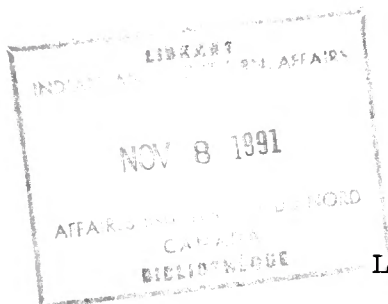


LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, OBEDIWAN 1977

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

OBEDIWAN 1977

Research and Evaluation
Planning Branch
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Ste-Foy
1978

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a survey of the Obedjiwan labour force. The survey covered the language skills, education, work experience and employment aspirations of the labour force. It was aimed at the population 15 years of age and over and certain sections were devoted specifically to students and housewives. A total of 268 questionnaires were completed, of which 4 were by students and 86 by housewives.

The survey was conducted during autumn 1977 and winter 1978 under the direction of Mr. Jean-Pierre Mattawa and Mr. Alexandre Dubé, hired by the Obedjiwan band council, and with the co-operation of the Research and Evaluation Section of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

On the whole, the Obedjiwan population co-operated well in this research project, which is part of the groundwork for an overall development plan for the reserve. Fifty-eight percent of the population 15 years of age and over responded to the survey.

The information in this report should make it possible for the Obedjiwan band to evaluate the current state of its labour force and to draw up a development plan which is relevant to the people's potential and aspirations.

CHAPTER 1SURVEY COVERAGE

Table 1 shows the distribution of the population interviewed, by sex and age. As indicated, the response rate was highest for men aged 35 or over and women aged 25 to 40.

Of the people most likely to be in the labour force, men aged 20 to 59, 104 were surveyed (63.4%).

The results of the survey give quite a precise picture because our sample covers almost all the population, and the persons surveyed were given the opportunity to describe their own skills and aspirations. In addition, the questionnaires were filled out with the help of an Indian interviewer, who was able to translate the questions into Attikamek whenever necessary, ensuring that they were all properly understood.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to reach many of the 15-19 year-olds, particularly students, because they were off reserve at the time of the survey.

TABLE 1

POPULATION INTERVIEWED IN THE LABOUR FORCE
AS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, OBEDIWAN, 1977

Age Groups at 31/12/76	MALE			FEMALE		
	Population Interviewed (1)	Total Population On Reserve (2)	% (1)/(2)	Population Interviewed (4)	Total Population On Reserve (5)	% (4)/(5)
10-14	0	87	0.0	2	70	2.9
15-19	18	64	28.1	26	68	38.2
20-24	30	54	55.6	18	26	69.2
25-29	15	21	71.4	18	24	75.0
30-34	15	33	45.5	19	24	79.2
35-39	13	16	81.3	15	18	83.3
40-44	13	17	76.5	10	17	58.8
45-49	10	12	87.3	3	6	50.0
50-54	4	4	100.0	7	9	77.8
55-59	4	7	57.1	5	9	55.6
60-64	3	3	100.0	4	5	80.0
65 and over	10	13	76.9	6	9	66.7
TOTAL:	135	331	40.8	133	285	46.7
TOTAL EXCLUDING THE AGE GROUP						
10-14:	135	244	55.3	131	215	60.9

CHAPTER 2LANGUAGE SKILLS

All those who answered the question on language skills said that they had a knowledge of Attikamek; three-quarters of them understand, speak and write it. Thirty-seven speak only Attikamek; most of these are older people, their ages averaged out to over 50 (See Tables 2 and 3).

French is the second most important language, since 72% of the respondents have a knowledge of it. Close to 60% of the population knows French well enough to understand, speak and write it. English is practically unknown at Obedjiwan, since only two persons indicated they had some knowledge of it.

The entire population 30 years of age and under is bilingual. However, in the older age groups the proportion of unilingual Attikamek speakers is much higher. In the age group 35-44, the proportion is 45% and in the age group 50 and over, it is 85%.

A good part of the Obedjiwan labour force has no knowledge of French. This could present an obstacle to people wishing to obtain employment off reserve.

TABLE 2

LANGUAGE SKILLS
OBEDIWAN, 1977

		<u>Percentage of Total Population Interviewed</u>
Attikamek	Understand Only	0.0
	Understand and Speak	25.0
	Understand, Speak and Write	74.3
	Know	99.3
	Unspecified	0.7
French	Understand Only	4.9
	Understand and Speak	7.5
	Understand, Speak and Write	59.7
	Know	72.0
	Do Not Know	28.0
English	Understand Only	0.4
	Understand and Speak	0.0
	Understand, Speak and Write	0.4
	Know	0.8
	Do Not Know	99.2

TABLE 3

LANGUAGE SKILLS, BY AGE,
OBEDJIWAN, 1977

Age Group	<u>Unilingual</u> Attikamek	<u>Bilingual</u> French and Attikamek	Trilingual
10-14	0	2	0
15-19	0	44	0
20-24	0	48	0
25-29	0	33	0
30-34	9	25	0
35-39	13	14	1
40-44	10	12	1
45-49	7	6	0
50-54	10	1	0
55-59	7	2	0
60-64	4	3	0
65 and over	15	1	0
TOTAL:	75	191	2

CHAPTER 3EDUCATIONGeneral Education

Of the 268 persons interviewed, 164 filled out this section. As shown in Tables 4 and 5, the education level of the Obedjiwan population is low, even among the young. Men aged 20 to 24 have an average of fewer than 9 years of schooling (compared with 10.3 years for the same age group at Manouane).

