

# **How Long Do People Stay in a Single Resource Community?: A Study of Thompson, Manitoba**

**Research and Working Paper No. 8**

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**by Tony J. Kuz  
1984**

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**The Institute of Urban Studies**





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**HOW LONG DO PEOPLE STAY IN A SINGLE RESOURCE COMMUNITY?: A STUDY OF THOMPSON, MANITOBA**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Thompson, Manitoba is a modern city located approximately 800 km north of Winnipeg. In a little over a quarter century the city has literally progressed from muskeg to modern metropolis. It was in 1958 that residential construction began in Thompson, and by 1961 the first indoor shopping centre in Western Canada was completed in the downtown core. It was also in this year that the major Thompson employer, the International Nickel Company, started up its mining and processing operation.

The city has had a turbulent history. Periods in the city's history are characterized by unprecedented development and population growth; cyclical nickel markets resulting in boom and bust employment patterns; and substantial labour unrest resulting in lengthy strikes. By 1971, at the apex of its population size, Thompson's population was in excess of 20,000. By 1981 the numbers had declined and stabilized around 14,000.

## 2.0 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The International Nickel Company (INCO) remains the major economic force in Thompson, and as the company performs so does the city. However, single resource communities are also plagued by large population turnovers even if the overall total population is stable. It is, therefore, in the best interests of INCO and Thompson to determine those characteristics of a population, that are associated with people staying longer and planning to make Thompson a permanent home. If these correlates can be defined, it would then be possible to recruit labour with such attributes, and this may lead to a more stable population.

Large labour and residential turnover is costly to both INCO and to the city. Constant training of new labour is expensive, and residential

turnover results in community instability. The first major institution to suffer is the educational system, and the children are the victims. It is not unusual for classrooms to experience complete enrolment changes during the academic year. Obviously disturbances of this type have very negative effects on the educational quality of the system.

Thompson affords a unique opportunity to study the dynamics of population change in a single resource community. In this study several aspects of population change are considered:

- i) at the macro level, the population change between 1975 and 1983;
- ii) at the micro level, the cohort changes between 1975 and 1983;
- iii) length of stay by Thompson residents 1980 and 1983; and
- iv) some correlates of length of stay - occupation type, marital status, and resident's occupancy status.

The data for all three time periods, 1975, 1980 and 1983, were coded from enumeration sheets obtained from surveys conducted by the City of Thompson. The data, after coding, were analyzed by computer at the University of Winnipeg.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.0 THOMPSON POPULATION 1975-1983

In 1975 the Manitoba Health Services Commission estimated the Thompson population to be 20,799.<sup>2</sup> Based on enumeration counts this total had decreased to 13,887 by 1980 and 13,877 by 1983.<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada figures for essentially the same period showed a decline from a population of 17,291 in 1976 to 14,288 in 1981 (Table 1). The initial figures indicate an absolute population decline of 6,912 between 1975 and 1980 while the Statistics Canada figures indicate a population loss of 3,003. The population total in recent years has been stable. Both the Statistics Canada and Kuz figures estimate the present population to be approximately 14,000. The most recent statistics generated for 1983 indicate a

population of at least 13,877. This represents, between 1980 and 1983, a decline of only 10 people.

Whichever figures are used they both indicate a substantial and dramatic loss of population for Thompson during a relatively short period of time. Exponential rates of growth (loss) indicate losses in population between 8.09 to 3.82 per cent per year depending on which statistics are used (Table 2).

### 3.1 Thompson Population Structure

To understand a population it is essential to disaggregate it into subgroups that are homogeneous in certain ways. The two categories that are absolutely basic are sex and age. The distinction by sex is obvious as male and female populations have different biological, social, and cultural functions. Distinction by age is necessary for two reasons:

- i) to note the effect of age. Many of the individual characteristics and aptitudes change with age; and
- ii) to account for the different eras of persons living together at some point in time.

These two factors are distinguished between individuals when age and cohort effects are taken into account.

The overall population structure for all three time periods is quite similar, in that all are characterized by youthful populations (Table 3). In 1975 over 25 per cent of the population was between the ages of 0 and 9, 60 per cent between the ages of 0 and 24, and 75 per cent was less than 30 years. Only 2.2 per cent was aged 55 and greater (Figure 1).

By 1980 the distribution remained essentially the same although the median age increased slightly. Comparable percentages for the previously described age categories are: 23.5 per cent between the ages 0-9, 54.4 per cent between the ages 0-24, and 65.5 per cent less than 30. Population

55 and greater increased to 3.3 per cent of the total (Figure 2).

By 1983 further changes are noted and the respective percentages have decreased further for the age categories. For the ages 0 to 24, they represent 52.7 per cent of the total, and 62.5 per cent of the population is less than 30. Meanwhile, the population 55 and greater increased to 4.7 per cent, more than double the 1975 proportion (Figure 3).

The demographic structure of Thompson is one that is expected of single resource communities. The classic characteristics are the concentrations of the young and the relative absence of older people. These characteristics are readily identifiable in the Thompson population. This structure is considerably different from other comparably populated communities in Manitoba. In 1981 Brandon had 26.7 per cent of its population aged 50 and greater while in Portage la Prairie the proportion was over 27 per cent.

### 3.2 Male-Female Ratios

The overall male-female ratio was 1.22 in 1975. At the cohort level almost every ratio was greater than 1. The only exceptions were the 10-14, 65-69, and 70+ age groups. The highest male-female differences were registered in the 35-49 age groups. In the 40-44 age groups the ratio was 1.91 indicating almost twice as many males as females (Table 4).

In 1980 the overall ratio was 1.11. Only the two age cohorts of 20-24 and 25-29 had ratios of less than 1 (Table 5). The most dramatic change between 1975 and 1980 was in the 25-29 age group where the ratio had declined from 1.26 to .89. Translating this into absolute numbers, this indicates that for every 100 females, the male population declined by 37. The greatest differential in male-female numbers was found for the 45-49 age group where for every 100 females there were 156 males.

