especially large urban centres. The Aboriginal population residing in large urban centres was roughly 2.8 times more likely to have moved at least once within their community during the 1990-1991 period than the on-reserve population. In relation to their urban counterpart, the rural Aboriginal population reported a much lower rate of residential mobility during the period.

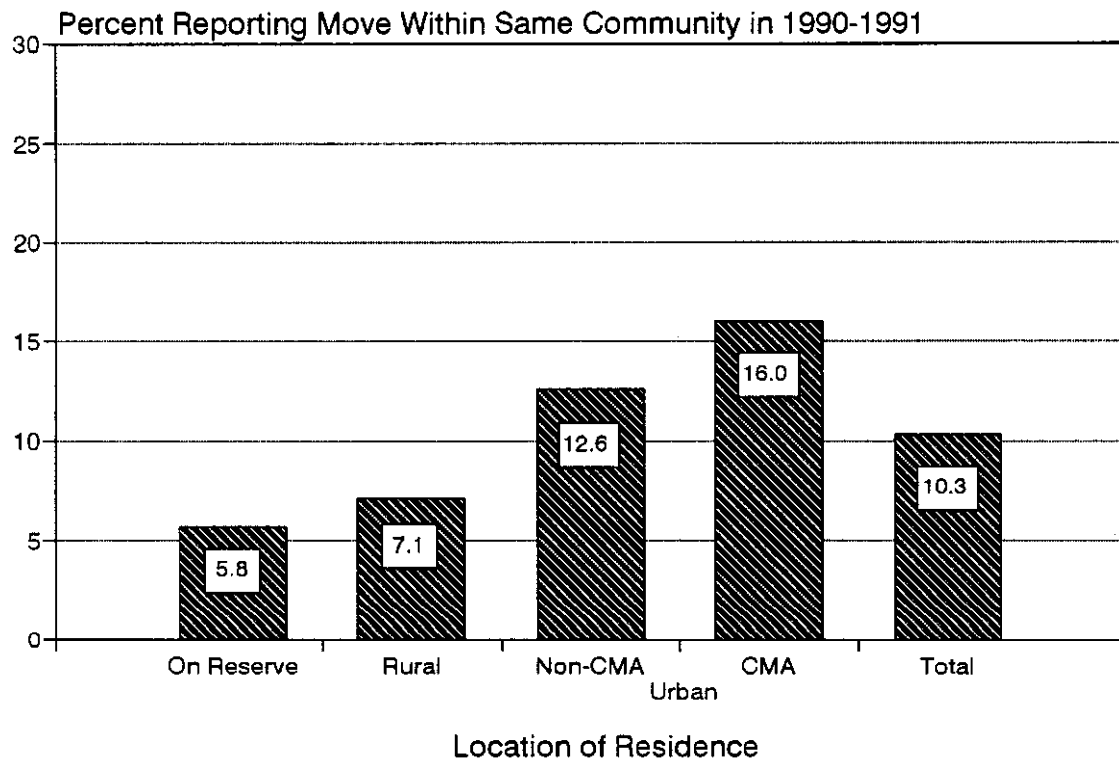
Significant provincial/regional variations in Aboriginal mobility rates were also identified for the 1990-1991 period (see Figure 72). In relation to other provinces/regions, residential mobility was considerably more common among the Aboriginal populations of the Prairie provinces and Northern Canada region. Aboriginal populations residing in the Atlantic region and British Columbia reported the lowest rates of residential mobility during the period.

Multiple Moves

APS data concerning number of moves during the 1990-1991 period suggest that multiple moves were relatively uncommon during this timeframe. For the national Aboriginal population, only 2.6 percent reported more than one move in 1990-1991. As illustrated in Figures 73 to 76, multiple moves were most common

Figure 71

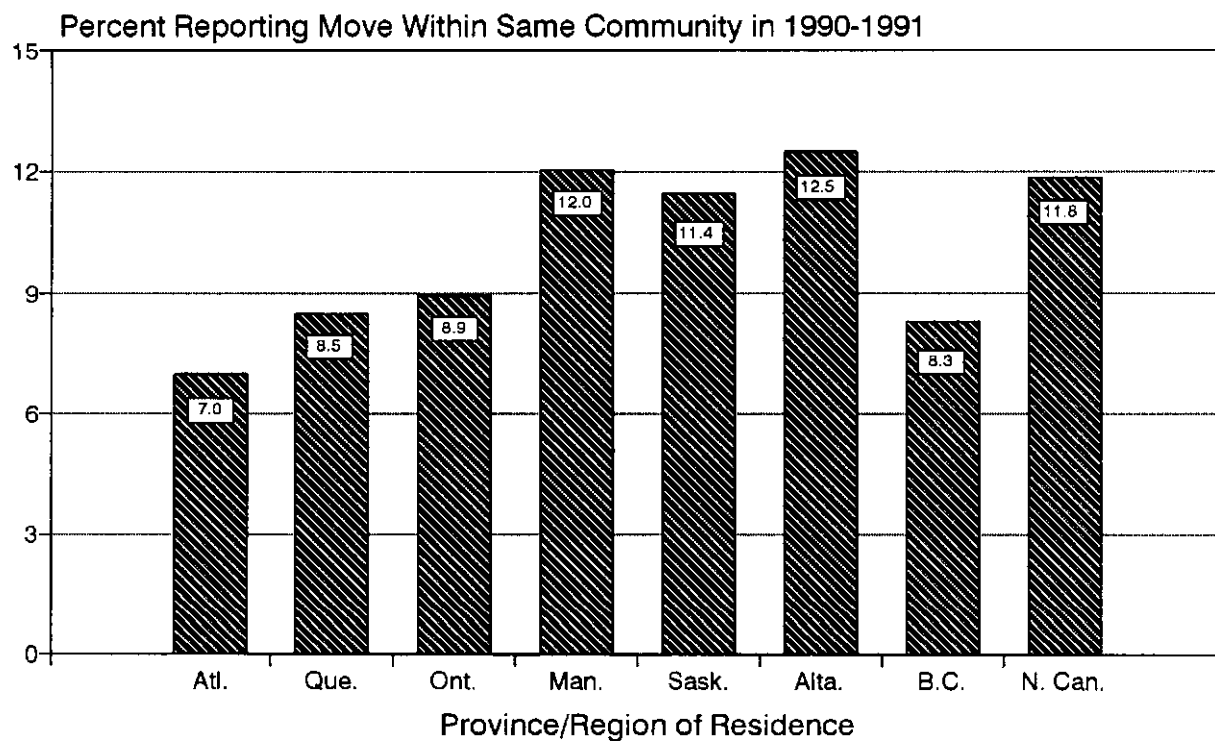
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1990-1991 Period by Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 72

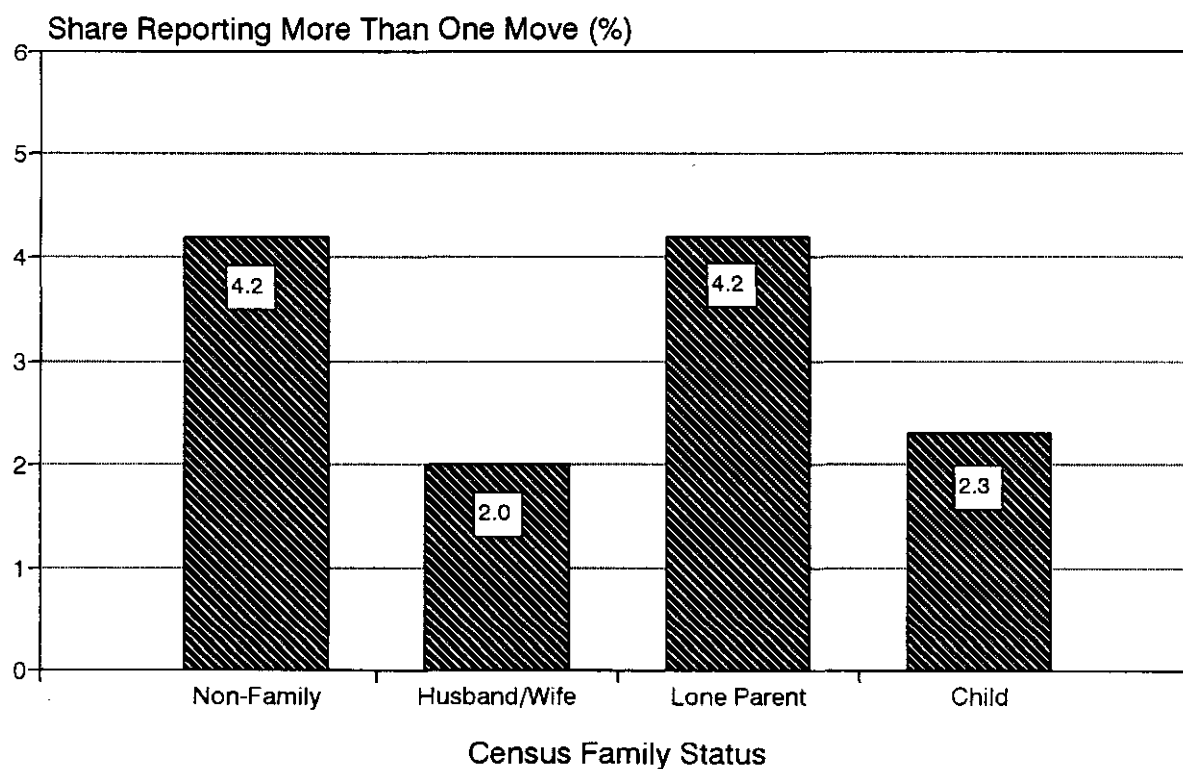
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1990-1991 Period, by Province/Region of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.
Excludes population residing on non-enumerated Indian reserves.

Figure 73

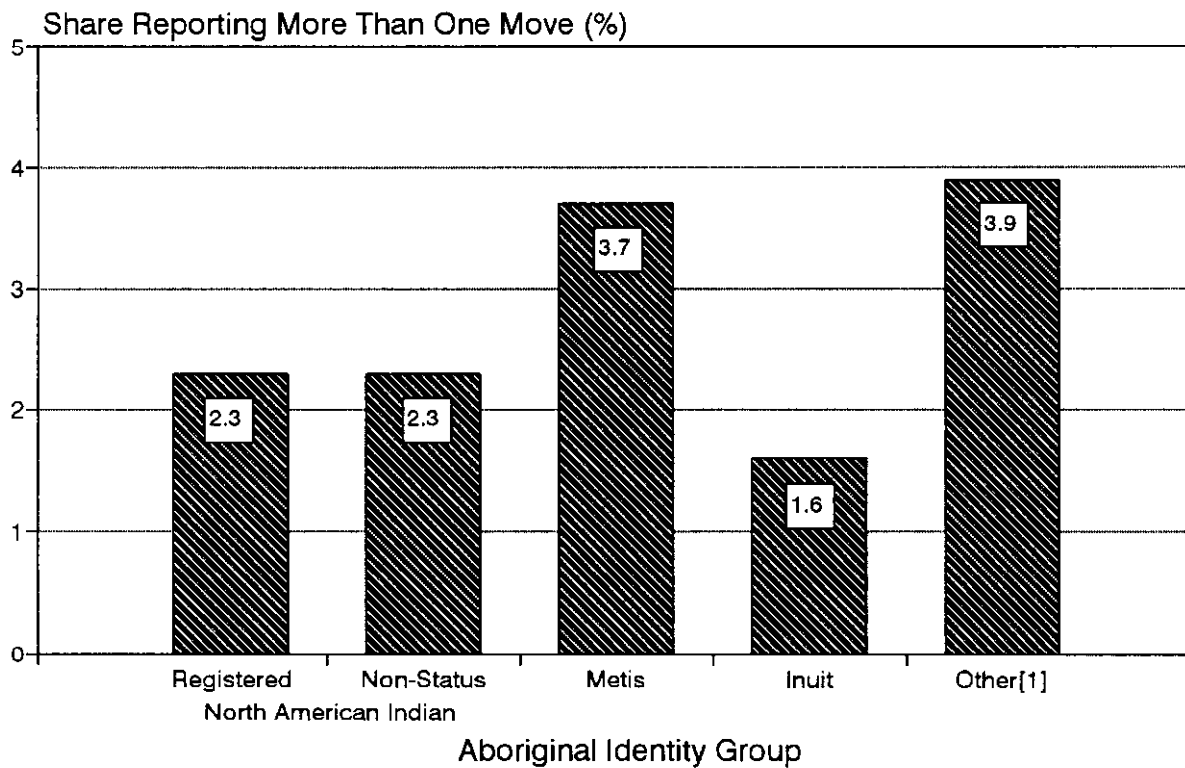
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Who Reported
More Than One Move in Previous 12 Month Period,
by Census Family Status, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 74

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Who Reported
More Than One Move During Previous 12 Month Period,
By Identity Group, Canada, 1991

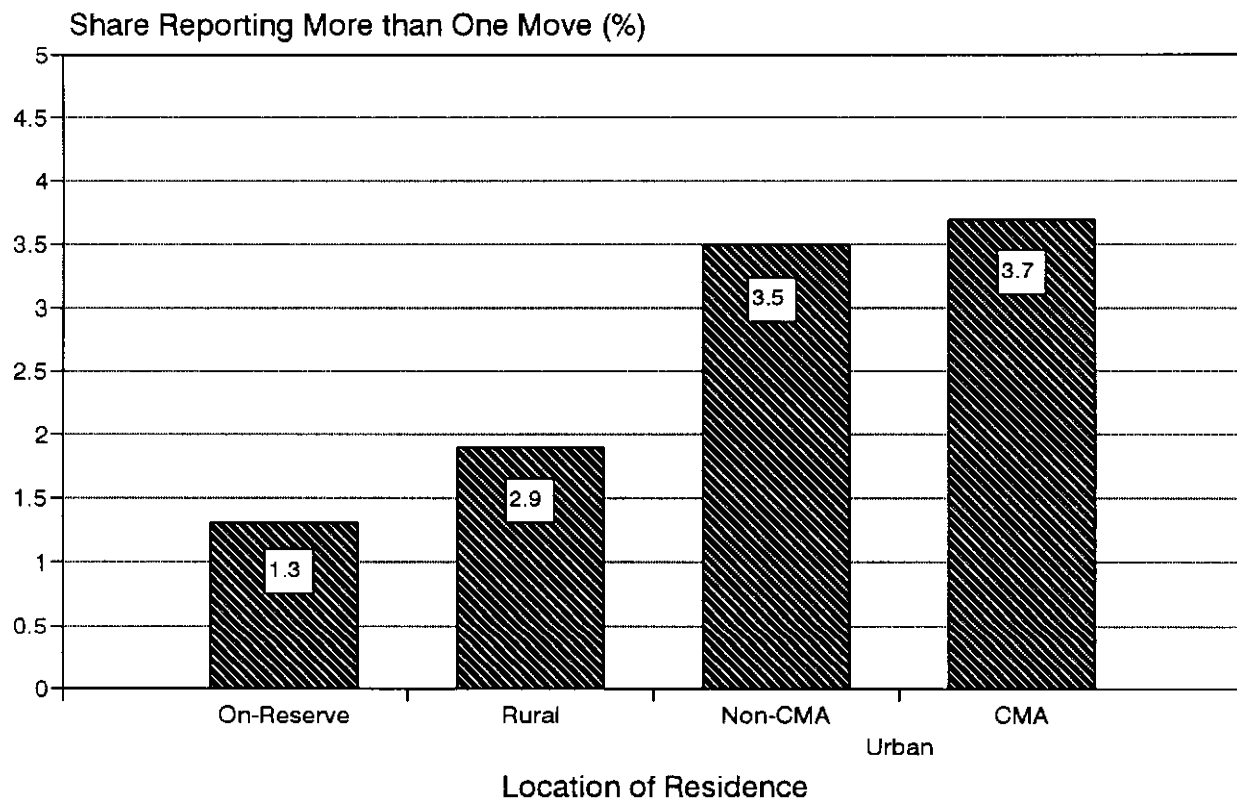


Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

[1] Includes North American Indians with unknown registration status and individuals reporting multiple responses to identity.

Figure 75

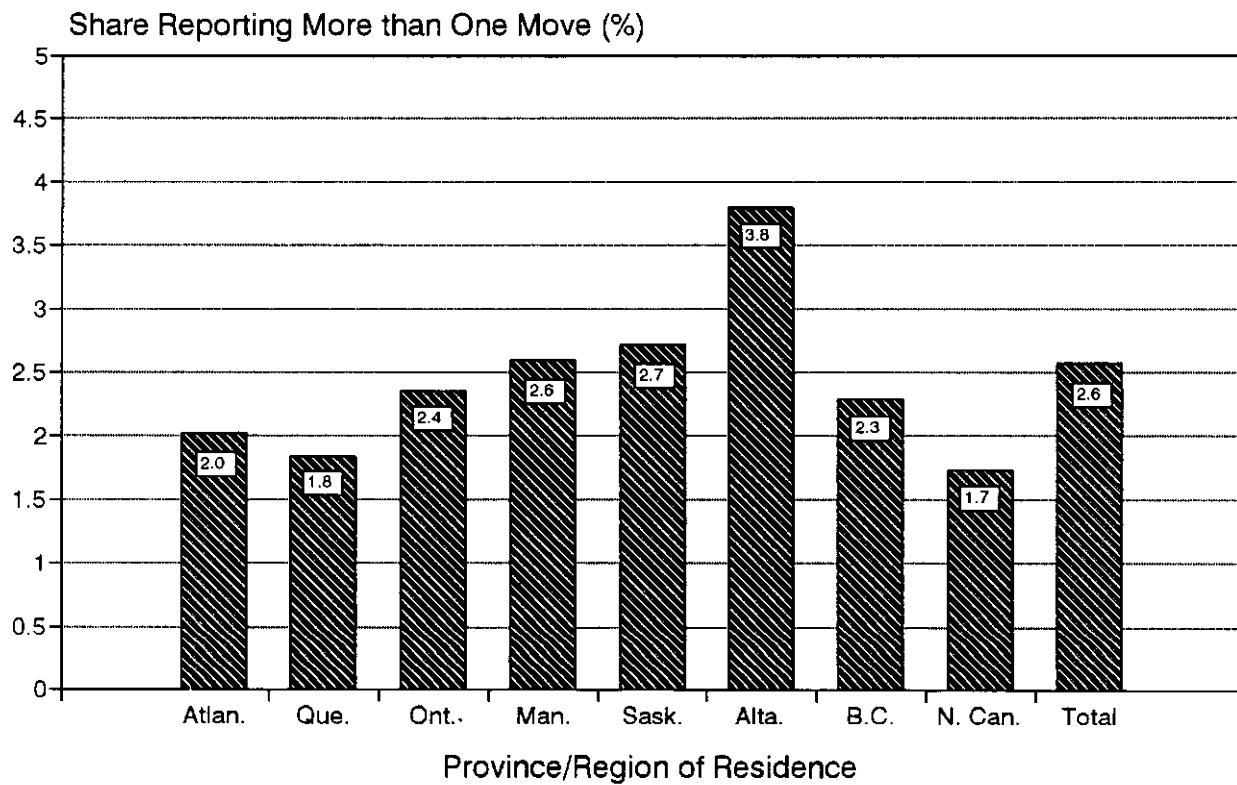
Aboriginal Identity Population Aged One or More Years Who Reported
More Than One Move During Previous 12 Month Period by
Location of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Figure 76

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged One or More Years Who Reported
More Than One Move During Previous 12 Month Period by
Province/Region of Residence, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

among lone parents and non-family persons (4.2 percent), among the Metis population (3.7 percent), in small and large urban areas (3.5 and 3.7 percent respectively), and in the province of Alberta (3.8 percent).

Reasons for Moving

As noted in the introduction to this section of the report, residential mobility most often results from efforts to improve or adjust housing consumption. Table 36 presents data on the reasons for moving of individuals that changed residence within their home community during the 1990-1991 period. The data relate to the population aged 15 or more years and are based on the individual's last (or most recent) move during the period.