A total of only 3 persons, all women, completed high school, while 40 persons reported never having finished elementary school. However, this second figure is considerably higher for the band as a whole. The sample of 164 answers received for this question (number of years of schooling) is not representative of the total band population, mainly because the older people did not answer it. (Close to 90% of the respondents under 30 answered, in contrast to 20% of the respondents over 30). From Table 5, it is quite clear that the older age groups have very little education, with consistently fewer than two years of schooling on average among women over 35 and among men over 39.

If the sample is adjusted to take into account distortions due to the non-respondents, the average number of years of schooling is only 5.2 for the women and 5.5 for the men.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOLING, BY SEX,
OBEDIJWAN, 1977

Years of Schooling	<u>MEN</u>			<u>WOMEN</u>		
	Number	%	Cumulative %	Number	%	Cumulative %
0	7	8.0	100.0	2	2.6	100.0
1	6	6.8	92.0	3	4.0	97.4
2	0	0.0	85.2	0	0.0	93.4
3	3	3.4	85.2	1	1.3	93.4
4	1	1.1	81.8	0	0.0	92.1
5	4	4.6	80.7	4	5.3	92.1
6	3	3.4	76.1	6	7.9	86.8
7	10	11.4	72.7	9	11.8	78.9
8	20	22.7	61.3	26	34.2	67.1
9	20	22.7	38.6	13	17.2	32.9
10	11	12.5	15.9	9	11.8	15.7
11	3	3.4	3.4	0	0.0	3.9
12	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	3.9
13	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2.6
14	0	0.0	0.0	2	2.6	2.6
TOTAL;	88	100.0		76	100.0	

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOLING,
BY SEX AND AGE,
OBEDIJWAN, 1977

	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
10-14	-	8.0
15-19	8.4	8.5
20-24	8.5	8.8
25-29	8.1	7.9
30-34	6.7	6.4
35-39	5.0	1.3
40-44	0.5	1.0
45-49	1.4	-
50-54	1.0	0.0
55-59	0.3	-
60-64	-	-
65 and over	0.0	-

Vocational Training

Of the survey respondents, only 7 completed a full vocational training program, including 4 women who trained as teachers (see Table 6).

Upgrading Courses

This category covers all courses of less than 10 months duration taken by Obedjiwan members. Also included are elementary and secondary courses whose level was not mentioned. For instance, if a person reported having taken and completed a grade 7 course for adults lasting 12 weeks, it was put under general education (8 years of schooling) rather than upgrading. On the other hand, if the level was not mentioned, the course was classified as an upgrading course.

Thus 66 persons in all took upgrading courses, of which over half were elementary and secondary school courses given by the Canada Manpower Centre. Since we were unable to ascertain the number of years of schooling for the 35 persons who took these elementary and secondary courses, some of the averages shown in Table 5 are actually lower than they should be.

Next to these courses, the one most often taken by women is crafts, and by men, general forestry. It should be noted that close to twice as many men as women reported having taken upgrading courses.

Most (48) of the courses lasted 12 to 16 weeks. Only 2 persons took courses lasting longer than 4 months, 1 in general forestry and 1 in woodworking.

TABLE 6

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMPLETED,
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, SEX AND AGE,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

Sex	Type of Training	AGE GROUP			TOTAL
		15-19	20-24	25-29	
Female	Teacher training	-	2	2	4
Male	Heavy equipment operator	1	-	-	1
	Indian skills	-	1	1	2
TOTAL:		1	3	3	7

TABLE 7

UPGRADING, BY TYPE OF COURSE, SEX AND AGE,
OBEJJIWAN, 1977

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Type of Course</u>	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>								<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50 and over</u>	
Female	Cooking	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Sewing	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	Elementary and secondary school courses	1	3	4	2	5	1	-	-	16
	Business administration	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Crafts	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
	TOTAL	1	5	6	4	7	1	-	-	24
Male	Janitor, maintenance man	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	General mechanics	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Skidoo/power saw mechanics	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
	General forestry	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	8
	Elementary and secondary school courses	1	5	6	3	2	1	1	-	19
	Joinery, carpentry	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	5
	Business administration	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Crafts	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Heavy equipment operator	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	5	10	10	9	2	3	3	-	42	

It should be noted that the majority of those who have taken upgrading courses are young people aged 20 to 34. Of the 15 male respondents aged 30 to 34, 9 have taken upgrading courses. Of the 15 men aged 25 to 29, 10 have taken upgrading courses and 1 has completed a vocational training program. Of the 30 men aged 20 to 24, 10 have taken upgrading courses and 1 has completed a vocational training program.

CHAPTER 4OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION INTERVIEWED

This chapter looks at the breakdown of the population by broad occupational categories at the time the survey was done: employed, unemployed, housewife, student, disabled or retired. Table 8 gives the distribution of the respondents according to these categories, and by age and sex.

Female Population

Table 8 shows that 64.7% of women are housewives and that this category is distributed over all age groups. Only 23 women are in the labour force. If the age groups 10-14 and 65 and over are excluded, the result is a low participation rate of 17.6%. The women in the labour force are young: only 13% are over 30.

Male Population

The vast majority of the men interviewed are in the labour force. If we again exclude the age groups 10-14 and 65 and over, the participation rate for men is 95.2%.