By 1983 the overall ratio had declined to 1.07. Ratios of less than one were calculated for the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 70+. The highest ratios were found for the older age groups where males still outnumber females by large numbers. The largest discrepancies were found in the 55-59 age group with a ratio of 1.50 (Table 6).

### 3.3 Population Structure and Change 1975-1983

Thompson experienced a dramatic change in absolute population between 1975 and 1980. The 1975 population of 20,799 declined to 13,887 by 1980. In absolute terms, this represents a decrease of 6,912 people and a relative decrease of 33.23 per cent. The corresponding absolute and relative decreases for males and females were: 4,322 and 37.72 per cent and 2,955 and 31.63 per cent. This is a very large decrease and of obvious interest is to identify those age groups that have been the most effected by this change.

It is apparent from the results generated that the population decrease has been selective in that some age groups have been effected more than others. The greatest change has occurred in the male sector as would be expected. As the job opportunities diminished, the most mobile group would be expected to adjust and move elsewhere. This has occurred and the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 show very large shifts. Along with these groups, the dependant age groups 0-4 and 5-9 show parallel changes. Taking these age groups together, male and female, they account for over 83 per cent of the total decrease. By contrast, the older age groups, 50 and greater, as well as some female age groups show absolute gains. The dependants of these age groups also show very modest losses over this time period (Table 7).

The structural changes in population are best presented in Figure 4 where the percentage values from Table 3 are plotted. From the diagram,

it is apparent that all age groups 35-39 and greater, as well as 10-14 and 15-19 are increasing in relative importance while all others are decreasing in importance. The population structure of Thompson is becoming older.

#### 4.0 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

General opinion, about length of residence in a single resource community, is that most people tend to stay for only a short period of time and then move. This results in a highly unstable population, characterized by excessive mobility. The interpretation of short would be 2-3 years, with the major turn around at about a year. These hypotheses may be tested, by analyzing the length of residence data for Thompson. In addition, two sets of data are available, 1980 and 1983, and it's possible to determine whether the population is becoming more or less mobile over time.

#### 4.1 Data and Method of Analysis

In the Thompson enumerations, 1980 and 1983, length of residence data were recorded for those employed and for those in a position to make independent decisions. The length of residence was coded on a year-by-year basis starting with less than one year and extending to 20 years and greater. Means were employed in the analysis of each distribution. In addition, graphs indicating independent and cumulative totals were also constructed.

#### 4.2 Length of Residence 1980 and 1983

In 1980 the number of residents that were employed in the analysis totalled 7,762, very close to the figure 7,731 which indicated Thompson population aged 19 and greater. Over 16 per cent of the sampled population resided in Thompson less than 2 years (Table 8). This is the largest percentage and is evidence of a high population turnover. This is followed by 4.9 per cent for 2 years, 6.7 per cent for 3 years, etc. Five per cent of the population lived in Thompson for 20 years or more. Slightly over 50 per cent of the population lived there 7 years or less (Figure 5). The average length of residence is 8.33 years.<sup>4</sup>

In 1983 the total number of residents used in the analysis was 7,598, a little shy of 8,018, indicating the total Thompson population aged 19 and greater. Almost 16 per cent of the sampled population resided in the community less than 2 years. Equally, over 13 per cent resided for 20 years or longer (Table 9). By looking at the cumulative percentages some general observations about population mobility can be made: 25 per cent of the population has been in Thompson 3 years or less, 50 per cent 9 years or less, and 75 per cent 15 years or less. The average length of stay was 9.85 years (Figure 6).

These results substantiate the basic hypothesis that resource communities are characterized by high population mobility, however, what was unexpected was the range of length of residence. It appears that Thompson is made up of two population streams; one that is highly stable which has been in place for a relatively long time and considers Thompson a place of permanent residence, and a highly mobile transient population that comes and goes almost at will. While the latter gives rise to extensive community dynamics that result in a need for constant adjustment in housing, school and recreational facilities, etc., the other gives Thompson the stability that it needs.

The changes in length of stay over a three year period have been dramatic. While the average in 1980 was 8.33 years, this increased to 9.85 in 1983 for a difference of 1.52 years. It appears that the longer staying population is dominating, contributing to substantial increases in average length of stay. Given the recent past and present national economic conditions of high unemployment and depressed International markets, it appears that the Thompson population is reluctant to move and is perhaps more concerned with maintaining its current economic and social status. If present conditions persist the length of stay average should continue to increase.

## 5.0 LENGTH OF STAY AND SOME CORRELATES

The length of stay data affords a unique opportunity to investigate the characteristics of those who stay for relatively long and short periods of time. By generating cross-tabulations between length of stay and such population characteristics as occupation type, marital status, and resident's status - whether the individual owns or rents the property he/she lives in - it is possible to determine statistically whether these distributions are independent. By analyzing the cross-tabulations using Chi-Square ( $\chi^2$ ), it is possible to identify those cells with "large" discrepancies between actual and expected values and generate hypotheses to explain the differences.

### 5.1 Length of Stay and Occupation

As part of the Thompson enumeration, all respondents were asked to identify their occupations as well as those of their spouses and dependants. These data were then ordered and classified using the *Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971*. In total, 24 two digit occupational classes were identified (Appendix A).



The occupation data were collapsed into 6 groups (Table 10). These groups represent homogeneous members and little information is lost by combining groups. Also, the length of stay was collapsed into 5 time periods, each being 5 years in length, e.g. 0-5, 6-10, etc.. Across all occupations the majority - 31.77 per cent - have been in Thompson between 0-5 years. This is followed by 6-10 years with a percentage of 23.89 to a low of 9.50 per cent for 21 years and greater. Column totals represent the importance of each occupational group. Group 1 (Professional) is highest with 23.62 per cent and group 5 (Trades) is lowest with 9.22 per cent.