As expected, housing-related issues represent the most common reasons for moving and jointly account for a sizable majority of the moves made both on and off reserve during the 1990-1991 period. In the on-reserve context, moves made to improve housing conditions (e.g. quality, size or cost of the unit) accounted for 29.5 percent of all moves. An additional 27.6 percent of moves were linked to the availability of a housing unit. Moves to improve housing conditions accounted for 52.6 percent of all moves among the off-reserve population. An additional 4.5 percent of moves were linked to housing unit availability. In both geographical contexts, family-related issues accounted for a sizable minority of moves (21 percent on reserve and 15.6 percent off reserve). This finding may reflect moves made by youth within the context of a family relocation.

A significant portion of Aboriginal residential mobility also appears to occur involuntarily. Forced moves (resulting from such things as eviction, destruction or

Table 36

**Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 15 or More Years Who Moved Within the Same Community
During the 1990-1991 Period Showing Reason For Last Move by Place of Residence
Canada, 1991**

Reason for Move	Place of Residence					
	On-Reserve	%	Off-Reserve	%	Total	%
Family related reasons	1145	21.0	4495	15.6	5635	16.4
Community factors	110	2.0	2405	8.3	2510	7.3
Access to Schooling	90	1.6	875	3.0	975	2.8
Access to employment	120	2.2	1280	4.4	1400	4.1
Health related reasons	120	2.2	505	1.7	615	1.8
Housing unit available	1505	27.6	1310	4.5	2810	8.2
Improve housing conditions	1610	29.5	15180	52.6	16790	48.9
Forced to move	635	11.6	2390	8.3	3020	8.8
Other reasons	105	1.9	420	1.5	540	1.6
Total Respondents [1]	5455	99.7	28860	100.0	34305	100.0

[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding error.

Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

Excludes in-migrants to non-enumerated Indian reserves.

condemnation of the unit) accounted for nearly 9 percent of all moves during the period. Forced moves were more common among reserve residents where they represented about 11.6 percent of all moves. Moves related to improving accessibility to schooling or employment and moves related to broader neighbourhood or community factors (either social or physical) accounted for a relatively small portion of Aboriginal moves made during the period by reserve residents. These same factors, although cited more frequently, were also less important (in relation to housing related) factors in the moves made by off-reserve residents.

Summary

This section of the report has provided some general indicators of the residential mobility patterns of Canada's Aboriginal identity population residing in various locations. The following observations have emerged from this component of the study:

- Roughly 10 percent of Canada's non-migrant, Aboriginal identity population changed residence within the same community during the 1990-1991 period.
- Residential mobility rates were higher among females than males, especially among youth (i.e. 15 - 24 years). In relation to other age groups, youth reported the highest rates of residential mobility.
- Rates of residential mobility were highest among Canada's Inuit population and lowest among the registered Indian population. Variations among identity groups, however, were not large.
- In relation to other census family status groups, rates of residential mobility were higher among lone parents.

- Residential mobility rates were lowest on reserve, a situation which probably reflects limited housing alternatives due to stock shortages. Aboriginal residential mobility rates in urban areas were roughly 2.8 times higher than those on reserve.
- A fairly small portion of Canada's Aboriginal population reported multiple moves during the 1990-1991 period. Multiple moves tended to be more common among lone parents and in urban areas.
- As expected, housing-related issues (unit availability and better housing conditions) represented the most commonly cited reason for residential moves. A significant portion (about 9 percent) of Aboriginal moves, however, was involuntary and resulted from factors such as substandard housing and evictions. Forced moves were more common among reserve, as opposed to off-reserve, residents.

Section 9

Aboriginal Residential Mobility and Housing Consumption Patterns in Major Urban Areas

This section of the report presents data and analysis concerning the residential mobility characteristics of the Aboriginal populations residing in selected major urban areas. In addition to providing indicators of residential mobility rates, this section of the report identifies several dimensions of the housing circumstances of Aboriginal households that moved within major urban areas during the 1986-1991 period. The results of analyses concerning the intra-urban locational patterns of Aboriginal migrants and movers are also presented.

With the exception of data related to reasons for moving and frequency of moves, all data reported in this section of the report derive from the 1991 Census of Canada and relate to the population that reported Aboriginal ethnic origins. Data on frequency of moves and reasons for moves derive from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and relate to the population that identified with an Aboriginal group.

Residential Mobility Patterns

The residential mobility rates presented in this section of the report measure the proportion of the non-migrant Aboriginal population (i.e. individuals or households) which changed residence within the same urban area between 1986-1991. As such, estimates of individual mobility rates relate to the population aged 5 or more years at the time of the 1991 Census. Mobility and ethnicity at the household level are based on the characteristics of the household's primary maintainer.

Individual Mobility Rates

Table 37 provides a summary of 1986-1991 residential mobility rates of Aboriginal ancestry populations residing in the selected major urban areas. Comparable data for the non-Aboriginal populations of these centres are also provided in the table. As revealed in the table, rates of Aboriginal residential mobility during the 1986-1991 period varied among urban centres. These variations are illustrated in Figure 77. In relation to the Aboriginal populations residing in other centres, mobility rates were considerably higher among the Aboriginal populations of major Prairie urban centres. For all major centres within this region, roughly two-thirds of the Aboriginal population moved to a different dwelling unit during the period.

In relation to the major urban centres in central and eastern Canada, residential mobility rates were also higher among the Aboriginal populations of Victoria (59.9 percent) and Vancouver (58.2 percent). By way of comparison, residential mobility rates among the Aboriginal population residing in major urban centres in central and eastern Canada ranged from a low of 43.6 percent in Toronto to a high of 50.7 percent in Halifax.

With the exception of Montreal, residential mobility rates in all centres were highest among the registered Indian population. Higher rates among registered Indians were most pronounced in the major urban areas of western Canada, especially in Prairie urban areas.

As illustrated in Figure 78, Aboriginal residential mobility rates exceeded those the non-Aboriginal population in all urban centres included in the study. Higher rates of Aboriginal, as opposed to non-Aboriginal, mobility were most significant in

Table 37

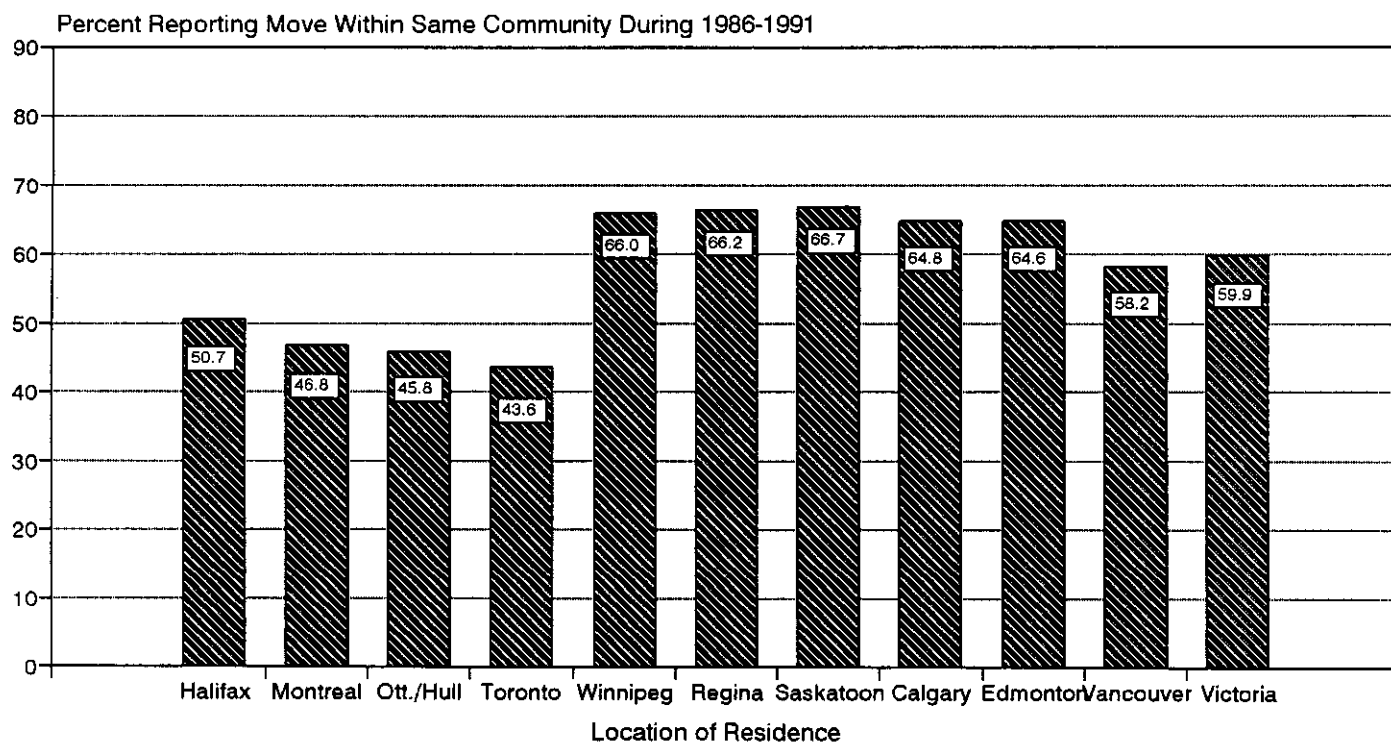
**Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1986-1991 Period
by Population Group, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Population Group	1986-1991 Residential Mobility Rate (%)										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ott./Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Registered Indian	56.1	45.8	48.7	47.7	74.5	77.2	80.5	73.4	71.3	64.4	65.3
Non-Status Indian	52.5	46.5	45.3	42.5	60.7	51.6	60.5	59.6	63.5	55.4	58.5
Metis	40.0	50.0	45.9	48.6	61.9	59.1	57.4	65.4	62.4	58.0	57.1
Inuit	--	52.9	56.5	40.4	65.9	--	--	56.9	59.7	53.3	--
Total Aboriginal	50.7	46.8	45.8	43.6	66.0	66.2	66.7	64.8	64.6	58.2	59.9
Non-Aboriginal	35.2	32.6	36.8	31.3	39.2	35.6	38.4	41.5	47.7	38.5	38.9
Ratio Abor./Non-Abor.	1.60	1.40	1.32	1.52	1.90	2.17	2.09	1.77	1.49	1.67	1.68

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 77

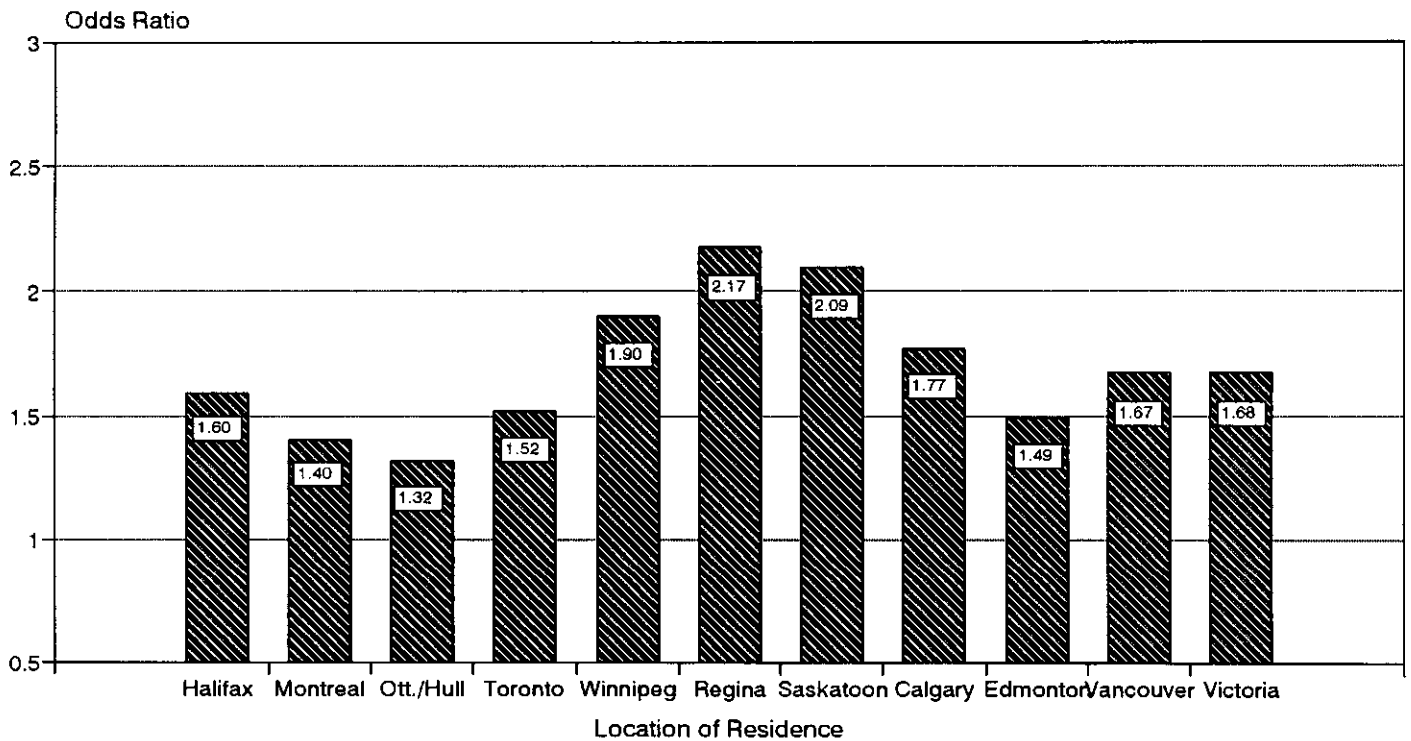
Aboriginal Ancestry Population Aged 5 or More Years Showing Rate of
Residential Mobility During the 1986-1991 Period,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 78

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Versus Non-Aboriginal Person Moving
Within the Same Community During the 1986-1991 Period,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

western Canadian urban centres. In both Regina and Saskatoon, for example, the Aboriginal population was more than twice as likely as the non-Aboriginal population to move during the period. In relation to the other urban areas, Aboriginal mobility rates in Ottawa-Hull and Montreal exceeded those of the non-Aboriginal population by the smallest margin.

Residential Mobility of Households

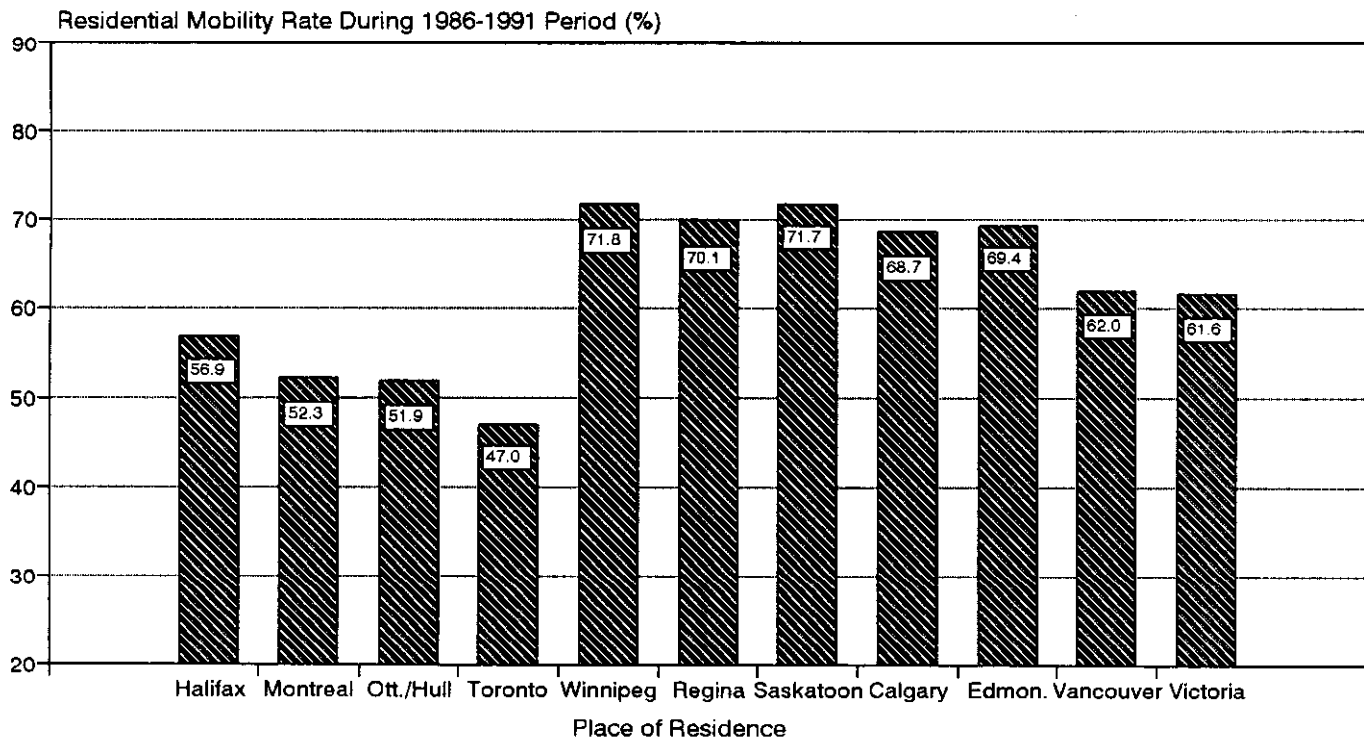
Household level residential mobility rates varied among the urban centres in much the same fashion as individual mobility. Residential mobility was highest among Aboriginal households residing in western Canadian urban areas especially urban areas in the Prairie provinces (see Figure 79). Little variation in household mobility rates existed among Aboriginal households in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. In each of these centres roughly 70 percent of Aboriginal households moved between 1986-1991. Mobility rates among Aboriginal households in Vancouver and Victoria were roughly 62 percent. Aboriginal household mobility rates in central and eastern Canada were lower ranging from 47 percent in Toronto to roughly 57 percent in Halifax.

As revealed in Table 38, Aboriginal residential mobility rates varied among household types. As expected, mobility rates were higher among non-family, as opposed to family, households in all locations. Among non-family households, residential mobility was higher among households with two or more persons than among single persons living alone, in all centres except Halifax.

Among Aboriginal families, residential mobility rates were highest among lone parent families. In all centres, rates of residential mobility among this household

Figure 79

Residential Mobility Rates During the 1986-1991 Period Among Households of Aboriginal Ancestry, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 38

**Aboriginal Ancestry Households Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During the 1986-1991 Period
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

	Household Type	Place of Residence									
		Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver Victoria
202	Multiple Family Households	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Total One Family Households	51.5	47.5	47.9	43.5	70.6	69.8	69.0	66.9	67.0	58.9 59.5
	Total Lone Parent Families	65.3	57.8	59.3	49.7	79.9	78.8	80.6	73.2	81.5	68.4 72.7
	Male Lone Parent	---	51.2	19.2	50.0	58.9	---	---	---	---	61.5 55.6
	Female Lone Parent	65.2	58.7	64.4	49.5	81.9	79.0	81.5	72.8	82.4	69.1 75.4
	Total Two Parent Families	46.9	44.3	44.5	41.0	64.6	63.3	60.7	64.5	58.4	55.0 53.8
	With Children at Home	42.7	38.1	43.1	37.8	62.5	66.7	55.7	63.5	57.7	52.5 55.2
	Without Children at Home	57.1	55.7	47.0	46.3	70.4	50.9	74.2	66.3	59.9	59.0 52.2
	Total Non-Family Households	78.8	61.1	63.5	53.4	75.1	71.2	78.4	74.3	75.6	67.2 65.6
	One Person Non-Families	80.0	60.6	61.9	48.9	72.0	70.8	76.8	74.1	74.5	63.6 62.1
	Males	---	64.1	68.7	53.9	77.6	75.0	85.4	78.2	73.3	64.0 77.3
	Females	79.2	57.8	57.8	44.9	67.4	67.9	70.3	69.9	75.8	63.3 46.5
	Two + Person Non-Families	75.0	63.2	69.5	70.9	84.7	72.7	85.2	74.7	78.7	78.3 74.3
Total Households		56.9	52.3	51.9	47.0	71.8	70.1	71.7	68.7	69.4	62.0 61.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

type exceeded the average for all households. As illustrated in Figure 80, very high rates of residential mobility among Aboriginal lone parent families occurred in Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Regina. In these centres, roughly 80 percent of all Aboriginal lone parent families moved between 1986-1991, a rate of mobility which exceeded that of non-families.