Occupational Status by Years of Schooling

Table 9 presents the distribution of respondents by occupational status and years of schooling. As we saw in Chapter 3, the number of persons who did not respond to the question on years of schooling is very high. In calculating the average number of years of schooling for each occupational category, we considered those who did not answer the question as having no education, which is consistent with the fact that most of the non-respondents are in the older age groups (see Chapter 3).

TABLE 8

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION AT THE TIME
OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP:
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Disabled or Retired</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	0
15-19	1	17	-	-	-	18
20-24	9	20	-	1	-	30
25-29	8	7	-	-	-	15
30-34	3	12	-	-	-	15
35-39	6	7	-	-	-	13
40-44	3	10	-	-	-	13
45-49	4	6	-	-	-	10
50-54	2	1	-	1	-	4
55-59	2	1	-	1	-	4
60-64	-	-	-	3	-	3
65 and over	-	-	-	10	-	10
TOTAL	38	81	-	16	-	135
In %	28.1	60.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	100.0
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-	1	1	-	-	2
15-19	3	9	3	-	11	26
20-24	3	1	-	-	14	18
25-29	2	1	-	-	15	18
30-34	1	1	-	1	16	19
35-39	-	-	-	1	14	15
40-44	-	-	-	1	9	10
45-49	-	1	-	1	1	3
50-54	-	-	-	2	5	7
55-59	-	-	-	5	-	5
60-64	-	-	-	3	1	4
65 and over	-	-	-	6	-	6
TOTAL	9	14	4	20	86	133
In %	6.8	10.5	3.0	15.0	64.7	100.0
GRAND TOTAL:	47	95	4	36	86	268
In %	17.5	35.5	1.5	13.4	32.1	100.0

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING,
OBEDIWAN - 1977

<u>Years of Schooling</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Disabled or Retired</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	
0	4	1	-	2	2	
1	4	2	-	-	3	
2	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	1	
4	1	-	-	-	-	
5	-	4	-	-	4	
6	-	3	-	-	6	
7	5	8	-	-	6	
8	3	24	3	-	16	
9	9	13	1	1	9	
10	9	7	-	-	4	
11	-	3	-	-	-	
12	1	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	
14	2	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	41	65	4	3	51	164
NO ANSWER	6	30	0	33	35	<u>104</u>
						268

AVERAGE NUMBER OF

YEARS OF SCHOOLING	(6.1)	(5.3)	(8.3)	(0.3)	(4.1)
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Occupational Status by Years of Schooling (cont'd.)

The disabled and the retired, who are the eldest, generally have not had any schooling, with an average of 0.3 years. Next are the housewives, who on average have 4.1 years of schooling. The youngest and best educated are the students, who on average have 8.3 years of schooling; however, our sample of this group is very small, only 4 persons.

Among those in the labour force, there is some difference in schooling between the employed (6.1 years) and the unemployed (5.3 years). Given the number of non-respondents, however, this difference is not very significant.

Occupational Status by Language Skills

The vast majority of the employed are bilingual or trilingual (87.3%); this proportion is almost the same for those who were unemployed at the time of the survey.

The unilingual Attikamek speakers are primarily the retired and housewives. Only 16 people in the labour force are unilingual.

Language therefore does not appear to play a significant role in finding employment.

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LANGUAGE SKILLS,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>UNILINGUAL</u> <u>Attikamek</u>	<u>BILINGUAL</u> <u>French and</u> <u>Attikamek</u>	<u>TRILINGUAL</u> <u>French, English</u> <u>and Attikamek</u>
Employed	6	39	2
Unemployed	10	85	-
Student	-	4	-
Disabled or Retired	31	5	-
Housewife	28	58	-
 TOTAL:	 75	 191	 2

CHAPTER 5THE LABOUR FORCEOccupations

Tables 11 and 12 give the distribution of the male and female labour force by occupation and age group.

As indicated, the male labour force is almost exclusively concentrated in two areas of activity: forest work (49.6%) and construction (34.5%). In both areas, 82% of the labour force is unskilled.

The other areas of activity are very limited and largely employ young people (under 30).

The female labour force is distributed over three areas: teaching, business (cashier), and domestic work.

It is worth noting the fairly large number of young people, both men and women, in the category "no specific occupation," young people who reported no usual occupation and have never worked since leaving school.

Unemployment Level

Our survey focused on the activity of the labour force in the following three six-month periods:

- (1) 1 May to 31 October 1976
- (2) 1 November 1976 to 30 April 1977
- (3) 1 May to 31 October 1977

TABLE 11

MALE LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION AND AGE GROUP
OBEDIJWAN, 1977

	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>								<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>		<u>55-59</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>										
Administrator	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
<u>TEACHING</u>										
Recreation Leader	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Social Worker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>BUSINESS</u>										
Salesmen	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>SERVICES</u>										
Policemen	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>MAINTENANCE SERVICES</u>										
Maintenance Worker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Janitor	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3

TABLE 11 (cont'd)

MALE LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION AND AGE GROUP
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>									<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>										
Labourer	2	9	2	4	3	10	4	3	3	40
Carpenter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>FOREST INDUSTRY</u>										
Logger	2	4	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	12
Equipment Operator	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unskilled Worker	9	9	4	7	6	3	4	-	-	42
Skilled Worker	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>NO SPECIFIC OCCUPATION</u>										
	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTAL:	18	29	15	15	13	13	10	3	3	119

TABLE 12

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE BY USUAL OCCUPATION AND AGE GROUP,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	AGE GROUPS						TOTAL
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	45-49	
Teacher	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Indian-Language Teacher	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Crafts Instructor	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cashier	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Domestic Help	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
No Specific Occupation	1	7	1	1	-	-	10
TOTAL:	1	12	4	3	2	1	23

For each six month period, we calculated the number of weeks worked in each usual occupation, and the number of potential work weeks, and used these figures to arrive at the rate of unemployment for each period and occupation. These rates were calculated separately for those who were employed and those who were unemployed at the time of the survey.