If occupation and length of stay were independent then the actual and expected cell frequencies would be the same and the resulting  $\chi^2$  would be 0. However, in this case  $\chi^2$  calculated is 219.079 and with 20 degrees of freedom is statistically significant at the .0001 level of probability. There is a statistically significant relationship between length of stay and occupation type.

Large differences between actual and expected frequencies can be identified. Occupation group 1 (Professional) and 6 (Housewives) have much higher frequencies than expected while group 4 (Processing) and 5 (Trades) have much lower frequencies than expected for the time period 0-5 years. By comparing the other frequencies it appears that groups 4 (Processing) and 5 (Trades) have lived in Thompson longer than expected while the other groups have been there less than expected. Perhaps a questionnaire may identify the reasons for this differential in length of stay.

## 5.2 Length of Stay and Family Status

Three types of family status were identified: two parent, one parent, and single. In Thompson the most prevalent status is the two parent

family (68.73%) followed by single (22.71%) and single parent (8.55%) (Table 11). The  $\chi^2$  calculated is 183.31 with 8 degrees of freedom. The value is statistically significant at the .0001 level. The results indicate that there is a statistically significant relationship between length of stay and marital status.

A comparison of actual and expected frequencies reveals the pattern. Two parent families stay longer than expected with the exception of the 0-5 year time period. For single persons the pattern is just the opposite. The majority stay from 0-5 years and then are under-represented in the remaining time periods. In the case of single parents no pattern is defined.

### 5.3 Length of Stay and Housing Occupant Status

Originally four types of dwelling units were identified: owner, tenant, occupant, and vacant. Here, only the first three categories are analyzed. The most common occupancy is owner (50.12%) followed by tenant (47.85%) and occupant (2.03%) (Table 12). The  $\chi^2$  calculated is 860 with 8 degrees of freedom. This level of  $\chi^2$  is statistically significant at the .0001 level of probability. A very clear relationship is depicted between length of stay and housing occupancy.

The greatest discrepancies between expected and actual frequencies are found for both owner and tenant for the 0-5 year time period. The actual frequency of owners is much less than expected for this time period and greater than expected for all succeeding categories while for tenants the actual far exceeds the expected for the initial time period and is less than expected for the remaining categories. Once again a clear relationship is established between length of stay and occupancy status.

A SYNTHESIS

It is possible to draw some plausible generalizations from the above analysis and to establish profiles of short and longer staying residents. The short stayer tends to be single, rents his/her living residence, and is primarily employed in Mining and Quarrying while the longer staying resident is married, owns the property he/she lives in and is primarily employed in Processing and the Trades.

NOTES

1. The results are discussed fully in the following reports: T.J. Kuz (ed.), *Thompson: Structural and Behavioral Analysis* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1976); T.J. Kuz, *Thompson: A Demographic Analysis 1980* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1981); T.J. Kuz, *Thompson 1983: A Demographic, Economic, and Social Analysis* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1984).
2. There is considerable discrepancy between the Manitoba Health Services Commission (MHSC) and Statistics Canada estimates. In 1975 MHSC population estimates were 21,996 while Statistics Canada figures were 17,191. These differences may be attributed to the following factors:
  - a) MHSC bases its semi-annual estimates on health insurance records and the time lag between when people leave Thompson and register elsewhere may account for part of the difference;
  - b) MHSC includes everyone who is registered in Thompson in its population count while Statistics Canada only includes those with permanent residence in Thompson. Since there are normally a large number of seasonal and temporary workers in the city, this difference in the method of counting could be another reason for the population count discrepancy; and
  - c) Statistics Canada conducted its census at a time when Inco workers were on strike or on holidays. It is possible that many did not fill in their census forms and consequently were not included in the census count.
3. In 1980, 365 respondents refused to provide their ages. Therefore, the 1980 Thompson population is at least 13,887. Similarly, in 1982 234 respondents refused to disclose their ages. The population in 1983 was at least 13,877.
4. The length of stay data are not normally distributed but are skewed to the right. This results in slightly larger average length of stay values than is actually the case. This is the reason for the discrepancy in the two values e.g. 7 years vs. 8.33 years.

Table 1

Thompson Population Estimates

Source	Time				
	1975	1976	1980	1981	1983
MHSC	20,799 <sup>(a)</sup>				
Statistics Canada		17,291 <sup>(b)</sup>		14,288 <sup>(c)</sup>	
KUZ Study			13,887 <sup>(d)</sup>		13,877 <sup>(e)</sup>

Sources: (a) Manitoba Health Services Commission, 6 June 1975.

(b) Canada, Statistics Canada, *General Population, Housing, Household, Family and Labour Force Data, 1976. Census of Canada: Manitoba* (Special tabulations).

(c) Canada, Statistics Canada, *Manitoba: Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households*, Cat. No. E-565 (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1982).

(d) T.J. Kuz, *Thompson: A Demographic Analysis 1980* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1981).

(e) T.J. Kuz, *Thompson 1983: A Demographic, Economic and Social Analysis* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1984).

Table 2

Rates of Population Growth

Date	Population Total	Exponential Rates of Growth
<u>MHSC and Kuz Data</u>		
1975	20,799 >	- 8.09%
1980	13,887 >	- .02%
1983	13,877	
<u>Statistics Canada Data</u>		
1976	17,291 >	- 3.82%
1981	14,288	

Notes: The exponential rates are calculated using the formula:

$$dx = do e^{rt}$$

Where dx = population at time t + n

do = population at time t

e = natural logarithm

r = rate of growth

t = time period

$$r = \frac{\ln dx - \ln do}{t}$$

Table 3

Thompson Population Structure, 1975, 1980 and 1983

Total and Percentage Population

Age Group	1975		1980		1983	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0 - 4	3100	14.9	1529	11.3	1412	10.3
5 - 9	2431	11.7	1651	12.2	1570	11.5
10 - 14	1935	9.3	1504	11.1	1567	11.5
15 - 19	1769	8.5	1318	9.7	1347	9.9
20 - 24	3288	15.8	1370	10.1	1298	9.5
25 - 29	2975	14.3	1500	11.1	1338	9.8
30 - 34	1913	9.2	1485	11.0	1430	10.5
35 - 39	1248	6.0	1096	8.1	1212	8.9
40 - 44	728	3.5	759	5.6	942	6.9
45 - 49	603	2.9	489	3.6	553	4.1
50 - 54	353	1.7	370	2.7	398	2.9
55 - 59	208	1.0	216	1.6	260	1.9
60 - 64	124	.6	124	.9	160	1.8
65 - 69	62	.3	63	.5	68	.5
70 +	62	.3	48	.3	67	.5
Total	20,799		13,522		13,643	

