

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF
RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY IN A
LOW-INCOME AREA OF THE
CITY OF WINNIPEG

Being the Report of a Research Project Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Social Work

by

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The results of the study indicate that residential mobility is a quantitatively and qualitatively different phenomenon for the two groups within the poverty area. **ABSTRACT**

This is an exploratory study of the residential mobility of a low-income area of the city of Winnipeg during the three year period from January 1st, 1964 to December 31st, 1966. A sample of 214 family units are studied, 172 family units in a low-income area and, for contrast purposes, 42 family units in a middle income area. A small group of family units of Indian ethnic origin are identified within the poverty area and studied as a group.

The study was undertaken by a group of eleven students in the second year of the School of Social Work, University of Manitoba as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work following an invitation by the Canadian Welfare Council to participate in a national study of low-income families in Canada.

The sample of the population studied was randomly selected from two areas designated as low-income and middle income by the Community Welfare Planning Council and the Planning Division of the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. A personal interview was administered by use of a structured schedule to obtain the data for the study. Information regarding ethnic origin, income, size of family, stage of life cycle and marital status of each family unit was obtained. The frequency of mobility over the three year study period was measured and the primary reason and all other reasons for moving from the last place of residence were obtained. Degree of satisfaction with the last move and future mobility intentions of the families were determined.

The results of the study indicate that residential mobility is a quantitatively and qualitatively different phenomenon for the two groups within the poverty area, the Indian and the non-Indian group, and different again for the middle income area sample. Half the study sample moved at least once during the study period. The poverty area sample are more mobile than the middle income sample with the Indian group showing by far the greatest mobility. Two reasons for moving account for more than half the moves made; namely reasons related to involuntary moves and reasons related to features of housing. The Indian group are highly susceptible to involuntary moves. Mobility is associated with the family characteristics of lower income, separated marital status and families with children under 16 years of age. The majority of the families are satisfied with their move and do not intend to move within the next year. Recommendations for further research are made as a result of the findings.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

During the course of a single year between 19 and 22 per cent of the nations inhabitants move from one house or apartment to another . . . over a period of only a few years mobility involves a majority of the population, over a period of a lifetime, it involves almost everybody.¹

The perception of mobility is an integral part of every urban dweller's experience as homes give way to factories, highways and urban renewal, and new neighborhoods in the suburbs spring from farms and wasteland. Canadian census data confirms what we see all about us. The 1961 Census of Canada measured the mobility status of a 20 per cent sample of the population during the period 1956-61 and 42 per cent of the Canadian population reported a change in residence during this period. In Metropolitan Winnipeg 47.8 per cent of the population moved at least once with 75 per cent of those moving remaining in the Metropolitan area.² Involved in this mass movement of the population from one place of residence to another are people from every economic strata of society. For many each successive move represents another step towards the American dream of a house in the suburbs and a car in every garage. Others are involved in moving from one inadequate dwelling unit to another and continued life in the slums.

¹Donald J. Bogue, *The Population of the United States*, ("Internal Migration and Residential Mobility," New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1961), Ch. XV, p. 375.

²Computed from 1961 Census of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This research project was an exploratory study of the residential mobility patterns of the middle income and poverty group with particular emphasis on the latter. The purpose of the study was to find how often families move, their reasons for doing so and if they were satisfied with the move. The study sought relationships between the various factors studied.

As social workers we are daily faced with the knowledge that although modern industrial society has brought abundance, affluence and the good life to many residents of North America, a large number of people continue to live out their lives in poverty. An increasing public awareness and repugnance for the existence of poverty in an age of plenty has been created by numerous writers, social scientists, the press and more recently the United States' War on Poverty program. It has been estimated that 20 to 25 per cent of the American people are poor.¹ Canadian 1961 census statistics indicate that 22 per cent or four million persons living in Canadian urban centres live on an annual income below \$3,000.²

The Canadian government, recognizing the seriousness and extent of poverty in Canada, made a formal commitment to study the problem in the Speech from the Throne in April, 1965, and followed this with a Federal Provincial Conference on Poverty in November the same year. Various studies and papers prepared for and presented at this conference revealed the paucity of data concerning low-income persons and significant

¹Michael Harrington, The Other America (Baltimore : Penguin Books, 1962). pp.175-178.

²"Poverty in Ontario 1964," Ontario Federation of Labor, 1964, pp.10-11.

research gaps. Particularly lacking was information on the life style and attitudes of those defined as poor.

As a result of this conference the Canadian Welfare Council embarked on a major longitudinal study of low-income families in five major Canadian cities. This study was made possible by a grant from the Laidlaw Foundation and is known as the National Urban Low-Income Family Evaluation or NULIFE. The purpose of the NULIFE study is to systematically study the Canadian poor in detail. The primary goal of this national project is to ultimately affect the development of policy and program on behalf of the poor by government and voluntary groups.¹

The present research group, eleven students in the School of Social Work at the University of Manitoba,² were invited to participate in the national study. One aspect of the larger study was selected as a research project in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work.

Because mobility has become so all pervasive and such an important factor in modern industrial society the research group wished to investigate mobility as a social phenomena with particular emphasis on its effect on low income families. Since housing for poor families was of particular concern to members of the study group residential mobility³ was the aspect of mobility selected for study. Customarily people find their own housing. Persons with low income, large families and minority groups have special problems and are severely restricted in their housing

¹National Urban Low-Income Family Evaluation.

²hereafter referred to as The School of Social Work.

³hereafter referred to as mobility.

choice. Public housing in Canada is very small in relation to the need and the slum and blighted areas remain part of the urban scene. Statistics show that mobility is higher in these areas of the city¹ and this is born out in studies reviewed in Chapter II. Particular concern regarding the high rate of mobility of the Indian and Metis people was expressed by Mr. Lee Glascoe, Executive Director of the Multi-Service Project of Winnipeg. Since the Indian and Metis constitute a large percentage of the poverty group in Winnipeg it was decided to study them as a sub-group of the poverty group.

A review of other studies on mobility to be found in Chapter II suggests that various forms of change of residence require different explanations. Mobility may contribute to well-being or to disorganization. Middle class mobility, according to other studies, represent a functional adaptation to modern society and the move from one residence to another is satisfying to the families involved. No studies have been undertaken to determine whether mobility of the poor is a functional adaptation. By finding out if the family was satisfied with the move we can assume the move was functional. If the move was unsatisfactory to the family they are likely to move again. If the study reveals any relationship between reason for moving and dissatisfaction then there is a significant problem to be dealt with. Social work or other intervention may be appropriate.

The studies that have been reviewed suggest that not all moves are planned or voluntary. Peter Rossi found that 39 per cent of the moves in his study were involuntary and that these moves occurred most

¹Computed from 1961 Census of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

often in low-income families.¹ These moves were not studied by Rossi. If mobility in the poverty group is a result of crisis situations or for reasons beyond their control they require assistance in dealing with the crisis as well as with the move. Experience with dislocated families due to urban renewal bears this out.

Other studies have shown a multiplicity of causes of mobility and apparent contradictions between simple explanations. Census data presently available does not permit multi-variate analysis necessary for understanding the nature of mobility. Figures relating degree of mobility to population sub-groupings or to sub-areas in the city do not tell us whether these moves are satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Exploratory studies are necessary to understand the complex phenomena of mobility.

The present study was conducted in Winnipeg, a mid-western Canadian city with a population of 500,000, between September 1966 and May 1967. Interviews were conducted in an area bounded by Notre Dame Avenue on the South, McPhillips Street on the West, Burrows Avenue on the North and the Red River on the East and in an area bounded by Wavell Avenue on the south, Osborne Street on the West, Bartlett Avenue on the North and Fisher Street on the East.

The family units of the study sample came from 400 randomly selected dwelling units - 300 dwelling units in a low income area and 100 dwelling units in a middle income area. All family units in a designated dwelling unit were to be interviewed.

Identifying information concerning ethnic origin, annual income,

¹Peter H. Rossi, Why Families Move : A Study in the Social Psychology of Urban Residential Mobility (Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1955), p.115 and p.135.

size, stage of life cycle, and marital status of each family unit was obtained. This research study measured the frequency of mobility during a three year period between January 1st, 1964 and December 31st, 1966. The primary reason and other reasons for moving from the last place of residence were determined and also the degree of satisfaction with the last move as felt by the respondent. Future mobility intentions of the families were studied, however the study did not follow up to see if these intentions were in fact carried out. As this was an exploratory study respondents were asked for comments and explanations. In this way it was hoped that more information would be obtained especially with regard to attitudes and life style of the poverty group.

An ideal study design for the study of the social psychology of mobility would involve following a group of families through the various stages of moving from the initial decision to move to the actual move itself. This would be a study in depth and was not possible during the period of time available to the research group and thus limits the findings of the present study. Other factors which were not studied place additional limitations on the study. Although it was recognized that every move represents a "push" from the old dwelling and a "pull" to the new dwelling, this study considered only those factors associated with the old dwelling, neighborhood or family status. Other studies have found distance and direction of move, level of education and occupation of the head of the household and owner or renter status to be factors in mobility, however these factors were not included in the scope of this study.

The study relied entirely on the memory of the respondents. In some instances the last move occurred within a few months of the interview,

whereas in others the time span was as much as three years. This time lag may have affected the respondent's memory and the accuracy of his response. Generalizations drawn from the study regarding the Indian or Metis families were limited by the fact that the Indian and Metis were placed in one group. The middle income group were studied for comparative purposes and not as a control group. The relatively small size of the middle income group sample limits generalizations which may be made.

The study was designed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the comparative frequency of mobility for the three groups?
2. What were the reasons for moving from the last place of residence?
3. Are there reasons for moving common to each group?
4. What variables or factors are related to reasons for moving and frequency of mobility?
5. Was the move from the last residence voluntary or involuntary?
6. Was the family satisfied or dissatisfied with the move?
7. Are the circumstances that caused the family to move still present?
8. Are there relationships between certain reasons for moving and dissatisfaction or satisfaction for each group?
9. Are there relationships among the variables or factors being studied which could lead to hypotheses regarding mobility in

the poverty group? In which the family size and income are factors. These questions helped clarify significant areas to be investigated and focused the study. Since that stage of a family's development which can lead to provide a clear understanding of the study the following terms used throughout required definition: married, local or transitory, and

Residential mobility - movement of a family unit from one place of abode to another.

Dwelling unit - a place of abode designated by street and number within which one or more family units may reside.

Family unit - a household of one or more persons, that shares income together.

Mobile family unit - a family unit that has moved at least once between January 1st, 1964 and December 31st, 1966.

Indian family unit - a family unit the head of which professes to be of Indian or Metis racial origin.

Non-Indian family unit - a family unit the head of which professes to be any racial origin other than Indian or Metis.

Family head - the male, except where no male spouse, legal or common-law; then the female.

Poverty group - all family units residing in a designated poverty area regardless of income.

Middle income group - all family units residing in a designated middle income area whose annual income does not exceed \$8,000.

Income - all monies coming into the family unit.

Voluntary move - a move in which the family unit had a clear choice between staying and moving.

Involuntary move - a move in which the family unit did not have a clear choice between staying and moving.

Family life cycle - that stage of a family's development which can be designated by one of the following categories: 1) single member family unit under 60 years of age, 2) married, legal or common-law, no

children, (3) married, legal or common-law, children age 16 and under, (4) married, legal or common-law, all children over age 16, (5) single member family unit 60 years of age and over.

For the purpose of this study it was necessary to make a number of assumptions. It was assumed that all residential moves were motivated by some cause or causes which could be identified in an interview with an adult member of a family unit. The assumption was made that it did not matter which adult in the family unit was interviewed (as was found by Peter Rossi¹), and that the person interviewed accurately reflected the attitudes of the head of the family. It was assumed that all responses given by the respondents were accurate and that the memory of the respondents were not affected by the time span between the last move and the interview. For the purpose of this study it was assumed that the Indian and Metis families could be grouped together without affecting the validity of the study and that cultural, racial, or ethnic differences that were present in the total sample population did not affect understanding of the questions posed or the accuracy of responses.

The method used for conducting the study is described here briefly and is discussed in greater detail in Chapter III. Four hundred dwelling units were randomly selected according to sound sampling principles: 300 dwelling units from a low income area and 100 dwelling units from a middle income area. These areas were revealed as such by the 1961 Census of Canada and selected by the Community Welfare Planning Council of Winnipeg and the Planning Division of the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. A questionnaire was administered by means of a personal interview

¹Ibid, p.15.

to as many family units as possible within the assigned dwelling units during the allotted interviewing time to obtain the data for the study. In all 224 interviews were completed. Adjustments were made to the questionnaire following a pretest consisting of eleven interviews. The head of the family unit or some other responsible adult member of the family unit was interviewed. The interview was structured, however permitted the rewording of questions and encouraged comments or explanations by respondents.