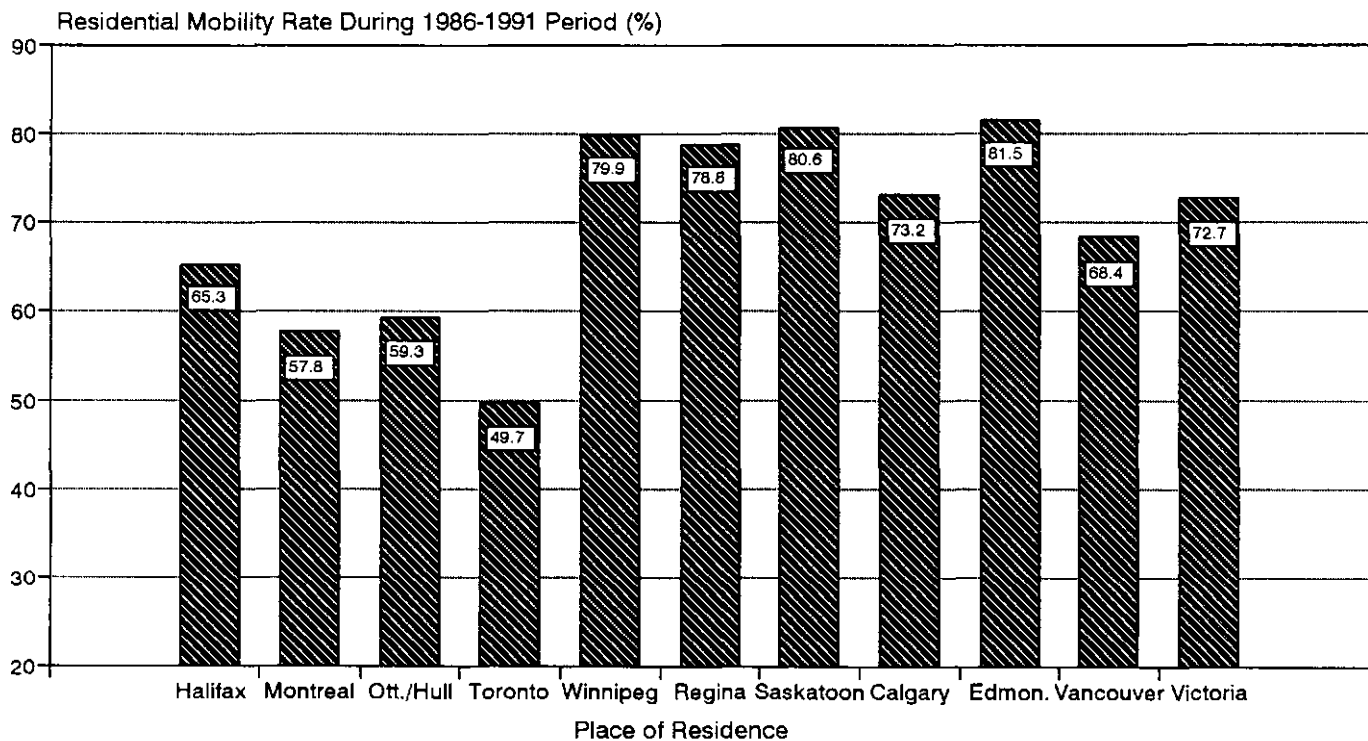
Residential mobility rates among Aboriginal households exceeded those of non-Aboriginal households by a wide margin in all urban centres. Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal differentials in household mobility were largest in Regina, Winnipeg and Saskatoon (see Figure 81). In these centres, Aboriginal households were roughly 1.8 times more likely than non-Aboriginal households to have moved between 1986 and 1991. Higher rates of residential mobility among Aboriginal, as opposed to non-Aboriginal, households existed among all household types in all urban centres considered in this study (see Table 39).

Multiple Moves

As noted in the previous section of this report, only a small portion of Canada's Aboriginal population (about 2.6 percent) reported moving more than once during the 1990-1991 period. Data from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey on recent movers suggests that frequent mobility tends to be much more common among the Aboriginal populations residing in specific urban areas. Data were available to this study for only seven major urban areas. As illustrated in Figure 82, the proportion of the Aboriginal population reporting more than one move during the 1990-1991 period was highest in Saskatoon (5.3 percent), Edmonton (4.9 percent) and Winnipeg (4.4 percent). In relation to the Aboriginal populations of these centres, a much smaller proportion of the population reported multiple moves in other centres for which data were available.

Figure 80

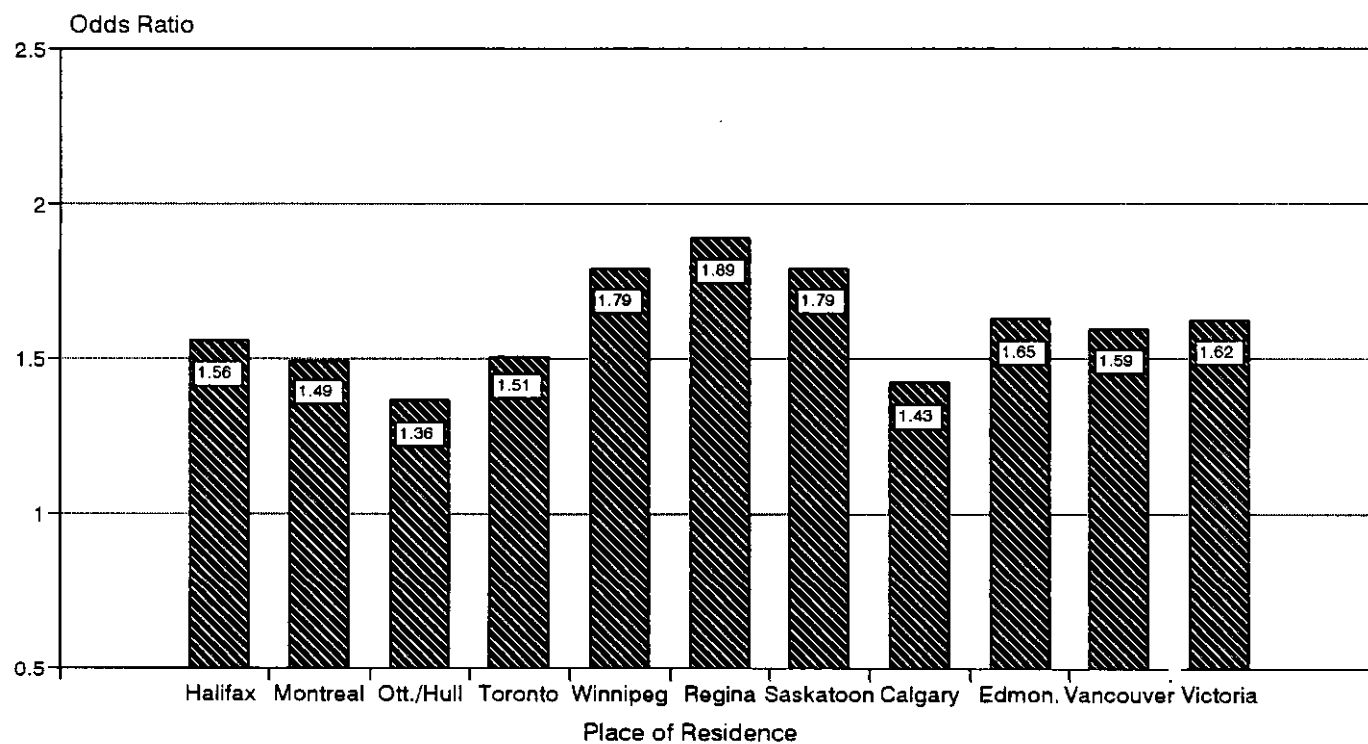
Residential Mobility Rate During the 1986-1991 Among Lone Parent Families of Aboriginal Ancestry, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 81

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Versus Non-Aboriginal Household Moving Within the Same Community During the 1986-1991 Period, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 39

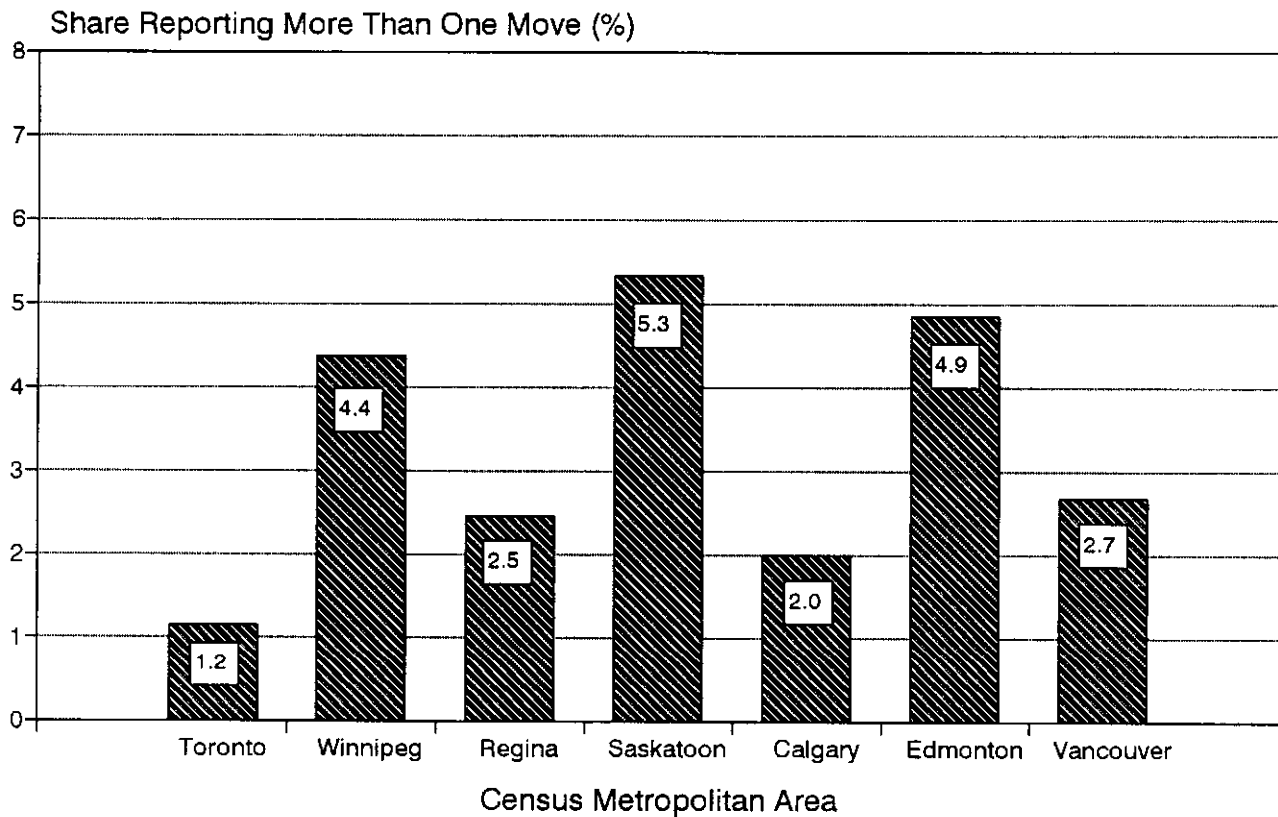
**Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Versus Non-Aboriginal Household Moving Within the Same Community During the 1986-1991 Period
by Household Type, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence									
	Hallfax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver Victoria
Multiple Family Households	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total One Family Households	1.50	1.52	1.34	1.47	1.90	2.07	1.90	1.47	1.71	1.64
Total Lone Parent Families	1.48	1.30	1.28	1.43	1.67	1.60	1.58	1.33	1.52	1.53
Male Lone Parent	---	1.37	0.47	1.70	1.46	---	---	---	---	1.61
Female Lone Parent	1.39	1.28	1.36	1.39	1.65	1.51	1.54	1.31	1.50	1.53
Total Two Parent Families	1.43	1.54	1.31	1.42	1.81	2.01	1.77	1.46	1.57	1.59
With Children at Home	1.35	1.37	1.28	1.28	1.73	2.05	1.61	1.41	1.53	1.51
Without Children at Home	1.66	1.85	1.36	1.69	2.01	1.69	2.20	1.55	1.66	1.71
Total Non-Family Households	1.84	1.42	1.44	1.52	1.63	1.59	1.62	1.36	1.48	1.49
One Person Non-Families	1.98	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.46	1.54	1.50
Males	---	1.26	1.40	1.36	1.46	1.44	1.53	1.31	1.28	1.30
Females	2.20	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.78	1.83	1.76	1.58	1.84	1.67
Two + Person Non-Families	1.44	1.29	1.23	1.51	1.40	1.27	1.37	1.07	1.25	1.35
Total Households	1.56	1.49	1.36	1.51	1.79	1.89	1.79	1.43	1.63	1.59

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 82

Aboriginal Identity Population Aged 1 or More Years Who Reported
More Than One Move During Previous 12 Month Period,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991.

● Reasons For Moving

Aboriginal Peoples Survey data on reasons for residential mobility could not be obtained for individual census metropolitan areas due to small sampling levels and data suppression. Data for seven centres (including Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) have been aggregated to provide a basis for exploring this issue. As expected, the majority of moves among individuals aged 15 or more years of age were linked to efforts to improve housing circumstances. Moves to improve housing conditions accounted for 51 percent of all moves made within these centres. An additional 8.1 percent identified the availability of a housing unit as the reason for their move. Family-related issues accounted for roughly 14 percent of all moves. Involuntary or "forced" moves were reported by approximately nine (9) percent of all movers. In relation to other factors, neighbourhood issues and issues related to accessibility (to employment or schooling) were cited least frequently.

Housing Circumstances

This sub-section of the report examines several dimensions of the housing consumption patterns of Aboriginal households and non-migrant movers and stayers. In addition to providing a profile of the housing stock occupied by Aboriginal households, this sub-section provides indicators of housing needs, as they relate to affordability, dwelling unit condition and suitability (i.e. overcrowding).¹

1. The indicators of housing need considered in this study are the same as those recognized by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for purposes of defining *core housing need*. In defining core housing need, however, CMHC also assesses whether the household could afford another adequate and suitable dwelling within the same housing market area. We use the term housing need or housing deficiency to refer to situations where housing consumption levels fail to meet the accepted norms. Housing consumption deficiencies could result from several factors (e.g. low incomes) and do not necessarily imply problems with the housing market.

The objectives of the analysis are not only to provide a profile of Aboriginal housing circumstances in major urban areas, but also to gain a better understanding of the extent to which residential mobility results in Aboriginal housing consumption levels which meet widely-accepted Canadian standards.

Selected Housing Stock Characteristics

Tenure

Table 40 identifies the tenure composition of dwelling units occupied by Aboriginal households in each of the major urban areas considered in this study. As revealed in the table, rates of home ownership were highly variable across urban areas.

Aboriginal households residing in Ottawa-Hull reported the highest rate of ownership (41.5 percent), a rate considerably higher than that of all other centres.

Home ownership rates were lowest among Aboriginal households in Saskatoon (22.1 percent), Winnipeg, (22.6 percent), Regina (22.7 percent), Edmonton (24.9 percent) and Vancouver (25.6 percent). Home ownership rates among Aboriginal households in all other centres ranged from 30.9 to 33.5 percent).

Table 40 also reveals that substantial variations exist among types of Aboriginal households with respect to rates of home ownership. Although home ownership levels vary among the urban centres, rates of home ownership tend to be substantially higher among two parent families, especially those with children at home. Rates of home ownership were particularly low among lone parent families residing in major Prairie centres. In Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, less than 10 of all lone parent families owned their dwelling unit, a level lower than that of not only two parent families, but also non-family households.

Table 40

Aboriginal Households Showing Rate of Homeownership by Household Type, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	15	75	65	150	60	10	20	60	65	140	40
Ownership Rate (%)	66.7	66.7	69.2	50.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	30.8	57.1	25.0
One Family Households	1415	10755	7265	8060	9420	2755	2930	4710	8290	7885	1795
Ownership Rate (%)	39.6	45.3	50.4	40.7	27.9	25.0	26.1	37.4	29.7	35.3	42.9
Lone Parent Families	350	2540	1585	2145	3755	1150	1265	1260	3120	2210	520
Ownership Rate (%)	15.7	20.3	21.1	19.3	9.6	9.6	9.1	18.3	8.0	10.6	16.3
Male	30	265	160	245	330	125	110	105	235	240	75
Ownership Rate (%)	0.0	34.0	50.0	26.5	28.8	20.0	18.2	33.3	25.5	10.4	13.3
Female	325	2275	1425	1905	3425	1025	1155	1155	2885	1965	445
Ownership Rate (%)	15.4	18.9	17.9	18.4	7.9	8.8	8.7	16.5	6.6	10.4	15.7
Two Parent Families	1060	8215	5670	5915	5670	1600	1670	3450	5170	5675	1280
Ownership Rate (%)	48.1	53.0	58.7	48.4	39.9	35.9	38.6	44.3	42.8	45.0	53.5
With Children at Home	715	5180	3610	3615	4070	1225	1210	2190	3460	3250	695
Ownership Rate (%)	52.4	59.8	64.0	55.9	44.2	36.3	40.5	48.4	46.8	50.5	59.7
Without Children at Home	345	3035	2060	2300	1600	375	460	1260	1710	2425	585
Ownership Rate (%)	39.1	41.2	49.5	36.7	29.1	34.7	33.7	37.3	34.8	37.7	46.2
Non-Family Households	490	6275	3120	4275	4055	760	1075	1920	3205	5305	925
Ownership Rate (%)	10.2	12.5	19.9	13.9	10.4	13.2	11.6	13.8	12.2	10.3	15.7
One Person Non-Families	355	4930	2310	3190	3025	580	830	1230	2315	3920	655
Ownership Rate (%)	9.9	12.7	18.8	13.8	10.6	13.8	12.7	13.8	11.4	10.7	16.8
Males	135	2315	995	1320	1460	270	395	665	1160	2190	320
Ownership Rate (%)	11.1	11.2	16.6	9.5	6.2	11.1	5.1	12.8	14.2	7.3	15.6
Females	215	2620	1320	1870	1565	310	435	570	1160	1730	335
Ownership Rate (%)	7.0	13.9	20.1	17.1	15.0	14.5	19.5	14.9	8.6	15.0	19.4

Table 40

Aboriginal Households Showing Rate of Homeownership by Household Type, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Two + Person Non-Families	135	1340	805	1085	1030	185	245	685	890	1385	270
Ownership Rate (%)	14.8	11.9	23.0	13.8	9.7	13.5	6.1	13.9	14.0	9.4	11.1
Total Households	1915	17110	10445	12485	13535	3525	4035	6685	11565	13330	2760
Ownership Rate (%)	32.4	33.4	41.5	31.6	22.6	22.7	22.1	30.9	24.9	25.6	33.5

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

As illustrated in Figure 83, home ownership rates were substantially higher among non-movers than movers within the Aboriginal populations of all centres. Higher rates of home ownership among non-movers than movers were most pronounced in Saskatoon (4.3 times higher), Edmonton (4.0 times higher), and in Halifax, Winnipeg and Regina (all roughly 3.5 times higher). In all remaining urban areas, non-movers were at least twice as likely as movers to own their dwelling. This finding is not surprising and reflects the much higher mobility rates of renters, a situation documented in numerous existing studies of residential mobility among the non-Aboriginal population.