Table 4

Thompson Population Structure by Age Group and Sex, 1975

Age Group	Total Population <sup>(a)</sup>				
	Male	%	Female	%	M/F Ratio <sup>(b)</sup>
0 - 4	1601	7.7	1499	7.2	1.07
5 - 9	1268	6.1	1163	5.6	1.09
10 - 14	957	4.6	978	4.7	.98
15 - 19	978	4.7	791	3.8	1.23
20 - 24	1850	8.9	1438	6.9	1.28
25 - 29	1663	8.0	1312	6.3	1.26
30 - 34	1102	5.3	811	3.9	1.35
35 - 39	770	3.7	478	2.3	1.61
40 - 44	478	2.3	250	1.2	1.91
45 - 49	374	1.8	229	1.1	1.63
50 - 54	208	1.0	145	.7	1.43
55 - 59	104	.5	104	.5	1.00
60 - 64	62	.3	62	.3	1.00
65 - 69	21	.1	41	.2	.52
70 +	21	.1	41	.2	.52
Total	11,457	55.10	9,342	44.90	

Source: T.J. Kuz (ed.), *Thompson: Structural and Behavioral Analysis* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1976).

Notes: (a) Population totals were obtained from the Manitoba Health Services Commission. The enumeration was taken on 6 June 1975

(b) M/F ratio is calculated by dividing number of males by number of females in each cohort i.e. 0 - 4 = 1601 ÷ 1499 = 1.07



Table 5

Thompson Population Structure by Age Group and Sex, 1980

Age Group	Total Population <sup>(a)</sup>				
	Male	%	Female	%	M/F Ratio <sup>(b)</sup>
0 - 4	794	5.9	735	5.4	1.08
5 - 9	881	6.5	770	5.7	1.14
10 - 14	803	5.9	701	5.2	1.14
15 - 19	677	5.0	641	4.8	1.05
20 - 24	681	5.0	689	5.2	.99
25 - 29	706	5.2	794	5.9	.89
30 - 34	800	5.9	685	5.1	1.17
35 - 39	583	4.3	513	3.8	1.13
40 - 44	440	3.3	319	2.3	1.38
45 - 49	298	2.2	191	1.4	1.56
50 - 54	220	1.6	150	1.1	1.47
55 - 59	115	.9	101	.7	1.13
60 - 64	72	.5	52	.4	1.38
65 - 69	38	.3	25	.2	1.52
70 +	27	.2	21	.1	1.28
Total	7135	52.7	6387	47.3	

Source: T.J. Kuz, *Thompson: A Demographic Analysis 1980* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1981).

Notes: (a) Population totals were generated from enumeration data conducted by the City of Thompson. There were 365 residents who refused to give their ages and consequently are not included in the above totals.

(b) Number of males divided by number of females i.e. 0-4 age group =  $794 \div 735 = 1.08$ .

Table 6

Thompson Population Structure by Age Group and Sex, 1983

Age Group	Total Population				
	Male	%	Female	%	M/F Ratio
0 - 4	720	5.3	692	5.1	1.04
5 - 9	824	6.0	746	5.5	1.10
10 - 14	818	6.0	749	5.5	1.09
15 - 19	690	5.1	657	4.8	1.05
20 - 24	618	4.5	680	5.1	.91
25 - 29	663	4.9	675	4.9	.98
30 - 34	699	5.1	731	5.3	.96
35 - 39	645	4.7	567	4.1	1.14
40 - 44	513	3.8	429	3.1	1.19
45 - 49	329	2.4	224	1.6	1.46
50 - 54	244	1.8	174	1.3	1.40
55 - 59	156	1.1	104	.8	1.50
60 - 64	91	.7	69	.5	1.32
65 - 69	42	.3	26	.2	1.61
70 +	32	.2	35	.3	.91
Total	7,085	51.9	6,558	48.1	

Source: T.J. Kuz, *Thompson 1983: A Demographic, Economic, and Social Analysis* (Thompson: Municipal Planning Branch, 1984).

Table 7

Absolute and Relative Population Change by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Absolute Change				Relative Change			
	1975-80		1980-83		1975-80		1980-83	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	- 807	-764	- 74	- 43	-50.4	-50.9	- 9.3	- 5.8
5 - 9	- 387	-393	- 57	- 24	-30.5	-33.8	- 6.5	- 3.1
10 - 14	- 154	-277	15	48	-16.1	-28.3	1.8	6.8
15 - 19	- 301	-150	13	16	-30.8	-18.9	1.9	2.5
20 - 24	-1169	-749	- 63	- 9	-63.2	-52.1	- 9.3	- 1.3
25 - 29	- 957	-518	- 43	-119	-57.5	-39.5	- 6.1	-14.9
30 - 34	- 302	-126	-101	46	-27.4	-15.5	-12.6	6.7
35 - 39	- 187	35	62	54	-24.3	7.3	10.6	10.5
40 - 44	- 38	69	73	110	- 7.9	27.6	16.6	34.5
45 - 49	- 76	- 38	31	33	-20.3	-16.6	10.4	17.3
50 - 54	12	5	24	24	5.7	3.4	10.1	16.0
55 - 59	11	3	41	3	10.5	- 2.9	35.6	2.9
60 - 64	10	- 10	21	17	16.1	-16.1	26.4	32.7
65 - 69	17	- 16	4	1	81.0	-39.0	10.5	4.0
70 +	6	- 20	5	14	28.6	-48.8	18.5	66.7