In the analysis of data and presentation of the study findings the sample of family units studied were classified into two groups - a middle income area group and a poverty area group. The poverty area group was then sub-divided into two groups - an Indian group and a non-Indian group. The total sample and sub-groups were described as to annual income, size of family, marital status and stage of family life cycle and comparisons made.

The mobility characteristics of the total sample and sub-groups were analyzed as to one move or more over a three year period, one move or more over a one year period, number of moves per family unit over a three year period. As the focus of this study was on mobility, only those family units that had moved at least once during a designated three year period were studied further. The non-mobile sample was not studied as a group. The total sample of mobile family units and sub-groups were described in terms of annual income, size of family, marital status and stage of family life cycle and comparisons made with each sub-group and the total study sample to determine if the mobile group exhibited any unique family characteristics.

A classification table was used to classify reasons for moving into nine major categories. A relationship was sought between reasons for moving, family characteristics of annual income, family size, marital status and stage of family life cycle, and satisfaction with the move.

The findings were presented in tables and graphs for purposes of comparison and cross-classifications. It was hoped that the findings would be the basis for the formulation of hypotheses and the subject for further study. Full details regarding method of analysis and presentation and analysis of data are found in Chapter III and Chapter IV.

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CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND AND OTHER STUDIES

BACKGROUND

John Kenneth Galbraith was one of the first writers to describe the uniqueness of contemporary poverty.¹ In the book The Affluent Society he shows that the economic and productive efficiency of the past fifty years has reduced poverty from the problem of the majority to that of the minority. Galbraith says there is no firm definition of poverty, but that people are poverty-stricken when their income, even if adequate for survival, falls markedly behind that of the community.²

It was Michael Harrington in his book The Other America³ who dramatically awakened the American conscience and brought the plight of the poor in America to the attention of a complacent affluent society. He describes the poor in the 1960's as people who are immune to progress, the victims of the very inventions and machines that have provided a higher standard for the rest of society, and who are becoming increasingly invisible.

Harrington reviews studies undertaken by Robert Lampman, the AFL-CIO, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and concludes that

¹John Kenneth Galbraith, The Affluent Society (Boston : Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958).

²Ibid., p. 323.

³Harrington, The Other America.

somewhere between 20 and 25 per cent of the American people are poor.¹ Wilensky and Lebeaux confirm these findings. They report that "it is generally agreed that one-fifth to one-fourth of the population of the United States live below a culturally and politically defined poverty level."²

The subject of poverty has received much attention in social science publications in recent years. Poverty is not seen simply as a question of statistics but is described as a "culture." Oscar Lewis says:

The culture of poverty is not just a matter of deprivation or disorganization, a term signifying the absence of something. It is a culture in the traditional anthropological sense in that it provides human beings with a design for living, with a ready made set of solutions for human problems, and so serves a significant adaptive function.³

Michael Harrington believes "that poverty is something that maims the very personality of the poor, that enters inside the poor and is not in fact external to them but a way of life."⁴

Various studies prepared for and presented at a Federal-Provincial Conference on Poverty in Canada in 1965 indicated that a large number of Canadians are in poor health, live in poor housing, have marginal incomes, lack education and training, have few opportunities and are excluded from

¹Ibid., pp.175-178.

²Charles Lebeaux and Harold L. Wilensky, Industrial Society and Social Welfare, (2d ed.; New York: The Free Press, 1965), p.xxx.

³Oscar Lewis, "The Culture of Poverty," Scientific American, (October, 1966), p.19.

⁴Michael Harrington, "Is There a Culture of Poverty?", Poverty, No.1. (New York: National Social Welfare Assembly, 1964), Vol.1., p.1.

various kinds of interaction in their communities. These factors are generally assumed to be highly correlated and it is postulated that they constitute a system which tends to reproduce itself.¹

Kingsley Davis² describes the changing world in which the poor reside and their problems become compounded. He comments on the acceleration of the massive changes wrought by industrialization and the shift from an agricultural to an industrial society marked by the unprecedented growth of urban areas. Davis contends that neither the recency nor the speed of urbanization is widely appreciated. Before 1850 no society could be described as predominantly urbanized, and by 1900 only one - Great Britain could be so regarded. Davis gives statistics from the International Population and Urban Research Centre at the University of California at Berkeley that indicate that by 1990 more than half the world's people will be living in cities of 100,000 or more.³

Harold Wilensky and Charles Lebeaux also discuss the impact of industrialization on modern society.⁴ They show how advancing industrialization and city growth are intimately related. Modern industry they claim, demands a large, flexible, mobile labor supply resulting in a vastly increased occupational and residential mobility of the population concentrated in industrial areas. The writers

¹National Urban Low-Income Family Evaluation, p.2.

²Kingsley Davis, "The Urbanization of the Human Population," Scientific American, (September, 1965).

³Ibid., p.41.

⁴Lebeaux and Wilensky.

describe this as

movement within a single career from job to job, company to company, neighborhood to neighborhood, community to community . . . industrialism has also established a seasonal flow which carries a portion of the population from winter tasks to summer and back again.¹

Wilensky and Lebeaux report that

from 1950-1955 almost one in five of all people in the labor force lived in houses other than those they had lived in twelve months earlier . . . the average worker under present conditions may be expected to change his residence about eight times in his working life; two or three of these would involve a change of community.²

John and Mavis Biesanz discuss the advantages and disadvantages of mobility to the individual, the family, the community and society. They say that a mobile labor force adds to productive efficiency, individual economic opportunity, provides more diffusion of cultural traits, ideas and inventions and diminishes regional differences. For those who find it difficult to adjust to a new environment each move is a strain. Population mobility tends to break down neighborliness and individuals lack a feeling of belonging or a role in the community. They believe the most serious effects of residential mobility is the rapid unplanned growth of the city resulting in urban sprawl and deterioration of the inner city.³

According to Lawrence K. Northwood the inner city has a high rate of residential mobility. This mobility is of two kinds. "First the inner city serves as a 'port of entry' for immigrants from other countries

¹Ibid., p.67.

²Ibid., p.72.

³John Biesanz and Mavis Biesanz, Modern Society (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey : Prentice-Hall Inc., 1961), p.154.

or other cities and regions . . . second, the search for better housing is a perennial center-city quest, even among families established in it."¹ Northwood describes the inner city as "a relic mound of the past" and "the dumping ground of the present." It is populated by the poor.

Many do not live there by choice, they lack the steady income to live elsewhere. Because of inadequate income and the high cost of living, the poor must crowd together often with many families in a dwelling that once housed one family. This practice is condoned by the city administration when codes for safe and sanitary housing are absent or not enforced.²

A report to the Federal Provincial Conference on Poverty showed that in Canada 255,414 dwellings, or 5.6 per cent of the total, were in need of major repairs. These dwellings showed a heavy geographical concentration in the central areas of the city and overcrowding was found to be most prevalent among low-income families.³

A study conducted in 1959 by the Winnipeg Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation Board of Winnipeg revealed that more than 3,000 of Winnipeg's low-income group families live in slums and blighted neighborhoods and over 10,000 families in Winnipeg live in shared accommodation without adequate facilities.⁴

A study by The Community Welfare Planning Council of Winnipeg in 1962 shows that living in a blighted environment tends to depress morale

¹Lawrence K. Northwood, *Social Work and Social Problems*, ed. Nathan E. Cohen ("Deterioration of the Inner City," New York : National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 1964), p.213.

²*Ibid.*, p.224.

³Special Planning Secretariat, *Profile of Poverty in Canada*, Prepared for the Federal-Provincial Conference on Poverty and Opportunity, (Ottawa, 1965), pp.2-5.

⁴A study made by the Winnipeg Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation Board, (Winnipeg : 1959).

and destroy initiative. Inadequate overcrowded housing has a seriously bad effect on physical and mental health and deprives children of the opportunity for normal development. Problems related to unemployment, debt, education, the aged, one-parent families and minority groups are increased by the tensions and stresses inherent in slum living.¹

Northwood says that during the last decade many persons have been forced from their dwellings in the inner city because of urban renewal programs. In New York city alone, 80,000 persons were moved during the five year period between 1954 and 1959. In Philadelphia 66,000 families have been displaced since 1949.² The first renewal project in Winnipeg dislocated 663 households involving 2,033 persons according to William Courage, Supervisor of Relocation.³

These figures are relatively small in terms of the yearly voluntary movement of the population, claims Nathan Glazer. However the impact of urban renewal has been on one segment of the urban population - the poor, those least able materially or psychologically to adapt to upheaval. Furthermore he states that

The amount of public housing built has approximated the amount demolished. In general however, only half the families on a site are eligible for public housing, and all told only 20 per cent of the relocated families have moved into it.⁴

¹The Community Welfare Planning Council, Social Effects of Blighted Environment, A Report Prepared for the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, (Winnipeg : 1962).

²Northwood, pp.250-251.

³Figures obtained from William Courage, Supervisor of Relocation and Special Services for the City of Winnipeg.

⁴Nathan Glazer, "The Renewal of Cities," Scientific American, (September, 1965), p.200.

Michael Harrington points out that

since we now understand about the culture of poverty that it is not enough simply to put up buildings for low-cost housing; that there has to be a program with the buildings; that there has to be thought with these buildings to bring these people back into society.¹

The Winnipeg Free Press recently reported that G.C. Myers, Winnipeg's Welfare director recommends expanding the city welfare department's rental unit to provide for a relocation and rehabilitation service to work with the relocation and special services branch of the city's housing and urban renewal department.²

Northwood points out that public welfare agencies are familiar with the difficulties in home finding experienced by public assistance recipients. Others with chronic house-finding problems who come before social agencies are families with many children, newcomers, old persons with small pensions, and minority households. In all these categories low, unsteady income is a factor.³

OTHER STUDIES

The most extensive study on residential mobility undertaken to date has been done by Peter M. Rossi.⁴ In this study empirical information about the nature of residential mobility is reported and some generalizations made about the social psychology of residential mobility.

¹Harrington, Culture of Poverty, I, p.7.

²Winnipeg Free Press, (October 18, 1966), p.3.

³Northwood, p.250.

⁴Peter M. Rossi, Why Families Move : A Study in the Social Psychology of Urban Residential Mobility (Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1955).

Rossi sampled four Philadelphia census tracts selected to represent areas of high and low mobility status.

The findings of this study indicate the major function of mobility to be the process by which families adjust their housing to the housing needs that are generated by the shifts in family composition that accompany life cycle changes.¹

Rossi describes the decision to move as the first step in a residential shift. This decision may be voluntarily made by the mover, forced on him by events beyond his control or a by product of some other decision.² By combining three family attributes (i.e. tenure preferences expressed by the family; the age of the head of the household; the number of persons in the family) Rossi developed an index to express family mobility potential. When this "Mobility Potential Index" was combined with a "Complaints Index," which was related to housing complaints, he was able to accurately predict whether a family would move or not.

Rossi concludes that "each individual move is not a random event but determined by a household's needs, dissatisfactions and aspirations".³ He describes the decision to move as a variety of "pushes" from the original dwelling, and various "pulls" toward the new one.⁴ Rossi assumes that

A household starts out with some kind of complaint, decides to move, has definite ideas about the kind of dwelling it wants and finally, makes a choice among several dwellings according to their relative merits.⁵

¹Ibid., p.9.

²Ibid., p.133.

³Ibid., p.177.

⁴Ibid., pp.8-9.

⁵Ibid., p.128.

In Rossi's study "forced" moves represented 39 per cent of the recent moves reported with more than half such moves (23 per cent) imposed by events completely outside of the family's control.¹ He found that unexpected moves tended to occur in the lower income range,² suggesting that the poor have special housing problems and the decision to move is not directly related to the life cycle or the housing need of the family when families are forced to move. Although Rossi suggests that these moves may be related to eviction, marriage, divorce, death, job changes involving long distance shifts or severe losses of income he does not include them in his study.

In a study of the migration habits of the population of the United States, Donald J. Bogue undertakes to show that residential mobility is not simply a whimsical or aimless wandering but that it has a definite pattern and is intimately related to the structuring of the population and to social change and adjustment.³ By analyzing census data Bogue has shown that some segments of the population are more mobile than others. He found that mobility is primarily a phenomenon of late adolescence and early maturity. Each year 35 to 40 per cent of that part of the population aged twenty to twenty-four changes residence.⁴ This high mobility rate presumably reflects new marriages, families expanding with the birth of children and moves associated with

¹Ibid., p.135.

²Ibid., p.115.

³Donald J. Bogue, The Population of the United States, ("Internal Migration and Residential Mobility," New York : The Free Press of Glencoe, 1961), Ch.XV, pp.375-418.