The effects of tenure on residential mobility among Aboriginal households are identified in Table 41, which presents mobility rates for various types of Aboriginal households by tenure group¹. The mobility rates of Aboriginal renters are considerably higher than those of homeowners among all types of households in all locations. Although the size of mobility rate differentials varies considerably by household type, in most urban areas renters were roughly 2 to 3 times more likely to move than homeowners. Figure 84 illustrates the size of mobility rate differentials among all Aboriginal owners and renters in the various urban areas.

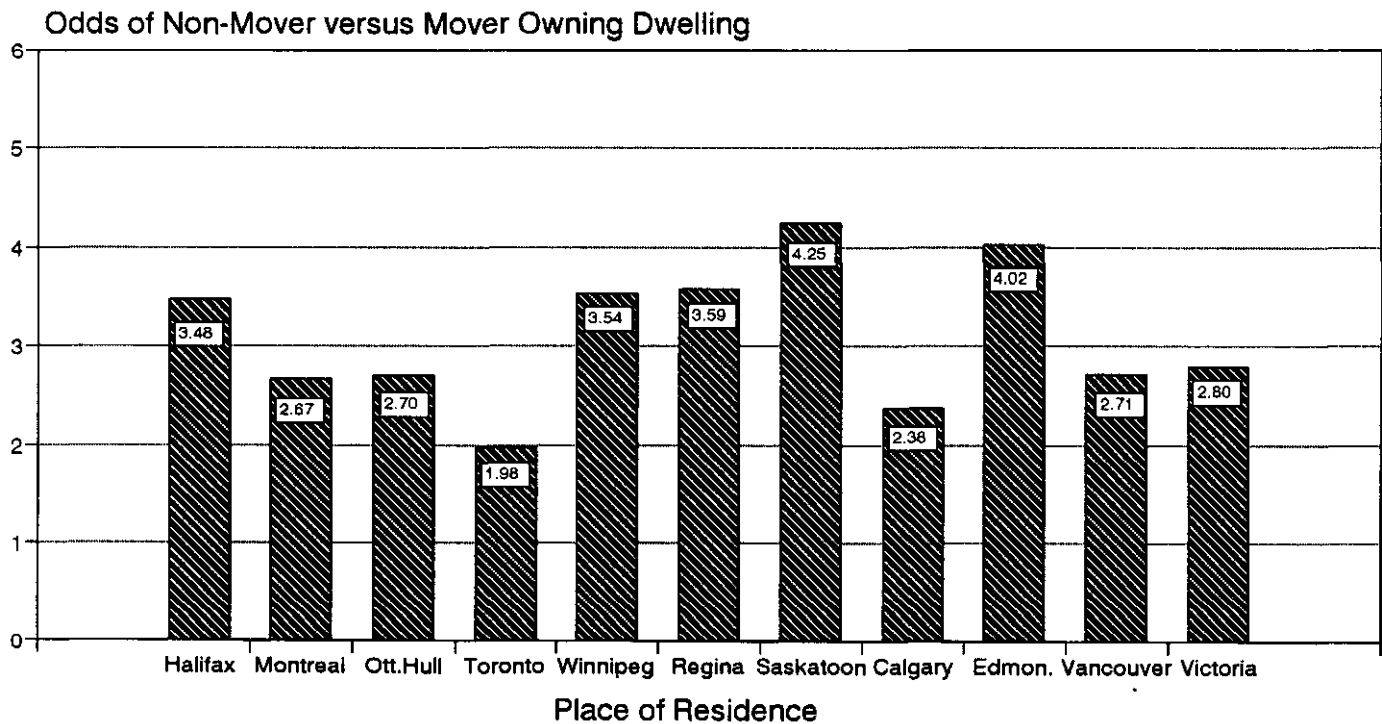
Rent Levels

Data concerning the rent levels of dwellings occupied by Aboriginal households provide an opportunity to examine, at least at a general level, the price markets in which Aboriginal movers and non-movers are consuming housing. Table 42 shows

1. The residential mobility rates of tenure groups, as presented in this study, should be viewed as approximations. The rates are based on the tenure class of the household at the end of the time period. Some portion of the population is likely to have changed tenure in the course of a move during the period. Data on the prior tenure of movers were not available to the study.

Figure 83

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Non-Mover versus Mover Owning Their Dwelling Unit, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 41

**Non-Migrant Aboriginal Households Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During 1986-1991 Period by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	0.0	27.3	0.0	70.6	50.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	70.0	50.0	0.0
Owners	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	28.6	0.0
Renters	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	0.0
One Family Households	52.1	47.5	47.9	43.4	70.6	69.6	69.0	66.8	67.0	59.0	59.7
Owners	29.9	27.2	29.1	30.3	42.0	40.5	38.2	48.6	36.2	37.1	40.5
Renters	70.4	65.5	70.5	53.5	83.5	81.0	84.7	81.0	83.0	73.1	78.9
Lone Parent Families	66.0	57.9	59.6	49.6	79.8	78.8	81.1	73.2	81.5	68.3	72.3
Owners	44.4	32.1	29.8	24.6	34.4	35.0	45.0	43.2	30.2	36.4	50.0
Renters	70.7	65.0	69.0	55.6	85.3	84.3	86.0	80.7	87.2	72.8	78.4
Male	100.0	51.2	20.0	51.4	58.9	78.3	76.5	78.6	66.7	60.0	50.0
Owners	0.0	25.0	0.0	45.5	26.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Renters	100.0	66.7	33.3	51.9	75.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	71.4	57.1
Female	65.2	58.9	64.1	49.5	81.9	79.0	81.6	72.8	82.4	69.1	75.4
Owners	44.4	33.9	35.7	20.0	39.1	33.3	50.0	40.6	26.5	41.4	50.0
Renters	69.2	64.8	71.6	56.0	85.8	83.8	85.9	79.7	87.4	72.9	80.4
Two Parent Families	46.9	44.2	44.5	41.0	64.6	63.1	60.5	64.3	58.4	55.2	54.1
Owners	27.8	26.8	28.9	31.0	43.0	41.6	36.0	49.4	36.8	37.1	39.8
Renters	68.2	65.7	71.8	52.1	81.6	77.0	82.5	80.8	78.8	73.1	80.4
With Children at Home	42.7	38.1	43.0	38.0	62.4	66.3	55.7	63.5	57.7	52.6	55.2
Owners	21.7	23.0	30.7	29.8	43.1	47.4	29.8	48.0	38.5	35.5	43.1
Renters	72.1	62.4	68.1	49.5	80.5	78.5	81.0	83.3	79.1	72.0	82.1
Without Children at Home	57.1	55.6	47.2	46.3	70.4	50.9	73.8	65.9	60.1	59.2	52.9
Owners	47.4	36.8	24.7	34.1	42.9	21.7	55.6	52.6	31.8	40.2	35.0
Renters	60.9	69.9	77.2	55.2	83.9	71.0	86.1	77.2	78.4	74.5	78.6

Table 41

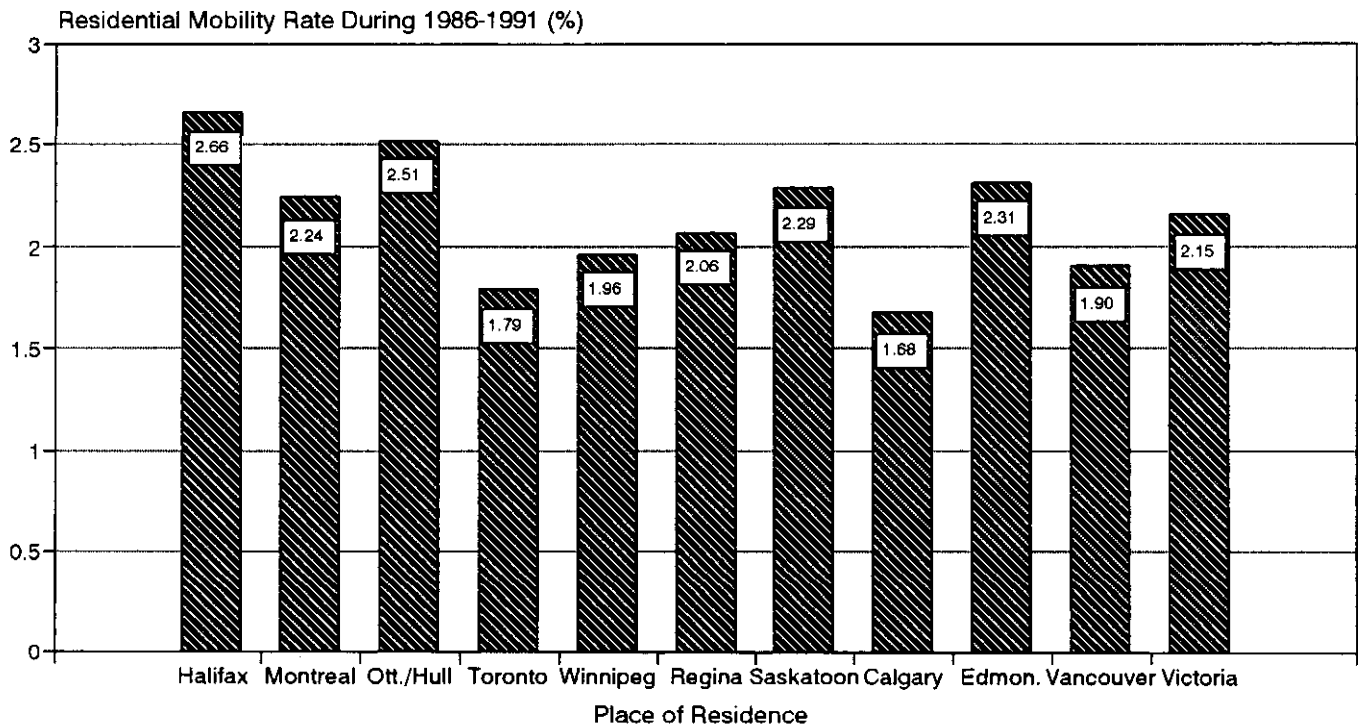
**Non-Migrant Aboriginal Households Showing Rate of Residential Mobility During 1986-1991 Period by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Non-Family Households	78.8	61.2	63.5	53.3	75.1	70.9	78.4	74.5	75.8	67.3	65.3
Owners	0.0	40.2	28.0	31.2	42.3	30.0	34.8	45.5	36.4	40.8	20.0
Renters	83.3	64.8	74.8	57.5	79.2	80.0	86.3	80.7	83.0	70.5	77.3
One Person Non-Families	78.0	60.7	61.9	48.9	72.0	70.5	76.3	74.4	74.6	63.5	61.4
Owners	0.0	39.0	27.8	27.8	41.0	37.5	33.3	41.4	27.3	40.0	20.0
Renters	86.5	64.3	72.6	53.3	76.1	79.2	86.0	80.7	82.1	67.1	73.5
Males	81.3	64.1	69.0	54.2	77.2	75.0	84.0	79.1	73.8	64.0	76.7
Owners	0.0	37.8	26.1	16.7	47.1	33.3	0.0	40.0	25.0	50.0	44.4
Renters	80.0	68.7	79.3	58.4	79.5	83.3	88.9	87.0	84.1	65.0	88.2
Females	79.2	57.7	57.8	45.7	67.1	67.9	70.3	70.7	75.5	63.4	46.7
Owners	0.0	41.1	27.1	31.7	39.1	33.3	26.7	46.2	37.5	33.3	0.0
Renters	90.5	61.0	68.1	49.5	72.7	75.0	83.3	75.0	80.3	69.7	61.8
Two + Person Non-Families	76.9	63.0	69.5	70.9	84.7	72.7	82.1	74.4	78.7	78.4	75.8
Owners	0.0	43.5	28.6	50.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	54.5	0.0
Renters	81.8	66.2	83.6	73.3	89.3	83.3	88.0	79.4	85.1	80.3	85.7
Total Households	57.4	52.3	52.0	47.0	71.8	69.8	71.7	68.7	69.4	62.0	61.4
Owners	28.0	29.1	28.7	30.9	41.8	39.2	37.4	48.1	36.0	37.6	36.2
Renters	74.4	65.2	72.1	55.4	81.9	80.8	85.6	80.6	83.1	71.6	78.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 84

Relative Odds of Aboriginal Homeowner Versus Renter Household Moving
During the 1986-1991 Period, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 42

**Aboriginal Households Showing Distribution of Rented Dwellings by Rent Level and 1986-1991 Mobility Status,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Rent Level	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Non-Movers	200	2635	1045	2560	1505	385	280	555	935	1610	230
% < \$300	20.0	15.6	21.1	17.8	27.6	22.1	25.0	15.3	12.8	18.6	15.2
% \$300 - \$424	20.0	33.8	14.8	10.0	27.9	28.6	26.8	12.6	23.0	11.5	4.3
% \$425 - \$549	32.5	33.2	19.6	22.3	25.9	23.4	25.0	24.3	31.6	20.2	32.6
% \$550 - \$674	17.5	8.3	18.7	26.0	13.0	20.8	17.9	21.6	14.4	26.4	23.9
% \$675 - \$799	0.0	3.4	13.9	10.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	18.9	11.8	12.7	8.7
% \$800 or More	7.5	5.7	11.5	13.5	1.7	2.6	3.6	7.2	6.4	10.6	13.0
Non-Migrant Movers	585	4945	2695	3170	6790	1615	1635	2330	4630	4080	810
% < \$300	19.7	8.7	11.5	12.1	18.7	9.6	14.7	5.2	9.3	12.1	11.7
% \$300 - \$424	11.1	27.3	11.5	3.8	35.9	31.9	35.2	15.5	22.7	12.9	13.6
% \$425 - \$549	24.8	36.2	26.3	18.3	27.2	31.6	29.4	30.7	31.2	16.1	23.5
% \$550 - \$674	30.8	16.5	24.3	15.1	12.0	17.6	13.1	24.2	21.3	22.2	17.9
% \$675 - \$799	6.8	5.8	14.3	15.1	4.7	5.6	6.1	14.6	9.2	16.1	13.0
% \$800 or More	6.8	5.5	12.4	35.6	1.5	3.7	1.8	10.5	6.4	20.7	19.8

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

the distribution of Aboriginal movers and non-movers by rent level category.

Although substantial variations in the distributions exist among urban areas (reflecting differences among the centres in the rental price structures of the housing stock), Aboriginal movers tend to occupy dwellings of higher cost than non-movers in most urban areas. This situation may reflect the efforts of movers to improve housing conditions.

The rent distributions of movers and non-movers also imply that mobility rates tend to be lower for households consuming housing in the lowest rent segments of market. This pattern, which exists in all urban areas studied, is interesting and may result from several factors, including higher levels of residential stability among households occupying low rental, subsidized housing or from financial barriers (e.g. low incomes) which limit the opportunity for some households to move to higher quality, more costly units. Data needed to further explore these issues were not available to this study.

Period of Construction

Table 43 documents the distribution of dwelling units occupied by Aboriginal households by period of construction. The age structure of dwellings occupied by Aboriginal households varies widely among the urban areas. In all urban centres, however, a majority of Aboriginal occupied dwellings were constructed after 1960. Aboriginal consumption of housing stock built since 1961 was most common in Edmonton (74.5 percent), Ottawa-Hull (71.4 percent), Halifax (68.9 percent), Calgary (67.5 percent) and Saskatoon (67.0 percent). Aboriginal consumption of older housing stock (dwellings built prior to 1961) was most common in Toronto (49.3 percent), Winnipeg (48.9 percent) and Victoria (48.7 percent).

Table 43

**Aboriginal Households Showing Period of Construction of Dwelling Unit by Mobility Status of Household Maintainer
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Period of Construction	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Non-Movers	530	5615	3340	4635	3125	820	765	1430	2410	3010	670
% Pre-1946	15.1	23.5	13.8	20.9	32.8	18.9	19.6	5.6	11.4	20.4	23.1
% 1946-1960	18.9	24.5	19.3	24.6	19.7	19.5	15.7	18.2	19.5	18.9	18.7
% 1961-1980	45.3	43.0	51.9	46.2	39.0	51.2	51.6	59.4	57.3	44.5	44.8
% 1981-1991	21.7	9.2	14.8	8.4	8.5	10.4	12.4	16.4	12.0	16.1	13.4
Non-Migrant Movers	715	6160	3615	4105	7950	1890	1930	3145	5460	4920	1065
% Pre-1946	18.2	20.9	11.9	20.0	28.4	19.3	17.9	8.1	7.9	19.0	19.7
% 1946-1960	14.7	22.6	16.7	18.5	21.4	20.4	17.4	15.9	19.0	16.2	20.2
% 1961-1980	40.6	35.6	45.2	41.9	36.4	47.9	46.4	55.8	57.7	40.1	41.3
% 1981-1991	25.9	21.0	26.1	19.5	14.0	12.7	17.9	20.0	15.3	24.8	18.8
Migrants	670	5325	3490	3750	2460	810	1340	2110	3695	5400	1030
% Pre-1946	10.4	13.4	11.3	14.1	24.6	21.6	13.4	7.6	5.5	14.4	20.9
% 1946-1960	16.4	18.8	12.5	18.4	17.5	21.0	14.6	11.4	14.2	17.4	15.0
% 1961-1980	48.5	39.1	44.3	40.7	42.9	43.2	50.4	58.1	61.8	44.7	47.1
% 1981-1991	24.6	28.8	32.1	26.7	14.8	14.2	21.6	23.2	18.1	23.5	17.0
Total Households	1915	17110	10450	12485	13535	3525	4030	6685	11560	13330	2765
% Pre-1946	14.6	19.4	12.3	18.6	28.7	19.7	16.9	7.5	7.9	17.5	21.0
% 1946-1960	16.7	22.0	16.2	20.7	20.2	20.3	16.1	15.0	17.6	17.3	17.9
% 1961-1980	44.6	39.0	47.0	43.1	38.2	47.4	48.8	57.2	59.0	42.9	44.3
% 1981-1991	24.3	19.5	24.4	17.6	12.9	12.5	18.2	20.3	15.5	22.3	17.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

In all centres, except Calgary and Halifax, Aboriginal movers were more likely than non-movers to occupy dwellings constructed since 1961, as well as dwellings constructed since 1981. This situation suggests that in most centres, the process of mobility has resulted in a small shift of Aboriginal consumption to newer dwelling units.

Structure Type

As revealed in Table 44, with the exception of Toronto and Montreal, a majority of Aboriginal households resided in either single detached units or ground-oriented multiple dwelling units (i.e. row houses, duplexes, etc.). Consumption of single detached units was highest in Regina (66.2 percent) and Saskatoon (47.8 percent). Consumption of single detached units was least common among the Aboriginal populations of Montreal (23.6 percent), Toronto (29.3 percent), Vancouver (29.4 percent) and Halifax (29.8 percent).

Although a significant proportion of Aboriginal households resided in apartments in all locations, only a small proportion resided in high rise apartments (i.e. 5 or more stories). Consumption of this dwelling type was most common in Toronto (30.5 percent), Ottawa-Hull (14.7 percent), Vancouver (12.5 percent) and Winnipeg (12.4 percent). Mobile dwellings accounted a small portion of Aboriginal occupied dwellings in all centres.