The unemployment rate in the total Obedjiwan labour force is high; it was 41.2% in the first period, 85.4% in the second and 41.4% in the third (see Table 13). For the entire 1 1/2 years, it was 56%. There are therefore strong seasonal variations in the unemployment rate.

These variations appear for both the persons employed and the persons unemployed at the time of the survey, although the unemployment rate in the first group is always lower than in the second by at least 25%.

In the winter of 1976-77, 115 out of the 142 survey respondents did not work at all, and only 16 worked throughout the entire period.

Unemployment Rate by Area of Activity

The unemployment rate varies a great deal from one usual area of activity or occupation to another. In general, it is lower among persons who usually work in administration, teaching or business (see Table 14).

Since certain occupations are represented by only one person or a very few persons, the unemployment rate is necessarily very much affected by whether or not a particular person is employed at a particular time. We will confine ourselves to the occupations

represented by the greatest number of people -- unskilled forestry work, construction, logging, and forest equipment operation. Of these groups, the unskilled forestry workers had the lowest unemployment rate over the 1 1/2 years (40.6%).

The unemployment rates for the loggers and construction labourers are similar -- 59% and 60.4% respectively -- whereas the unemployment rate for the forest equipment operators is 69.2%. In the two largest groups, the construction labourers and unskilled forestry workers, unemployment reaches almost 100% in winter but it is much lower in summer, especially among the unskilled forestry workers. However, as mentioned above, the 7.8% rate shown for May to October 1977 is definitely an underestimate.

A comparison of the two six-month "summer" periods for which data are available shows that although the overall unemployment rate remained the same (41.4% in 1977 and 41.2% in 1976):

1. There was a slight decrease in unemployment for those who were unemployed at the time of the survey, offset by an increase in unemployment for those who were employed.
2. In a sense, 1977 saw a better distribution of employment amongst the labour force than in 1976; fewer persons were able to work throughout (69 in 1977 against 73 in 1976), but there were also fewer persons who did not work at all (43 in 1977 against 50 in 1976). The most notable difference was the increase in the number of persons having worked from 1 to 8 weeks.

However, there is every reason to believe that the seasonal variations shown in Table 13 are actually smaller. A large number of survey respondents reported having worked from May to October 1976 and from May to October 1977, either as labourers or loggers.

TABLE 13

WEEKS WORKED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, OBEDIWAN
MAY 1976 TO OCTOBER 1977

	Number of Cases	NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED					Total Number of Weeks Worked	Unemployment Rate
		0	1-8	9-16	17-25	26		
<u>1st TERM</u> (May to October 1976)								
Unemployed*	95	42	-	2	3	48	1,332	46.1
Employed*	47	8	-	14	-	25	840	31.3
TOTAL	142	50	-	16	3	73	2,172	41.2
<u>2nd TERM</u> (November 1976 to April 1977)								
Unemployed*	95	91	1	2	-	1	56	97.7
Employed*	47	24	4	2	2	15	482	60.6
TOTAL	142	115	5	4	2	16	538	85.4
<u>3rd TERM</u> (May to October 1977)								
Unemployed*	95	37	3	7	2	46	1,357	45.1
Employed*	47	6	12	1	5	23	807	34.0
TOTAL	142	43	15	8	7	69	2,164	41.4

*At the time of the survey

In these cases, we counted the person as having worked the full 26 weeks of both periods although it is quite possible that the job lasted from 28 May to 4 October and that not all the intervening weeks were worked. The unemployment estimates for the two six-month summer periods are therefore too low, especially with respect to the unskilled forestry workers.

Unemployment Rate by Sex and Age

Female Unemployment

On the whole, unemployment among women is considerably higher than among men (75.7% compared to 53.1% for the 1 1/2 years). However, the women who were employed at the time of the survey have an unemployment rate comparable to the men's (44.4% and 41.3% respectively). The difference in the overall rates is accounted for by the women unemployed at the time of the survey, among whom unemployment is almost total (97.3%). This very high level can be attributed to the large number of young single women who have left school, are living with their parents and have never worked.

Male Unemployment

As mentioned earlier, unemployment among men is high, but varies substantially with age. Overall, the highest levels are attained in the age groups 15-19 and 55-59 (see Table 15) and the lowest level in the age group 25-39.

Among men employed at the time of the survey, the highest rates of unemployment were in the under-20, 40-44 and oldest age groups. The pattern is very similar among men who were unemployed at the time of the survey.