⁴Ibid., p.381.

the husbands employment. Rossi also found that mobility is greatest in the period when families are experiencing greatest growth, within a decade of family formation.¹

Bogue's data also indicated higher mobility rates for those segments of the population with below or above average educational attainment. He found too that the professional or semi-professional and the laborer or unemployed are highly mobile. Although insufficient data was available regarding mobility and income differences existing data suggests there is an inverse relationship between degree of mobility and average size of income.²

Several theoretical reasons for mobility are selected by Bogue: economic opportunity; social and economic changes; level of living; routine functioning of the economy and changes in personal status. He believes that economic reasons account for some of the variables but that migration is also strongly selective of persons for noneconomic reasons.³

H. Laurence Ross studied mobility to and from a central city area and classified moves according to distance and direction. He found that local movers moved for reasons related to features of the house or family status while distance movers moved for reasons related to convenience. Those desiring to move to a peripheral urban area frequently gave reasons related to class and style. Ross found that reasons⁴

¹Rossi, p.9.

²Bogue, pp.375-387.

³Ibid., p.417-418.

⁴Laurence H. Ross, "Reasons for Moves To and From a Central City Area," Social Forces, XI (March, 1961).

differed according to where the move originated.

An analysis of residential mobility in a relatively new urban subdivision made by Leslie and Richardson showed a striking association between upward mobility and residential mobility and also suggested a link between career patterns and residential mobility to be more significant than the life-cycle variables.¹

Relationships between residential mobility and various indices of social and personal disorganization have been demonstrated in a number of studies as reported by Theodore Caplow.² Although there is much evidence for some association between mobility and disorganization there is little to suggest that one is cause and the other effect. High mobility often contributes to well-being as well as disorganization as suggested by previous studies discussed.³

As a city grows chronologically and geographically the processes of invasion and succession set in. T. Earl Sullinger found that highest rates of mobility occurred in those tracts which were located in the older sections of the city and the highest rate of mobility in the so called "blighted areas." A high concentration of multiple-unit housing, furnished units and rooming houses cater to transients and to single men and women in these areas.⁴

¹Gerald R. Leslie, and Arthur H. Richardson, "Life-Cycle, Career Pattern, and the Decision to Move," American Sociological Review, XXVI, (December, 1961).

²Theodore Caplow, "Incidence and Direction of Residential Mobility in a Minneapolis Sample," Social Forces, XXVII (May, 1949), p. 413.

³Rossi, Bogue, Ross, Leslie and Richardson.

⁴T. Earl Sullinger, "The Social Significance of Mobility : An Omaha Study," American Journal of Sociology, IV (May, 1950).

There appears to be a difference of opinion regarding the degree of mobility of low-income groups. In a study of residential mobility of a group of Public Welfare clients Michael Copperman found that 80 per cent of the families moved only once or not at all during a two year period and 20 per cent of the families accounted for 62 per cent of all the moving.¹

Caplow in his studies also found total mobility to be low and suggests that decentralization and growth of peripheral areas are a natural growth of the population rather than the displacement of existing families.² Copperman suggests that the poor may tend to remain where they are as they have less choice of housing.³ Northwood estimates that 60 - 70 per cent of the low-income families are priced out of the housing market and are forced to remain where they are.⁴

Mr. William Courage, Supervisor of Relocation and Special Services for the City of Winnipeg in a telephone conversation expressed the opinion that low-income families do not move more than the total population. Figures computed from the 1961 Census of Canada indicate that mobility in Winnipeg Census Tract 10, the area presently being cleared for re-development, was only slightly higher than that of the total population (52 per cent as compared with 47.5 per cent).⁵ Kalbach, Meyers, and

¹Michael Copperman, "Residential Mobility of a Group of Public Welfare Clients," Social Casework, XLV (July, 1964).

²Caplow, p.413.

³Copperman, p.411.

⁴Northwood, p.209.

⁵Computed from 1961 Census of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Walker studied population flow in a central city and selected suburbs and found that residential suburban families are more mobile than those residing either in the central city or in the industrial suburb.¹

On the other hand a contrary opinion was expressed in a conversation with Mr. Lee Glasgow, Executive Director of the Multi-Service Project of Winnipeg. Although he has no figures to support his opinion he believes that there is a great deal of moving about by the families with whom his agency has contact and especially among the Indian and Metis families. This opinion is confirmed in a study by Jean H. Lagasse who found that

14 per cent of the Indians and 10 per cent of the Metis had been in their present address less than one month, 40 per cent of the Indians and 25 per cent of the Metis had lived at that place three months or less and three-quarters (76 per cent) of the Indians and one-half (51 per cent) of the Metis had been stationary for one year or less. Only 7 per cent of the Indians and 23 per cent of the Metis had lived in the same location four years or more.²

Alva R. Dittrick, Deputy Superintendent, Cleveland Public Schools speaking in Winnipeg recently said that the high rate of mobility of families in the Hough area of Cleveland, the slum area, resulted in almost 100 per cent turnover of pupil population within a year, with some children attending as many as five different schools in one semester although the family may have only moved several blocks.³

The background literature and other studies reviewed in this chapter helped shape the approach and method of the present study.

¹Warren E. Kalbach, George C. Meyers and John R. Walker, "Metropolitan Area Mobility: A Comparative Analysis of Family Spatial Mobility in a Central City and Selected Suburbs," *Social Forces*, XLIII (March, 1964).

²Jean H. Lagasse, *The People of Indian Ancestry in Manitoba* (Winnipeg: The Department of Agriculture and Immigration, 1959) Vol. II., p. 44.

³Alva R. Dittrick, "Education and Youth," paper delivered at a Manitoba Conference "Opportunities for Youth" (Winnipeg: 1966).

CHAPTER III

METHOD

The School of Social Work of the University of Manitoba selected eleven members of the second year class in Social Work and asked this group of students to participate in the National Low-income Family Evaluation, NULIFE, a study of low-income families in five Canadian cities by the Canadian Welfare Council. The group was asked to select one aspect of this study as a research project for partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Social Work and to administer a number of the NULIFE schedules.

After much discussion of the various aspects of the larger study (i.e. housing, income, health, education, welfare) the research group selected housing as an area of common concern. The group soon realized that it was necessary to further narrow its investigation to one aspect of housing and residential mobility was chosen as the focus for the present study. A discussion of why this focus was selected may be found in Chapter I. After a search of the literature on residential mobility (see Chapter II) it became apparent that there was insufficient information available on residential mobility of the poor on which to formulate a hypothesis. The group submitted a request to the School of Social Work that an exploratory study of the residential mobility patterns of the poor be undertaken and this was approved.

In general the method of this study was exploratory and descriptive and not experimental. Quantitative and qualitative classifications and

some statistical procedures were used to organize and analyze data, to establish group characteristics and for the purposes of inter-variable comparisons.

The data for the study was gathered in face-to-face interviews with a randomly selected sample of the population by use of a schedule developed for the purpose of the present study and supplemented by the NULIFE schedule concurrently administered.

The sample used for the present study was a randomly selected number of dwelling units from the NULIFE study sample. The NULIFE study required that 1,000 families be studied in the city of Winnipeg, 900 family units in an area designated as a poverty area and 100 family units in an area designated as a middle income area. These areas were revealed as such by the 1961 Census of Canada and selected by The Community Welfare Planning Council and the Planning Division of the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. Dwelling units were randomly selected according to sound sampling principles from Census Tracts 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 19, 22 and 23 in the poverty area and from Census Tract 31 in the middle income area. The Census Tracts in the poverty area were selected from urban renewal areas and from areas where no change was taking place. Four hundred dwelling units of the NULIFE sample were randomly selected and assigned The School of Social Work, 300 in the poverty area and 100 in the middle income area. This sample was used for the present research study.

Interviews for the study were conducted by the eleven members of the research group, the first year class in The School of Social Work, one additional second year student and one of the NULIFE study interviewers.

Interviewing took place between January 23rd and February 28th, 1967. As many family units as possible were interviewed within the assigned dwelling units during the allotted interviewing time. Within the total sample of 400 dwelling units interviews were completed with 224 family units. Interviews were refused by 57 family units. No interview was obtained after three unsuccessful calls were made, when no such dwelling unit as assigned existed, and interviews were incompleated when a family unit in the middle income area was found to have an annual family income over \$8,000. The number of interviews completed was limited by the reality factor of a cut-off date and the inability to anticipate the number of calls needed before an interview could be completed. This places some limitations on the study as the direction and extent of the bias or error from non respondents is not known.

The sample of 400 dwelling units was obtained from the Community Welfare Planning Council. All statistical data for the study was obtained in 224 personal interviews with an adult member of a family unit at one of the designated dwelling units by administration of the interview schedules.

The interview schedule used for this study was constructed to answer questions regarding mobility in a sample of the population. Besides questions related directly to mobility it was felt that it would be useful to obtain identifying information about the sample for descriptive purposes and to explore the possibility of causal relations between these factors and mobility. A list of questions was drawn up (see Chapter I, page 7) and the schedule was constructed to answer these questions.

The schedule was constructed in two parts. Section A containing identifying information and Section B information on mobility. All

information for Section A was recorded on the MULIFE schedule and transferred to the present study schedule following the interview. The identifying information obtained included: the address to establish the area in which the family unit was located (i.e. poverty area or middle income area); ethnicity as to Indian or non-Indian in order to study the Indian as a sub-group of the sample; marital status; annual family income which was computed by multiplying the last month's income by twelve; size of family which was expressed numerically; ages of children in order to classify family units into one of five stages of the family life cycle. Other studies¹ showed stage of family life cycle to be an important factor in mobility and therefore this variable was included in the present study.

Section B of the schedule was completed only if the family unit had moved into the dwelling unit since January 1st, 1964, therefore respondent was asked how long the family had lived in the dwelling unit. A question asking how many times the family unit had moved in the three year period January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1966 was asked in order that rate of mobility per family over a three year period could be computed. Respondent was asked to give up to three reasons for moving from last dwelling and then asked for major reason for moving. The first part of the question was asked as a stimulus to get the respondent to think about his last residence in general, and the second part then focused on the major reason for moving. Satisfaction with move was checked by asking three different questions related to satisfaction. Respondent was asked if the reason given for the move was still bothering the family, if he

¹see Rossi, Bogue, Ross.

had definite plans to move within the next year, and a direct question asking respondent to rate his satisfaction with the move as very satisfied, moderately satisfied or dissatisfied. A question determining if the move was involuntary or voluntary was included in the schedule as the sample had been drawn in part from urban renewal areas and because Rossi had found a large number of moves (39 per cent) in his study were involuntary.¹ The schedule was structured but provided for flexibility in rewording questions if respondent had difficulty in answering, and allowed for and encouraged comments or explanations by respondent.

Once the schedule was devised a pretest was held in late November of 1966. For the purpose of pretesting, a sample of nine families, from a poverty area was obtained from Neighborhood Services Centre and a sample of two families in a middle income area came from the Child Guidance Clinic. These areas were not one of the NULIFE designated areas. Each member of the research group did one interview. The questionnaire used in the pretest did not include Section A, the identifying information. The pretest proved most useful as it demonstrated the need for such data. It also suggested some rewording and reordering of questions and the need for more space for comments by respondents. The final revised schedule is included in the Appendix as Appendix A.

The same regulations and techniques regarding the collection of data for the NULIFE study were applicable to the present study. These were prescribed in an interviewer's manual prepared by the NULIFE study and made available to all the members of the research group. The first year class of The School of Social Work were instructed in the use of the

¹Rossi, p.135.

schedules at an orientation meeting.

All family units living within a designated dwelling unit were to be interviewed. The interviewer made no prior contact with the dwelling unit by phone or mail. He identified himself to the head of the family unit or some other responsible adult member of the family unit, 18 years or over, by an identification card supplied by The Community Welfare Planning Council, explained the auspices and purpose of the study, assured the respondent of the confidentiality of his responses and proceeded with the interview. If the respondent wished to make an appointment for a more suitable time to be interviewed this was done. Interviewers were required to make three calls at each dwelling unit, if necessary, to complete the interview. Limitations of this method of interviewing, without appointments, were the large number of calls which had to be made before an interview could be completed and some reluctance to participate in the interview and suspicion of the study and the interviewer by the respondent. The schedule itself posed several limitations. No question asking for annual family income was in either schedule used. It was therefore arbitrarily arrived at by multiplying the reported last month's family income by twelve. The incomes entered into Section A of the study schedule therefore were not a true picture of annual family income but a rough approximation. The data on the study schedule concerning marital status and ages of children was insufficient to properly place the family unit in a stage of the family life cycle. This will be discussed further in the method of analysis.

Each interview took between one and two hours to complete once the respondent had agreed to be interviewed. Following the interview a thank-you

letter was sent to the respondent through the offices of The Community Welfare Planning Council.

