

Women in Prince Edward Island

A Statistical Review

Letter from the Minister:

This is the first edition of a statistical description of women's lives and work in Prince Edward Island. It is intended to provide a profile of women's participation in education, business, government, and other aspects of community life. The picture is incomplete because not all data sources currently report information by gender.

It is important to remember that these statistics are not just numbers. They are about Island women and their experiences in our communities. This report does not provide an analysis of the pictures presented. Much more work would be needed to explain or interpret the statistics.

Women's lives have changed considerably in the past quarter century. Despite progress, there are many areas where improvements can be made. Women can expect dramatic changes socially and economically into the next century. By updating this report every three years, we will be able to better monitor the quality of women's lives over time.

I am pleased as Minister responsible to present this profile for your information.

Patricia J. Mella

Minister Responsible for the Status of Women
Prince Edward Island

Acknowledgements

The Minister Responsible for the Status of Women gratefully acknowledges the support of the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women in Nova Scotia for providing us with the format for producing this report.

This booklet was researched and compiled by Tabatha MacRae, Research Assistant, with support from Erin Mitchell and Dalene Saad. The cover design was produced by Charles Burke.

Thank you to all who took time to review and provide feedback on the drafts. Special thanks to Sheila Bacon, Department of Education; Edith MacDonald, Department of Provincial Treasury; Christine MacKinnon, Department of Fisheries and Environment; Linda MacNevin, Department of Economic Development and Tourism; Ellie Reddin, Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General; Debra Wood-Salter, Human Resources Development Canada; Joan teRaa, Association for Community Living; and Dr. Linda Van Til, Department of Health and Social Services.

Additional copies are available from Sandra Bentley, Senior Policy Advisor, Status of Women: (902) 368-5557.

Executive Summary

This handbook is designed to provide easy access to facts and figures about the status of women in Prince Edward Island, both past and present. The chapters include graphs with overview commentaries.

Chapter One: Population in Transition

Prince Edward Island has an aging population. Women are having fewer children, while the number of seniors has been increasing. Women tend to live longer than men and are therefore more likely to be alone in their advanced years.

Chapter Two: Education

The educational qualifications of women and men in Prince Edward Island are fairly equal. Women are more likely to study general arts and science, education, pre-veterinary medicine, nursing and doctorate in veterinary medicine; while men are more likely to study business and pre-engineering. Female students outnumber male students at the University of Prince Edward Island.

Chapter Three: Women and Men in the Workforce

There are approximately the same number of women and men in the Prince Edward Island labour force. However, women are concentrated in a narrow range of occupations, while men are more evenly distributed. Over half of the women employed in Prince Edward Island are in clerical, administrative and medical/health jobs.

Chapter Four: Income

Women's income is critical to the well being of Prince Edward Island families. Most women make less than \$20,000 per year, without this financial contribution the number of husband-wife families living below the poverty line would triple.

Chapter Five: Family Life and Child Rearing

Family life is changing in Prince Edward Island. The number of female lone parents is on the rise, and almost two-fifths of children under the poverty line have a female lone parent. There has been an increase in the number of both married and single women in the labour force which has heightened the demand for quality child care.

Chapter Six: Employment Equity

Women with disabilities, aboriginal women and women in visible minorities face many economic and employment barriers. Women with disabilities have the highest unemployment rate, while racially visible women have the lowest average annual employment income in Prince Edward Island.

Chapter Seven: Violence Against Women

The percentage of women in Prince Edward Island, over 16, who have experienced violence is similar to the national average. The most prevalent type of crime in Victim Services cases was assault, followed by sexual assault. Most women call friends, neighbors or family when they experience violence. A high percentage of victims do not call anyone at all.

Chapter Eight: Health

The life expectancy of Prince Edward Island females is close to the national average, while the life expectancy of Prince Edward Island males is lower than the national average. Females and males differ in the amount of alcohol they drink, the number of cigarettes they smoke, their activity levels and their leading causes of death.

Sources

Reference information is given for all of the data used in this publication.

Appendix A - Technical Notes

Technical notes provide definitions of terms and descriptions of the procedures used for computations.

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Chapter 1

Population in Transition

Prince Edward Island has an aging population.

- ▶ Prince Edward Islanders are living longer than ever before.
- ▶ Few Prince Edward Islanders are having more than two children and many are having one child or no children.
- ▶ People are moving to Prince Edward Island, but the number fluctuates from year to year.

If these trends continue, the total number of people living in Prince Edward Island will decline and there will be more senior citizens than there are children. Such demographic changes can be expected to affect every facet of our lives.

Between 1946 and 1966, Prince Edward Island, like other parts of the country, experienced a baby boom. Over 55,000 children were born in Prince Edward Island during this twenty year period. The first of these baby boomers reached working age in 1962 and they have been flooding the labour market ever since. By 2011, the first of the baby boomers will reach retirement age. The consequences of this expansion in the number of senior citizens will be staggering. Demands on pensions, health care facilities, in-home support services and all other programs associated with the aged can be expected to rise dramatically.