Quite large differences between Aboriginal movers and non-movers exist with respect to structure type (see Tables 45 and 46). In general, non-movers were much more likely than movers to occupy either single detached dwelling units or ground-oriented multiple dwelling units. This finding is not surprising in light of the

Table 44

**Aboriginal Households Showing Percentage Distribution of Dwellings Occupied by Structure Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Structure Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Single Detached	29.8	23.6	32.5	29.3	35.1	66.2	47.8	35.2	33.7	29.4	39.6
Ground Oriented Multiple	25.8	11.0	29.5	20.7	18.6	11.5	14.3	31.6	21.5	20.0	19.9
Row House	7.6	3.0	16.1	7.2	7.8	4.5	2.5	15.5	15.7	7.9	7.4
Other Ground Oriented	18.0	8.1	13.4	13.5	10.8	7.1	11.8	16.0	5.9	12.0	12.3
Total Apartments	43.1	64.9	37.2	50.1	46.2	21.8	37.6	32.1	42.9	49.7	38.5
Apartment < 5 Stories	33.7	60.3	22.4	19.6	33.7	19.9	34.6	24.1	37.1	37.2	34.9
Apartment 5+ Stories	9.7	4.6	14.7	30.5	12.4	2.0	3.1	8.0	5.9	12.5	3.6
Moveable Dwellings	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	2.0
Total Households	1915	17110	10450	12485	13535	3525	4030	6685	11560	13330	2765

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 45

**Non-Migrant Mover, Aboriginal Households Showing Percentage Distribution of Dwellings Occupied by Structure Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Structure Type	Place of Residence										
	Hallfax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Single Detached	20.3	10.7	19.2	21.1	29.1	63.8	43.8	31.0	28.0	22.7	33.3
Ground Oriented Multiple	27.3	10.3	32.8	23.1	18.9	10.3	15.3	34.7	24.9	22.6	23.5
Row House	7.7	3.0	18.8	7.4	7.8	3.4	3.1	16.7	18.8	9.2	8.9
Other Ground Oriented	20.3	7.4	14.0	15.8	11.1	6.9	11.9	18.0	6.0	13.3	14.1
Total Apartments	51.0	78.7	47.2	55.7	52.1	25.9	40.9	33.1	46.0	54.3	42.7
Apartment < 5 Stories	42.0	73.2	29.9	25.8	39.2	24.1	37.6	26.2	40.1	42.1	38.0
Apartment 5+ Stories	9.1	5.5	17.3	30.0	12.8	1.6	3.4	7.0	6.0	12.2	4.7
Moveable Dwellings	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.0
Total Households	715	6160	3615	4105	7950	1890	1930	3145	5460	4920	1065

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 46

**Non-Mover, Aboriginal Households Showing Percentage Distribution of Dwellings Occupied by Structure Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Structure Type	Place of Residence										
	Hallifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Single Detached	52.8	37.4	54.3	35.9	58.6	82.3	80.4	56.6	63.5	45.7	55.2
Ground Oriented Multiple	29.2	12.3	25.0	17.5	16.6	9.1	7.2	26.6	14.7	15.1	17.2
Row House	13.2	3.1	13.8	7.6	7.8	3.0	2.0	13.3	11.0	6.3	8.2
Other Ground Oriented	16.0	9.2	11.2	10.0	8.6	6.1	5.2	13.3	3.7	8.6	8.2
Total Apartments	16.0	50.0	19.9	46.5	24.3	8.5	12.4	16.1	19.3	38.5	22.4
Apartment < 5 Stories	11.3	46.7	10.6	15.4	14.4	6.1	10.5	9.1	14.5	25.2	22.4
Apartment 5+ Stories	3.8	3.1	9.3	31.0	9.9	1.8	2.0	6.6	4.8	13.0	0.0
Moveable Dwellings	2.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.7	5.2
Total Households	530	5615	3340	4635	3125	820	765	1430	2410	3010	670

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

● concentration of home ownership among these dwelling types and their suitability to the housing needs of families with children. As noted previously, mobility among homeowners and among two parent families with children tends to be lower than that of renters and that of non-families and childless couples.

Indicators of Housing Need

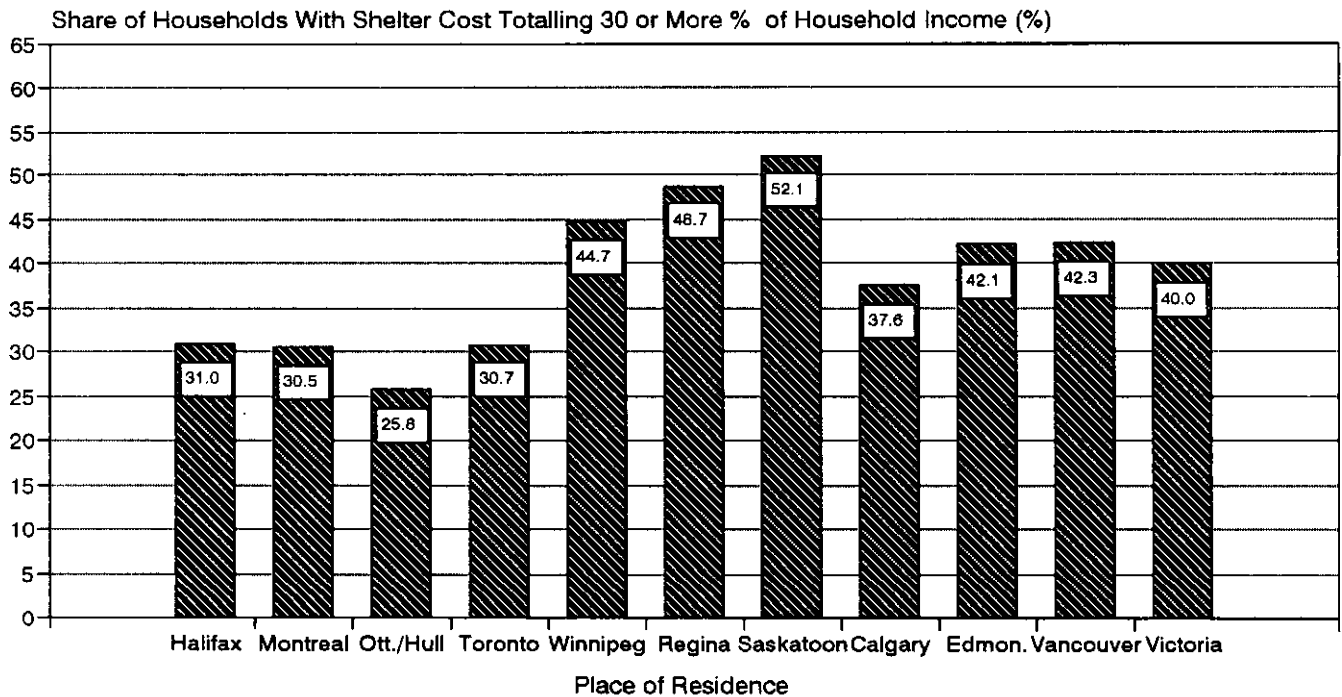
Housing Affordability

The generally accepted Canadian standard for housing affordability suggests that households should not pay 30 percent or more of their income for housing. As illustrated in Figure 85, a large proportion of the Aboriginal households residing in all of the selected major urban areas were paying 30 percent or more of household income toward shelter costs. For the centres included in this study, an average of 37.3 percent of Aboriginal households reported shelter costs totalling at least 30 percent of household income. In relation to centres in central and eastern Canada, the incidence of shelter cost to income ratios above the norm was substantially higher among the Aboriginal populations residing in western Canadian urban areas. High shelter costs in relation to income occurred most frequently among Aboriginal households in Saskatoon (52.1 percent of all households), Regina (48.7 percent) and Winnipeg (44.7 percent). Aboriginal households in Ottawa-Hull reported the lowest incidence of high shelter cost/income ratios (25.8 percent). In Toronto, Halifax and Montreal, roughly 31 percent of all Aboriginal households reported shelter costs equal to or exceeding 30 percent of income.

As revealed in Table 47, the incidence of high shelter cost/income ratios varied among different types of Aboriginal households, but in general, tended to be much higher among lone parent families. As illustrated in Figure 86, a sizable

Figure 85

Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion With Shelter Costs Totalling
30 or More Percent of Household Income, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 47

Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion With Gross Shelter Costs Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	15	80	65	150	60	10	20	55	65	140	40
30 % or More (%)	0.0	0.0	23.1	20.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	28.6	25.0
One Family Households	1415	10745	7245	8050	9410	2755	2910	4700	8245	7865	1795
30 % or More (%)	25.1	23.5	22.0	27.6	42.9	46.8	48.5	35.2	40.4	35.0	33.4
Lone Parent Families	350	2545	1585	2145	3750	1150	1265	1255	3120	2210	515
30 % or More (%)	57.1	45.2	46.4	44.8	66.9	67.4	73.1	61.4	66.5	64.7	59.2
Male	25	265	160	245	325	125	110	105	235	240	75
30 % or More (%)	0.0	17.0	25.0	26.5	40.0	60.0	50.0	47.6	46.8	56.3	53.3
Female	320	2275	1430	1905	3425	1025	1155	1155	2885	1970	440
30 % or More (%)	62.5	48.6	49.0	47.0	69.5	67.8	75.3	62.3	68.1	66.0	60.2
Two Parent Families	1060	8205	5660	5905	5660	1605	1645	3440	5125	5655	1275
30 % or More (%)	15.1	16.7	15.2	21.4	27.0	32.1	29.8	25.9	24.6	23.3	23.1
With Children at Home	715	5170	3595	3605	4060	1230	1190	2190	3435	3230	690
30 % or More (%)	15.4	16.0	16.0	24.8	24.0	34.1	30.7	27.6	25.9	25.9	26.1
Without Children at Home	345	3035	2065	2300	1600	375	455	1250	1690	2425	585
30 % or More (%)	14.5	18.0	13.8	16.1	34.7	25.3	27.5	22.8	21.9	20.0	19.7

Table 47

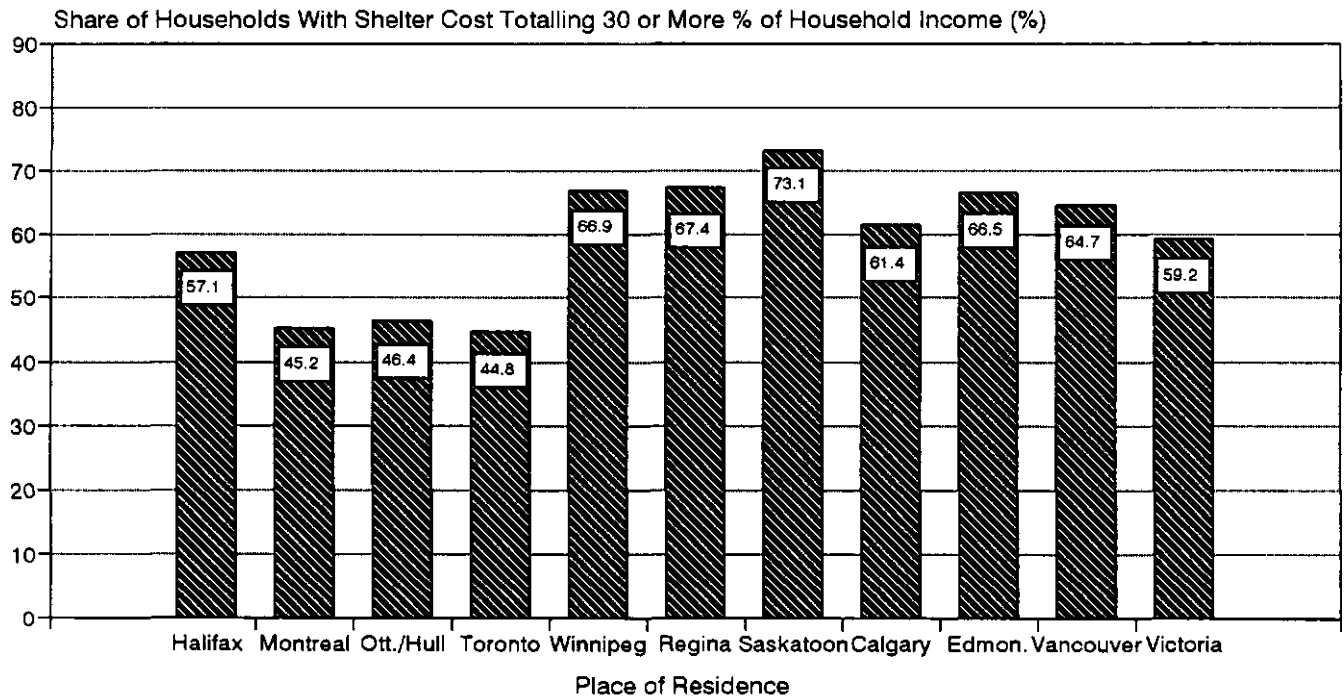
**Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion With Gross Shelter Costs Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Hallfax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Non-Family Households	490	6270	3120	4275	4060	760	1075	1920	3205	5305	915
30 % or More (%)	48.0	42.8	34.6	37.0	49.4	56.6	62.3	44.0	47.0	53.4	53.0
One Person Non-Families	355	4925	2310	3190	3025	580	830	1235	2320	3920	650
30 % or More (%)	56.3	46.8	37.9	38.7	55.0	59.5	66.9	47.4	50.9	58.5	57.7
Males	140	2305	995	1320	1460	265	400	665	1160	2190	315
30 % or More (%)	28.6	43.2	37.2	36.0	53.8	56.6	61.3	45.1	42.7	60.7	57.1
Females	215	2615	1320	1865	1565	310	435	570	1160	1730	335
30 % or More (%)	74.4	49.9	38.3	40.5	56.2	62.9	71.3	49.1	59.1	56.1	59.7
Two + Person Non-Families	135	1345	805	1085	1030	180	245	685	885	1385	265
30 % or More (%)	25.9	28.6	26.1	31.8	33.0	47.2	49.0	38.0	36.7	38.6	43.4
Total Households	1920	17095	10425	12480	13530	3525	4010	6675	11510	13315	2750
30 % or More (%)	31.0	30.5	25.8	30.7	44.7	48.7	52.1	37.6	42.1	42.3	40.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 86

Aboriginal Lone Parent Families Showing Proportion With Shelter Costs
Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

majority of Aboriginal lone parent families reported shelter costs totalling 30 per cent or more of income in all areas except Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa-Hull.

High shelter cost to income ratios also tended to be more common among individuals living alone. In most centres, a majority of single person households also reported shelter costs equal to or greater than 30 percent of income.

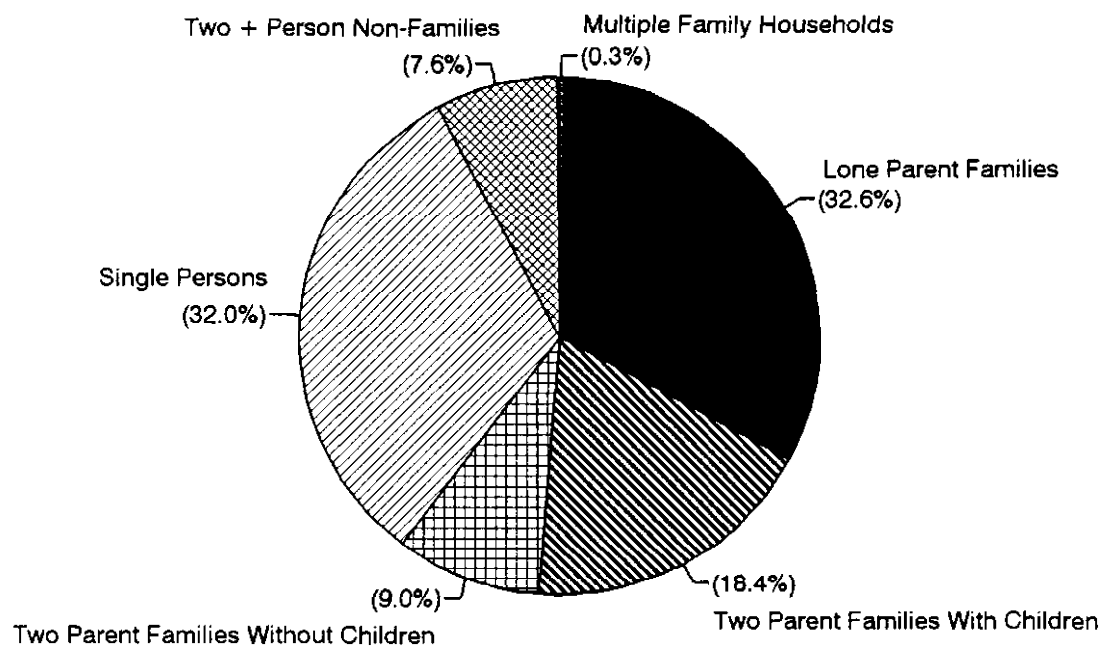
Figure 87 identifies the distribution of Aboriginal households paying 30 or more percent of income toward shelter for all of the selected urban areas. The figure reveals that affordability needs are highly concentrated among families with children. Lone parents families accounted for 32.6 percent of all Aboriginal households that did not meet affordability norms. Two parent families with children accounted for an additional 18.4 percent of households. In addition to families with children, single persons also accounted for a large portion of Aboriginal households that did not meet affordability norms (32 percent).

As illustrated in Figure 88, high shelter costs in relation to income occurred much more commonly among Aboriginal renters than homeowners. In Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull and Calgary, Aboriginal renters were roughly 1.5 to 1.6 times more likely than homeowners to pay 30 or more percent of income for housing. Aboriginal renters in all other urban areas studied were more than twice as likely to experience high shelter cost to income ratios than homeowners.

Table 48 provides a comparison of the incidence of high shelter cost to income ratios among non-movers and movers. Data are structured to control for tenure

Figure 87

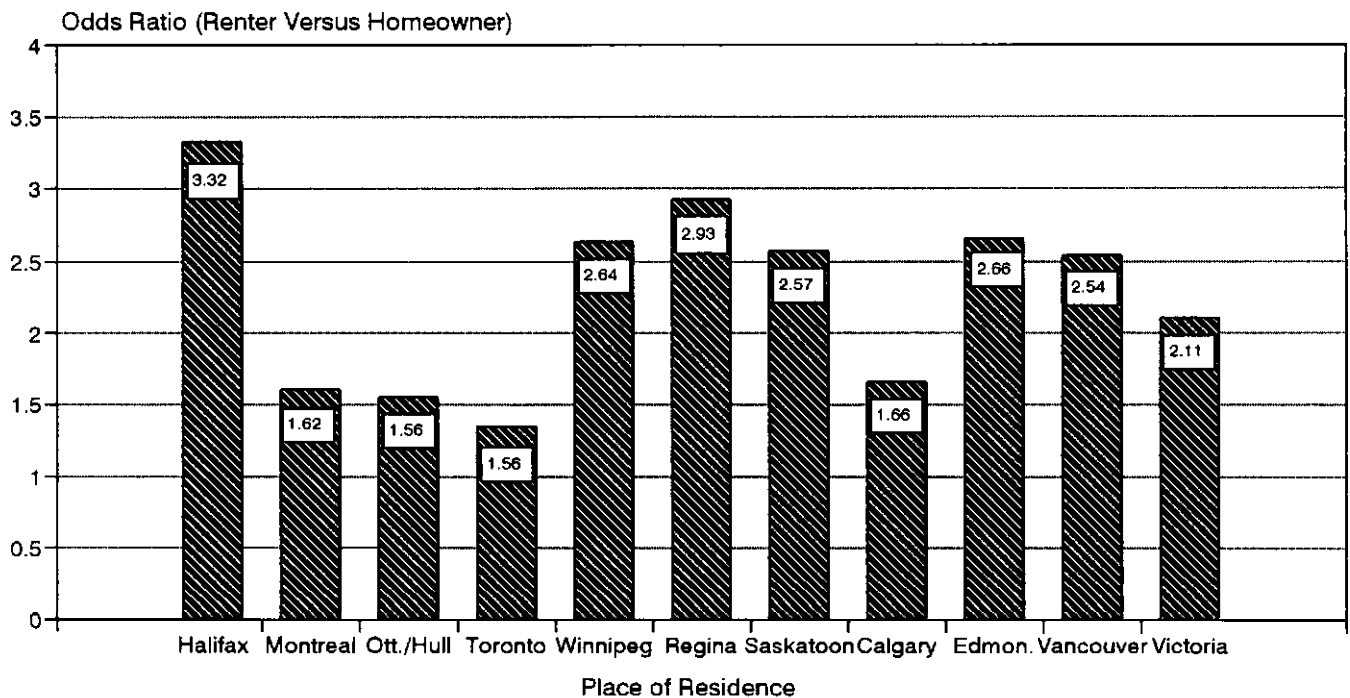
Aboriginal Households With Shelter Costs Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income Showing Distribution by Household Type, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 88

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Renter Versus Homeowner Having Shelter Costs
Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 48

**Relative Odds of a Mover Versus Non-Mover Aboriginal Household
Experiencing Shelter Costs Totalling 30 or More Percent of Household Income
by Tenure Group, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Relative Odds	
	Renters	Owners
Halifax	1.54	1.36
Montreal	1.26	1.97
Ottawa/Hull	1.40	2.07
Toronto	1.76	2.12
Winnipeg	1.21	1.31
Regina	1.57	1.32
Saskatoon	1.23	1.52
Calgary	1.14	1.32
Edmonton	1.36	1.57
Vancouver	1.17	2.21
Victoria	1.21	1.13

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

groups. Within the both tenure sub-markets, Aboriginal movers were considerably more likely than non-movers to experience shelter costs totalling 30 percent or more of income. This finding suggests that for many Aboriginal households, residential mobility does not result in the consumption of housing units which are affordable in light of their incomes.