For purposes of tabulating and analyzing the data collected a number of qualitative and quantitative classifications were used. Plans for classification of raw data were made prior to collection of data except in the case of classifying income and size of family. Some minor adjustments and changes were necessary when the data was compiled.

Following termination of the interviewing period the completed schedules were divided into two groups: a middle income group and a poverty group. The original classification for poverty group included income and area criteria. On examination of income a number of family units in the poverty area reported incomes above the level originally set for the poverty groups. As the study was exploratory it was decided to include all family units in the poverty area in the study. In the middle income area some interviews had been completed with family units reporting income above the income level set, while other interviews had been terminated when it was found the family did not meet the income criteria. Since there was inconsistency in method, and since the middle income group was only being used for contrast purposes, all family units in the middle income area reporting income over the original amount set (\$8,000 annually) were removed from the study. Area and not income was used to determine in which group a family unit was classified. The poverty area sample was then sub-divided into two ethnic groups: Indian and non-Indian. The three groups, Indian, non-Indian and middle income, were classified into mobile (moved at least once in the three year period studied) and non-mobile groups.

All family units were classified as to stage of family life cycle. The study data revealed a large number of single family units. Originally one category had been assigned a single family unit and no distinction made if they were young or old. Since this information was available from the NULIFE schedules, and it was felt that an additional category in the family life cycle classification would be more descriptive and accurate, this change was made. It was also necessary to check back to the NULIFE schedules to distinguish between families with no children (stage 2) and families where children were over 16 (stage 4) as this distinction was not available from the data on the schedule. The following classification was used for stage of family life cycle:

- stage 1 - single, under age 60
- stage 2 - married, no children
- stage 3 - married, children age 16 and under
- stage 4 - married, all children over age 16
- stage 5 - single, age 60 and over.

All reasons for moving and major reasons for moving given by the respondents were coded according to a pre-constructed classification system. Some minor revisions were made to accommodate reasons that had not been anticipated. Reasons were classed into nine major categories and thirty-three sub-categories. The nine major categories were:

- A - reasons related to features of housing
- B - reasons related to family composition
- C - reasons related to life style
- D - reasons related to insufficient money
- E - reasons related to improved financial state

- F - reasons related to convenience
- G - reasons related to involuntary moves
- H - other
- I - unknown

The complete classification table of reasons for moving is found in the Appendix as Appendix B.

After all classifications were made the schedules were numbered consecutively from 1 - 214 and the data transferred to a reservoir table to facilitate computations.

The number of Indian family units and non-Indian family units in the total sample, the poverty area and the middle income area was totalled and percentages computed. The number of family units in the total sample, the poverty sample, the Indian sample and non-Indian sample and the middle income sample that had moved within the designated three year period was totalled and percentages computed. These figures were placed in a table. Mobility in the last year was also noted. All subsequent tables were prepared showing the total sample and area and ethnic groups. All decimal values were calculated to the nearest tenth.

A description of family characteristics of the total sample and the sub-groups in terms of income, size of family, marital status and stage of family life cycle was arranged in classes in table form with numbers totalled and percentages in each class computed. Income was classified in units of \$1,000 up to \$8,000 and over, and additional categories for refusals and amount unknown. There were eleven income categories. Size of family was classified in units of one, from one to six, and then a unit of 6 - 8, 9 and over, and an unknown category.

There were eight family size categories. The mean annual family income and mean family size were computed. Marital status was classified into five categories: married, divorced, separated, widowed, never married. Stage of family life cycle was classified into five categories numbered one through five as previously defined. Comparison was made of the family characteristics of the sub-groups with each other and the total sample.

A similar description of the family characteristics of the total mobile sample and the mobile sub-groups in terms of identifying data of income, size of family, marital status, and stage of family life cycle was arranged in classes (as above) in table form and numbers totalled and percentages computed in each class. Comparison was made of the identifying characteristics of the mobile sub-groups with the total mobile sample. The mobile sample and mobile sub-group characteristics were then compared with the total study sample and sub-groups. The purpose of comparison was to discover any differences or similarities in the area and ethnic groups in terms of the four identifying factors between the total sample and the mobile sample.

The number of moves per family over a three year period were arranged in a frequency distribution table. Moves were classified into five categories of one move through to five moves or more. Numbers were totalled and percentages computed. The mean number of moves for the total sample and the mobile sample were computed.

A frequency distribution table of major reasons and all reasons given for moving by the mobile sample and sub-groups using the nine main categories of reasons A through I (see Appendix B) was prepared, numbers

totalled and percentages computed in each class. The most frequently occurring categories of reasons were looked at more closely and the frequency of specific individual reasons determined.

A description of the family characteristics of the group of families giving similar and most often occurring major reasons for moving in terms of identifying data of income, size of family, marital status and family life cycle was arranged in tables by number and per cent in each class. The results of these tabulations were compared with the family characteristics of the mobile sample and sub-groups and the total sample and sub-groups in order to see whether the family groups giving similar reasons had any unique family characteristics which might be associated with their reasons for moving.

Four tables were constructed showing frequency of voluntary and involuntary moves (according to respondents perception), frequency of whether or not the reasons for moving were still present, frequency of various degrees of satisfaction with the last move and frequency of stated intention to move within the next year. The findings of the above four tables were compared in an attempt to establish patterns of effectiveness of the last move for the mobile sample and sub-groups. Comparisons were shown by use of a bar graph. Degree of satisfaction with move was also cross classified with major reason given for moving.

The findings of the study are presented and analyzed in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter the data gathered for investigation of residential mobility is presented by area and ethnic group and analysed.

Within the 400 dwelling units assigned to The School of Social Work from the NULIFE study 224 family interviews were completed. Out of the 224 interviews 10 middle income family units were found to have an annual family income over the \$8,000 criteria and therefore were deleted from the study, leaving a total sample for the study of 214 family units.

Of the total sample of 214 family units 172, or 80.4 per cent, were from the designated poverty area and 42, or 19.6 per cent, were from the designated middle income area. The poverty sample was further broken down into Indian and non-Indian. There were no Indian middle income family units. Of the 172 family units in the poverty group 18, or 10.5 per cent, were Indian and 154, or 89.5 per cent were non-Indian.¹

The following is a description of the total sample and sub-groups within it according to the family unit characteristics of: annual family income, size of family unit, marital status, stage of family unit life cycle. Complete tables of this data may be found in Appendix C, Tables C1, C2, C3 and C4.

The annual family income reported in the total sample ranged from

¹Hereafter the non-Indians in the poverty sample are referred to as the non-Indian sample.

zero to \$8,000 and over. The following text tables presents the mean annual family income for the total sample and each group within it:

Total sample	\$3,559
Poverty sample	2,999
Indian	3,027
Non-Indian	2,996
Middle income sample	5,948

Within the poverty sample there was little variation in the mean annual family income of the Indian and non-Indian, but there was a large difference between the total poverty sample and the middle income sample, with the middle income group averaging \$2,949 a year more than the total poverty group.

Family units ranged in size from single member family units to family units of 9 persons and over. The following text table presents the mean family unit size for the total sample and each group within it:

Total sample	3.3 persons
Poverty sample	3.2 "
Indian	5.8 "
Non-Indian	2.9 "
Middle income sample	3.6 "

It was noted from Appendix Table C2 that 35.1 per cent of the non-Indian sample consisted of single member family units as compared with 5.6 per cent of the Indian sample and 16.7 per cent of the middle income sample. One half of the Indian sample consisted of family units having

more than 5 members, whereas 12.3 per cent of the non-Indian sample and 11.9 per cent of the middle income sample are in this category. In the Indian sample 22.2 per cent of the family units consisted of 9 or more family members. The small family unit predominates in the non-Indian sample, whereas the large family unit predominates in the Indian sample.

The annual family income and size of family unit characteristics were calculated to determine per capita income. The per capita income for the non-Indian was \$1,033, the Indian, \$521, and the middle income sample, \$1,652. The Indian per capita annual family income is approximately one-half that of the non-Indian sample, and one-third of the middle income sample.

As seen in Appendix Table C3 married family units accounted for 54.2 per cent of the total sample. In the non-Indian sample 46.1 per cent were married and in the Indian sample 61.1 per cent were married. In contrast 81 per cent of the middle income sample were married. A family unit with one spouse (i.e. separated, divorced, or widowed) represented 35 per cent of the non-Indian family units and 38.9 per cent of the Indian family units in contrast to only 9.5 per cent of the middle income family units. No Indian family units were in the never married category, while 18.8 per cent of the non-Indian sample and 9.5 per cent of the middle income sample were in this category.

As seen in Appendix Table C4 the largest number of family units were in stage 3 of the family life cycle (i.e. married, children under 16 years of age), with the Indian sample reporting 83.3 per cent, the non-Indian sample reporting 37.0 per cent and the middle income sample 50.0 per cent. It was also observed that the non-Indian sample had

24.7 per cent of the family units in stage 5 (i.e. single, 60 years of age and over) as compared with 5.6 per cent of the Indian sample and 7.1 per cent of the middle income sample. Further to the previous observation regarding the predominance of small family units in the non-Indian sample it is evident that the aged compose a large proportion of this group.

The total sample was analyzed according to whether or not the family unit have moved and frequency of moves within a three year period. The findings are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

TABLE 1
MOBILE AND NON-MOBILE FAMILY UNITS BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Mobility Characteristics	Total Sample	Poverty Area				Middle Income Area
		Total	Indian	Non-Indian		
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	
Total	214 100.0	172 100.0	18 100.0	154 100.0	42 100.0	
Mobile	98 45.8	88 51.2	17 94.4	71 46.1	10 23.8	
Non-Mobile	116 54.2	84 48.8	1 5.6	83 53.9	32 76.2	

The data shows that 45.8 per cent of the total sample were mobile during the designated three year period. The poverty area sample shows greater mobility (51.2 per cent) than the middle income sample (23.8 per cent). The most striking observation is that 17 out of 18 Indian family units or 94.4 per cent were mobile. Of the non-Indian family units, on the other hand, 46.1 per cent were mobile.

It was found that over one-half of the moves made during the three year study period occurred within the last year. Of particular interest is the fact that the middle income sample, the least mobile group according to Table 1, have made the largest percentage of moves (80.0 per cent) within the last year.

TABLE 2
FREQUENCY OF MOVES PER MOBILE FAMILY UNIT BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Number of Moves	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
1	50	51.0	47	53.4	9	52.9	38	53.5	3	30.0
2	17	17.3	15	17.3	2	11.8	13	18.3	2	20.0
3	19	19.4	16	18.2	5	29.4	11	15.5	3	30.0
4	7	7.1	5	5.6	1	5.8	4	5.6	2	20.0
5 and over	5	5.1	5	5.6	-	-	5	7.0	-	-

Approximately half of the total sample (51.0 per cent) moved only once during the designated three year period. For those family units moving three or more times, the middle income sample showed a greater frequency of moves (80.0 per cent) as compared with the poverty sample (29.4 per cent). The data reveals that while no Indian or middle income family units moved five or more times, 7.0 per cent of the non-

Indian sample fell within this category. A small proportion of the mobile sample (9.4 per cent) accounted for 37.8 per cent of all moves.

The mean number of moves per family unit was calculated for the total sample and the mobile sample as follows:

	Total Sample	Mobile Sample
Indian	1.78 moves	1.83 moves
Non-Indian	.90 "	1.94 "
Middle income sample	.57 "	2.40 "

The above figures reveal contradictory trends, as the Indian sample is the most likely to move and the middle income sample is least likely to move. Once mobile, however, the Indians make fewer additional moves than do the non-Indian or middle income mobile sample.

The following four tables present the characteristics of the mobile family units according to annual family income, size of family, marital status, and stage of the family life cycle. These characteristics are described and compared with the total sample to determine if the mobile family units had any unique characteristics.

In the total mobile sample, 70.0 per cent of all family units have an annual family income below \$4000. This compares with 59.7 per cent of all family units in the total sample falling below this income level. In the mobile non-Indian sample 42.0 per cent have annual incomes between \$3000 and \$4999 as compared with 33.1 per cent of the total sample within this income range. The middle income mobile sample display a similar pattern of a higher proportion in this income range. In contrast, when comparing the mobile Indian sample with the total Indian sample no difference was found within this income range.