Table 8

Thompson Length of Residence in Years 1980

Length of Residence	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage
< 1	8.0	8.0
1	8.6	16.6
2	4.9	21.5
3	6.7	28.2
4	6.3	34.5
5	7.1	41.6
6	5.8	47.4
7	5.3	52.7
8	3.6	56.3
9	3.3	59.6
10	7.2	66.8
11	4.0	70.8
12	4.5	75.3
13	3.6	78.9
14	2.5	81.4
15	2.5	83.9
16	2.2	86.1
17	3.0	89.1
18	3.0	92.1
19	2.9	95.0
≥ 20	5.0	100.0

Table 9

Thompson Length of Residence in Years 1983

Length of Residence	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage
< 1	4.0	4.0
1	7.8	11.8
2	6.5	18.3
3	6.4	24.7
4	4.3	29.0
5	3.4	32.4
6	3.8	36.2
7	5.0	41.2
8	4.7	45.9
9	4.1	50.0
10	6.0	56.0
11	2.6	58.6
12	3.8	62.4
13	4.4	66.8
14	4.0	70.8
15	4.7	75.5
16	3.8	79.3
17	2.6	81.9
18	2.4	84.3
19	2.2	86.5
≥ 20	13.5	100.0

Table 10

Cross Tabulation of Length of Stay by Occupation Type

Length of Stay	Occupation Group <sup>(a)</sup>						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0 - 5 Yrs.	606 (534) <sup>(b)</sup>	436 (438)	334 (329)	121 (227)	156 (208)	607 (523)	2260 31.77%
6 - 10 Yrs.	385 (401)	322 (329)	281 (248)	189 (171)	153 (157)	369 (193)	1699 23.89%
11 - 15 Yrs.	338 (331)	311 (272)	188 (204)	163 (141)	151 (129)	252 (325)	1403 19.72%
16 - 20 Yrs.	199 (254)	231 (208)	153 (156)	134 (108)	129 (99)	228 (245)	1074 15.10%
> 20 Yrs.	152 (160)	79 (131)	79 (98)	108 (68)	67 (62)	191 (156)	676 9.50%
Total	1680 23.62%	1379 19.39%	1036 14.56%	715 10.05%	656 9.22%	1647 23.15%	7113 100.00%

Notes: Chi Square = 219.08  
 Degrees of Freedom = 20  
 Probability = .0001

(a) Group	Occupations (S.I.C. Code)	General Label
1	11, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33	Professional
2	41, 51, 61	Service
3	71, 73, 77	Primary
4	81, 82, 83, 85	Processing
5	87, 91, 93, 95	Trades
6	01, 02, 99	Housewives

(b) Expected values are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 11

Cross Tabulation of Length of Stay by Family Status

Length of Stay	Family Status			Total
	Two Parent	One Parent	Single	
0 - 5 Yrs.	874 (1057)	143 (131)	521 (349)	1538 34.79%
6 - 10 Yrs.	762 (692)	74 (86)	171 (229)	1007 22.78%
11 - 15 Yrs.	619 (575)	79 (71)	138 (190)	836 18.91%
16 - 20 Yrs.	478 (439)	54 (55)	106 (145)	638 14.43%
> 20 Yrs.	305 (276)	28 (34)	68 (91)	401 9.07%
Total	3038 68.73%	378 8.55%	1004 22.71%	4420

Notes: Chi Square = 183.31  
Degrees of Freedom = 8  
Probability = .0001

Table 12

Cross Tabulation of Length of Stay by Housing Occupant Status

Length of Stay	Housing Occupant Status			Total
	Owner	Tenant	Occupant	
0 - 5 Yrs.	340 (771)	1142 (736)	56 (31)	1538 34.80%
6 - 10 Yrs.	539 (520)	485 (497)	14 (21)	1038 23.48%
11 - 15 Yrs.	585 (411)	228 (392)	7 (17)	820 18.54%
16 - 20 Yrs.	450 (316)	171 (301)	9 (13)	630 14.25%
> 20 Yrs.	302 (198)	89 (189)	4 (8)	395 8.93%
Total	2216 50.12%	2115 47.85%	90 2.03%	4421 100.00%