Dwelling Unit Condition

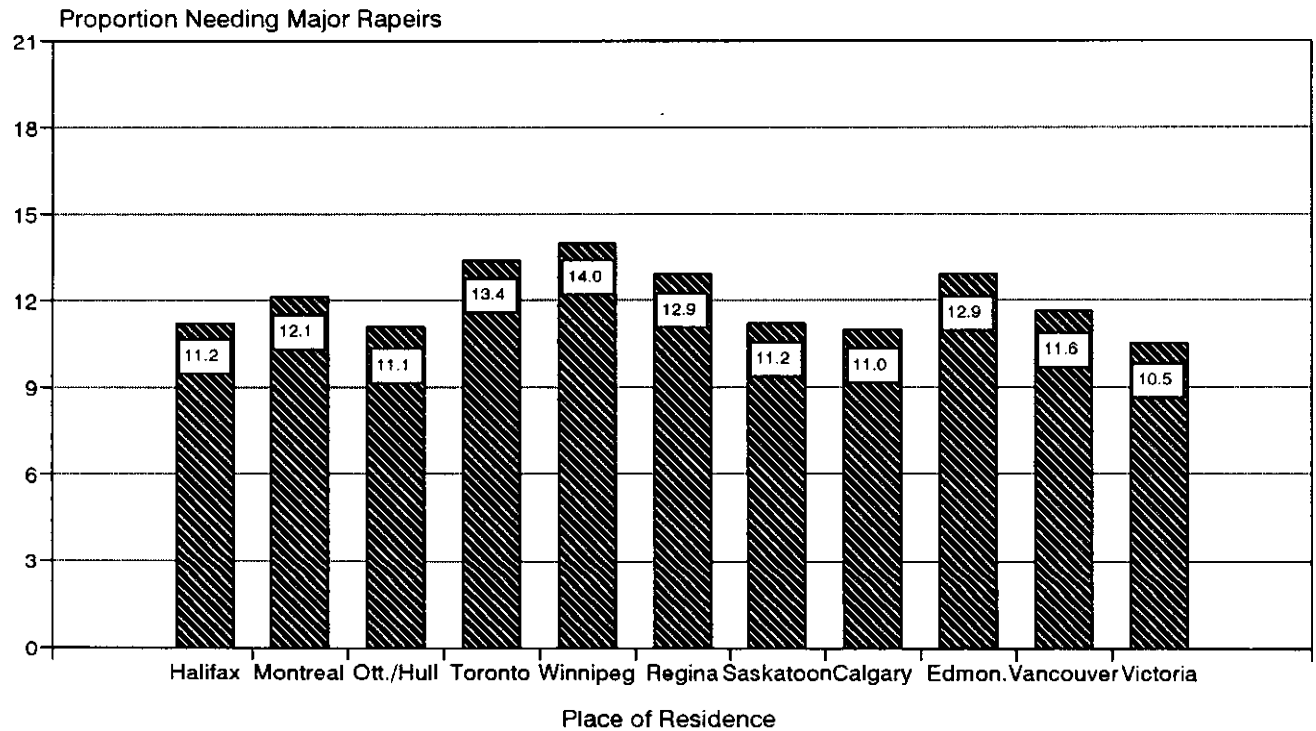
Census data concerning the need for major repairs to the dwelling unit have been used to provide indicators of quality or condition deficiencies associated with dwellings occupied by Aboriginal households. It should be noted that these data are derived from household perceptions of the condition of the dwelling unit and are to some extent subjective. As such, these data may not accurately portray the extent of quality problems.

Figure 89 identifies the proportion of Aboriginal households occupying dwelling units that were deemed to be in need of major repairs. In relation to the extent of high shelter cost to income ratios, the incidence of housing condition deficiencies appears to be considerable lower. Moreover, little variation existed with respect to the incidence of housing condition deficiencies across the various urban areas. The proportion of Aboriginal-occupied dwelling units needing major repairs ranged from a low of 10.5 percent in Victoria to a high of 14 percent in Winnipeg.

As shown in Table 49, the incidence of dwellings needing major repair did not vary greatly among household types within the Aboriginal population. In most urban areas, the incidence of housing condition deficiencies tended to be highest among lone parent families, and among two or more person non-family households.

Figure 89

Dwellings Occupied by Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion
Needing Major Repairs, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 49

**Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion of Dwellings Needing Major Repair by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	0.0	12.5	0.0	13.3	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	15.4	6.9	0.0
One Family Households	11.7	12.2	10.0	12.8	14.7	12.7	11.6	10.4	13.0	11.8	12.5
Lone Parent Families	17.1	15.7	14.5	16.6	13.3	14.3	15.4	13.9	14.6	18.8	16.3
Male	0.0	18.9	25.0	8.2	13.6	24.0	22.7	23.8	8.5	22.9	0.0
Female	18.5	15.6	13.6	17.6	13.1	13.2	14.7	13.0	14.9	18.3	15.7
Two Parent Famillies	8.9	11.1	8.7	11.4	15.5	11.5	8.7	9.2	12.0	9.0	11.3
With Children at Home	9.7	12.0	9.4	12.3	16.5	11.4	9.9	8.2	12.3	10.0	11.5
Without Children at Home	7.2	9.7	7.5	10.0	13.1	12.0	5.4	11.1	11.4	7.6	11.1
Non-Family Households	9.3	11.9	13.8	14.5	12.5	13.8	9.3	12.8	12.7	11.3	7.0
One Person Non-Families	9.9	11.4	12.8	15.1	11.7	10.4	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.5	6.9
Males	10.7	10.8	15.1	15.5	11.3	13.2	11.4	14.3	12.9	11.2	6.3
Females	9.1	11.8	11.4	15.0	11.8	6.5	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.5	7.5
Two + Person Non-Families	7.4	13.8	16.0	12.4	14.5	25.0	6.1	15.3	17.4	13.4	7.5
Total Households	11.2	12.1	11.1	13.4	14.0	12.9	11.2	11.0	12.9	11.6	10.5

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

As illustrated in Figure 90, families with children accounted for the majority of Aboriginal households reporting condition problems. Two parent families with children accounted for 28.6 percent of all Aboriginal households occupying dwellings needing major repairs. Lone parent families accounted for an additional 25.4 percent of households occupying dwellings in need of major repair.

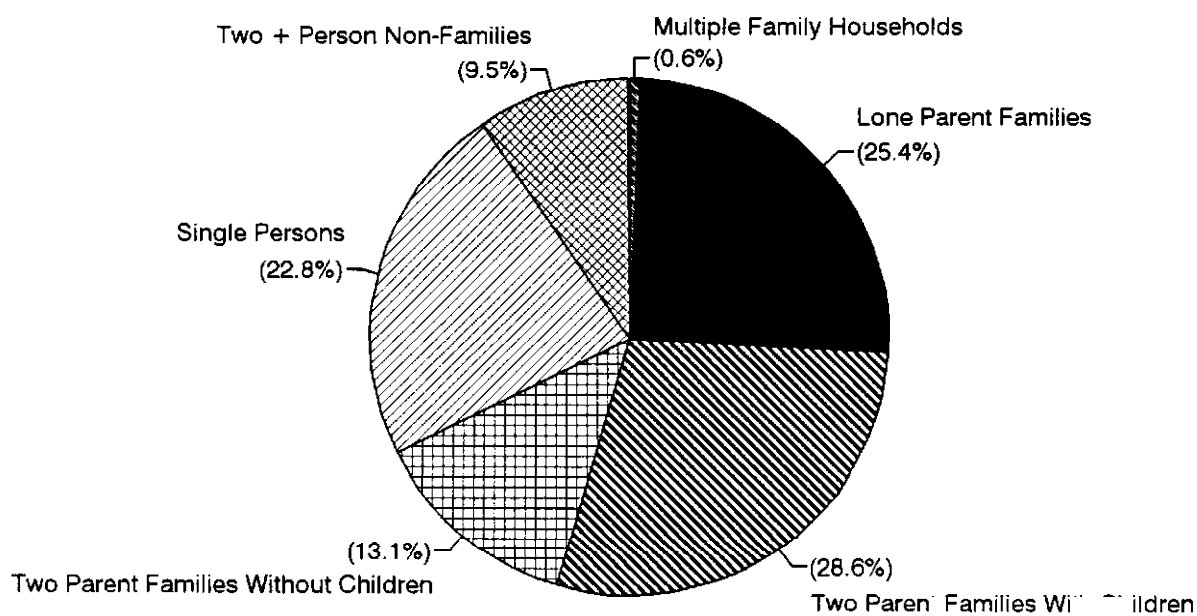
In all centres except Winnipeg and Halifax, housing condition deficiencies were more common among Aboriginal renters than homeowners (see Figure 91). The higher incidence of housing condition deficiencies among Aboriginal renters was pronounced, however, only in the centres of Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. In these centres, Aboriginal renters were more than 1.6 times as likely as homeowners to report dwelling units requiring major repairs.

Table 50 provides a comparison of the incidence of housing condition deficiencies among Aboriginal movers and non-movers. Among Aboriginal renters, the incidence of housing condition deficiencies was lower among movers than non-movers in all centres except Halifax and Regina. Within the rental markets of both Halifax and Regina, Aboriginal movers were much more likely to report dwelling units in need of major repairs than non-movers.

Among Aboriginal homeowners, no clear pattern is apparent in the incidence of housing condition deficiencies for mover and non-movers. Movers in most centres (including Montreal, Toronto, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria) reported a higher incidence of dwelling condition deficiencies than non-movers. However, housing condition deficiencies were more common among non-movers than movers in Halifax, Ottawa-Hull, Winnipeg and Regina.

Figure 90

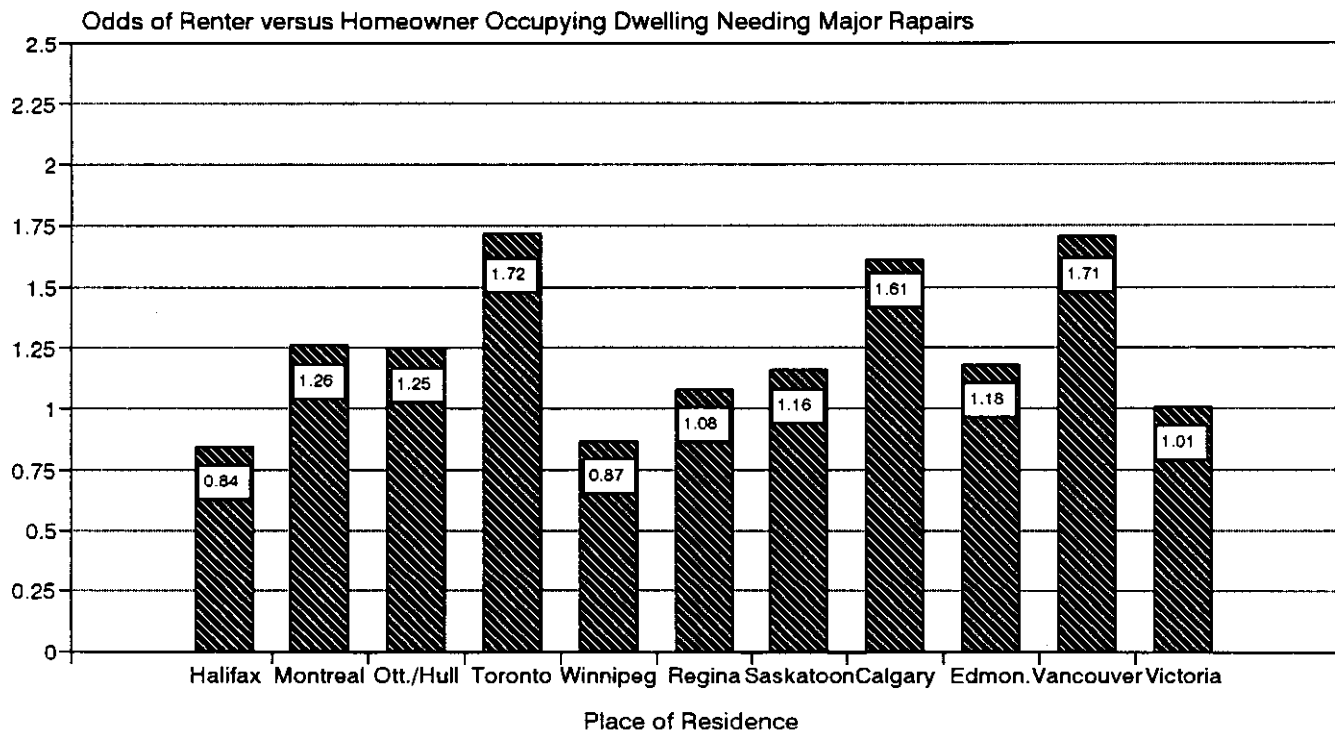
Aboriginal Households Occupying Dwelling Units Needing Major Repairs
Showing Distribution by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 91

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Renter Versus Homeowner Occupying a Dwelling Needing Major Repairs, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 50

Relative Odds of a Mover Versus Non-Mover Aboriginal Household
Occupying a Dwelling Unit Needing Major Repairs by Tenure Group,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991

Census Metropolitan Area	Relative Odds	
	Renters	Owners
Halifax	1.61	0.81
Montreal	0.66	1.10
Ottawa/Hull	0.76	0.60
Toronto	0.63	1.26
Winnipeg	0.97	0.72
Regina	1.43	0.70
Saskatoon	0.82	1.60
Calgary	0.79	1.42
Edmonton	0.64	1.06
Vancouver	0.95	1.59
Victoria	0.98	1.70

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Traditional indicators of housing suitability measured the relationship between the dwelling units space and the space needs of households in terms of persons per room or persons per bedroom ratios. Households exceeding specific thresholds (e.g. more than one person per room) were deemed to be overcrowded. The national occupancy standard, developed in the 1980's by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial housing agencies, provides a more detailed measure of the appropriateness of the fit between dwelling unit space and the space requirements of different types of households¹.

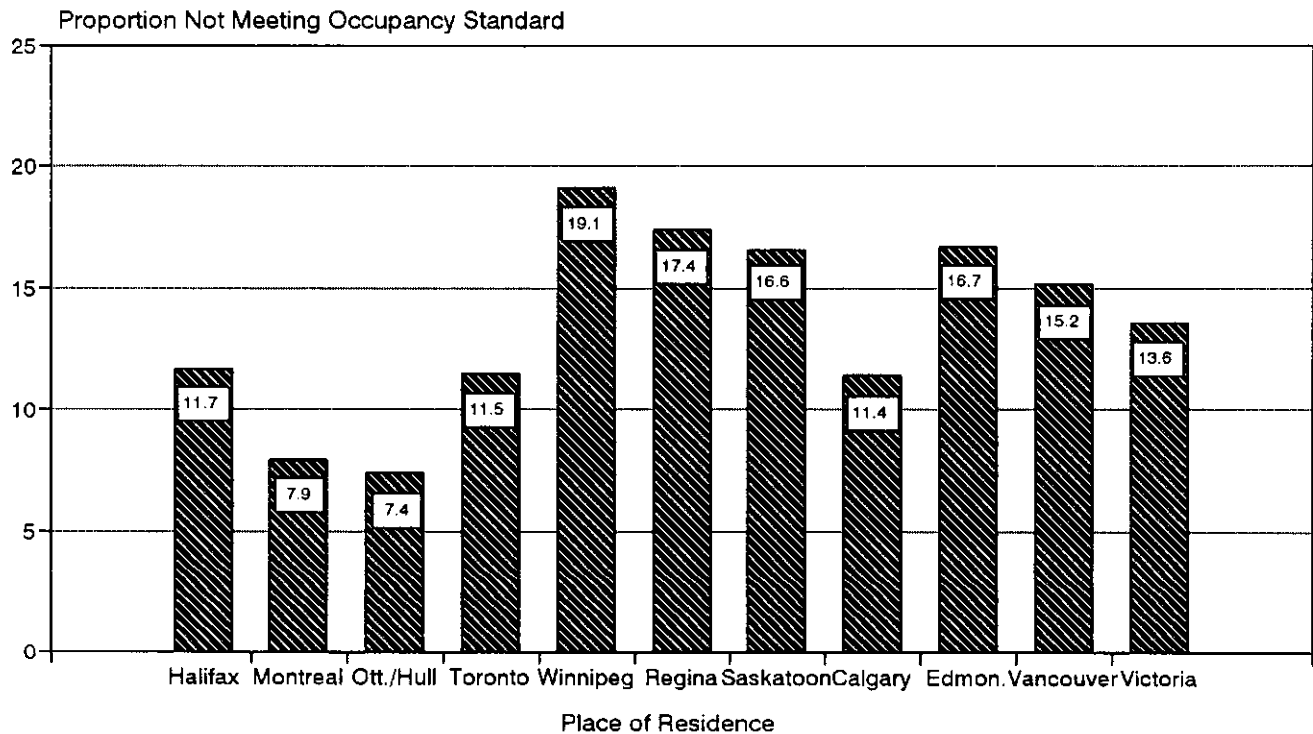
Within the context of housing in major urban areas, the standard can be interpreted as an indicator of overcrowding. By definition, single persons that are maintaining a dwelling unit cannot be overcrowded. Our analysis of the incidence of housing suitability deficiencies is based on the consumption patterns of other household types.

Figure 92 illustrates the proportion of Aboriginal households which did not meet the criteria of the national occupancy standard. In relation to the other centres, Aboriginal households in Montreal and Ottawa-Hull were considerable more likely to be consuming housing at or above the standard. In these centres less than 8 of Aboriginal households did not meet the standard. Aboriginal households in Winnipeg (19.1 percent), Regina (17.4 percent), Edmonton (16.7 percent), Saskatoon (16.6 percent), Vancouver (15.2 percent and Victoria (13.6 percent) were least likely to meet the occupancy standard.

1. Readers interested in the definition of the national occupancy standard should consult Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Figure 92

Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion Not Meeting National
Occupancy Standard, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 51 identifies the incidence of suitability deficiencies among various types of Aboriginal households. As revealed in the table, housing suitability deficiencies were most common among multiple family households, reflecting their larger household size. This household type, however, accounts for a very small segment of Aboriginal households. Housing suitability deficiencies occurred more frequently among lone parent families and among two or more person non-families than among two parent families (especially those without children).

As with other indicators of housing need, families with children accounted for the majority of Aboriginal households not meeting the occupancy standard (see Figure 93). Roughly 48 percent of the Aboriginal households which failed to meet the standard were lone parent families. An additional 26.5 percent of all households not meeting the standard was accounted for by two parent families with children.

In all of the urban centres considered in the study, Aboriginal renters were more likely than homeowners to not meet the occupancy standard. As illustrated in Figure 94, the higher incidence of suitability deficiencies among Aboriginal renters (as opposed to homeowners) was most pronounced in Vancouver (where renters were more than six (6) times as likely as homeowners to not meet the standard) and Edmonton. Sizable differences in the incidence of suitability deficiencies between renters and owners were reported in all centres, except Halifax.