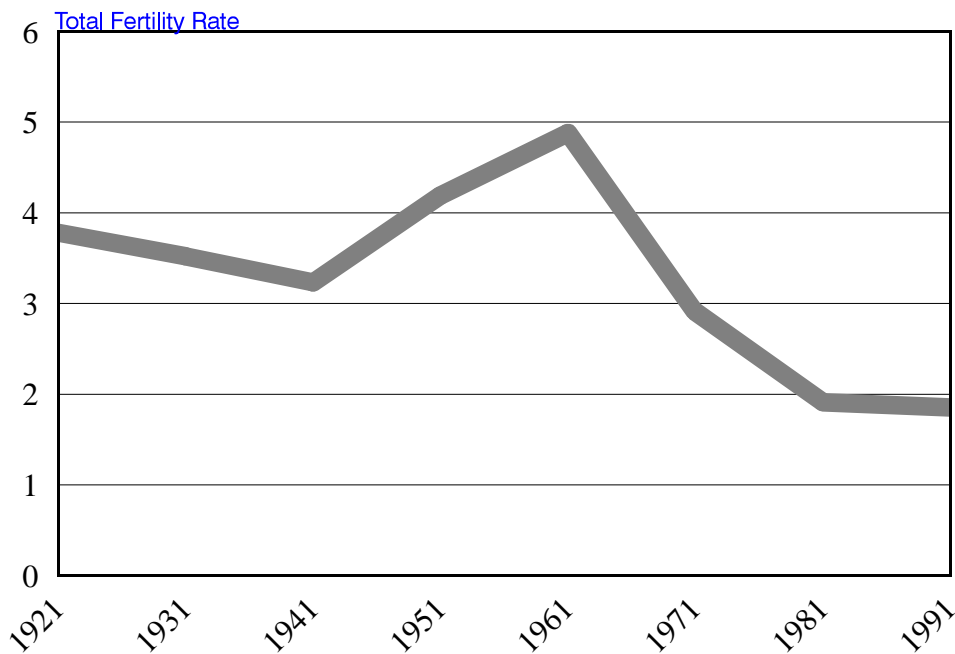
At the same time, the number of children born into Prince Edward Island families will decline. There will be fewer children entering schools and fewer young adults entering the labour force.

Shrinking family sizes and the increased participation of women in the labour force will diminish the number of family and informal care givers available to support aging relatives. Communities will be challenged to meet the ever-expanding needs for elder care.

Women will continue to represent the majority of caregivers. Wives tend to be younger and tend to live longer than their husbands; therefore, many women care for parents and spouses in failing health. Elderly women often find themselves without similar assistance.

Prince Edward Islanders are having fewer children.

**Total Fertility Rates in Prince Edward Island,
1921 - 1991**

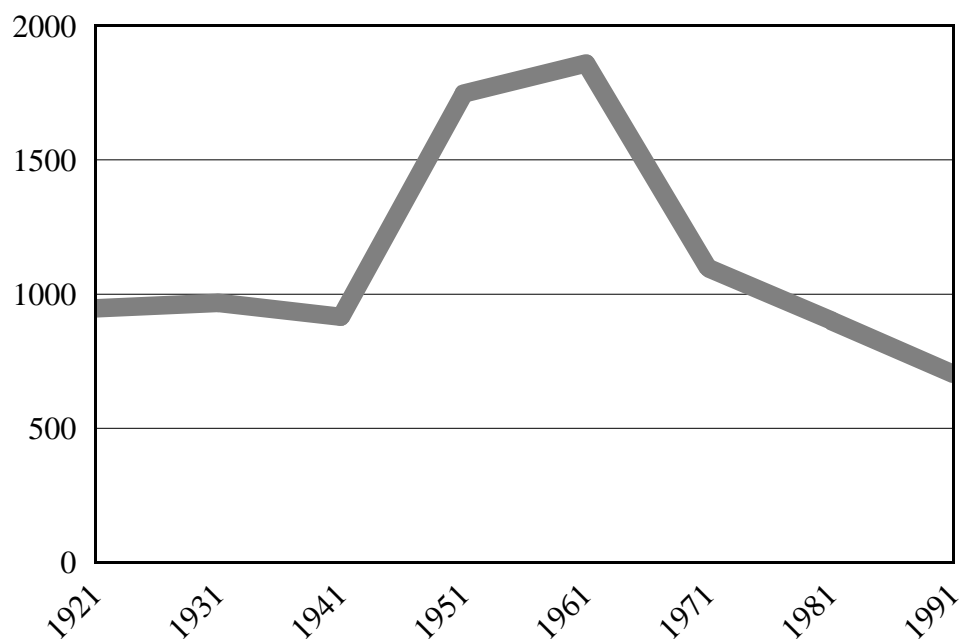


Source: Statistics Canada, 91-520, 91-209E

- ▶ Fertility rates have dramatically decreased since the baby boom of the fifties and early sixties.
- ▶ Couples are having fewer than two children. This is expected to decrease in the future.
- ▶ This will contribute to a reduction in the total number of Prince Edward Islanders.

There will be fewer Prince Edward Islanders in the future than there are today.

**Natural Increase for Prince Edward Island Population,
1921 - 1991**

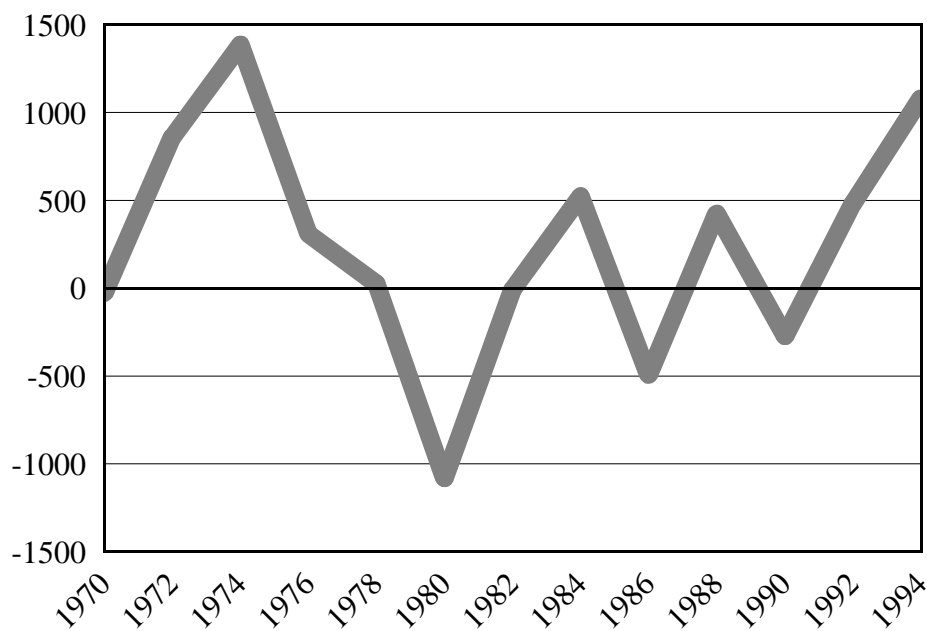


Source: Statistics Canada, 91-209E

- ▶ The effects of declining fertility rates can already be seen.
- ▶ In 1961, there were 1,860 more children born than there were persons who died in the province of Prince Edward Island.
- ▶ By 1991, this figure had been cut by more than half to 700.