TABLE 14

UNEMPLOYMENT BY USUAL OCCUPATION AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD,
OBEDIWAN, MAY 1976 to OCTOBER 1977

Usual Occupation	Number of Cases	May to October 1976	November 1976 to April 1977	May to October 1977	May 1976 to October 1977
Public Servant	2	50.0	7.7	0.0	19.2
Community or Social Organization Worker	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teacher	4	57.7	25.0	0.0	27.6
Indian-Language Teacher	2	50.0	50.0	34.6	44.9
Crafts Instructor	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Recreation Leader	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cashier	3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7
Salesman	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3
Policeman, Security Officer	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintenance Worker	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Director	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Help	3	75.6	100.0	89.7	88.4
Logger	12	36.5	82.7	60.3	59.8
Forest Equipment Operator	4	50.0	96.2	61.5	69.2
Unskilled Forest Worker	42	15.4	98.5	7.8	40.6
Joiner	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction Worker	40	40.1	92.5	48.6	60.4
Skilled Forest Worker	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not in Labour Force	19	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	142	41.2	85.4	41.4	56.0

TABLE 15

MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY,
BY AGE AND OCCUPATION,
OBEDIWAN, 1 MAY 1976 TO 30 OCTOBER 1977

Age Group	EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY			UNEMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY			TOTAL		
	Number of Persons	Number of Weeks Worked	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number of Persons	Number of Weeks Worked	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number of Persons	Number of Weeks Worked	Unemployment Rate (%)
15-19	1	22	71.8	17	278	79.0	18	300	78.6
20-24	9	434	38.2	20	657	57.9	29	1091	51.8
25-29	8	488	21.8	7	240	56.0	15	728	37.8
30-34	3	208	11.1	12	494	47.2	15	702	40.0
35-39	6	281	40.0	7	364	33.3	13	645	36.4
40-44	3	49	79.1	10	380	51.3	13	429	57.7
45-49	4	147	52.9	6	242	48.3	10	389	50.1
50-54	2	65	58.3	1	52	33.3	3	117	50.0
55-59	2	45	70.3	1	11	85.9	3	56	76.1
TOTAL	38	1739	41.3	81	2618	58.6	119	4357	53.1

N.B.: The unemployment rate was calculated by dividing the number of weeks not worked by the total number of weeks in the 1 1/2 years (78 weeks per person), and multiplying by 100:

$$R = \frac{(78 \times N) - W \times 100}{78 \times N}$$

where

R = unemployment rate

N = number of persons in the group

W = number of weeks worked by the group

In conclusion, unemployment at Obedjiwan is widespread and very serious for both sexes and for every age and occupation. It is acute for the young and for older men. Lastly, the unemployment rate is very high in winter (November to April), decreasing appreciably over the summer. This fits in with the fact that 85% of the labour force is concentrated in areas (construction and forest industry) where work is seasonal.

Employers

The band council is the most important employer at Obedjiwan, since 34 out of the 47 persons employed at the time of the survey were working for it. Likewise, 17 of the 69 unemployed who reported having had a job in the course of the 1 1/2 years had had their last job with the band council.

The second biggest employer is CIP, where 3 of the 47 were working at the time of the survey and 39 of the unemployed had held their last job (see Table 16).

Full-Time/Part-Time and Place of Employment

All those who were employed at the time of the survey were working full-time. The great majority of the employed -- 37 out of 47 -- were working on reserve. The persons working off reserve were loggers (7) and forest equipment operators (3).

Similarly, those who were unemployed at the time of the survey had worked full-time in their last job. Unlike the employed, three quarters of the unemployed had worked off reserve in their last job. The largest group was made up of 38 loggers, 27 of whom had been in the employ of CIP. Of the 17 persons who had worked on reserve, 13 were in construction (as carpenters, painters and labourers).

TABLE 16

LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYER
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Employed at the Time of the Survey</u>	<u>Unemployed at the Time of the Survey</u>	<u>Total</u>
Native employer	0	0	0
Band council	34	17	51
Indian employer other than the council	2	0	2
INAC	4	2	6
Part of the federal government other than INAC	0	1	1
Provincial government	0	1	1
CIP	3	39	42
CBL	0	0	0
Other non-Indian employer	4	9	13
TOTAL:	47	69	116

Employment Instability

Employment instability is reflected in the number of work experiences accumulated by the labour force during the fairly short period covered by the survey, May 1976 to October 1977. Of the 142 persons in the labour force, 26 had no work experience, 80 had 1, 32 had 2 and 4 had 3. A work experience means one occupation, performed for any number of employers. Thus, a person with two work experiences may have worked as a logger and then as a labourer.

The number of employers is an even stronger indication of employment instability. Of 141 persons, 101 had two different employers during the 1 1/2 years, while only 15 had a single employer.

CHAPTER 6TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Two survey questions concerned traditional activities and were addressed specifically to the labour force and to housewives.

A total of 137 people answered the question on the number of days engaged in traditional activities (see Table 17). The response rate of the men was very high (76.6%), but it was much lower among the women. Moreover, 29 of the 34 women who answered the question reported that they never took part in any traditional activity (including crafts). None of the women reported spending more than 10 days a month at these activities. On the whole, both the answers and the low response rate are surprising, because they show a lack of interest in this type of activity.

The proportion of men involved in no traditional activities is also high (close to 20%). The majority of the men who answered the question did not spend much time on traditional activities (39 spent only 1 to 4 days a month). In all, only about 51 men, at least among those under 50 years of age, were actively engaged in these activities. It can virtually be concluded that any traditional activities still remaining at Obedjiwan are engaged in primarily by the retired (who did not answer this section of the survey).

Moreover, looking at the labour force, involvement in traditional activities is hardly greater among those who were unemployed than among those who were employed at the time of the survey.