TABLE 3

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME IN MOBILE SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Annual Family Income	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
\$ 0 - 999	11	11.2	11	12.5	2	11.8	9	12.7	-	-
1,000 - 1,999	16	16.3	16	18.2	3	17.6	13	18.3	-	-
2,000 - 2,999	15	15.3	15	17.0	3	17.6	12	16.9	-	-
3,000 - 3,999	27	27.2	26	29.5	5	29.4	21	29.6	1	10.0
4,000 - 4,999	13	13.3	11	12.5	1	5.9	10	14.1	2	20.0
5,000 - 5,999	3	3.1	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.4	2	20.0
6,000 - 6,999	5	5.1	3	3.4	1	5.9	2	2.8	2	20.0
7,000 - 7,999	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20.0
8,000 and over	1	1.0	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
Unknown	5	5.1	4	4.6	2	11.8	2	2.8	1	10.0
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The mean annual family income for the mobile sample was calculated and compared to the total sample as follows:

	Mobile Sample	Total Sample
Total	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,559
Poverty sample	2,861	2,999
Indian	2,807	3,027
Non-Indian	2,873	2,996
Middle income sample	5,623	5,948

In all groups the mean annual family income of the mobile sample was lower than the mean annual income of the total sample. It is an interesting fact that the Indian and non-Indian groups within the mobile sample have a comparable annual family income, as was found in the total sample.

TABLE 4
SIZE OF FAMILY IN MOBILE SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Size of Family	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Single	27	27.6	24	27.3	1	5.9	23	32.4	3	30.0
2	14	14.3	14	15.9	-	-	14	19.7	-	-
3	18	18.4	15	17.0	2	11.8	13	18.3	3	30.0
4	9	9.2	9	10.2	3	17.6	6	8.5	-	-
5	11	11.2	8	9.1	2	11.8	6	8.5	3	30.0
6 - 8	12	12.2	11	12.5	5	29.4	6	8.5	1	10.0
9 and over	6	6.1	6	6.8	4	23.5	2	2.8	-	-
Unknown	1	1.0	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.4	-	-

In general, the mobile sample shows similar characteristics of family size to the total sample. An exception is found in the single category. The proportion of middle income families in this category in the mobile sample (30.0 per cent) is higher than in the total sample (16.7 per cent). In contrast, the proportion of non-Indian family units in this category in the mobile sample (32.4 per cent) is somewhat lower than in the total sample (35.1 per cent). The single member family unit in the middle income sample tends to be highly mobile whereas the single person non-Indian family unit is less likely to be mobile. Family size of three seems to be related somewhat to mobility for the non-Indian sample, 18.3 per cent for the mobile non-Indian sample compared with 12.3 per cent of the total sample.

When we calculated the mean size of family in the mobile sample it was found that there was little variation from the total sample. This can be observed by comparing the figures below.

	Mobile Sample	Total Sample
Total	3.5 persons	3.3 persons
Poverty sample	3.6 "	3.2 "
Indian	5.9 "	5.8 "
Non-Indian	3.0 "	2.9 "
Middle income sample . .	3.4 "	3.6 "

The per capita income for the mobile Indian sample was \$476 and for the mobile non-Indian was \$956, both figures are appreciably lower than those of respective groups in the total sample. The per capita income for the mobile middle income sample was similar to that of the total sample.

TABLE 5

MARITAL STATUS IN MOBILE SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Marital Status	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Married	49	50.0	42	47.7	10	58.8	32	45.1	7	70.0
Divorced	2	2.0	2	2.3	-	-	2	2.8	-	-
Separated	21	21.4	21	23.7	6	35.2	15	21.1	-	-
Widowed	10	10.2	10	11.6	1	5.9	9	12.7	-	-
Never Married	16	16.3	13	14.8	-	-	13	18.3	3	30.0

The family units in the mobile sample were comparable in their marital status with the total sample, with the exception of those in the separated category. A higher proportion of separated families (21.4 per cent) was found in the mobile sample than in the total sample (15.4 per cent). Once again, a contrast is seen between the middle income group and the non-Indian group as shown in the never-married category. In this category there was no difference between the mobile and the total sample in the non-Indian group (18.3 per cent as compared with 18.3 per cent), whereas a striking difference was found in the middle income group (30.0 per cent as compared with 9.5 per cent).

TABLE 6

STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE IN MOBILE SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Family Life Cycle	Total Sample	Poverty Area				Middle Income Area	
		Total	Indian		Non-Indian		
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Total	98 100.0	88 100.0	17 100.0	71 100.0	10 100.0		
Stage 1	9 9.2	6 6.7	- -	6 8.5	3 30.0		
" 2	3 3.1	3 3.4	- -	3 4.2	- -		
" 3	53 54.1	47 53.4	15 88.2	32 45.1	6 60.0		
" 4	13 13.3	12 13.6	1 5.9	11 15.5	1 10.0		
" 5	18 18.4	18 20.5	1 5.9	17 23.9	- -		
Unknown	2 2.0	2 2.3	- -	2 2.8	- -		

As presented in Table 6 the largest percentage of family units in each group of the mobile sample were in stage 3 of the family life cycle, namely 88.2 per cent of the Indian sample, 45.1 per cent of the non-Indian sample and 60.0 per cent of the middle income sample, as compared to 63.3 per cent, 37.0 per cent and 50 per cent of these groups respectively in stage 3 in the total sample. Therefore there seems to be a relationship between stage 3 and mobility for each of these groups.

It should be noted as well that the percentage of mobile family units in stage 4 is consistently lower than the percentage of the total sample in this stage.

In stage 1, the non-Indian in the mobile and total samples show

little variation. On the other hand, a marked difference can be seen in this stage for the middle-income group, 30.0 per cent in the mobile sample as compared with 9.5 per cent in the total sample. This seems to indicate a relationship between mobility and stage 1 of the family life cycle for the middle income area.

All reasons given for moving and major reasons given for moving were analyzed according to frequency of occurrence by category (see Appendix B for classification of reasons by category).

Table 7 presenting the data regarding all reasons given by the family units for the last move and Table 8 presenting the data regarding major reasons given will be presented below:

TABLE 7

ALL REASONS FOR MOVING IN CATEGORIES BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Reason Category	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area	
			Total	Indian	Non-Indian			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	139	100.0	123	100.0	21	100.0	102	100.0
A	44	31.7	38	30.9	4	19.0	34	33.3
B	7	5.0	7	5.7	-	-	7	6.9
C	13	9.4	8	6.5	1	4.8	7	6.9
D	14	10.1	13	10.6	-	-	13	12.7
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	20	14.4	18	14.6	2	9.5	16	15.8
G	34	24.5	33	26.8	11	52.4	22	21.6
H	5	3.5	4	3.3	2	9.5	2	2.0
I	2	1.4	2	1.7	1	4.8	1	1.0

TABLE 8

MAJOR REASONS FOR MOVING IN CATEGORIES BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Reason Category	Total Sample	Poverty Area				Middle Income Area	
		Total	Indian		Non-Indian		
		No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Total	98 100.0	88 100.0	17 100.0	71 100.0	10 100.0		
A	24 24.6	20 22.7	1 5.9	19 26.8	4 40.0		
B	6 6.1	6 6.8	- -	6 8.5	- -		
C	8 8.2	6 6.8	1 5.9	5 7.0	2 20.0		
D	11 11.2	10 11.4	- -	10 14.1	1 10.0		
E	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
F	12 12.2	11 12.5	2 11.8	9 12.7	1 10.0		
G	31 31.6	30 34.1	10 58.8	20 28.2	1 10.0		
H	4 4.1	3 3.4	2 11.8	1 1.4	1 10.0		
I	2 2.0	2 2.3	1 5.9	1 1.4	- -		

When the two tables were compared it was found that there was very little difference between them. The one notable difference between the two tables concerned category A (reasons related to features of housing). In the Indian sample, category A accounted for 19 per cent of the reasons when all reasons were given for the move, whereas category A accounted for only 5.9 per cent of the reasons when only the major reasons were given. In the table containing all reasons 33.3 per cent of the non-Indian family units, as compared to 26.8 per cent in the table

containing major reasons, gave category A. This seems to indicate that features of housing are often a contributing factor causing the poverty family units to move, but they are not always the factors that the family units consider as being most important. For all the other categories of reasons there was only a small difference in the percentages for the area and ethnic groups, when the two tables were compared.

It is interesting to note from Table 8 that the two most significant categories were A, reasons related to features of housing, and G, reasons that signified an involuntary move. In the total mobile sample giving major reasons, they comprised 56.2 per cent of all the major reasons given. In the middle class, A is the most predominant reason. Only 5.9 per cent of the Indian sample moved for reason A. This compares to 26.8 per cent of the non-Indian sample who moved for that reason. Reason G accounted for 58.8 per cent of the moves for the Indian sample as compared to 28.2 per cent of the moves for the non-Indian sample.

None of the family units stated category H, reasons related to improved financial status, as the reasons for their move. Of the non-Indian sample, 14.1 per cent stated category D, reasons related to insufficient money, whereas no Indian families moved for this reason.

As 24.1 per cent of the moves of the poverty sample were involuntary, category G was broken down into individual reasons. In the non-Indian sample the frequency distribution of individual reasons within category G was as follows:

Urban redevelopment	7
Eviction	6
Condemned housing	3
Welfare insisted on a move	3
Children not allowed	1

In the Indian sample the frequency distribution of individual reasons within category G was as follows:

Condemned housing	3
Eviction	2
Welfare insisted on a move	2
Natural disaster	1
Urban redevelopment	1
Geographic transfer	1

When category A was considered for the non-Indian sample 10 out of the 19 families had moved for one individual reason, which was personal discomfort.

Table 8, discussed above, indicated that the two most frequently appearing categories of reasons were category G, reasons signifying involuntary moves, and category A, reasons related to features of housing.

The family units signifying that the major reason for their last move was involuntary demonstrated several interesting factors in terms of their family characteristics. These findings will be presented in Tables 9, 10, 11, 12.

Table 9 presents the data related to annual family income.

TABLE 9

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS
FOR LAST MOVE AS INVOLUNTARY BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Annual Family Income	Poverty Area					
	Total		Indian		Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	30	100.0	10	100.0	20	100.0
\$ 0 - 999	5	16.7	1	10.0	4	20.0
1,000 - 1,999	7	23.3	2	20.0	5	25.0
2,000 - 2,999	5	16.7	2	20.0	3	15.0
3,000 - 3,999	8	26.7	2	20.0	6	30.0
4,000 - 4,999	2	6.7	1	10.0	1	5.0
5,000 - 5,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,000 - 6,999	1	3.3	1	10.0	-	-
7,000 - 7,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	2	6.7	1	10.0	1	5.0
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the data in this table it was noticed that 45 per cent of the non-Indian sample whose last move was involuntary had annual family incomes of \$1,999 or less as compared with approximately 33 per cent in the total sample (see Appendix C, Table C1) and 31 per cent in the mobile sample (see Table 3).

The mean annual income of families whose last move was involuntary was as follows:

Total poverty sample	\$2,552
Indian	3,097
Non-Indian	2,293

When these mean annual family incomes were compared with those of the total mobile sample it was observed that among the non-Indian sample the mean annual income of those whose last move was involuntary was lower than that of the non-Indian mobile sample, that is, \$2,293 as compared to \$2,873. However, for the Indian sample the mean annual income among families whose last move was involuntary was \$3,097 as compared to \$2,807 for all the Indian family units who were mobile. Therefore it seems that lower income was a factor associated with the non-Indian sample giving involuntary reasons, whereas it was not a factor for the Indian sample.

The characteristic of family size for those families giving the major reasons for moving as involuntary is presented in Table 10.

In comparing the family size of the sample giving reasons for last move as involuntary with the total mobile sample and the total sample one noticeable tendency appears in relation to the non-Indian single member family units. The percentage of single non-Indian family units whose last move was involuntary was 40 per cent. This compares with 32.4 per cent of the non-Indian in the mobile sample and 35.1 per cent of the non-Indian in the total sample in the single member category. This would indicate that single member family units were associated with involuntary moves in the non-Indian sample.

TABLE 10

SIZE OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR LAST
MOVE AS INVOLUNTARY BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Size of Family	Poverty Area					
	Total		Indian		Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	30	100.0	10	100.0	20	100.0
1	9	30.0	1	10.0	8	40.0
2	3	10.0	-	-	3	15.0
3	4	13.3	1	10.0	3	15.0
4	3	10.0	2	20.0	1	5.0
5	2	6.7	1	10.0	1	5.0
6 - 8	5	16.7	3	-	2	10.0
9 and over	3	10.0	2	-	1	5.0
Unknown	1	3.3	-	-	1	5.0

The mean family size of family units whose last move was an involuntary one was:

Total poverty sample 4.1 persons
 Indian 6.1 "
 Non-Indian 3.2 "

It was observed that in each sample the mean family size was larger than the mean family size of these groups in either the total sample or the mobile sample.

It is interesting to note that the per capita annual income for the non-Indian family units giving reasons in category 4 was \$717 as compared with a per capita annual income of \$958 for the mobile non-Indian sample. The per capita annual income for the Indian family units giving category 4 was \$507 as compared with a per capita annual family income of \$476 for the mobile Indian sample. The above data indicates that lower per capita annual incomes can be associated with involuntary moves for the non-Indian sample but not for the Indian sample.