With the exception of Montreal and Ottawa-Hull, movers within the rental sub-market were more likely to experience suitability deficiencies than non-movers (Table 52). Among homeowners, movers within major urban centres of the Prairie region were much less likely to incur suitability deficiencies than non-movers. The

Table 51

**Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion Not Meeting National Occupancy Standard by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

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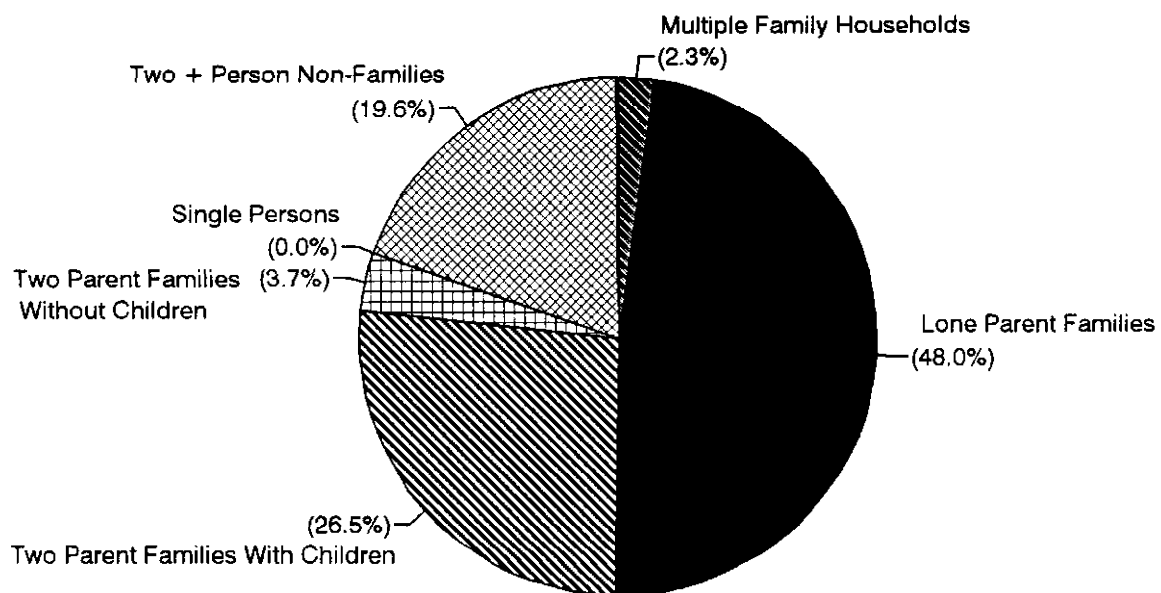
Household Type	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
Multiple Family Households	100.0	25.0	30.8	33.3	41.7	100.0	75.0	36.4	53.8	39.3	75.0
One Family Households	13.1	9.4	7.3	12.7	23.1	20.3	20.1	11.9	20.0	17.9	15.0
Lone Parent Families	24.3	24.4	17.0	28.2	34.5	27.4	31.2	26.3	35.9	40.5	34.0
Males	0.0	32.1	21.9	18.4	33.8	24.0	54.5	19.0	38.3	35.4	46.7
Females	25.0	23.3	16.4	29.4	34.6	28.3	29.4	27.3	35.7	41.4	33.0
Two Parent Families	9.0	4.9	4.7	7.1	15.6	15.0	11.6	6.7	10.2	8.9	6.7
With Children at Home	11.9	7.0	6.4	10.5	19.7	18.7	14.7	8.4	13.8	11.8	10.1
Without Children at Home	2.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	5.3	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	5.2	2.6
Two + Person Non-Families	22.2	23.0	27.3	33.2	37.9	25.0	24.5	26.3	28.2	40.4	32.1
Total Households	11.7	7.9	7.4	11.5	19.1	17.4	16.6	11.4	16.7	15.2	13.6

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

By definition, all single person households meeting the national housing standard.

Figure 93

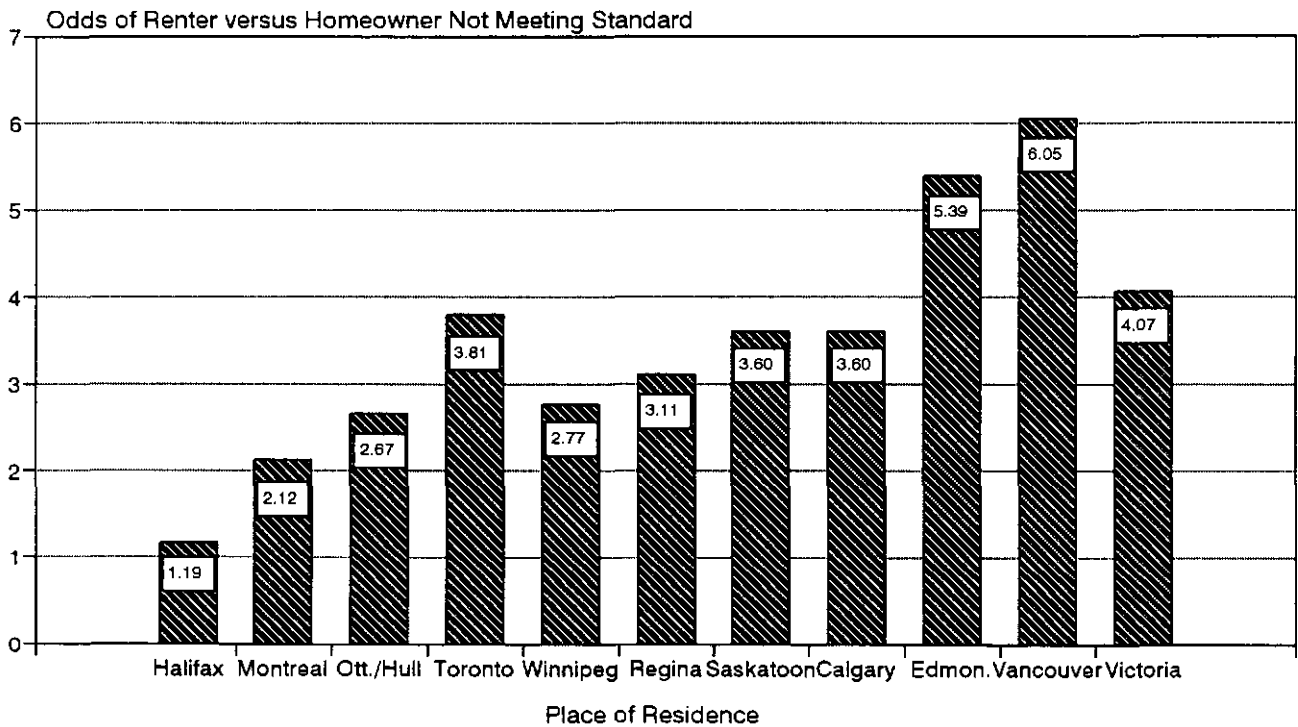
Aboriginal Households Not Meeting National Occupancy Standards
Showing Distribution by Household Type,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 94

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Renter Versus Homeowner Not Meeting
National Occupancy Standard, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 52

**Relative Odds of a Mover Versus Non-Mover Aboriginal Household
Not Meeting the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) by Tenure Group,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Relative Odds	
	Renters	Owners
Halifax	1.95	1.63
Montreal	0.98	1.37
Ottawa/Hull	0.62	1.24
Toronto	1.36	1.11
Winnipeg	1.14	0.54
Regina	1.64	0.44
Saskatoon	2.28	0.53
Calgary	1.51	0.66
Edmonton	1.44	0.41
Vancouver	1.06	1.12
Victoria	1.28	1.70

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

reverse situation existed among Aboriginal homeowners in all other centres included in the study.

Summary of Housing Needs

This sub-section of the report provides a brief summary of the extent of housing needs among Aboriginal households residing in the selected major urban areas. This information is summarized in Table 53, which identifies the proportion of Aboriginal households experiencing various housing needs and combinations of needs. As revealed in the table, a significant proportion of Aboriginal households living in all of the study areas experienced at least one housing deficiency (average of 50.3 percent across all areas). Housing consumption levels which did not meet norms were least common in the major urban areas of central and eastern Canada and in Calgary. In these centres, Aboriginal households experiencing housing consumption deficiencies formed a minority (between 37.5 and 48.2 percent) of the population. Housing consumption deficiencies among the Aboriginal populations in these centres most often related to affordability.

With the exception of Calgary, the majority of Aboriginal households residing in major urban areas in western Canada reported at least one housing deficiency. Among these centres, housing deficiencies were most common for the Aboriginal populations of Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg where more than 60 percent of Aboriginal households reported at least one deficiency.

As illustrated in Figure 95, Aboriginal households in Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg were also more likely (than those living in the other centres) to experience multiple housing needs, most commonly affordability in combination with over-

Table 53

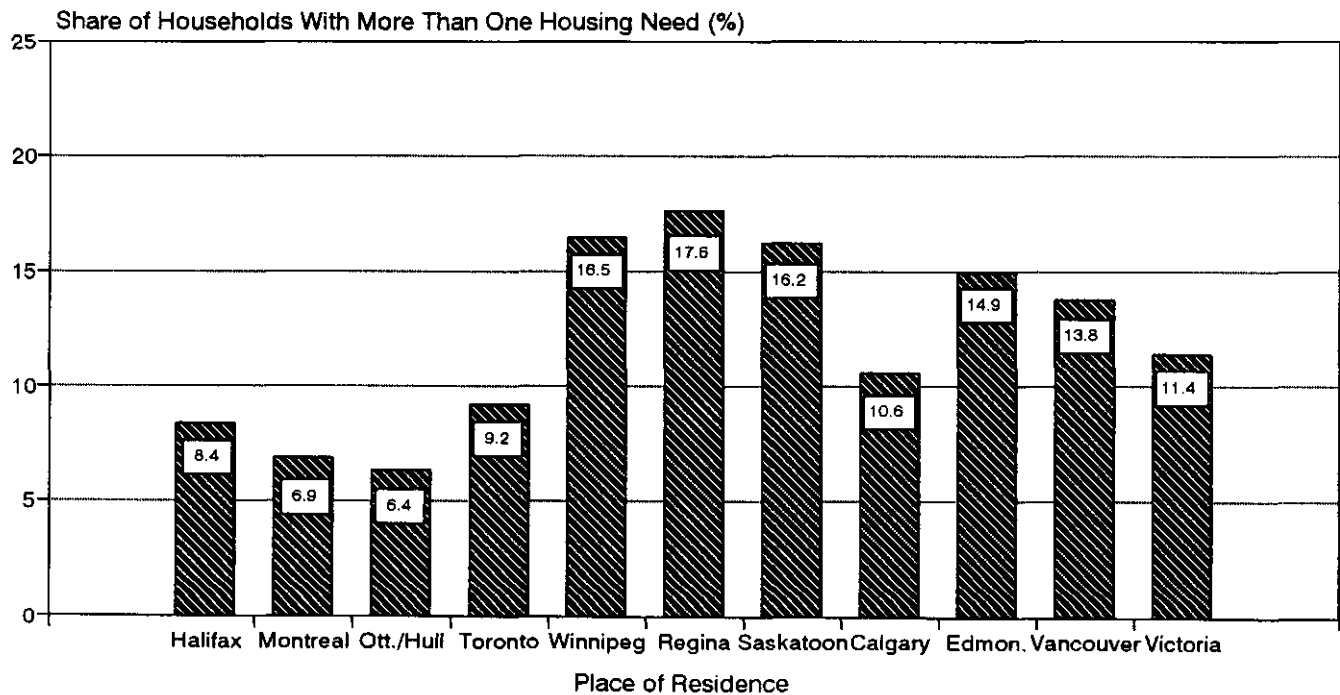
**Aboriginal Households Showing Incidence of Housing Need by Type of Need,
Total Households, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Housing Need Indicator	Place of Residence										
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa/ Hull	Toronto	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Victoria
No Deficiencies	55.1	56.8	62.5	54.1	39.9	39.9	37.9	51.8	44.3	46.0	48.0
One Deficiency	36.6	36.2	31.0	36.8	43.6	42.7	45.0	37.4	40.3	40.1	40.2
NOS Not Met	7.3	4.8	4.2	6.9	8.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	6.3	5.9	6.2
Major Repairs	5.7	7.0	6.4	7.3	5.7	4.8	2.9	4.8	5.4	4.4	5.1
Affordability	23.5	24.3	20.4	22.6	29.9	32.5	36.4	27.4	28.6	29.9	29.0
Two Deficiencies	7.6	6.5	5.8	8.4	15.1	16.0	15.0	9.3	13.8	12.5	10.7
Major Repairs/NOS Not Met	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.7
Affordability/NOS Not Met	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.0	8.1	9.4	8.3	4.3	7.6	6.6	6.0
Affordability/Major Repairs	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.0
Three Deficiencies	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.7
One or More Deficiencies	44.9	43.2	37.5	45.9	60.1	60.1	62.1	48.2	55.7	54.0	52.0
Total Households	1915	17110	10445	12485	13535	3525	4035	6685	11565	13330	2760

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 95

Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion Experiencing Multiple Housing Needs, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

● crowding. Although multiple housing deficiencies were most common in the above centres, more than 10 percent of all Aboriginal households in each of the major urban areas of western Canada experienced more than one housing deficiency.

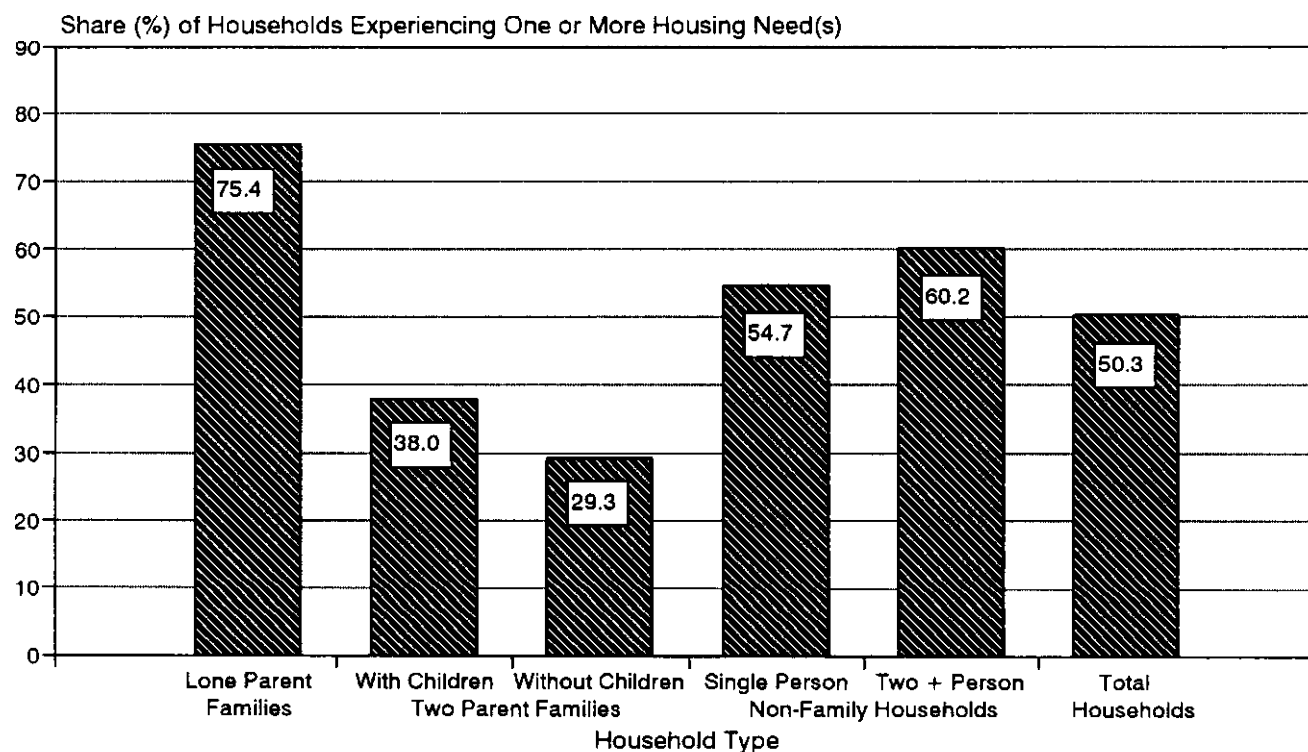
The incidence of housing needs varied widely among various types of Aboriginal households. In relation to other household types, lone parent families were much more likely to experience housing conditions which failed to meet accepted norms. As illustrated in Figure 96, across all study areas, more than 75 percent of Aboriginal lone parent families experienced at least one housing deficiency. At least one housing deficiency was also experienced by Aboriginal non-families. In relation to other types of households, housing deficiencies were least common among childless couples (29.3 percent).

Family households accounted for the majority of Aboriginal households experiencing at least one housing deficiency (see Figure 97). Lone parent families accounted for nearly 31 percent of all Aboriginal households with deficiencies. Two parent families with children accounted for an additional 22.6 percent of all Aboriginal households experiencing housing deficiencies. Aboriginal individuals, living alone, formed more than a quarter of the households with housing deficiencies.

In all locations examined, Aboriginal households that moved during the 1986-1991 period were considerably more likely than those that did not move, to experience at least one housing deficiency (see Figure 98). In light of the fact that moving represents an opportunity for the household to bring housing consumption better in line with needs and resources, this finding suggests that a significant segment of Aboriginal movers was unable to achieve widely accepted housing consumption standards through the process of residential mobility.