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH SPENT ON TRADITIONAL
ACTIVITIES, BY SEX AND AGE;
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>FEMALE</u>	0	5	9	6	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	29
	1 - 4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	5 - 9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Occasionally	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	TOTAL	6	11	6	3	1	2	1	3	0	1	34
<u>MALE</u>	0	4	11	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	20
	1 - 4	5	3	7	4	7	5	6	1	1	0	39
	5 - 9	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	10 - 14	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
	Occasionally	2	6	2	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	24
	A number of times	0	3	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
	TOTAL	11	26	14	13	12	12	10	2	3	0	103

CHAPTER 7ASPIRATIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCEOccupational Preference

A large proportion of the labour force -- 60 of the 118 respondents -- indicated a desire for paid work alternated with traditional activities (see Table 18). However, only one man said he preferred to engage solely in traditional activities. All the female respondents indicated a preference for year-round jobs.

Year-round jobs are preferred especially by men under 35. This preference was indicated by slightly over half of the men under 30 and by only one third of the men over 30.

The one person who stated a preference for carrying out traditional activities throughout the year believes a living can be made this way. This opinion is shared by only 12% of those preferring year-round jobs and by 22% of those preferring to alternate traditional activities with paid employment. A total of 18% of the respondents consider it possible to earn a living for themselves and their family through traditional activities.

The aspirations expressed by the women are consistent with their very limited involvement in traditional activities. In contrast, it is rather surprising to note that although 60 men indicate that they prefer to alternate traditional activities with paid employment, only about 15 regularly engage in these activities ("a number of times" a month or 10 to 14 days a month).

TABLE 18

OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCE BY SEX AND AGE,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>WOMEN</u>											
Year-round job	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
No answer	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
<u>MEN</u>											
Traditional Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Paid Employment for the Year	-	10	13	6	8	3	2	3	1	1	47
Paid Employment and Traditional Activities	-	3	13	8	6	10	10	6	2	2	60
TOTAL	-	13	26	14	14	13	12	10	3	3	108
No Answer	-	5	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11

TABLE 19

OCCUPATION DESIRED (1st CHOICE) BY FEMALES, BY AGE GROUP,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>Occupation Desired</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>Total</u>
Teacher	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Indian-language Teacher	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Crafts Instructor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Secretary, Steno-Typist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cashier	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Domestic Help	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Do Not Know	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	11

Full-Time Vs Part-Time Employment

Almost all the persons questioned (96%) indicated that they preferred full-time work (performed throughout the week) over part-time work.

Occupation Desired

In the female labour force, the occupations desired generally correspond to the ones worked in (see Table 19). Moreover, not all the young women who were without specific occupation and who were not in the labour force at the time of the survey answered the question on occupation desired.

Similarly, this question was not answered by 20 of the men, a large majority of them (15) belonging to the under-25 group. The low response rate could be interpreted to mean that the young people were not interested in this type of questionnaire or in the problem of employment or perhaps that they were unable to make up their minds.

Of the 32 men in the under-25 age group who did answer the question, 11 chose the forest industry and 5 chose construction (see Table 20), while the others were distributed over various areas of activity.

The forest industry and construction were also chosen by the majority of men aged 25 and over (25 chose the forest industry and 22 construction).

Lastly, occupations in the areas of administration, teaching, business and services are in most cases desired by men and women under 30.

In addition, 38 persons indicated a second choice (see Table 22). Of the women, 3 would like to be secretaries or typists, while the men again favour predominantly unskilled occupations: construction labourer (8), unskilled forestry worker (7), logger (4), and sawmill labourer (4).

Satisfaction With Current or Most Recent Occupation

Of the 106 persons for whom we were able to compare the occupation desired with the current or most recent occupation, 49 wish to continue in their usual occupation, while 50 wish to change and 7 are undecided (see Table 22).

In forestry, 36 out of 55 persons would prefer other work and 2 are undecided; 11 of the 36 would still like to remain in forestry. The other occupations desired by this group are varied: sawmill labourer, salesman, electrician's helper, construction labourer, teacher and so on. In contrast, most of the construction labourers (9 out of 15) are satisfied with their occupation.

The great majority of professional or skilled workers are satisfied with their occupations.

Reasons For Not Working in Occupation Desired

Of the 96 who answered the question on this point, 21 were actually in the occupations they wanted. The main reason cited for not working in the occupation desired was a lack of jobs (62 of the 75 remaining cases). The second most common reason cited was insufficient education and training (8 cases).

Insufficient education and training were cited especially with respect to professional or skilled jobs such as public servant, pilot, mechanic, and joiner.

Lack of experience was not mentioned by any of the respondents (see Table 23).

Occupation Desired and Education

We noted that in general the aspirations of the people in the labour force were conditioned by their educational level or at least that there was a parallel between the complexity of the occupation desired and the number of years of schooling. Persons aspiring to such occupations as administrator or teacher have the most schooling, while those wishing to work in unskilled jobs have less education:

<u>Occupations Desired</u>	<u>Average Number of Years of Schooling</u>
Logger (1.8), construction labourer (2.1), painter, joiner, janitor, forest equipment operator, undecided	0 - 5.0
Unskilled forestry worker (5.8), sawmill labourer, maintenance worker, salesman, cashier, mechanic, electrician's helper, maid	5.1 - 8.9
Pilot, policeman, teacher, public servant, secretary, office clerk, recreation leader, community organization worker	9.0 and over

TABLE 20

OCCUPATION DESIRED (1st CHOICE) by MALES, BY AGE GROUP
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>OCCUPATION DESIRED</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Administration</u>										
Public Servant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Administrator	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Administrative Support Employee	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Community Organization Worker	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Teaching</u>										
Teacher	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Recreation Leader	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Business</u>										
Salesman	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
<u>Services</u>										
Guide, Worker at Hunting and Fishing Camps	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Policeman, security Officer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Maintenance Services</u>										
Maintenance Worker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Janitor	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5

TABLE 20 (cont'd.)