More people are moving to Prince Edward Island.

**Net Migration for Prince Edward Island,
1970 - 1994**



Source: Statistics Canada, 91-209E

- ▶ One possible source of population growth or replenishment is migration.
- ▶ Migration has been fluctuating from year to year, but has increased by 1,354 between 1990 and 1994.
- ▶ Between 1970 and 1994, there was an average net migration of 247.

Prince Edward Islanders are living longer.

Life Expectancy at Birth for Women and Men in Canada and Prince Edward Island, 1921 - 1991

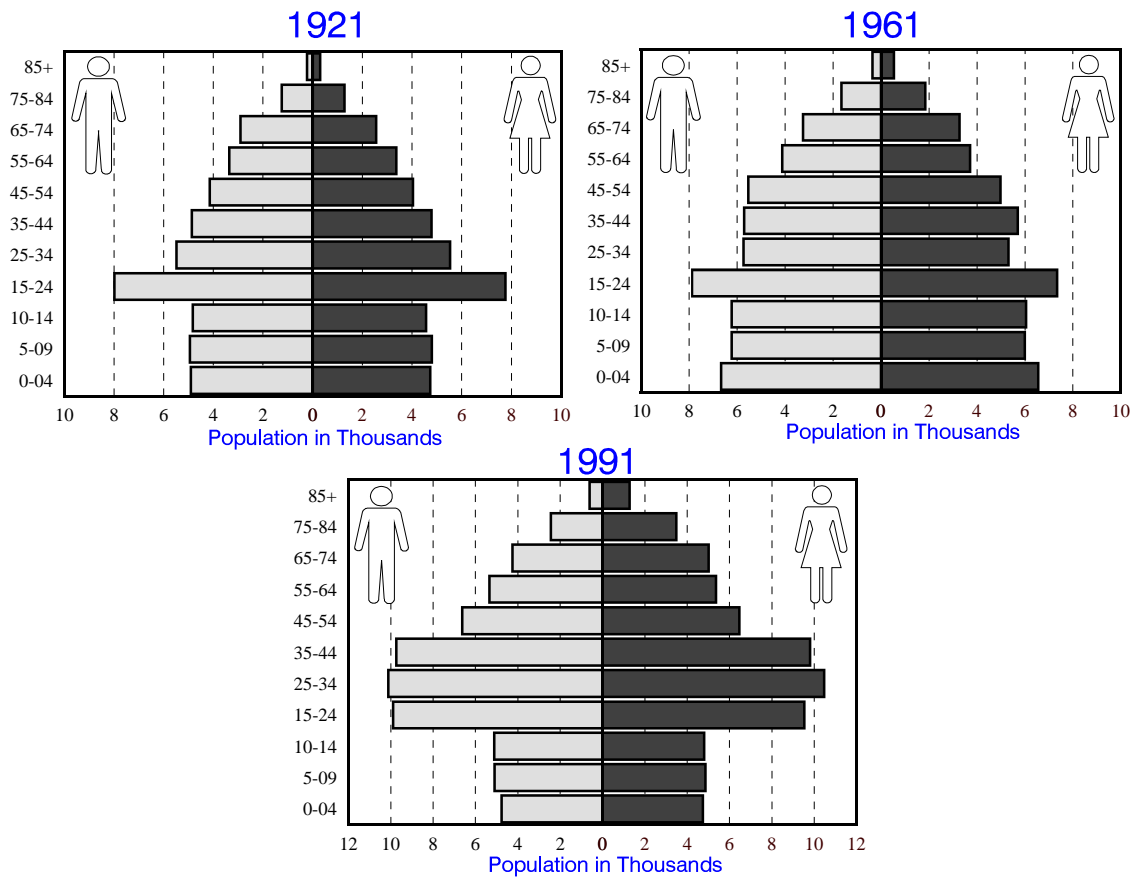
Year	Men in PEI	Men in Canada	Women in PEI	Women in Canada
1921	59.2	58.8	61.1	60.6
1931	63.6	60	64.5	62.1
1941	64.8	63	66.4	66.3
1951	69.7	66.4	72.7	70.9
1961	68.8	68.4	74.6	74.3
1971	69.1	69.4	77.6	76.5
1981	72.8	72.1	80.5	79.3
1991	72.5	74.6	80.7	80.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 91-520

- ▶ Girls born today in Prince Edward Island are expected to live approximately 0.2 years shorter than females on a national level. Boys born today in Prince Edward Island are expected to live almost 2 years shorter than males on a national level.
- ▶ Between 1921 and 1991 there was a 32.1 percent increase in the life expectancy for females on Prince Edward Island. Males in Prince Edward Island had a 22.4 percent increase in life expectancy between 1921 and 1991.
- ▶ Because women are typically younger and live longer than their husbands, they are more likely to be on their own in the advanced years of their lives.

The Prince Edward Island population is aging.

