Urban Aboriginal Voices:
A Landmark Study of Canada’s Urban Aboriginal Peoples
Winnipeg results
The Environics Institute

The Environics Institute is a non-profit foundation supporting original research on important issues of public policy and social change

- A track record of success in a number of studies, including groundbreaking studies of Canadian Muslims and the people of Afghanistan
- Mission includes public dissemination of results and encouraging public discourse
- Funded by federal, provincial, and city governments, private sector businesses, community and other foundations, and the media
- Research is syndicated and independent
  - Research design and interpretation is driven by the Institute and its independent advisors, not the funders
  - Executed by Environics Research Group, one of Canada’s largest and most respected research firms
About the Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study
Objectives of UAPS

• Understand the experiences, identities, values and aspirations of urban Aboriginal peoples

• Use survey research to give voice to good news, positive narratives and hopeful scenarios for the future

• Provide new insights that help reframe the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people

• Build capacity to support further research and understanding of First Nations, Métis and Inuit living in Canadian cities
Execution

• The Research Team:

  Dr. Jino Distasio, Susan Mulligan – Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg (First Nations/Inuit surveys)

  Dr. Rachel Eni – University of Manitoba & Louis Riel Institute (Métis surveys)

  Aboriginal community members and students as on-the-ground interviewers

• City supervisors trained by the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg
Incorporated Aboriginal knowledge & expertise

• Required a high degree of involvement and cooperation among the City, local colleges and universities, Aboriginal Organizations, and Community Foundations

• On the ground expertise: Local project coordinators and Aboriginal student and community

• Contacted and consulted a wide range of stakeholders, early and often

• Study design and interpretation guided by an Advisory Circle of recognized experts from academia and the Aboriginal community

• Is independent of its funders, including INAC/federal government
## UAPS Advisory Circle

- Allan Benoit  
  Métis Nation
- John Berry  
  Queen’s University
- Ellen Bielawski  
  University of Alberta
- Lewis Cardinal  
  Cardinal Strategic Communications
- Hayden King  
  McMaster University
- Peter Dinsdale  
  National Association of Friendship Centres
- Calvin Helin  
  Lawyer, author of *Dances with Dependency*
- Calvin Hanselmann  
  Research Director, National Association of Friendship Centres
- Corinne Jetté  
  President and CEO, Mount Pleasant Educational Services Inc.
- Caroline Krause  
  Former principal Grandview Elementary School, Faculty of Educ., UBC
- Peter Menzies  
  Centre for Addiction Mental Health
- Katherine Minich  
  University of Toronto
- David Newhouse  
  Trent University
- Andrew Parkin  
  Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation
- John G. Paul  
  Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs
- Evelyn Peters  
  University of Saskatchewan
- Mark Podlasly  
  N’laka’pamx First Nation / Harvard/Queens (fellow)
- Jennifer Rattray  
  Peepeekisis First Nation / University of Winnipeg
- John Richards  
  Simon Fraser University
- Pamela Sparklingeyes  
  Aboriginal Learning Services, Edmonton Catholic School Board
- Noella Steinhauer  
  National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation
Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study
In-person survey with 2,614 urban Aboriginal peoples in 11 cities
Survey with non-Aboriginal Canadians

Telephone survey with 2,501 non-Aboriginal persons in same 10 cities

- Purpose: measure how the non-Aboriginal population in the 10 cities views the experience of the country’s Aboriginal people

- How their views may contribute to continuing barriers facing the Aboriginal community

- Open up opportunities for a new dialogue and engagement
Pilot survey of National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation scholars

On-line pilot survey with representative sample of 182 NAAF scholarship recipients

• Purpose: identify/measure experiences and successes of scholars in their lives and careers

Since 1985, NAAF has awarded more than $37-million in scholarships and bursaries to more than 9,800 First Nations, Métis and Inuit students nation-wide.
Why we need to pay attention

• Growing presence in our cities today

• Canada has yet to come to terms with this reality

• Our focus has been on reserve issues and on problems
“Canada is about to become a whole lot different in the next couple of generations...”