	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>OCCUPATION DESIRED</u>										
<u>Forest Industry</u>										
Forestry Foreman	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Logger	1	3	1	1	4	2	5	-	-	17
Forest Equipment Operator	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	-	-	12
Unskilled Forestry Worker	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
<u>Sawmill Industry</u>										
Sawmill Labourer	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Construction</u>										
Joiner, Carpenter, Cabinetmaker	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
Apprentice Electrician	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Painter	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Labourer	-	2	1	-	2	4	1	2	3	15
<u>Manufacturing</u>										
General Worker, Manufacturing	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heavy Equipment Operator	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Other Occupations</u>										
Mechanic	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pilot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do Not Know	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	7
TOTAL	11	21	13	14	12	12	10	3	3	99

TABLE 21

OCCUPATION DESIRED (2nd CHOICE) by SEX AND AGE,
OBEDJIWAN, 1977

	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>WOMEN</u>									
Secretary and Steno- Typist	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cashier	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>MEN</u>									
Community Organization Worker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teacher	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Recreation Leader	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Logger	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Forest Equipment Operator	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Unskilled Forestry Worker	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	7
Sawmill Labourer	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Mechanic	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Joiner	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Painter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Construction Labourer	-	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	8
TOTAL	4	10	7	7	3	1	5	1	38

TABLE 22

OCCUPATIONS DESIRED (1st CHOICE), COMPARED WITH
ACTUAL OCCUPATIONS,
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>CURRENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION</u>	<u>OCCUPATION DESIRED</u>	
Public Servant	Undecided	1
Administrator	Same	1
	Salesman	1
Community-organization Worker	Same	1
Teacher	Same	4
Indian-language Teacher	Same	1
Crafts Instructor	Same	1
Recreation Leader	Same	1
Cashier	Same	2
	Secretary, Steno-Typist	1
Policeman, Security Officer	Same	1
Maintenance Worker	Same	1
Janitor	Same	3
Domestic Help	Same	1
Forestry Foreman	Same	1
Logger	Same	13
	Public Servant	1
	Teacher	1
	Worker at Hunting and Fishing Camp	1
	Salesman	2
	Janitor	1
	Forest Equipment Operator	6
	Unskilled Forestry Worker	4
	Sawmill Labourer	1
	Mechanic	2
	Pilot	1
	Electrician's Helper	3
	Construction Labourer	2
	Undecided	1
Forest Equipment Operator	Same	3
	Teacher	1
	Salesman	1
	Electrician's helper	1
	Joiner, Carpenter	
	Cabinetmaker	2
	Heavy Equipment Operator	1
	Undecided	1
Log Driver	Sawmill Labourer	1

Table 22 (cont'd.)

<u>CURRENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION</u>	<u>OCCUPATION DESIRED</u>	
Unskilled Forestry Worker	Same	2
	Logger	1
	Sawmill Labourer	1
Joiner, Carpenter, Cabinetmaker	Same	1
Painter	Same	3
	Janitor	1
	Logger	3
	Construction Worker	4
	Undecided	3
Construction Worker	Same	9
	Recreation Worker	1
	Forest Equipment Operator	2
	Electrician's Helper	1
	General Worker, Manufacturing	1
	Undecided	1
Skilled Forestry Worker	Office Clerk	<u>1</u>
		106

TABLE 23

REASONS FOR NOT WORKING IN OCCUPATION DESIRED (1st CHOICE)
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>OCCUPATION</u> <u>ER</u>	<u>NONE</u>	<u>LACK OF</u> <u>JOBS</u>	<u>INSUFFICIENT</u> <u>EDUCATION</u> <u>AND TRAINING</u>	<u>LACK OF</u> <u>EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>ILLNESS</u>	<u>OTH</u>
Public Servant	-	-	2	-	-	-
Community Organization Worker	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teacher	-	1	-	-	-	-
Crafts Instructor	-	1	-	-	-	-
Office Clerk	-	-	1	-	-	-
Office Clerk	-	1	-	-	-	-
Secretary, steno- typist	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salesman	-	1	-	-	-	1
Janitor	-	2	-	-	-	-
Domestic Help	-	1	-	-	-	-
Forestry Foreman	-	1	-	-	-	-
Logger	-	15	-	-	-	-
Forest Equipment Operator	-	11	1	-	-	-
Unskilled Forestry Worker	-	4	-	-	-	-
Sawmill Labourer	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mechanic	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pilot	-	-	1	-	-	-
Apprentice electrician	-	5	-	-	-	-
Joiner, carpenter cabinetmaker	-	3	1	-	-	-
Painter	-	3	-	-	-	-
General worker manufacturing	-	-	1	-	-	-
Heavy Equipment Operator	-	-	-	-	-	1
Construction Labourer	-	8	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	-	62	8	-	1	4

Preferred Place of Work

Table 24 shows the distribution of the 120 persons who answered the question on preferred place of work. Half the respondents wish to work on reserve. However, among the women the proportion is much greater; none reported that they preferred working off reserve.

21.3% of the men indicated that they preferred working off reserve, while 32.4% did not state any preference.

Close to two-thirds of the persons aged 35 and over wish to work on reserve, while in the younger age groups, the proportion is 35.8%.