Table 11 shows the marital status of those family units who signified that their last move was involuntary.

TABLE 11

MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR
LAST MOVE AS INVOLUNTARY BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Marital Status	Poverty Area					
	Total		Indian		Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	30	100.0	10	100.0	20	100.0
Married	10	33.3	5	50.0	5	25.0
Divorced	2	6.7	-	-	2	10.0
Separated	10	33.3	5	50.0	5	25.0
Widowed	4	13.3	-	-	4	20.0
Never married	4	13.3	-	-	4	20.0

It was interesting to note that one-third of the poverty family

units giving this reason for their last move were married and one-third were separated. Among the Indian family units giving the major reason for the last move as involuntary one-half were separated.

When the marital status of family units giving the major reasons for the last move as involuntary were compared with the marital status characteristic of the total sample (see Appendix C, Table C3) and mobile sample (see Table 5), several interesting trends were observed. There appeared to be a smaller proportion of married family units in the group giving the reason for the last move as involuntary. For example, 33.3 per cent of those giving the major reason for last move as involuntary were married as compared with 47.7 per cent of the mobile sample. This trend was consistent throughout.

A second trend was found in the separated category. Of the poverty sample giving reasons for last move as involuntary 33.3 per cent were in the separated category as compared with 23.7 per cent of the mobile poverty sample. This indicated that within our sample study there appeared to be an association between separated family units and involuntary moves.

The final family characteristic which was observed for those family units whose last move was involuntary was family life cycle. The findings are presented in Table 12.

It was noted that the largest percentage of those whose reason for last move was involuntary were in stage 3 and that no unit in stage 2 gave this reason for last move. In comparing the family life cycle characteristics of the family units classified as involuntary movers to the family life cycle characteristics of the mobile sample (see Table 6) it was observed that of the Indian sample the percentage of family units

in stage 3 were as follows:

Involuntary sample 30 per cent

Mobile sample 45.1 per cent

These figures indicate that a smaller percentage of non-Indian family units in stage 3 move for involuntary reasons than the percentage of these family units in stage 3 in the mobile sample.

TABLE 12

STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR LAST MOVE AS INVOLUNTARY BY AREA AND ETHNIC GROUP BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Family Life Cycle	Poverty Area					
	Total		Indian		Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	30	100.0	10	100.0	20	100.0
Stage 1	2	6.7	-	-	2	10.0
" 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3	14	46.7	8	80.0	6	30.0
" 4	6	20.0	1	10.0	5	25.0
" 5	7	23.3	1	10.0	6	30.0
Unknown	1	3.3	-	-	1	5.0

In contrast, there were a higher percentage of non-Indian family units in stages 4 and 5 who moved for an involuntary reason than the percentage in these stages in the mobile sample, as shown by the following figures:

	Sample Giving Involuntary Reasons	Mobile Sample
Stage 4	25.0 per cent	15.5 per cent
Stage 5	30.0 per cent	23.9 per cent

The second most frequently given reason category for moving was Category A, reasons related to features of housing. As only one Indian family gave this reason for moving the discussion dealt with the non-Indian and middle income samples only. Tables 13, 14, 15 present the family characteristics of size of family, marital status and stage of family life cycle for those family units giving reasons related to features of housing. The characteristic of annual family income is in a text table below.

	Reasons related to features of housing sample	Total Mobile sample
Non-Indian sample	\$ 3,182	\$ 2,873
Middle income sample	6,340	5,623

These figures indicate that the mean annual family income for each group is higher in the sample giving reasons related to features of housing than in the total mobile sample. In our study higher family income can be associated with reasons related to features of housing.

The per cent of the non-Indian sample with family size of 4 members and over in the sample giving reasons related to features of housing was 36.9 per cent as compared to 28.3 per cent in the total mobile sample, (Table 4). The middle income sample giving this reason display a similar tendency to larger family size. Thus there appears to be an association

between larger families and reasons related to features of housing within the non-Indian and middle income samples.

TABLE 13

SIZE OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR LAST MOVE AS RELATED TO FEATURES OF HOUSING BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Size of Family	Poverty Area Non-Indian		Middle Income Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	19	100.0	4	100.0
Single	5	26.3	-	-
2	4	21.1	-	-
3	3	15.8	2	20.0
4	3	15.8	-	-
5	2	10.5	1	10.0
6 - 8	1	5.3	1	10.0
9 and over	1	5.3	-	-

TABLE 14

MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR LAST MOVE AS RELATED TO FEATURES OF HOUSING BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Marital Status	Poverty Area Non-Indian		Middle Income Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	19	100.0	4	100.0
Married	11	57.9	4	100.0
Divorced	1	5.3	-	-
Separated	5	26.3	-	-
Widowed	1	5.3	-	-
Never married	1	5.3	-	-

It will be noted that 57.9 per cent of the non-Indian sample giving reasons related to features of housing, as compared to 45.1 per cent of the non-Indian mobile sample, were married (Table 5). In the middle income sample giving this reason 100.0 per cent were married as compared to 70.0 per cent of the middle income mobile sample. This would indicate that married family units tend to move more in the non-Indian and middle income samples for reasons related to features of housing than other reasons. In contrast the percentage of widowed and never married marital status groups in the non-Indian sample giving reason related to features of housing is considerably lower than in the mobile non-Indian sample. (10.6 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively).

TABLE 15

STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE OF FAMILY UNITS GIVING MAJOR REASONS FOR LAST MOVE AS RELATED TO FEATURES OF HOUSING BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Family Life Cycle	Poverty Area Non-Indian		Middle Income Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	19	100.0	4	100.0
Stage 1	1	5.3	-	-
" 2	4	21.1	-	-
" 3	8	42.1	3	75.0
" 4	-	-	1	25.0
" 5	6	31.6	-	-

By comparing Table 15 and Table 6 the percentage of the non-Indian sample giving reason related to features of housing in stage 3 (42.1 per cent) is very similar to the percentage of non-Indian family units in the mobile sample in stage 3 (45.1 per cent). In contrast the middle income family units in stage 3 giving this reason (75.0 per cent) is higher than in the mobile sample (60.0 per cent). The findings thus indicate that while families with children under 16 years of age (stage 3) tend to move for reasons related to features of housing in the middle income sample there is no evidence that this is so in the non-Indian sample.

In stage 2 the percentage of the non-Indian sample giving reasons related to features of housing (21.1 per cent) is considerably higher than the percentage in the mobile sample (4.2 per cent).

Appendix Tables 65, 66, 67 and 68 deal with the sample groups' own perception of their last move as indicated by their own evaluation of the move as voluntary or involuntary, degree of satisfaction, continued presence of movement reason and stated intention to move in the next year.

Appendix Table 65 shows that 43.2 per cent of the mobile poverty sample perceived their last move as involuntary. More specifically 52.9 per cent of the mobile Indian sample perceived their move as involuntary which readily exceeds the 40.8 per cent and 20.0 per cent perceived by the mobile non-Indian and mobile middle income samples. When these figures were compared with those giving reasons related to involuntary movement on the reason classification system it was found that 58.8 per cent of the mobile Indian sample, 28.2 per cent of the mobile non-Indian sample, and 10.0 per cent of the mobile middle income sample moved due to involuntary reasons. The proportionate differences may indicate a value variance between respondent's perception and the study classification system.

Appendix Table 66 illustrates that 10.2 per cent of the mobile poverty sample report dissatisfaction with their last move. The largest group indicating dissatisfaction was 29.4 per cent of the mobile Indian sample. Those family units in the non-Indian and middle income samples indicating dissatisfaction were negligible at 5.6 and 0.0 per cent respectively. Over 50 per cent of all three mobile samples indicated that they were very satisfied with their last moves.

Most mobile poverty sample moves appear to be problem solving in that only 12.5 per cent report persistence of original reasons for movement as tabulated in Appendix Table 67. The highest percentage of continued presence of reason was found in the mobile Indian sample (23.5 per cent).

The mobile non-Indian and mobile middle income samples are comparable at 9.9 and 10.0 per cent stating reason still present.

Stated intention to move within the next year as recorded in Appendix Table C8 is indicative of some form of dissatisfaction with present dwelling unit, and possibly dissatisfaction with the last move. Of the mobile poverty sample 36.4 per cent indicated definite plans to move within the next year. Of the mobile Indian sample 29.4 per cent planned to move while 38.0 per cent of the mobile non-Indian sample planned to move. No family unit in the mobile middle income sample stated an intention to move.

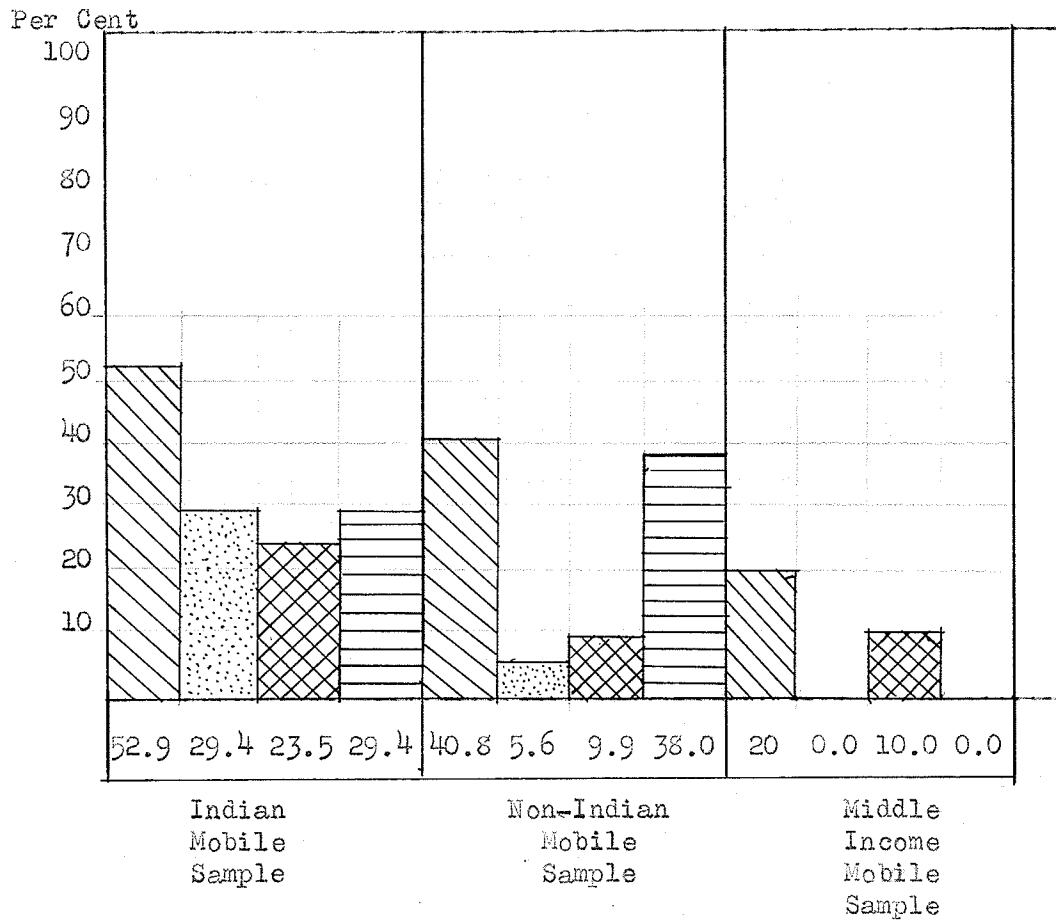
Appendix Tables C5, C6, C7 C8 each contained one response category indicating a negative connotation with regard to the respondent's last move. Response to the category of involuntary, dissatisfaction, persistence of reasons for move, and stated intent to move in the next year each can indicate a degree of dissatisfaction with the last move. By averaging the percentages of responses to these categories the mobile Indian sample had 33.8 per cent negative response, the mobile non-Indian sample a 23.5 per cent negative response and the mobile middle income sample a 7.5 per cent negative response.

The following observations are illustrated in Figure 1 on the next page. The Indian mobile sample moves involuntarily, is dissatisfied, and has reason for move still present, much more often than the non-Indian mobile sample. From this observation one would expect that the Indian mobile sample would state an intention to move more often than the non-Indian. In fact the reverse is true. Despite little dissatisfaction and little continued reason still present the non-Indian mobile sample displays the highest level of intention to move. Intention

to move then, does not appear to be related to other factors discussed.