Waubgeshig Rice
Broadcast journalist and writer
The Globe and Mail online (July 20, 2009)
Research Findings for Winnipeg
The majority of UAPS Winnipeg participants are first generation residents.
Many feel that they belong to a diverse community.

Do you feel that the community you belong to is…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>First Nations</th>
<th>Métis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively Aboriginal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly Aboriginal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly non-Aboriginal</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively non-Aboriginal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions the urban community for Winnipegers

Who or what do you consider to be a part of your community?

- Family: 67
- Friends: 66
- People in neighbourhoods: 40
- Identity group: 22
- People from work: 21
- Aboriginal people in city: 20
- People in home community: 16
- Aboriginal services: 14
- People from school: 10
- Other identity groups: 9
- Aboriginal people across Canada: 9
- People from band/First Nation: 8
Seeking opportunities is the main reason for moving to Winnipeg.

Why did you first move to Winnipeg?

- Employment: 44
- Family: 40
- Education: 35
- Better amenities: 18
- Advance career: 11
- Escape bad family situations: 10
- Better health care: 9
- Housing: 8
- Friends: 8
- Better place to raise children: 7
Many enjoy the big city life…

What do you enjoy most about life in Winnipeg?

- Quality of life: 40
- Family and friends: 31
- Amenities: 30
- City life: 16
- Employment opportunities: 13
- Always something to do: 11
- Education and training: 9
...but do not feel particularly safe.

What do you like least about living in Winnipeg?

- Crime: 45
- Violence and vandalism: 41
- Traffic, parking difficulties: 18
- Gangs: 11
- Unsafe neighbourhood: 9
Neighbourhood choice is influenced by a sense of community.

Why do you live in the neighbourhood you do?

- Chance to live with family, friends: 26
- Safe neighbourhood: 25
- Live close to family, friends: 22
- Proximity to work, school: 22
- Affordability of housing: 19
- Access to public transit: 14
- Close to city amenities: 14
- Close to social, cultural, spiritual services: 10
They feel they can make their city a better place to live.

Impact on making city a better place to live…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Level</th>
<th>Aboriginal Winnipegers'</th>
<th>Non-Aboriginal Winnipegers'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big impact</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate impact</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small impact</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No impact at all</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most feel the city of Winnipeg is home…

Where is *home* for you? Is it your city of residence, your home community, or somewhere else?

- **City**: 86
- **Community of origin**: 13
- **Somewhere else**: 3
The connection to *home* remains strong, but there is disconnect.

How close a connection do you feel to your home community?
How close a connection do you feel to the place where your parents and grandparents are from?

- Very close: 28
- Fairly close: 27
- Not too close: 32
- Not at all close: 9

* Among first and second generation Aboriginal residents

National result: 22%
A majority have never moved back to their community since moving to Winnipeg.

Since you first moved to Winnipeg, have you ever moved back to your home community? *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past year</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>64</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Asked to first generation residents
Only a minority plan to return to their home communities permanently.

Do you plan to go back to live in your home community/community of origin permanently one day, or not?*

*Subsample: First and second generation UAPS participants.
Identity and culture
There is strong Indigenous pride... ...and pride in Canada.

Would you say you are very, somewhat, not very or not at all proud to be...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very proud</th>
<th>Somewhat proud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Nations</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Métis</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal (First Nations responses)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal (Métis responses)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And the majority has a connection to their heritage, although some do not.

Knowledge of family tree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Nations</th>
<th>Métis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very well</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly well</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very well</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all well</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residential schools have had a lasting effect.

Were you, or any member of your family, ever a student at a federal residential school or a provincial day school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>First Nations</th>
<th>Métis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, self</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, family member</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, neither</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And many feel its impact today

To what extent has this experience shaped your life and who you are today?

- Significant impact: 39
- Some impact: 29
- Only a little impact: 13
- No impact at all: 16

National result: 50%
Those who say they are concerned about *losing* their cultures are in the minority...