Acceptable Place of Work

If the job desired were not available on reserve, the majority of the labour force, both men and women, would accept employment off reserve. Of the 111 respondents, 87 would accept work off reserve and only 9 would refuse; 15 were undecided.

However, if a job required the family to move off reserve, the majority of the labour force would refuse it. All the women, regardless of age, would refuse. Of the men, 74.5% would refuse and only 16.3% would accept, the rest being undecided. All the people who would agree to move off reserve to get the job they want are under 35 years of age.

TABLE 24

PREFERRED PLACE OF WORK, BY AGE AND SEX,
OBEEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>WOMEN</u>										
On reserve	3	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	11
Off Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Preference	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	12
<u>MEN</u>										
On Reserve	4	10	6	4	8	8	4	3	3	50
Off Reserve	5	5	1	6	2	1	3	-	-	23
No Preference	4	11	7	4	3	3	3	-	-	35
TOTAL	13	26	14	14	13	12	10	3	3	108
TOTAL FOR THE BAND	17	29	16	16	13	12	11	3	3	120

CHAPTER 8HOUSEWIVESPotential Members of Labour Force

Of the 84 housewives who completed this section of the questionnaire, 55 said they would like to have a job, but 29 indicated they did not want to work off reserve.

Table 25 gives the distribution of housewives wishing to enter the labour market, by age and education. As indicated, 52% of these housewives are under 30. There is a marked difference in educational level between the over-30 and under-30 age groups.

Although the women who wish to enter the labour market have only 5.3 years of schooling on average, the figure for women under 30 is 7.7 years, compared with 1.6 years for women over 30.

Occupation Desired

Housewives expressed interest in only about ten areas of work altogether, as shown in Table 26. Teaching (primarily at the nursery school and kindergarten levels) is the most popular occupation, followed by those of secretary and cashier. The women interested in these occupations tend to be the most educated and the majority are under 30. The women with no education aspire to crafts instruction, housework or babysitting.

Only 7 housewives indicated a second choice; again most of the choices were: teacher (4), cashier (5), secretary (4), nurse aide (2), crafts instructor (1), domestic help (1).

The majority of housewives questioned (83%) said that they would rather work full-time than part-time. The women preferring part-time work were interested in jobs as domestic help (2), cashier (2), crafts instructor (1), nurse aide (1), and cook (1).

Place of Work

Only one housewife would prefer to work off reserve, while 8 have no preference; 6 of these women are under 25. All the others would like to work on reserve. The women who wish to teach or to work as cashiers or secretaries are the most willing to leave the reserve.

Reasons For Not Working in Occupation Desired

The main reason why these potential members of the labour force are not working is, once again, the lack of jobs, particularly for those who would like to be cashiers, maids or babysitters. Insufficient education and training are important factors for those who would like to teach (4) or be secretaries (3) or nurse aides (2).

Thirty-nine housewives would like to have an occupation that brings in additional income for the family, even if there is no regular salary. The great majority of these women want to do crafts (37), while 2 would like to sew.

Although a number of women would like to do crafts, they spend very little time on this activity (see Chapter 2). The major reason given is the lack of training (22 cases).

TABLE 25

HOUSEWIVES WISHING TO WORK, BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATION
OBEDIWAN, 1977

<u>YEARS OF SCHOOLING</u>	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	
0	-	-	-	6	5	4	15
1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
6	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
7	1	2	2	2	-	-	7
8	3	6	5	-	-	-	15
9	1	5	-	-	-	-	7
10	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	7	13	9	14	7	5	55

TABLE 26

OCCUPATION DESIRED BY HOUSEWIVES (1st CHOICE),
 BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING,
 OBEDIWAN, 1977

	<u>YEARS OF SCHOOLING</u>											<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	
Teacher	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	-	12
Nurse's Aide	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4
Craftswoman	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crafts Instructor	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Secretary or Typist	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	8
Cashier	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	8
Cook	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Janitor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maid, Domestic Help Babysitter	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Seamstress	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	14	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	14	6	1	46

CONCLUSION

Many band members contributed to our survey of the Obedjiwan labour force, enabling us to obtain a fairly precise picture. The main points are as follows:

- The Attikamek language is still used by everyone, although the majority of the population also speaks French. The average age of the unilingual Attikamek speakers is above 50.
- The level of education is low, the average number of years of schooling being 5 years. The level of education in the over-40 age group is practically nil, but in the younger age groups it has risen.
- A large proportion of the persons interviewed have taken upgrading courses, particularly in basic education.
- Eighty-four percent of the labour force is presently concentrated in two areas, the forest industry and construction, and 82% of the workers in these two areas are unskilled.
- There is substantial seasonal variation in unemployment, which is about 85% in winter and 50% in summer.
- Unemployment is most acute among the young people and among the older men.
- The band council has become the main employer, followed by CIP.
- The women engage very little in traditional activities. Involvement of the men is slightly greater, although only 15 or so really take an active part.

- Less than half the labour force wants year-round jobs; the rest would like to alternate paid work with traditional activities.
- A considerable number of young people did not state any work aspirations, through uncertainty or lack of interest.
- Like the men in older age groups, the young men who did state their interests said they hope to continue working in the forest sector and in construction.
- 50% of the labour force prefers to work on reserve, but almost everyone is willing to work off reserve as long as he can remain living on it.
- About two-thirds of the housewives would be interested in working, particularly in the area of teaching.