Men and Women by Age Groups, 1921 - 1991

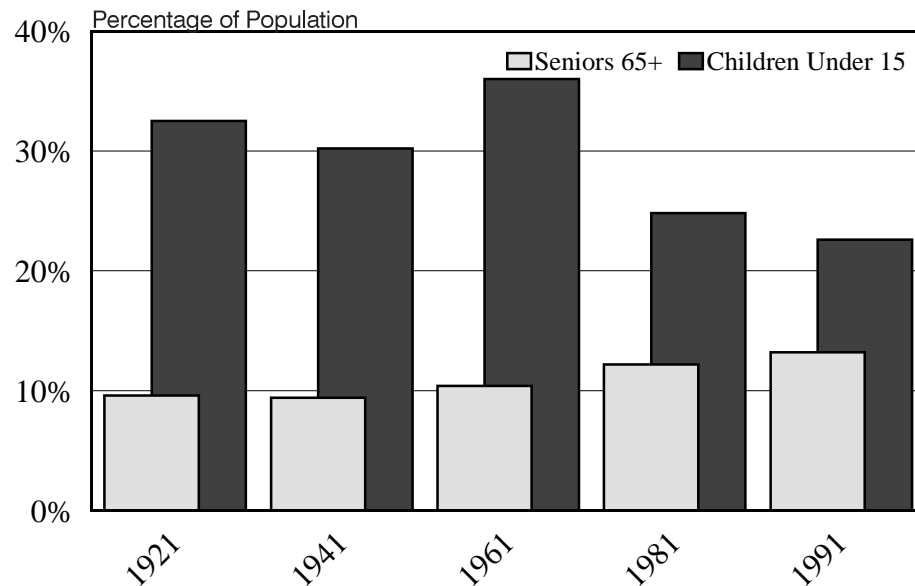


Source: Statistics Canada, 91-520, 93-310

- ▶ Low birth rates and high life expectancy create an aging population with decreasing numbers of young people and increasing numbers of seniors.
- ▶ The baby boomers, born in the fifties and sixties, are now in their thirties and forties and represent an overwhelming share of the labour market.
- ▶ As we move into the twenty-first century, the baby-boom generation will be reaching retirement age and there will be smaller numbers of young people available to take their places in the workforce.

There will be more senior citizens and fewer children.

Percentage of Prince Edward Island Population which is Children or Seniors, 1921 - 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 91-520, 93-310

- ▶ In 1961, there were almost four times as many children in Prince Edward Island as there were senior citizens.
- ▶ By 1981, there were only twice as many children in Prince Edward Island as there were senior citizens.
- ▶ If current demographic trends continue unchanged, the number of seniors will eventually equal the number of children.
- ▶ There will be fewer children entering schools and fewer young adults entering the labour force.
- ▶ There will be more workers reaching retirement age and exiting the labour force.

Chapter 2

Education

Technological change has transformed every aspect of our lives. The labour market is shifting away from manual labour to a knowledge base. As a consequence of such trends, persons seeking employment require higher levels of education. Once on the job, continual retraining is needed to keep pace with technological advancements. The traditional model, where one's education is essentially completed prior to commencing a career, is no longer functional. We must prepare ourselves for life-long learning. The average age of Prince Edward Island university students has remained relatively constant over the past 30 years. Nevertheless, part-time status, flexible class scheduling, and child care are becoming growing concerns on campus.

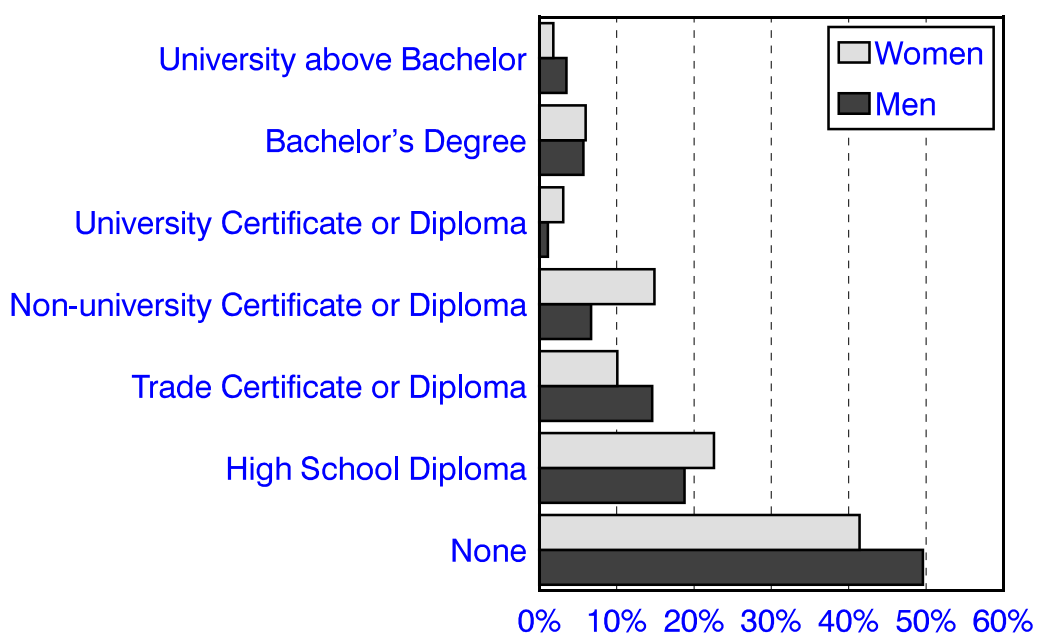
Today, the educational qualifications of working age women are somewhat similar to the educational qualifications of working age men. In the near future, the educational qualifications of women may exceed the educational qualifications of men. It has been found that males have a higher drop out rate than their female counterparts, and enrollments in the University of Prince Edward Island demonstrate that women already outnumber men.

While women generally have comparable educational credentials to men, they are less likely to enter fields of engineering/applied sciences, mathematics/physical sciences and natural sciences/primary industries. If women are to keep pace with rapid technological advancements, incentives may be needed to encourage their enrollment in these areas.

Women continue to outnumber men in the health sciences, an area of critical importance to an aging population. Additional training in this field will be needed to design and administer health, caring and support programs for the expanding number of senior citizens.

Women are twice as likely to have a post-secondary certificate or diploma than men in Prince Edward Island.

Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate Held by Prince Edward Island Women and Men, Ages 15 to 64, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-328

- ▶ The educational credentials of Prince Edward Island women and men are similar, although men are twice as likely to have university above the bachelor level. Whereas women are twice as likely to have post-secondary certificates or diplomas.
- ▶ Approximately 50 percent of working age men and 40% of working age women have not completed high school.
- ▶ Men are slightly more likely than women to have obtained a graduate degree.

More men aged 22 to 24 are high school leavers than women.

High School Status of Youth Aged 22 to 24, by Gender, Prince Edward Island and Canada, 1995



23.1 percent of Prince Edward Island males aged 22 to 24 have not completed high school. This is much higher than the Canadian average at 17.9 percent.