“I am concerned about losing my cultural identity”

- **Urban Aboriginal people**
  - Agree: 25
  - Disagree: 72
- **Urban non-Aboriginal people**
  - Agree: 23
  - Disagree: 77

- **First Nations**: 38%
- **Métis**: 18%

**Legend**
- ■ Agree
- ▼ Disagree
There is a sense of cultural vitality among Aboriginal peoples living in Winnipeg.
Aboriginal Winnipegers are much more likely to think Aboriginal culture has grown stronger than weaker.

In the last five years, do you think that Aboriginal culture in your community has become stronger, become weaker, or has not changed?

- Become stronger: 54
- Has not changed: 31
- Become weaker: 8
- dk/na: 7
Many are aware of cultural activities within the city, although some are not.

Are there any, a lot, some, a few, or no Aboriginal cultural activities available in your community?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>A lot</th>
<th>Some</th>
<th>Few</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunder Bay</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceptions of others
Many Aboriginal people feel they are perceived negatively...

What do you believe are the most common stereotypes that non-Aboriginal people hold about Aboriginal people, if any?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stereotype</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addicted to drugs, alcohol</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy, unmotivated, unwilling to work</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor, on government assistance</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to keep a job</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless, panhandlers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminals, gang members</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneducated, lack intelligence</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty, lack hygiene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abusive, dangerous</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't pay taxes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglectful of their children</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...and experience discrimination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I think others behave in an unfair/negative way toward Aboriginal people”</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I have been teased/insulted because of my Aboriginal background”</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
... and a large majority embrace pluralism... even more so than non-Aboriginal Canadians.

“There is room for a variety of languages and cultures in this country”
Organization and Political affiliations
Half of urban Aboriginal peoples use and rely at least occasionally on Aboriginal services and organizations…

How often do you use or rely upon Aboriginal services or organizations in Winnipeg?

- Never: 20
- Rarely: 32
- Occasionally: 22
- Often: 25
... and value a variety of services and organizations.

What kinds of Aboriginal services or organizations have you found to be particularly useful?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friendship centres</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment centres</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling centres</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healing centres</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health centres</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing services</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and family services</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHRDA</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and scholarship services</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth centres</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal services</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
They identify with a diverse array of political organizations.
But a significant minority feel *no* political organization or party best represents them.

Thinking about *both* Aboriginal political organizations and Canadian political parties, is there one that you feel *best* represents you?

- National Aboriginal Organizations: 21
- National Political Parties: 28
- Other Aboriginal Organizations: 8
- None: 27
The AFN and MNC top the list among those named that best represent them.

- Metis National Council: 11 (Métis 29%)
- NDP: 11
- Liberal Party: 10
- Assembly of First Nations: 9 (First Nations 23%)
- Green Party: 5
- Conservatives: 2
- Congress of Aboriginal Peoples: 0.5
Aspirations for a good life
Aboriginal Winnipegers desire to be successful in mainstream ways…

What are the things you most want to achieve in your lifetime? (top mentions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Career/Job satisfaction</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completing education</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home ownership</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting/raising or providing for a family</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being healthy, leading a long life</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial independence</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing children/grandchildren going to school and succeeding in life</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being generally happy</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a good relationship with family</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
… and share universal definitions of a successful life.

Are the following very important to your idea of a successful life?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Halifax</th>
<th>Toronto</th>
<th>Vancouver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raise healthy, well adjusted children who contribute to community</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close to family/friends</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a balanced life</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a good job or successful career</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial independence</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home ownership</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise healthy, well adjusted children who contribute to community</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a strong connection to Aboriginal identity/background</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live in a traditional way</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Education is a top priority for the next generation.

Are there ways in which you hope your childrens’ and grandchildrens’ lives will be different from yours?

- Importance of education, finish school: 19
- Live in a society without racism and discrimination: 14
- Financial security: 13
- Connected to Aboriginal culture: 10
- Will make better decisions: 10
- Will live in a safe environment: 10
- Access to more opportunities: 9
Non-Aboriginal perspectives
NA urban Winnipegers’ first impressions are both positive and negative...

What first comes to mind when you think of Aboriginal people?