Notes: Chi Square = 860.0  
Degrees of Freedom = 8  
Probability = .0001



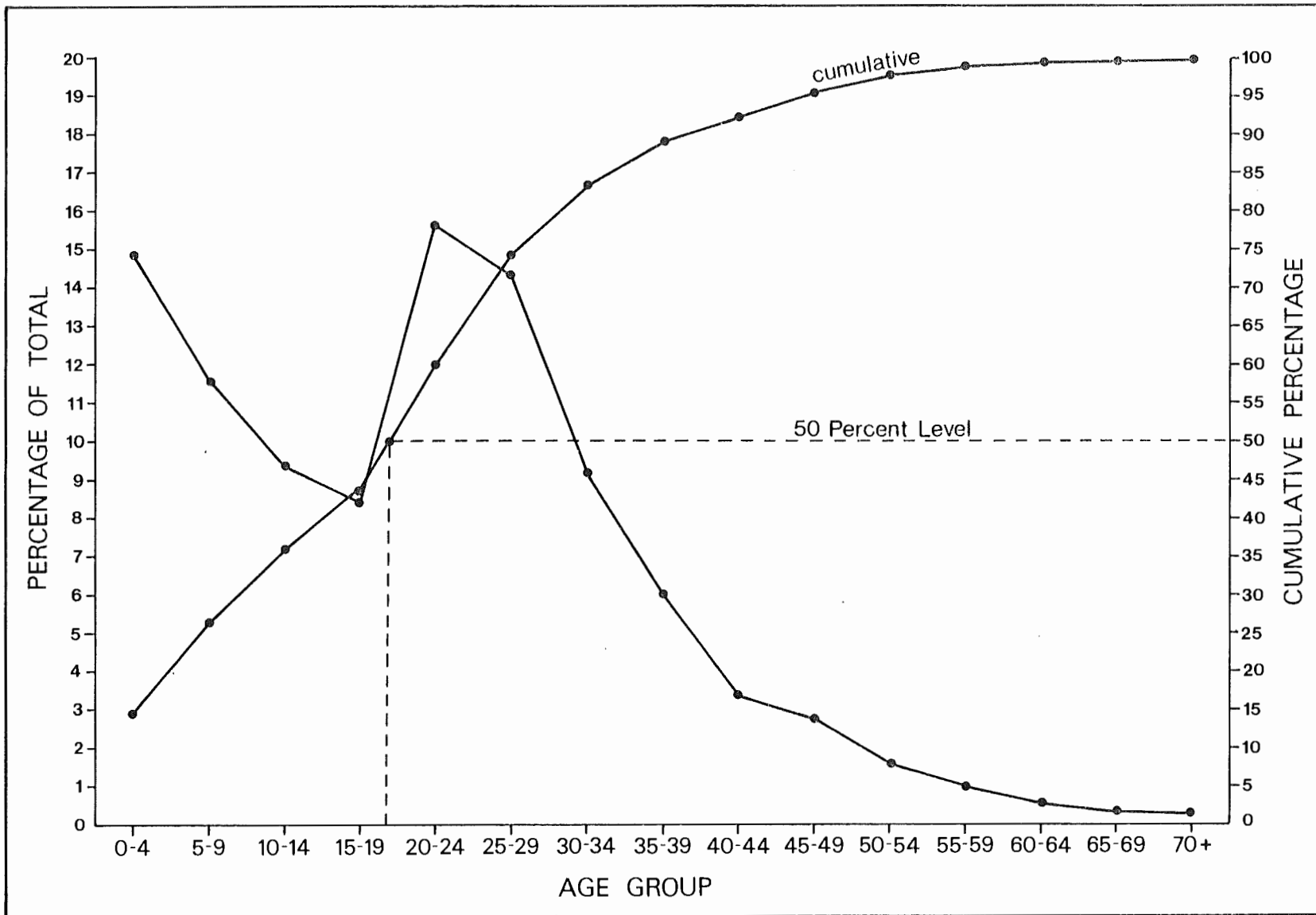


Figure 1: Age Group Distribution for Thompson, 1975

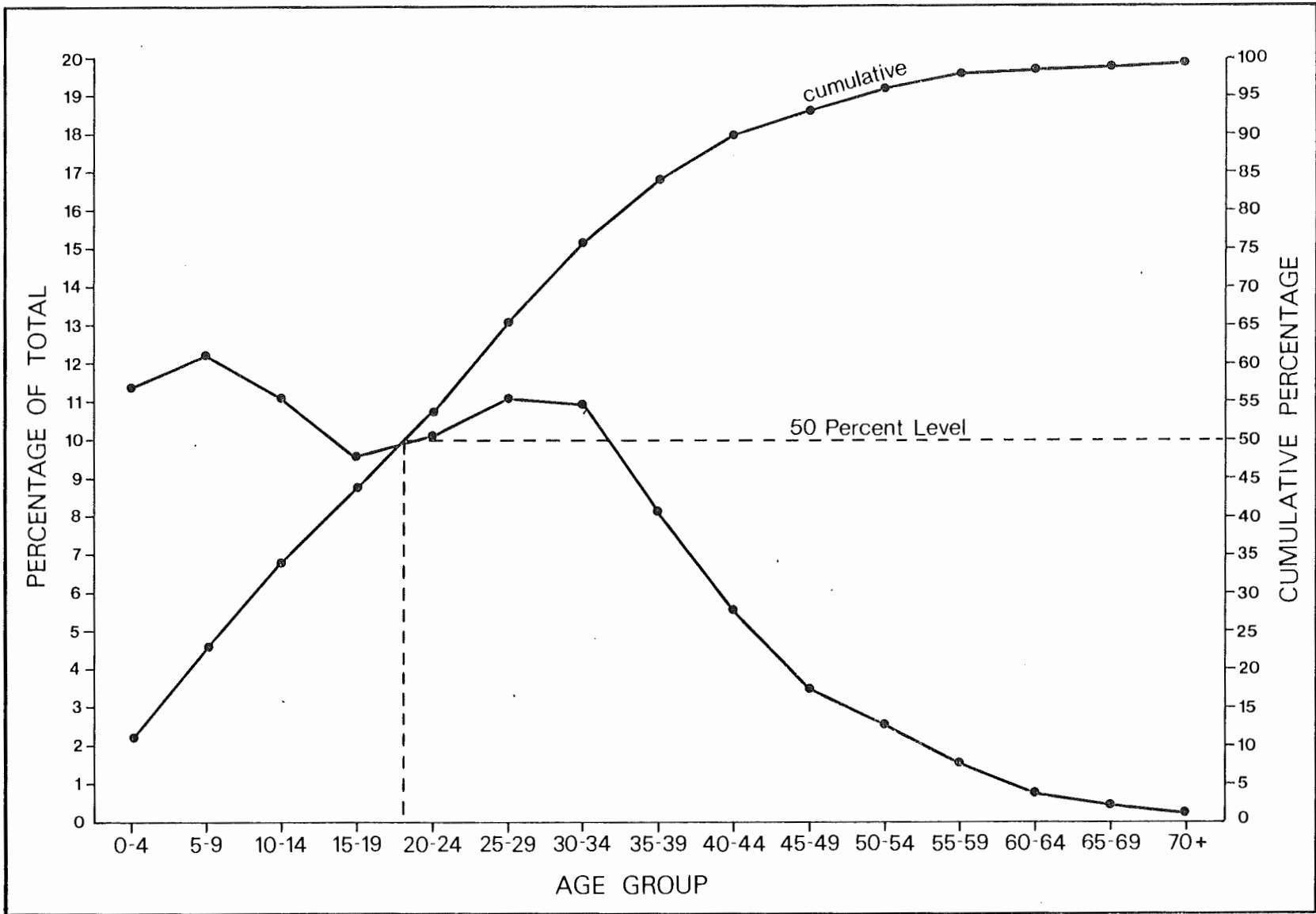


Figure 2: Age Group Distribution for Thompson, 1980

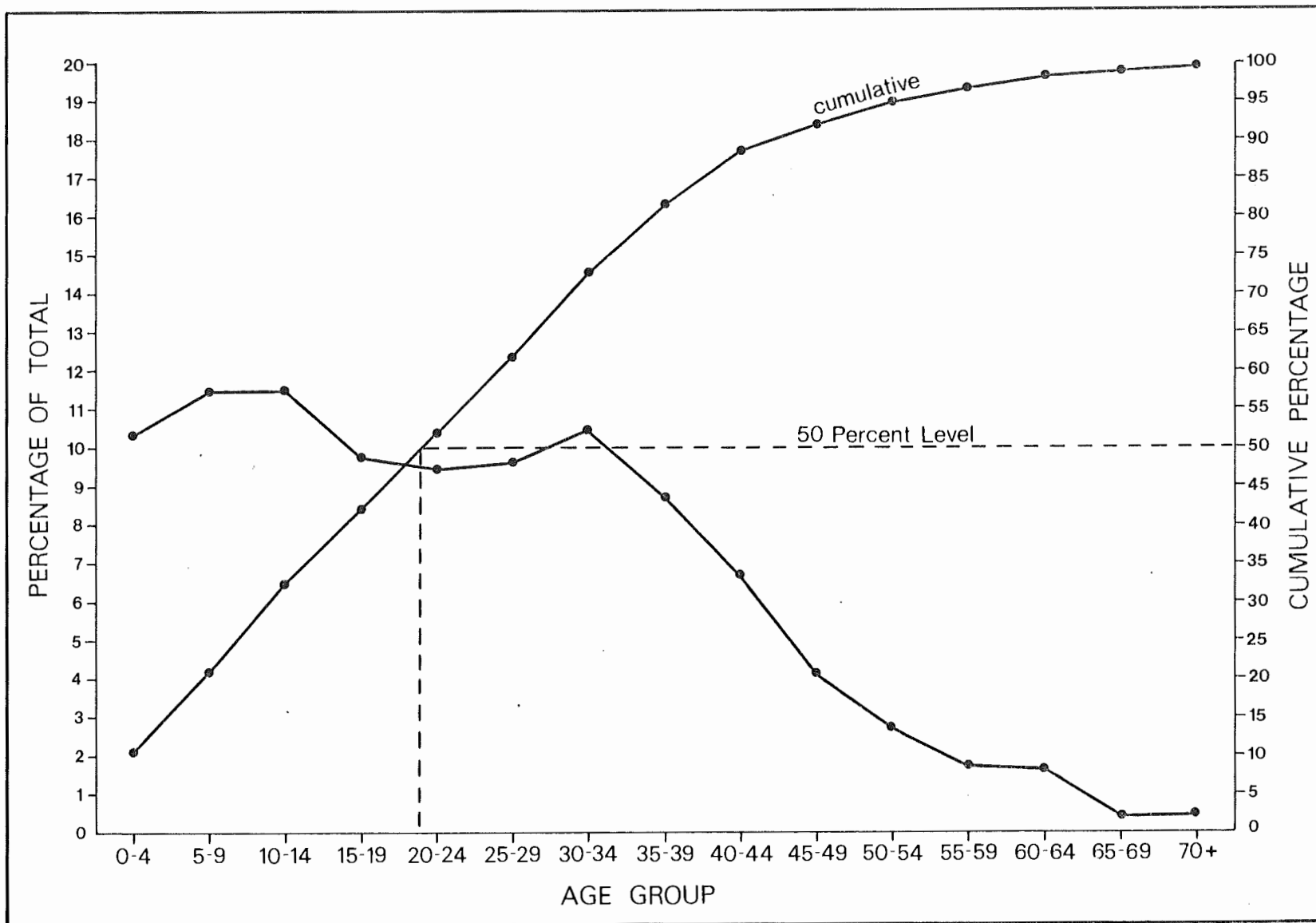


Figure 3: Age Group Distribution for Thompson, 1983

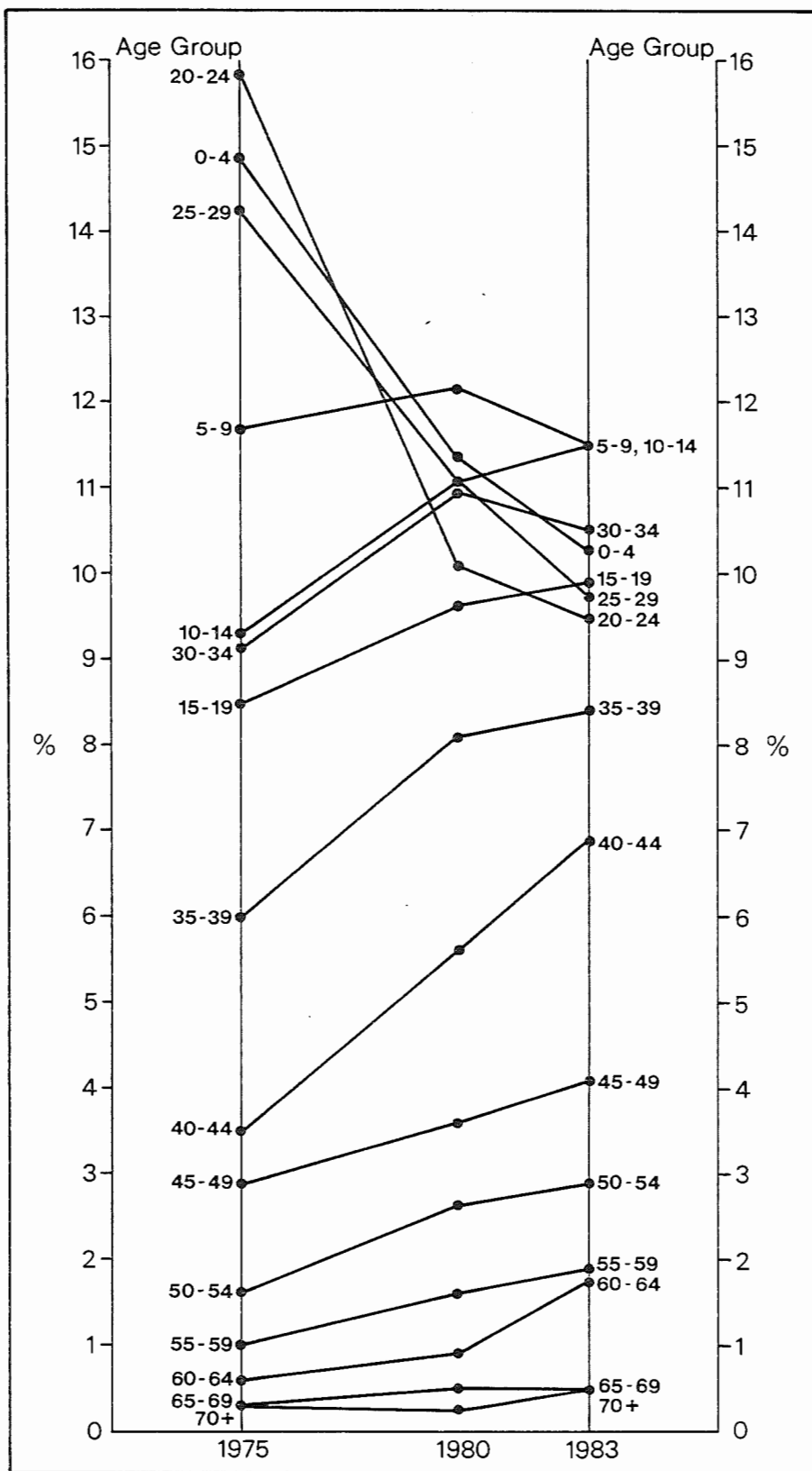


Figure 4: Age Group Population as a Proportion of the Total, 1975, 1980, and 1983



Figure 6: Length of Residence in Thompson, 1983



Figure 5: Length of Residence in Thompson, 1980

APPENDIX A

Thompson Labour Force and Occupational Classification

Introduction

All persons that were employed or looking for work were asked to identify their occupations. To order the data all occupations were classified using the *Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971*. Classification occurs at the major group levels (two digit level) and include the following categories with representative occupations found in Thompson.

<u>Major group 11</u>	<u>Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations</u> Accountant, administrator, comptroller, construction superintendent, publisher, purchaser, self-employed
<u>Major group 21</u>	<u>Occupations in Natural Science, Engineering and Mathematics</u> Analyst - mine, computer, chemist, draughtsman, engineer, geologist, laboratory technician, planner, surveyor