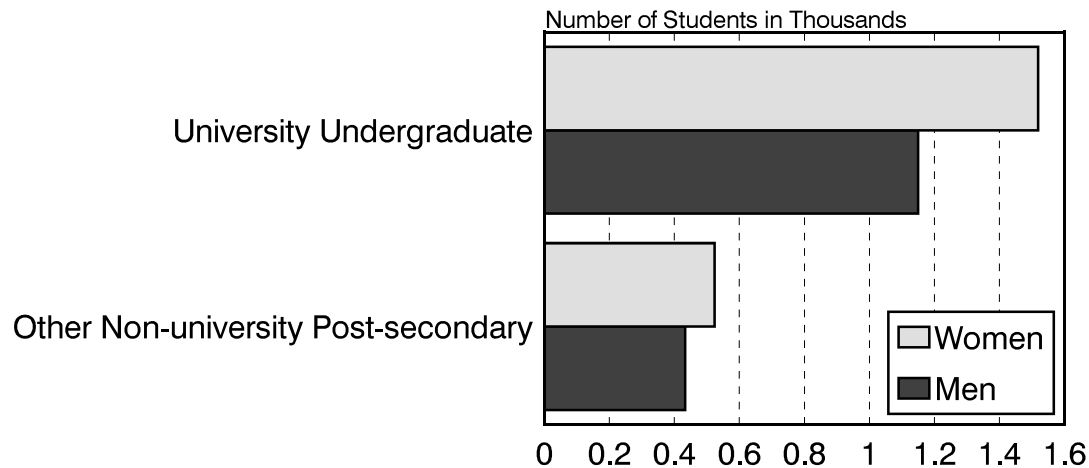
15.4 percent of Prince Edward Island females aged 22 to 24 have not completed high school. This is also higher than the national average at 10.3 percent.

Source: Statistics Canada, School Leavers Follow-up Survey

- ▶ Both Prince Edward Island females and males have high levels of not completing high school. Both rates are more than 5 percent higher than the national average.

Women now outnumber men at the University of Prince Edward Island and at non-university post-secondary programs.

Enrollment in the University of Prince Edward Island and other Non-university Post-secondary Institutions, 1993/94

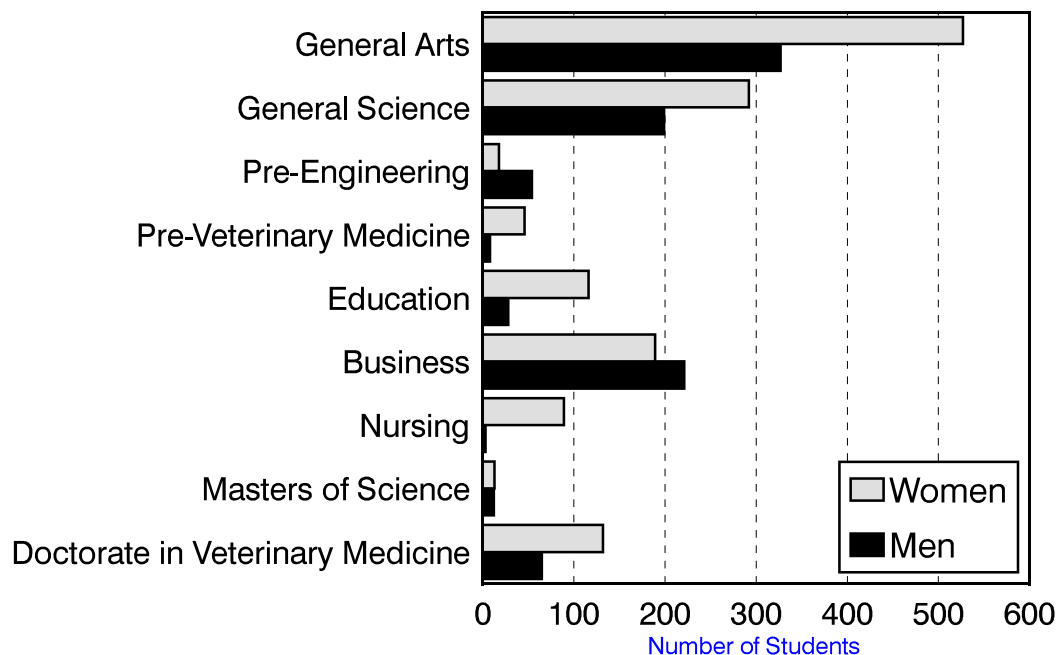


Source: Statistics Canada, 81-229

- ▶ Women are equally represented in post secondary education.
- ▶ There are more women than men enrolled at the University of Prince Edward Island and non-university post-secondary institutions.
- ▶ There are equal numbers of women and men enrolled at the graduate level at the University of Prince Edward Island.

At the University of Prince Edward Island women are under-represented in the pre-engineering and business programs.

Enrollment by Field of Study for Men and Women at the University of Prince Edward Island, 1992/93