FIGURE 1

COMPARISON OF INVOLUNTARY MOVE, DISSATISFACTION WITH MOVE,
REASONS STILL PRESENT, AND INTENT TO MOVE



-  Involuntary Move
-  Dissatisfaction With Move
-  Reasons Still Present
-  Intent to Move

In conclusion, our research study sought to cross-classify the major reason for moving with the degree of satisfaction with the last move as expressed by the respondents from the poverty sample.

Table 16 illustrates this cross-classification for the mobile Indian sample.

TABLE 16

RELATIONSHIP OF MAJOR REASON CATEGORY FOR LAST MOVE WITH DEGREE OF SATISFACTION, FOR INDIAN SAMPLE BY NUMBER

Reason Category	Degree of Satisfaction				
	Total	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Dis-Satisfied	Don't Know
Total	17	9	2	5	1
A	1	1	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-
C	1	1	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-
F	2	2	-	-	-
G	10	4	2	4	-
H	2	1	-	1	-
I	1	-	-	-	1

The most noteworthy aspect of this table is the fact that 6 of 10 Indian respondents said they were very satisfied or moderately satisfied with their last move in spite of the fact that the reasons

they gave for moving related to involuntary causes.

Table 17 illustrates the cross-classification for the mobile non-Indian sample from the poverty area.

TABLE 17

RELATIONSHIP OF MAJOR REASON CATEGORY FOR LAST MOVE WITH
DEGREE OF SATISFACTION FOR NON-INDIAN SAMPLE BY NUMBER

Reason Category	Degree of Satisfaction			
	Total	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Dis- Satisfied
Total	71	40	27	4
A	19	14	5	-
B	6	3	3	-
C	5	3	2	-
D	10	5	3	2
E	-	-	-	-
F	9	4	5	-
G	20	9	9	2
H	1	1	-	-
I	1	1	-	-

Two interesting features stand out in this table. First, the non-Indian group also overwhelmingly said they were very satisfied or moderately satisfied with their last move in spite of the fact that it was an involuntary one. In fact, 18 out of 20 expressed this feeling. Second, it is interesting to note that the non-Indian sample are totally

very satisfied or moderately satisfied (19 out of 19) with their last move when the reason expressed for moving was related to features of housing.

The following chapter will present a summary and interpretation of the findings and some of the conclusions that may be drawn from them.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

This research project was an exploratory study of the residential mobility of a low-income area of the city of Winnipeg over a three year period. The sample of the population studied was randomly selected and a personal interview administered to obtain data on how often families moved, why they moved, and if they were satisfied with their move. The study sought relationships between the various factors studied by analysis of the collected data.

In this chapter a brief description of the total sample studied is presented. The analysis of the data, presented in Chapter IV, is used to answer the questions posed in Chapter I, and the study, its method, findings and limitations are evaluated and suggestions for future studies made.

The family units studied resided in two residential areas of the city of Winnipeg, a poverty area and a middle income area. Within the poverty area, a small group of Indian family units were identified and studied as a group. Identification of ethnic origin as Indian was made by the respondent and was not verified by other means and therefore may not always have been accurate. The sample was randomly selected using sound sampling principles, however a large number of refusals limits the findings of the study as the effect of these refusals is not known. In comparing the family units in the two areas, and the Indian

and non-Indian family units within the poverty area, no established norms or averages were used. Thus the comparisons are only in relation to each group and as a result one group can only have more or less, be higher or lower, in any particular instance than the other group. The conclusions drawn from the study findings are therefore limited by the nature of the statistical procedures used.

The analysis of the identifying data of the family characteristics of annual income, size of family, marital status and stage of family life cycle resulted in the following description of the total sample studied. The annual family income of the total sample ranged from zero to \$8,000 and over, with the majority of the poverty groups having incomes in the lower range, although it was interesting to find that one quarter of the poverty sample had incomes above \$4,000. The majority of the middle income group had incomes in the upper range, between \$5,000 and \$8,000. The annual family income of the Indian and non-Indian groups showed little variation, however the per capita income of the Indian sample was half that of the non-Indian sample. It should be stated that any conclusions drawn from the present study regarding annual income are limited by the fact that the figures used were computed from monthly incomes and are only an approximation of actual annual income. The monthly income used for computation of annual income were those reported by the respondent and no verification was made through other sources. The family size of the study sample ranged from single member family units to nine members or more. The single family predominated in the non-Indian group, the large family predominated in the Indian group and the middle income family size fell in the middle range.

Although the largest number of families in the total sample and in each group studied were found to be married, a large number of the families in the poverty area were single, divorced, separated or widowed, with the Indian group showing a disproportionately high number of separated family units. While the largest proportion of families in the study had children under 16 years of age, it was found that the aged form a large proportion of the non-Indian poverty group.

In answer to question 1 of this research project: What is the comparative frequency of mobility for the three groups?, it was found that one-half of the total study sample moved at least once in the three year period studied. The poverty area sample were more mobile than the middle income sample and the Indian group showed the highest degree of mobility, more than twice that of the non-Indian group and almost four times that of the middle income group. Similar findings were reported in the 1961 Census of Canada which measured the mobility of a 20 per cent sample of the population over a five year period. The census data showed that approximately one-half of the residents of Winnipeg had moved at least once in the five year period, with the population living in a poverty area having the highest rate of mobility.¹ John Lagasse in a study of the Indian people in Manitoba found an extremely high degree of mobility of the Indian and Metis families as was found in the present study.²

The study findings further revealed that although the Indian group had a greater propensity to mobility than the non-Indian or middle income

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, ibid.

²Lagasse, ibid.

groups, they actually moved less frequently, generally making only one move in the three year period studied. On the other hand, the middle income sample, the least mobile group, when they did move made a greater number of moves than either of the groups in the poverty area. It may be speculated that the middle income families move frequently until established in a job and a home and then remain stationary, while the low-income family units continue to move periodically throughout their lives in an aimless and fruitless search for adequate housing.

It is of interest to note that while approximately one-half of the total sample made only one move, a small percentage of the sample accounted for a disproportionately large number of the recorded moves. It therefore may be concluded that although mobility is associated with a large number of families over a three year period, especially in the poverty area, a small number of families account for a majority of the moves. Similar findings are reported in a study of public welfare clients made by Michael Copperman, which found that one-fifth of all mobile families accounted for three-fifths of all moves.¹ Further study of the small number of persistent movers in the poverty and middle income areas is warranted by these findings.

From the findings of the present study it may be concluded that residence in a particular income area and Indian or non-Indian ethnic origin are factors associated with frequency of mobility. Analysis of other factors studied indicated that the mobile family units displayed additional unique family characteristics. It was found that lower income was a characteristic of the mobile family units. In the poverty

¹Copperman, *ibid.*

area sample the family units within the separated marital status category were the most mobile and those in the single and never married marital status category were not characteristically mobile. The middle income area sample within the single and never married marital status category were highly mobile. Family size appeared to have no direct relationship to mobility however family units with children under 16 years of age showed a tendency to mobility in all the groups studied. Peter Rossi in his studies similarly found this stage of family development to be highly correlated to mobility.¹ Other factors, not included in the present study, may have a significant relationship to family mobility and require further study. It should also be noted that a study of the non-mobile sample as a group may have revealed even greater differences than were found by comparing the family characteristics of the mobile sample to the total study sample.

In answer to question 2: What were the reasons for moving from the last place of residence?, and question 3: Are there reasons common to each group?, several conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the data. In the sample studied reasons related to involuntary moves and reasons related to features of housing were the most frequently given reasons for moving and accounted for more than half the moves made by the mobile family units. Housing needs and forced moves were also found to be reasons for moving in Peter Rossi's study.²

In the poverty area sample when the individual reasons for moving were looked at it was found that personal discomfort and space deficiencies

¹Rossi, ibid.

²Ibid.

accounted for a large number of the moves related to features of housing, and urban renewal and condemned housing accounted for the majority of the involuntary moves. These findings would indicate that inadequate housing is a major contributing factor in the residential mobility of the poverty group. The Indian group were highly susceptible to involuntary moves, far more so than the non-Indian group. More than half the Indian sample gave involuntary reasons as their major reason for moving. Reasons related to features of housing were only a contributing factor in the decision to move for the Indian sample. This can be seen by the fact that although reasons related to features of housing were given when all reasons were considered, only one Indian family gave this as the major reason for moving. The non-Indian group rated housing features before involuntary moves when asked for all reasons for moving, however when focus was on the major reason for moving involuntary moves predominated. The analysis showed that a large proportion of the middle income families moved for reasons related to features of housing. Although a large number of the poverty group also gave this reason, a difference can be seen in the specific reasons given within this category. Whereas most poverty families moved because of personal discomfort, none of the middle income families moved for this specific reason.

From the findings of this study it would seem that the moves of the families in the poverty group are involuntary and directed towards the urgent fulfillment of the basic necessities of housing. Middle class movers, having all their basic needs met, do not have to move for reasons of such urgency. They can be more concerned with matters of

convenience and life-styles in their decision to move. As a result of these findings it is recommended that assistance be given the poverty group especially the Indian families, in moving into more adequate housing, if urban renewal programs are to be successful.

The answer to question 4: What variables or factors are related to reasons for moving and frequency of mobility?, was obtained by analysing the family characteristics of the family units giving the two most frequently occurring reasons for moving, namely reasons related to involuntary moves and reasons related to features of housing. By comparing the family characteristics of these groups with the mobile sample and the total sample studied some unique family characteristics were observed.

In the group giving reasons for their last move as involuntary the non-Indian families were characterized by family units with separated marital status, single member family units consisting largely of individuals over 60 years of age, family units with children over 16 years of age and family units with larger than average family size. The families in this group were also characterized by a lower than average family income. The low income of these families may be a result of loss of earnings due to old age or absence of a breadwinner due to separated marital status. The combination of low income and larger family size could be expected to place an additional strain on the family budget. It can be speculated that these factors would result in inadequate housing and subject these families to involuntary moves. By examining the individual reasons for involuntary movement it was seen that sub-standard housing conditions (e.g. urban renewal, condemned housing) were

in fact the most predominant reasons given in this category and it therefore could be hypothesized that there is a correlation between substandard housing and involuntary mobility.

Although reasons related to involuntary moves accounted for more than half the reasons given for moving by the Indian families, lower income was not found to be a factor for the Indian families moving for this reason. This was contrary to what we expected to find. The factors that did characterize the Indian families moving for involuntary reasons were a high incidence of family units with separated marital status and larger than average family size. It may be speculated that housing choices for larger families, particularly of Indian ethnic origin, are extremely limited. Other factors such as different cultural values related to housing standards, needs, or aspirations may explain the Indian group's vulnerability to involuntary moves and could be the subject for further study.

Analysis of the family characteristics of those family units moving for reasons related to features of housing led to several conclusions. Families in this group had higher annual income than the total mobile sample, were generally larger than average in size and were married. Fewer family units in the separated marital status category appeared in this group. It may be concluded that the more stable family units, (i.e. married), with higher income move for reasons related to features of housing perhaps to accommodate a larger family.

In terms of the family characteristic of stage of family life cycle the findings revealed that a higher proportion of the middle income families giving reasons related to features of housing were in

stage 3, married with children under 16, while the non-Indian family units giving this reason were not found to be in this stage of their family development. The findings for the middle income family units concur with Rossi's study of Why Families Move in which he concluded that the major function of residential mobility is to enable families to adjust their housing needs that are generated by the shifts in family composition that accompany life cycle changes.¹ The absence of such a relationship for the non-Indian group may be explained by the speculation that the non-Indian family units in this stage of the family life cycle, although having higher income, still find it inadequate and place a higher priority on providing adequately in ways other than improved housing for dependent children. Although stage 3 did not appear as a characteristic of non-Indian families giving reasons related to features of housing, those families in stage 3 who did give this reason were characterized by larger families and thus might suggest that when the non-Indian family unit was large, housing needs took priority over other family needs. The analysis of the data further indicated that non-Indian family units in stage 2, married, no children, characteristically gave reasons related to features of housing for moving. This may be due to higher income and lack of family responsibility thus enabling these families to be more selective in their choice of housing.

In answer to question 5: Was the move from the last residence voluntary or involuntary?, the analysis shows that slightly less than one-half of the mobile family units in the poverty sample perceived their last move as involuntary, whereas only one-fifth of the middle

¹Ibid., pp.2-15

income sample perceived their move as involuntary. The Indian sample had the largest proportion of moves perceived as involuntary with more than half the sample in this category. The large proportion of involuntary moves by the poverty area sample, in particular the Indian sample, suggests a lack of access to freedom of decision making regarding mobility for the poverty group and indicates that these families are very often subject to external forces beyond their capacity to control.

By comparing the degree to which the families studied perceived their moves to be involuntary to the proportion of moves classified as involuntary by use of the Classification of Reasons for Move (Appendix B), it was found that the non-Indian and the middle income groups saw a greater number of their moves as involuntary while the Indian group perceived fewer of their moves as involuntary than was found by using the study classification system. These differences may be due to a fault in the method by which reasons for move were classified.