<u>Major group 23</u>	<u>Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields</u> Counsellor - welfare, home economist, lawyer, probation officer, social worker
<u>Major group 25</u>	<u>Occupation in Religion</u> Minister
<u>Major group 27</u>	<u>Teaching and Related Occupations</u> Driving instructor, teacher
<u>Major group 31</u>	<u>Medicine and Health</u> Physicians and surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, nurses, pharmacists, etc.
<u>Major group 33</u>	<u>Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations</u> Designer, musician, reporter, radio announcer

<u>Major group 41</u>	<u>Clerical and Related Occupations</u> Bookkeeper, cashier, clerk, librarian, mailman, receptionist, secretary, stockkeeper, telephone operator, teller, timekeeper, travel agent, typist
<u>Major group 51</u>	<u>Sales Occupations</u> Adjuster - insurance, broker, insurance agent, milkman, real estate
<u>Major group 61</u>	<u>Service Occupations</u> Barmaid, beautician, caretaker, chambermaid, chef, domestic, fireman, hair stylist, janitor, laundress, matron, police, waitress
<u>Major group 71</u>	<u>Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations</u> Farmers
<u>Major group 73</u>	<u>Fishing, Hunting, Trapping and Related Occupations</u> Fishermen, hunters, trappers
<u>Major group 77</u>	<u>Mining and Quarrying</u> Cager, cleaner, driller, labourer, plate worker, sampler, shift boss, stope leader, surfaceman, tankerman, topman, trammer, trapper