- First inhabitants: 18
- Welfare/social assistance/handouts: 11
- Poverty/poor living conditions: 8
- History and culture: 8
- First Nations/Métis/Inuit: 8
- No different from other people: 7
- Mistreatment: 6

1. Residential schools
2. Land treaty claims
3. Reserves
4. Culture and art
5. First Nations/Métis/Inuit
6. Mistreatment
7. Poverty/poor living conditions
8. First inhabitants
9. History and culture
10. Welfare/social assistance/handouts
... But the impressions are not changing too much.

Over the past few years, has your impression of Aboriginal people gotten...

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents who feel that their impression of Aboriginal people has changed over the past few years.]

- Better: Non-Aboriginal Winnipeggers: 23, National: 21
- Stayed the same: Non-Aboriginal Winnipeggers: 59, National: 65
- Worse: Non-Aboriginal Winnipeggers: 18, National: 10
And they do possess distinct perspectives, some more negative than others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perspective</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dismissive Naysayers</td>
<td>(34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tend to view Aboriginal peoples and communities negatively, i.e., entitled and isolated from Canadian society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Romantics</td>
<td>(34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idealistic and optimistic, they have a strong belief in Aboriginal peoples’ artistic and cultural contributions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inattentive Sceptics</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninformed and unaware, they typically think Aboriginal peoples are no different from other Canadians.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected Advocates</td>
<td>(30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| High level of contact and strong belief that Aboriginal peoples often experience discrimination. | (17%)
Not just another study
Urban aboriginals strive to make significant difference in their communities, report says

But many first nations people feel negative preconceptions persist about addiction and poverty

BY KIM PEMBERTON, VANCOUVER SUN  APRIL 7, 2010

Globe editorial

Canada’s urban aboriginals are gaining confidence

A detailed survey on urban aboriginals is encouraging evidence of their adaptation to contemporary society as a whole, and of eagerness to pursue education.

The city is home

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN  APRIL 13, 2010

A funny thing happened when interviewers set out cities to talk to Metis, Inuit and First Nations residents they discovered a sense of optimism.

The Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study from the Envi
d a picture of aboriginal Canadians that shatters stereotypical

Most urban aboriginal people opt to stay in city

CANADA

Hope in the city

Last Updated: Tuesday, April 6, 2010 | 10:48 AM ET  Comments  290  Recommend  146

CBC News

Urban natives content: study

Survey shows happiness in white society, lingering stereotype fears

NEWS: Nunavut April 06, 2010 - 2:58 pm

Urban Inuit aspire to the “good life,” study says

Most have no plans to return to north

Aboriginal urbanites aspire first to higher education

Environics research finds that postsecondary learning is viewed as route to empowerment.
Evidence of success

- Successful completion of the research
- Legitimacy with Aboriginal community
- Policy impact to date
- Building Aboriginal research capacity
This study is about the future, not the past.

The Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study is an extensive new research study that has gone beyond the numbers to capture the values, experiences and aspirations of Aboriginal peoples living in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and Ottawa.

Speaking directly with a representative group of 2,614 First Nations peoples, Métis and Inuit living in these major Canadian cities, as well as 2,501 non-Aboriginal Canadians, the Environics Institute, led by Michael Adams, has released the Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study, which offers Canadians a new perspective of their Aboriginal neighbours. Guided by an Advisory Circle, Aboriginal people designed the research themes, methodology, and executed the main survey.

Click here for the UAPS report summary, full report, or quick key findings from the study.
Some meaningful city differences exist.
City differences

Who is most satisfied with life in their city?  
Vancouver and Halifax

Who is most likely to believe they can make their city a better place to live?  
Toronto and Vancouver

Who is least likely to say Aboriginal cultural activities are available?  
Calgary, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina

Who is least confident in the criminal justice system?  
Edmonton and Toronto

Who is most likely to believe they are perceived negatively?  
Edmonton

Who is least likely to feel accepted by their non-Aboriginal neighbours?  
Saskatoon and Regina
# UAPS Winnipeg respondent profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Actual (Unweighted) (#)</th>
<th>Weighted (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Nations</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Métis</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inuit</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45+</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>No degree</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>College diploma</td>
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<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</table>
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