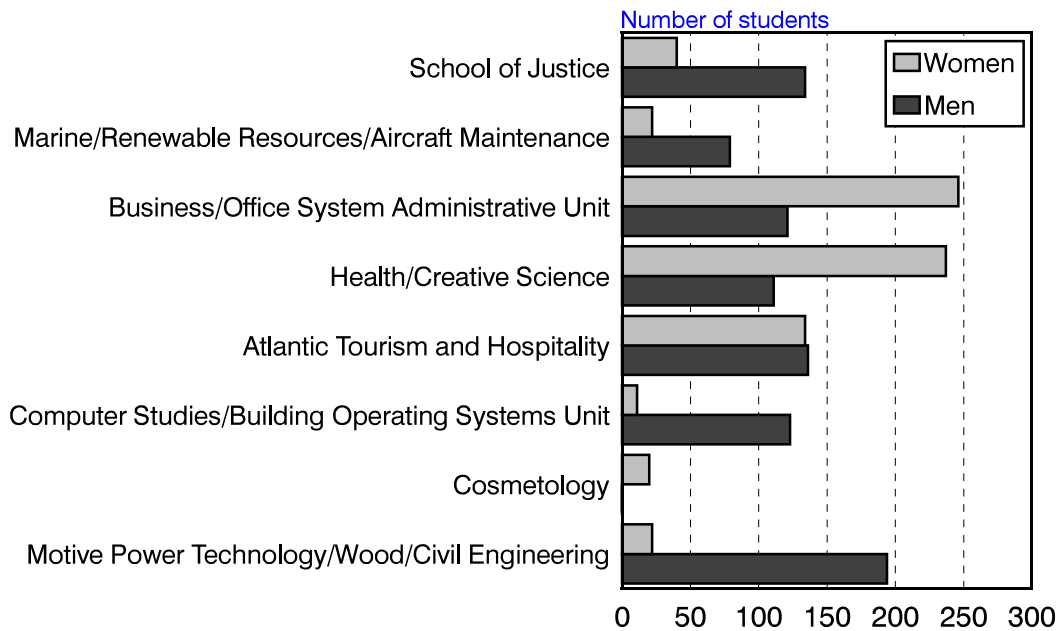


Source: U.P.E.I. Registrar's Office

- ▶ At the University of Prince Edward Island, women outnumber men in general arts and sciences, pre-veterinary medicine, education, nursing, doctorate in veterinary medicine and in the master of science program.
- ▶ Men outnumber women in the business and pre-engineering program.

In non-university post-secondary programs women are under-represented in engineering and science programs.

Full-time Enrollment in Career Programs of Prince Edward Island Non-university Post-secondary Programs by Field of Study for Men and Women, 1995/96

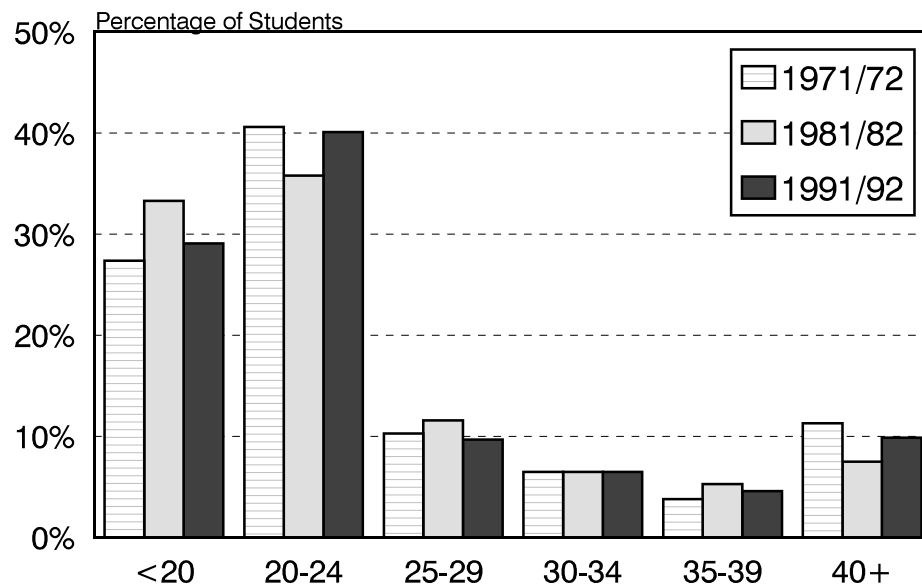


Source: Holland College - Enrollments in Regular Programs

- ▶ In Prince Edward Island non-university post-secondary career programs, women outnumber men in business and office administration, health and creative sciences and in cosmetology.
- ▶ Men outnumber women in the more science related programs.

The age distribution of Prince Edward Island university students has remained relatively constant over the years.

Age of University Students in Prince Edward Island, 1971/72 to 1991/92

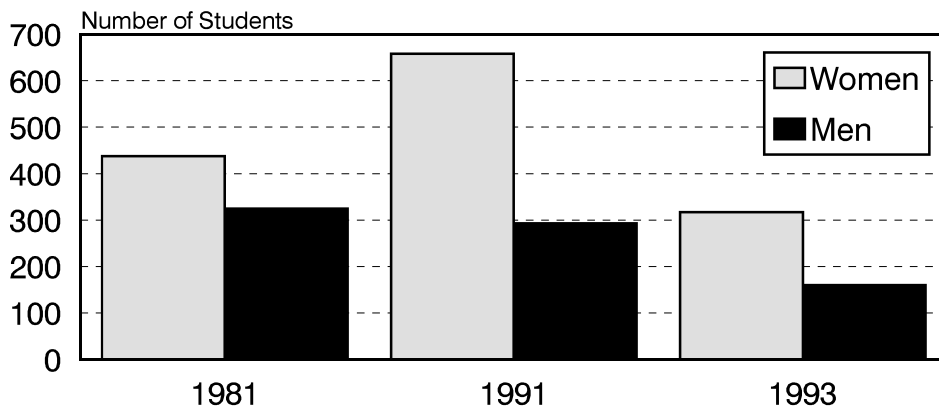


Source: Statistics Canada, 81-204

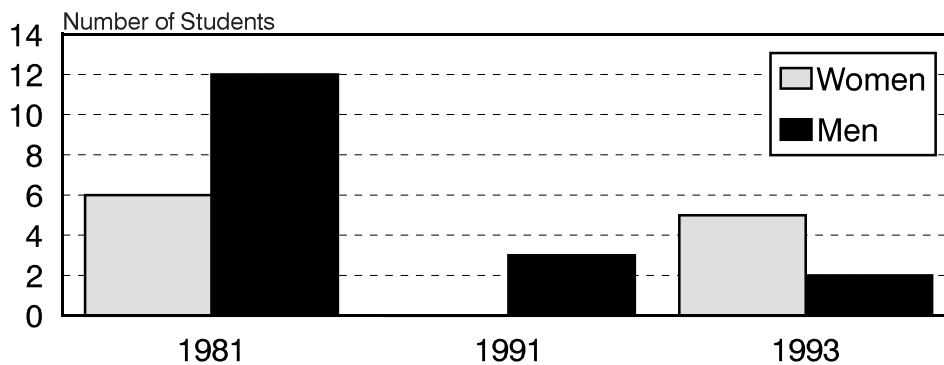
- ▶ Between 1981 and 1991 there was an increase in the number of students between the ages of 20 and 24 and those over 40 years of age.
- ▶ Overall, the age distribution of undergraduate university students in Prince Edward Island has remained relatively constant over the past 30 years.