<u>Major group 81, 82</u>	<u>Processing</u> Baker, butcher, crusher, explosive maker foreman - mine, furnaceman, lead refiner, mill operator, mould maker, refiner, smelter, tankhouse
<u>Major group 83</u>	<u>Machinery and Related Occupations</u> Blacksmith, engraver, glass cutter, machinist, tool fitter, welder
<u>Major group 85</u>	<u>Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing</u> Auto repairman, jeweller, matman, mechanic, millwright, pumpsman, seamstress
<u>Major group 87</u>	<u>Construction Trades</u> Bricklayer, cableman, carpenter, carpet layer, construction worker, electrician, equipment operator, foreman - highway, gas fitter, lineman, mason, operator-grader, painter, pipefitter, plumber, roofer, trackman, transmitter

<u>Major group 91</u>	<u>Transport Equipment Operating Trades</u> Air traffic controller, brakeman, dispatcher, motor driver, pilot, switchman, train driver, truckdriver
<u>Major group 93</u>	<u>Materials Handling and Related Occupations</u> Bridgeman, crane operator, hoistman, rigger, warehouse worker
<u>Major group 95</u>	<u>Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations</u> Photographer, printer, pressure man, type composer
<u>Major group 99</u>	<u>Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Housewife
<u>Other Groups 1</u>	Unemployed
<u>2</u>	Retired