In answer to question 6: Was the family satisfied or dissatisfied with the move?, the study data showed that a vast majority of the middle income and non-Indian sample were generally satisfied with their move, while almost one-third of the Indian sample indicated dissatisfaction with their move. One might expect that as a large number of the moves made by the Indian group were involuntary this might account for the dissatisfaction with the move, however a correlation of dissatisfaction with move and involuntary reasons for moving was found to be relatively small. Perhaps a general dissatisfaction with their life as a minority group in a strange and often hostile society and other factors, not included in the present study, might account for the high degree of

dissatisfaction with move expressed by the Indian group and could be the subject for further study.

Despite the high degree of satisfaction with their move shown by the non-Indian sample, a large proportion of this group expressed intent to move within the next year. Contrary to this, the most dissatisfied group, the Indian, did not express an intention to move to the same extent. Intention to move, therefore, does not appear to be related to satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Other factors such as new problems arising causing families to plan another move, or a variance in mobility aspirations and opportunities, may influence intention to move and further study of these factors is required.

In answer to question 7: Are the circumstances that caused the family to move still present?, the findings revealed that the vast majority of the non-Indian and middle income family units were no longer bothered by the reasons which caused them to move from their last place of residence. Almost one-quarter of the Indian sample, however, reported that their reasons for moving were still present. It may be speculated from these findings that while mobility for the middle income and non-Indian groups is functional and problem solving, the mobility of the Indian group is often inefficient and thus dissatisfaction and reason for moving are likely to persist.

A cross-classification of the major reasons for moving with the degree of satisfaction with the last move of the Indian and non-Indian groups sought to answer question 8: Are there relationships between certain reasons for moving and dissatisfaction or satisfaction for each group? Little relationship was found between reasons for move and

dissatisfaction or satisfaction. Contrary to what had been expected both the Indian and the non-Indian family units generally expressed satisfaction with their move in spite of the fact that the reasons they had given for moving indicated an involuntary move. These findings might indicate that the poverty group is really less preoccupied with their circumstances than we assume they are or should be or that they lack control over the external forces which impinge on them. Such speculation, however, must be guarded as the findings of the study did in fact reveal that a sizeable number of Indian and non-Indian families were dissatisfied with their move and planned to move within the next year. As the present study did not study individual families, but area and ethnic groups, it is not known whether the involuntary moves caused by urban renewal resulted in satisfaction for the individual family units involved. It would be of considerable interest to study these factors in the future.

In answer to question 9 the findings of the study indicate that there are relationships among the variables or factors studied which could lead to hypotheses regarding mobility in the poverty group. The present study, exploratory in nature, sought to identify trends and present a comparative picture of the residential mobility of a sample of the population from a poverty and middle income area. The design of the study did not seek statistical significance nor include precision and control of the various factors studied. No attempts were made to check the reliability or accuracy of the responses obtained in personal interviews and it was assumed that the differences in interviewing techniques and interpretation of responses by the different interviewers

would not affect the reliability of the study. It was also assumed that the randomness of the sample and the size of the sample would be sufficient to indicate trends and areas for further study under more controlled conditions.

Within the limitations of the present study it can be concluded that mobility is a qualitatively and quantitatively different phenomenon for the two groups within the poverty area sample, the Indian and the non-Indian groups, and different again for the middle income area sample. The Indians, as a group, are the most mobile. Many of their moves are involuntary and unsatisfactory and the reason for moving often unresolved, yet they are not likely to plan a move within the next year. The non-Indian, as a group, are less mobile than the Indian group but more mobile than the middle income group. The non-Indian group in contrast to the Indian group appear to see mobility as a means by which they can adjust their life-space situation, as they frequently move for reasons related to features of housing and make definite plans to move again. The analysis of the data has also indicated that mobility is associated with certain family characteristics namely, lower income, separated marital status, and families with children under 16 years of age. In addition it has been found that certain vulnerable groups are subject to move for reasons related to features of housing and for involuntary reasons. The findings of the present study can form the basis for formulation of hypotheses regarding mobility. Further research, designed to test these and other relationships experimentally and scientifically, is necessary to further add to our knowledge of a common but complex phenomenon, residential mobility.

Even before such studies are undertaken however, there is sufficient evidence from the findings of the present study that low income seriously inhibits the free choice of adequate housing for the poor, especially the Indian family, the family broken by marital disintegration, large families with children under 16 years of age and single aged individuals. A guaranteed annual income and additional subsidized housing especially for large families would no doubt alleviate some of the problems. In addition, social work intervention is necessary to help the families vulnerable to excessive mobility and involuntary moves, use the social welfare services which are presently available and offer new services as they are required, in order that these families may enjoy the fruits of our affluent society.

APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

A. Identifying Information. (Transfer from NULIFE schedule)

1. Address _____
2. Ethnic background - Indian/Metis _____
Non-Indian _____
3. Marital Status - Married _____
Divorced _____
Separated _____
Widowed _____
Never Married _____
4. Total family income (annual) _____
5. No. of members in family unit _____
6. Ages of children _____

B. 1. How long have you lived in this dwelling?

(house, apartment, room) - months _____
- years _____

2. How many times have you moved in the last three years?

- 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____ or more _____

3. Are you making definite plans to move within the next year?

- yes _____

Comments: _____

- no _____

- D.K. _____

4. Did you feel you had any choice in the decision to move from your last place?

- yes _____

- no _____

Explain _____

5. (a) Thinking back to your last move, there are usually a number of reasons that make a family move. What were the reasons that made you move out of your last place?

(Establish respondents perception of most important reasons for the move, accepting up to 3).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- (b) Did one of these reasons influence your decision to move more than the others?

(If yes, indicate which one). - 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

6. Is this reason(s) (given in question 5) still bothering you?

Comments: _____ - yes _____

_____ - no _____

_____ - N.A. _____

7. How satisfied were you with your last move?

Very Satisfied _____

Moderately Satisfied _____

Dissatisfied. _____

Comments: _____

APPENDIX B

CLASSIFICATION OF REASONS FOR MOVE

A. Reasons related to features of housing

- 1) space deficiencies - rooms, yard, parking
- 2) space excess
- 3) inadequate housing - structural defects, inadequate utilities
- 4) personal discomfort - noisy, hot, cold, dirty, smelly, lack of privacy

B. Reasons related to family composition

Increase 1) marriage

2) birth

3) incorporation of extended family into unit

Decrease 4) death

5) children leaving home

6) separation or divorce

7) desertion

8) institutionalization

9) setting up own household

C. Reasons related to life style

- 1) dissatisfaction with groups and aesthetic features of the neighbourhood
- 2) racial discrimination
- 3) ethnic and kinship solidarity
- 4) problems with landlord
- 5) wanted to purchase home

D. Reasons related to insufficient money

- 1) loss of job
- 2) debt and increased expenses
- 3) rent too high
- 4) raise in rent

E. Reasons related to improved financial state

- 1) gain of job
- 2) raise
- 3) clearance of debt

F. Reasons related to convenience

- 1) distance from work
- 2) distance from public assistance
- 3) distance from institutions (schools, hospitals, etc.)
- 4) distance from service facilities (store, bus, etc.)
- 5) availability of work
- 6) availability of public housing

G. Reasons related to involuntary moves

- 1) eviction
- 2) natural disaster
- 3) condemned housing
- 4) urban renewal
- 5) geographic transfer
- 6) children not allowed
- 7) other
- 8) welfare insisted on a move

H. Other reasons

I. Reasons not known

APPENDIX C

TABLE C1

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME IN TOTAL SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Annual Family Income	Total Sample		Poverty Area						Middle Income Area	
			Total		Indian		Non-Indian			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	214	100.0	172	100.0	18	100.0	154	100.0	42	100.0
\$ 0 - 999	21	9.8	21	12.2	2	11.1	19	12.4	-	-
1,000 - 1,999	34	15.8	34	19.8	3	16.7	31	20.1	-	-
2,000 - 2,999	32	14.9	30	17.4	3	16.7	27	17.5	2	4.8
3,000 - 3,999	41	19.2	39	22.7	5	27.8	34	22.1	2	4.8
4,000 - 4,999	24	11.2	18	10.5	1	5.6	17	11.0	6	14.3
5,000 - 5,999	11	5.1	6	3.5	-	-	6	3.9	5	11.9
6,000 - 6,999	20	9.3	8	4.6	2	11.1	6	3.9	12	28.6
7,000 - 7,999	12	5.6	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.9	9	21.4
8,000 and over	5	2.3	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.9	2	4.8
Unknown	7	3.3	5	2.9	2	11.1	3	1.9	2	4.8
Refused	7	3.3	5	2.9	-	-	5	3.2	2	4.8

TABLE C2

SIZE OF FAMILY IN TOTAL SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Size of Family	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Total	214	100.0	172	100.0	18	100.0	154	100.0	42	100.0
Single	62	29.0	55	32.0	1	5.6	54	35.1	7	16.7
2	40	18.7	36	20.9	-	-	36	23.4	4	9.5
3	31	14.5	21	12.2	2	11.1	19	12.3	10	23.8
4	24	11.2	16	9.3	4	22.2	12	7.8	8	19.0
5	23	10.7	15	8.7	2	11.1	13	8.4	8	19.0
6 - 8	24	11.2	19	11.0	5	27.8	14	9.1	5	11.9
9 and over	9	4.0	9	5.2	4	22.2	5	3.2	-	-
Unknown	1	.5	1	.6	-	-	1	.6	-	-

TABLE 03

MARITAL STATUS IN TOTAL SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Marital Status	Total Sample	Poverty Area				Middle Income Area
		Total	Indian	Non-Indian		
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	
Total	214 100.0	172 100.0	18 100.0	154 100.0	42 100.0	
Married	116 54.2	82 47.7	11 61.1	71 46.1	34 81.0	
Divorced	6 2.8	6 3.5	- -	6 3.9	- -	
Separated	33 15.4	33 19.1	6 33.3	27 17.5	- -	
Widowed	26 12.1	22 12.8	1 5.6	21 13.6	4 9.5	
Never Married	33 15.4	29 16.9	- -	29 18.8	4 9.5	

TABLE 04

STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE IN TOTAL SAMPLE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Family Life Cycle	Total Sample	Poverty Area				Middle Income Area
		Total	Indian	Non-Indian		
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	
Total	214 100.0	172 100.0	18 100.0	154 100.0	42 100.0	
Stage 1	19 8.9	15 8.7	- -	15 9.7	4 9.5	
" 2	7 3.3	4 2.3	- -	4 2.6	3 7.1	
" 3	93 43.5	72 41.9	15 83.3	57 37.0	21 50.0	
" 4	50 23.4	39 22.7	2 11.1	37 24.0	11 26.2	
" 5	42 19.6	39 22.7	1 5.6	38 24.7	3 7.1	
Unknown	3 1.4	3 1.7	- -	3 1.9	- -	

TABLE 05

VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY MOVES IN NUMBER AND PER CENT

Type of Move	Total Sample		Poverty Area						Middle Income Area	
			Total		Indian		Non-Indian			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Involuntary	40	40.8	38	43.2	9	52.9	29	40.8	2	20.0
Voluntary	57	58.2	49	55.7	7	41.2	42	59.2	8	80.0
Unknown	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	5.9	-	-	-	-

TABLE 06

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH LAST MOVE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Degree of Satisfact- ion	Total Sample		Poverty Area						Middle Income Area	
			Total		Indian		Non-Indian			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Very satisfied	54	55.1	49	55.7	9	52.9	40	56.3	5	50.0
Moderately satisfied	34	34.7	29	33.0	2	11.8	27	38.0	5	50.0
Dissatisfied	9	9.2	9	10.2	5	29.4	4	5.6	-	-
Unknown	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	5.9	-	-	-	-

TABLE 67

REASON FOR LAST MOVE STILL PRESENT BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Reason Still Present	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Yes	12	12.3	11	12.5	4	23.5	7	9.9	1	10.0
No	75	76.5	69	78.4	11	64.8	58	81.6	6	60.0
Unknown	11	11.2	8	9.1	2	11.7	6	8.5	3	30.0

TABLE 68

INTENTION TO MOVE BY NUMBER AND PER CENT

Intention to Move	Total Sample		Poverty Area				Middle Income Area			
			Total		Indian				Non-Indian	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	98	100.0	88	100.0	17	100.0	71	100.0	10	100.0
Yes	32	32.7	32	36.4	5	29.4	27	38.0	-	-
No	56	57.1	48	54.5	10	58.8	38	53.5	8	80.0
Unknown	10	10.2	8	9.1	2	11.8	6	8.5	2	20.0

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