There is a trend toward part-time studies, particularly among women.

**Part-time Enrollment in Undergraduate Studies
at the University of Prince Edward Island,
1981-1993**



**Part-time Enrollment in Graduate Studies at
the University of Prince Edward Island,
1981-1993**

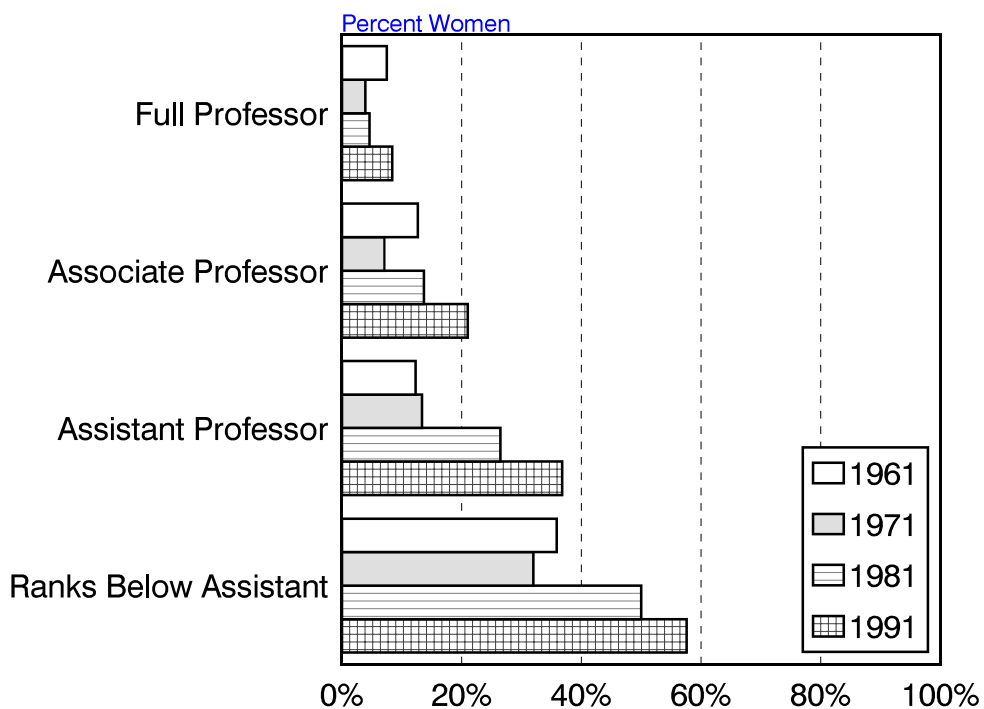


Source: Statistics Canada, 81-204, 81-220

- University students, and particularly female students, are increasingly likely to pursue their studies on a part-time basis.

Women are well represented in lower, but not higher, ranked positions of university faculties.

Percentage of Women in Faculty Positions in Atlantic Provinces Universities, 1961-1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 81-241

- ▶ Overall, women have made substantial gains in university faculties throughout Atlantic Canada.
- ▶ However, women remain concentrated at lower-level, and thus lower-paying, positions.
- ▶ Only 21 percent of associate professors and 8 percent of full professors are women in Atlantic Canadian universities.

Chapter 3

Women and Men in the Workforce

During the 1950s and 60s, women's roles were primarily defined by family and community work. Today women make important contributions in the labour force as well as in their homes and communities.

At one time, women were viewed as temporary workers in the labour force. They would work outside the home as a prelude to marriage or would move in and out of the labour force as needed to supplement family income. This transitory aspect of women's work is clearly a thing of the past. There are now approximately equal numbers of women and men in the Prince Edward Island labour force. Today, many women are employed before they are married, when they are married, when they have children, when they support their children as lone parents and when they support elderly relatives. Women's participation in the workforce continues to grow.

Now that both women and men are working outside the home, it is important that workplaces respond to the increased needs for flexibility. Options such as flex time, banked overtime and summer off programs (such as "TOTS" in Prince Edward Island) are beneficial for the many employees who must successfully integrate job and family responsibilities.

Men's jobs tend to be quite evenly distributed across a variety of occupations, whereas over half of all women

are concentrated in three areas: managerial and administrative, medical and health and clerical jobs. Increasingly, women are establishing and managing their own businesses.

Between 1986 and 1991, the expanding retail and service sector as well as increasing demands for health care, stimulated employment growth in precisely those areas dominated by women. Traditionally male-dominated industries such as agriculture, forestry and logging, wholesale trade and mining showed little or no growth.

Women are making important contributions in the labour force and in the home.

Number of Prince Edward Island Women in the Labour Force and Not in the Labour Force, 1951 - 1991