Figure 96

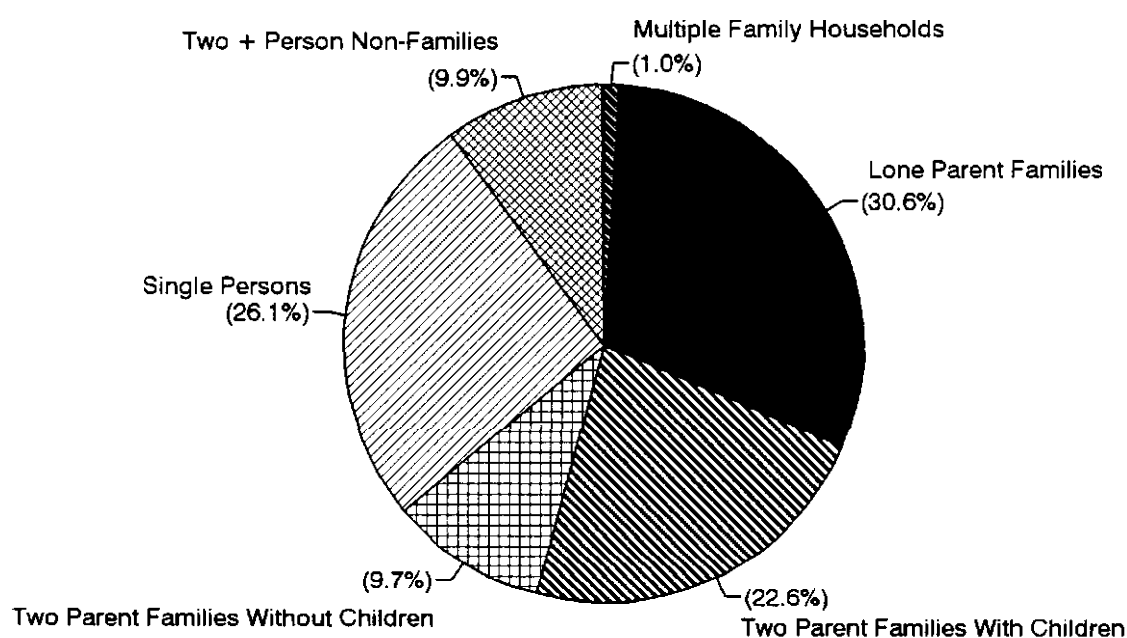
Aboriginal Households Showing Proportion Experiencing
One or More Housing Need(s), by Type of Household,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 97

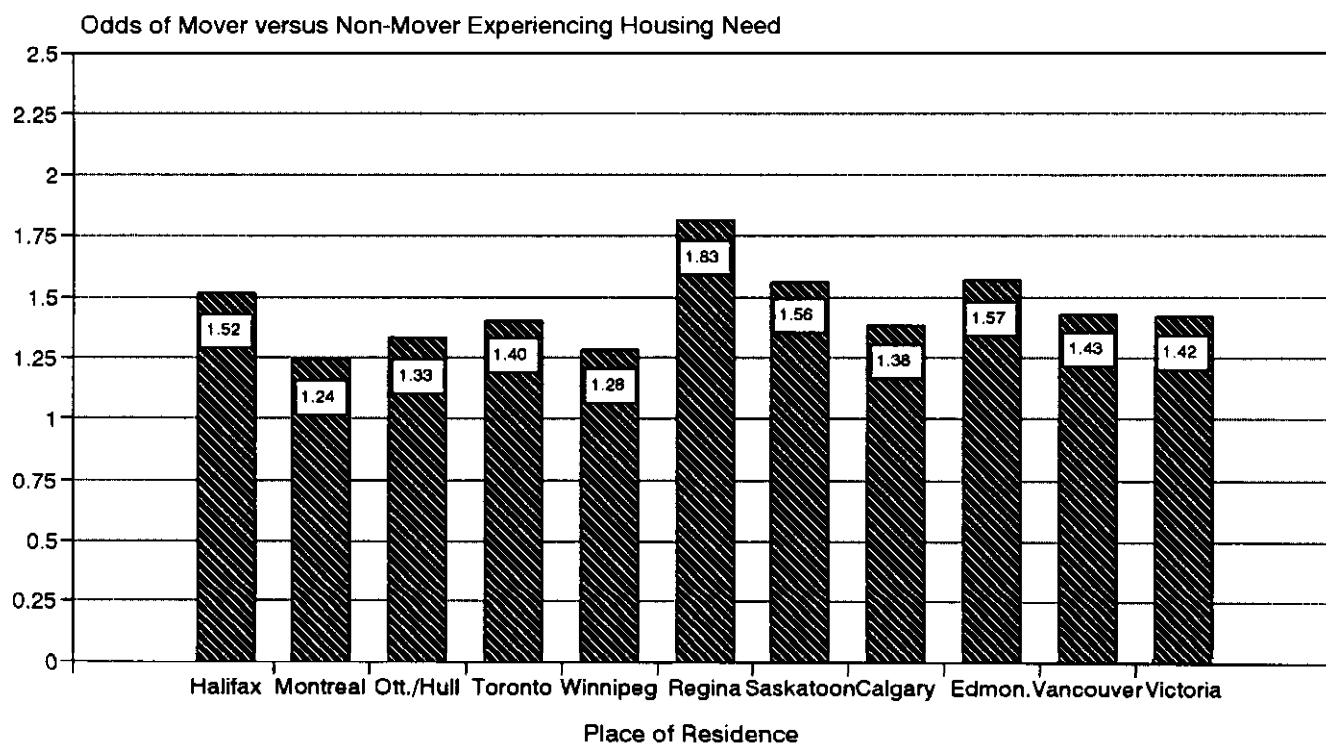
Aboriginal Households Experiencing One or More Housing Need(s)
Showing Distribution by Type of Household,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 98

Relative Odds of an Aboriginal Mover Versus Non-Mover Experiencing
at Least One Housing Need, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas,
Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

In light of the distribution of need over household types and the nature of housing deficiencies affecting these household types, Aboriginal households face two main problems in the urban areas studied. The first relates to the availability of larger, low cost dwellings suitable for families with children. The second relates to the availability of lower cost, smaller dwelling units (e.g. apartments) in sound condition, which appear to be needed to satisfy the housing requirements of Aboriginal individuals living alone.

Intra-Urban Locational Patterns

Analyses presented previously in this section and in Section 8 of the report suggest that housing opportunities available to a large segment of the Aboriginal populations residing in Canada's major centres are highly circumscribed. One effect of the limitations imposed on Aboriginal housing opportunities relates to the locational patterns of the population. Several prior studies have noted that Aboriginal peoples tend to be concentrated in older, central city areas which are characterized by lower cost, rental accommodation. While concentrations of Aboriginal peoples in specific city neighbourhoods are evident in several large urban centres, few analyses have been undertaken of Aboriginal locational patterns.

Measures of Segregation

The extent to which the geographical distribution of the Aboriginal population differs (or is segregated) from that of the non-Aboriginal population can be measured statistically using a simple index of dissimilarity. The index is constructed to measure the proportion of one population group that would have to relocate in order for the distributions of both populations to become the same. The analysis is

conducted at the census tract level and compares the share of the city's total Aboriginal population that resides in each tract to the share of the city's total non-Aboriginal population that resides in each corresponding tract. The index ranges in value from zero (0) indicating no differences in the geographical patterns to 100 indicating the presence of no similarity in the geographical patterns.

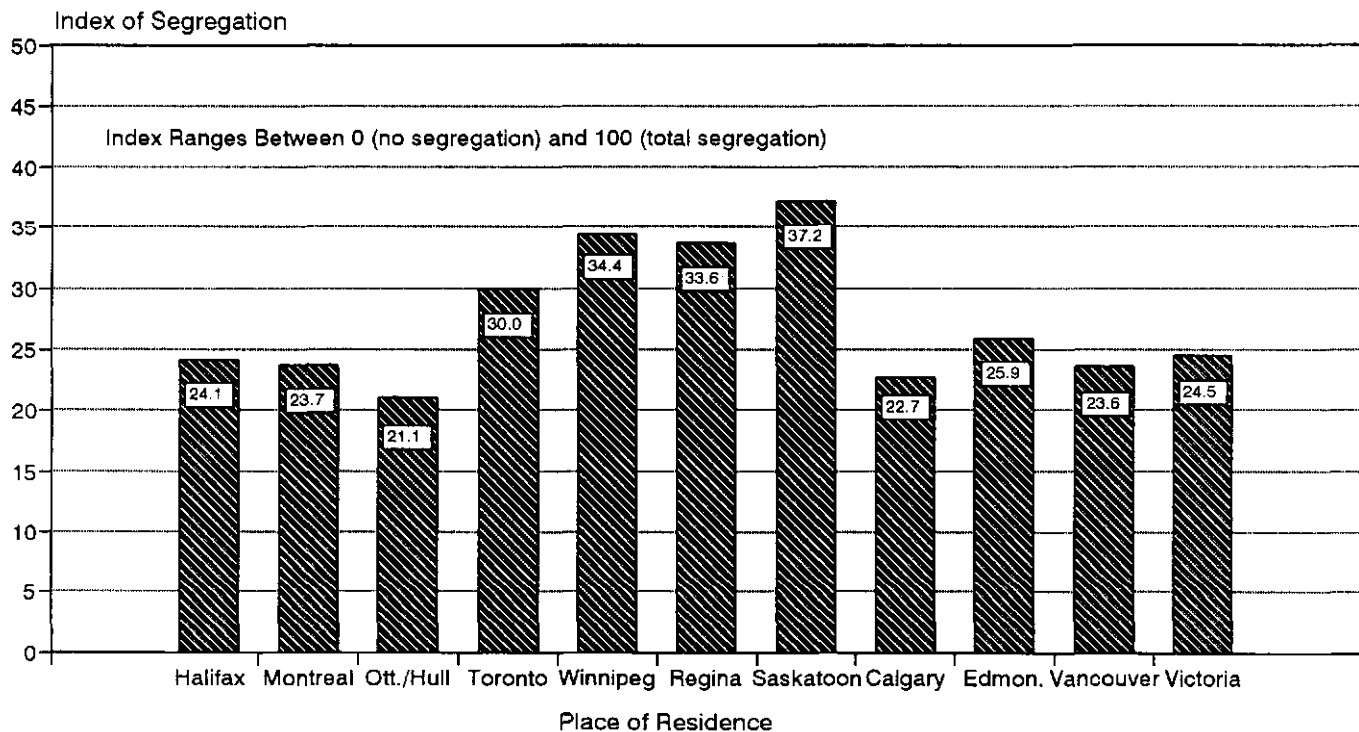
Results of the analyses for each urban area are illustrated in Figure 99. Across the various urban centres, the index of segregation varies from a low of 21.1 to a high of 37.2. These levels can be interpreted as low to moderate levels of segregation. In relation to other urban areas, the Aboriginal populations of Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Regina and Toronto were more segregated from the non-Aboriginal population. Differences between the geographical patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations were smaller in the remaining urban areas and of similar scale (segregation index ranging from 21.1 in Ottawa-Hull to 25.9 in Edmonton).

Measures of Concentration and "Ghetto-ization"

Table 54 identifies the distribution of census tracts by the share of the total Aboriginal population residing in the tract. This distribution can be used to identify the extent to which the Aboriginal populations in each city are concentrated in specific neighbourhoods. As revealed in Table 54, the Aboriginal population of most of the urban areas included in the study are not highly concentrated at the census tract level. In Toronto and Montreal, for example, no more than one (1) percent of the total Aboriginal population resided in any one census tract. In relation to other urban areas, concentration of the Aboriginal was most pronounced in Regina and Saskatoon. In Regina, more than 10 percent of the city's total Aboriginal population resided in one census tract (Tract 18). In Saskatoon, 5 or more percent of the

Figure 99

Index of Geographical Segregation of Aboriginal Ancestry Population,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Table 54

**Distribution of Census Tracts by Share of Total Aboriginal Population
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Share of Total Aboriginal Population(%)					
	< 1.0	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10 +
Halifax (Tracts)	39	30	5	1	0	0
% of Tracts	52.0	40.0	6.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
Montreal (Tracts)	737	0	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ottawa/Hull (Tracts)	244	14	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toronto (Tracts)	806	0	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Winnipeg (Tracts)	132	19	4	0	0	0
% of Tracts	85.2	12.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Regina (Tracts)	15	18	14	1	0	1
% of Tracts	30.6	36.7	28.6	2.0	0.0	2.0
Saskatoon (Tracts)	15	21	6	5	1	0
% of Tracts	31.3	43.8	12.5	10.4	2.1	0.0
Calgary (Tracts)	120	33	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edmonton (Tracts)	161	26	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vancouver (Tracts)	292	5	1	0	0	0
% of Tracts	98.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Victoria (Tracts)	24	31	9	1	0	0
% of Tracts	36.9	47.7	13.8	1.5	0.0	0.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

city's Aboriginal population resided in each of six (6) census tracts, which jointly accounted for more than 38 percent of the city's total population. Geographical concentration of the Aboriginal populations residing in all other centres was substantially lower.

Data concerning the Aboriginal share of the total census tract population suggest that Aboriginal ghetto's or enclaves (i.e. neighbourhoods in which the majority of the population are of the same ethnic origin) are not common in the major urban areas included in this study. Table 55 identifies the distribution of census tracts by the share of the tract population accounted for by individuals of Aboriginal ancestry. The existence of sizable Aboriginal enclaves appears to be limited to only one urban area, Winnipeg. In Winnipeg, the Aboriginal population accounted for more than 20 percent of the total population in 14 census tracts, and formed the majority of the population in one census tract. In only two other centres, Regina and Saskatoon, did the Aboriginal population of individual census tracts exceed 20 percent of the total population.

Migrant Destination Areas

Figure 100 illustrates statistical measures of the level of segregation of the migrant and non-migrant components of the Aboriginal populations of the study areas. In all urban areas, except Toronto, the segregation index of migrants/non-migrants is smaller than that of the Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal population. This finding implies that differences between the geographical patterns of Aboriginal migrants and non-migrants are smaller than those between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. The segregation measures presented in Figure 100, suggest that in most of

Table 55

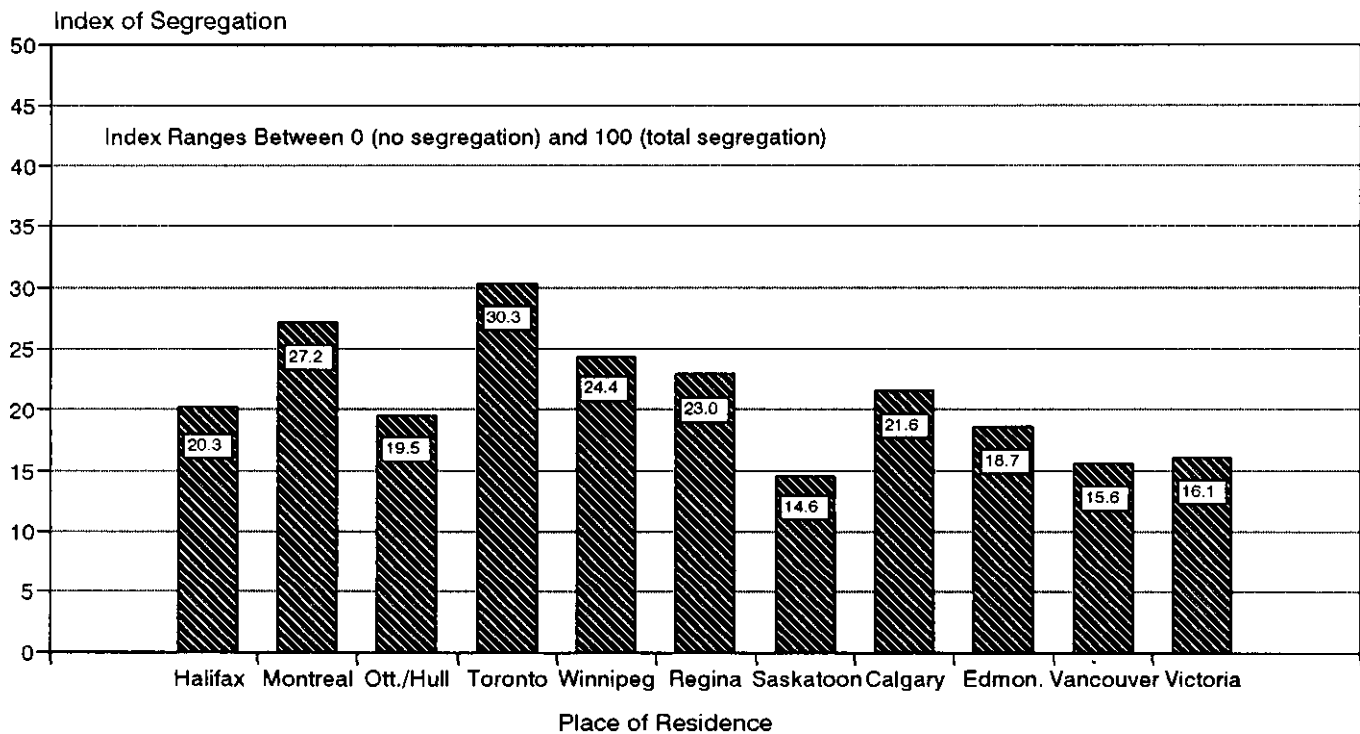
**Distribution of Census Tracts by Aboriginal Share of Total Population
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Aboriginal Share of Tract Population(%)						
	< 1.0	1.0-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0 +
Halifax (Tracts)	15	50	5	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	20.0	66.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montreal (Tracts)	245	483	9	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	33.2	65.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ottawa/Hull (Tracts)	12	205	41	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	4.7	79.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toronto (Tracts)	451	353	2	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	56.0	43.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Winnipeg (Tracts)	2	49	52	16	9	3	1
% of Tracts	1.3	31.6	33.5	10.3	5.8	1.9	0.6
Regina (Tracts)	4	21	13	9	2	0	0
% of Tracts	8.2	42.9	26.5	18.4	4.1	0.0	0.0
Saskatoon (Tracts)	1	25	7	12	2	0	0
% of Tracts	2.1	52.1	14.6	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Calgary (Tracts)	13	115	25	0	0	0	0
% of Tracts	8.5	75.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edmonton (Tracts)	10	103	54	20	0	0	0
% of Tracts	5.3	55.1	28.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vancouver (Tracts)	42	235	16	5	0	0	0
% of Tracts	14.1	78.9	5.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Victoria (Tracts)	5	50	9	1	0	0	0
% of Tracts	7.7	76.9	13.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Figure 100

Index of Geographical Segregation of Migrant and Non-Migrant Population
of Aboriginal Ancestry, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1991



Source: Custom tabulations from the 1991 Census of Canada.

the urban areas, migrants generally tend to be located in the same areas as non-migrants. This finding implies that in-migration during the 1986-1991 period served to reinforce and further existing concentrations of the Aboriginal population. This would appear to be especially the case in Saskatoon.

Segregation measures comparing the locational pattern of non-migrant movers with that of the total Aboriginal population ranged from 9.8 to 28.8 and were lower than those identified for the migrant-non-migrant components of the Aboriginal population in all centres. This finding suggests that the destinations of moves by the Aboriginal population tend to be distributed in a fashion which is quite similar to that of the total Aboriginal population. Although the geographical effects of residential mobility could not be fully explored within the constraints of the data available to this study, residential mobility during the 1986-1991 period does not appear to have resulted in significant changes to the geographical pattern of the Aboriginal populations in the study areas. The study's analysis of issue, however, is not conclusive.

Summary

This section of the report has provided a brief overview of Aboriginal residential mobility and housing consumption patterns in several of Canada's major urban areas. The study's major findings in this regard are summarized below:

- Rates of Aboriginal residential mobility during the 1986-1991 period varied widely among the urban centres. In relation to centres in other regions, residential mobility rates were sharply higher among the Aboriginal populations residing in the urban centres of western Canada. In all centres, except for Montreal, registered Indians reported the highest rates of mobility among Aboriginal ethnic groups.

- In relation to the non-Aboriginal population, the Aboriginal population in all urban areas reported much higher rates of residential mobility during the period.
- Residential mobility rates, measured at the household level, were especially high among the Aboriginal populations living in major Prairie urban areas. In these centres, more than 70 percent of Aboriginal households moved between 1986 and 1991.
- Non-family households and lone parent families reported the highest rates of residential mobility among household types. In major urban areas in the Prairie region, more than 80 percent of Aboriginal lone parents moved during the 1986-1991 period, the highest rates among all household types.
- Rates of Aboriginal residential mobility at the household level were about 1.8 times higher than rates among non-Aboriginal households.
- As expected, efforts to improve housing conditions accounted for the majority of reasons cited by Aboriginal households for their last change in residence. In relation to this factor, all other factors were much less frequently identified as the cause of moving.
- A large majority of the Aboriginal households in each of the urban areas were consuming housing in the rental market. In relation to other centres, rates of Aboriginal home ownership were much lower in the urban areas of western Canada.
- In most of the urban areas, residential mobility rates of Aboriginal renters exceeded those of owners by roughly 2 to 3 times.
- With the exception of Montreal and Toronto, Aboriginal housing consumption is heavily concentrated in single detached and ground oriented multiple housing types. Apartment living was most common among the Aboriginal populations residing in Montreal and Toronto.

- In relation to non-movers, Aboriginal movers were more likely to occupy newer and more costly dwelling units. In spite of this, Aboriginal movers were much more likely than non-movers to experience housing consumption deficiencies, especially affordability and overcrowding.
- On average, roughly 50 percent of the Aboriginal households living in the major urban centres experienced at least one housing consumption deficiency. Consumption deficiencies were much more common among Aboriginal lone parent families. Among this group, more than 75 percent of all households reported at least one housing need.
- On all indicators of housing well-being, the Aboriginal populations of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, were more likely to experience housing consumption deficiencies, especially problems related to affordability and overcrowding.
- The locational pattern of the Aboriginal population differed from that of the non-Aboriginal population in all centres, however, statistical measures suggest that levels of segregation are low to moderate in all centres.
- Sizable concentrations of the Aboriginal population within specific geographical areas appear to be typical of only three centres, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon.
- The locational patterns of Aboriginal migrants did not vary greatly from those of non-migrants suggesting the recent migration has tended to reinforce or strengthen existing levels of concentration of the population. The process of residential mobility also appears to have had little effect on altering Aboriginal locational patterns during the 1986-1991 period, although evidence in this regard remains inconclusive.

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