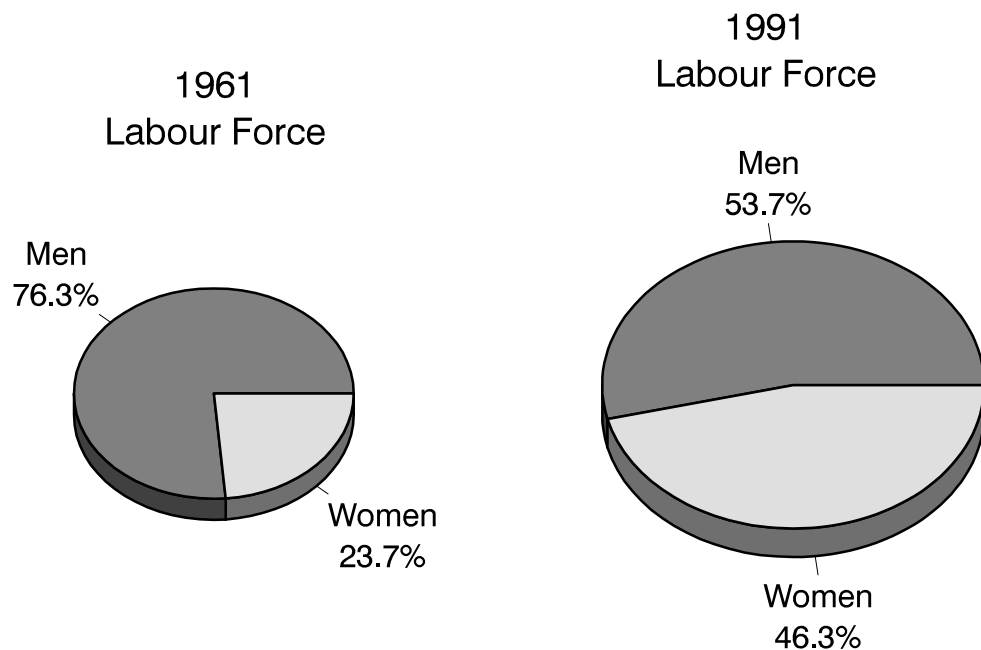


Source: Statistics Canada, 94-702, 95-309

- ▶ In 1951, there were 20,000 more women not in the labour force than in the labour force.
- ▶ In 1991, there were more than 11,000 more women in the labour force than not in the labour force.
- ▶ Women are valuable contributors in all spheres of life: raising and educating children, caring for senior citizens, community volunteering and working in all types of occupations.

Women now represent almost half of the available labour force in Prince Edward Island.

Percentage of Women and Men in the Prince Edward Island Labour Force, 1961 - 1991

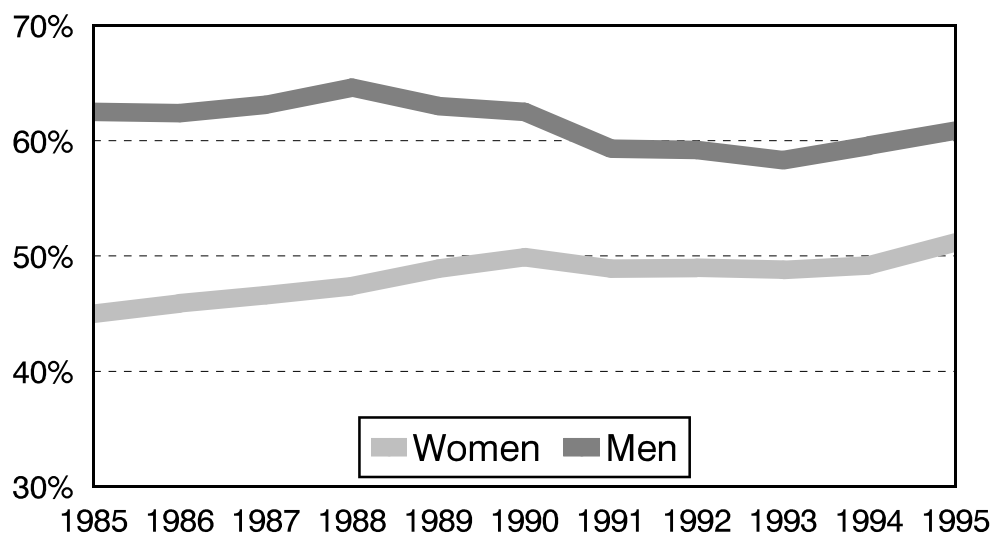


Source: Statistics Canada, 94-702, 95-309

- ▶ In 1961, women constituted only one-quarter of the Prince Edward Island labour force.
- ▶ In 1991, women constituted almost half of the Prince Edward Island labour force.
- ▶ The Prince Edward Island labour force grew by more than 30,000 persons between 1961 and 1991; 68 percent of this growth was due to the increased participation of women.

Employment rates for both women and men dropped in the early nineties.

**Employment Rates for Prince Edward Island
Women and Men, 1985 - 1995**

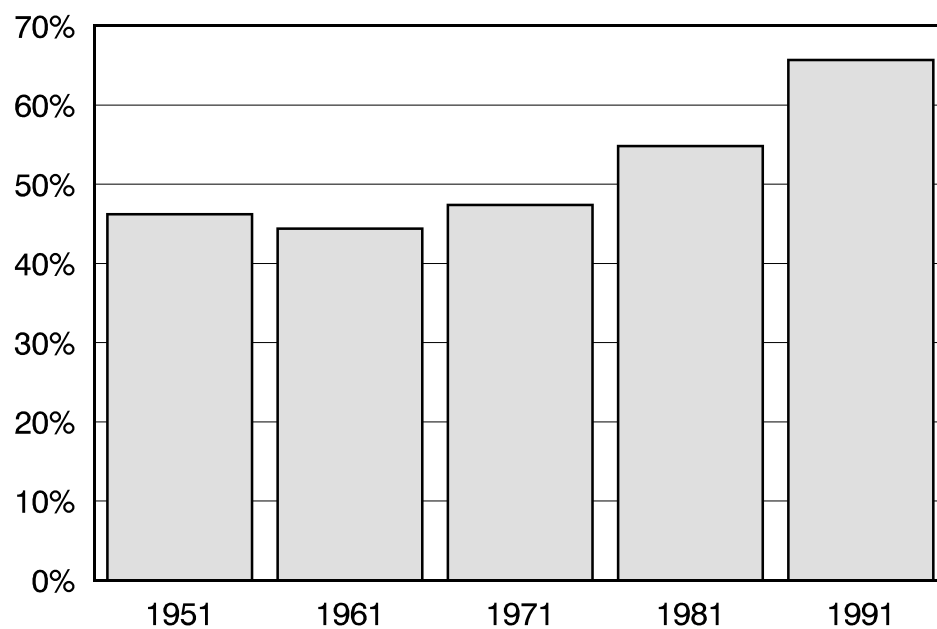


Source: Statistics Canada, 71-201

- ▶ Even though the historical trend has been toward increased labour force participation for women, the employment of both men and women dropped in the early nineties.
- ▶ The first sign of a reversal in declining employment appeared in 1993.

Single women are entering the labour force at an increasing rate.

**Labour Force Participation Rates of Single Women
in Prince Edward Island, 1951 - 1991**

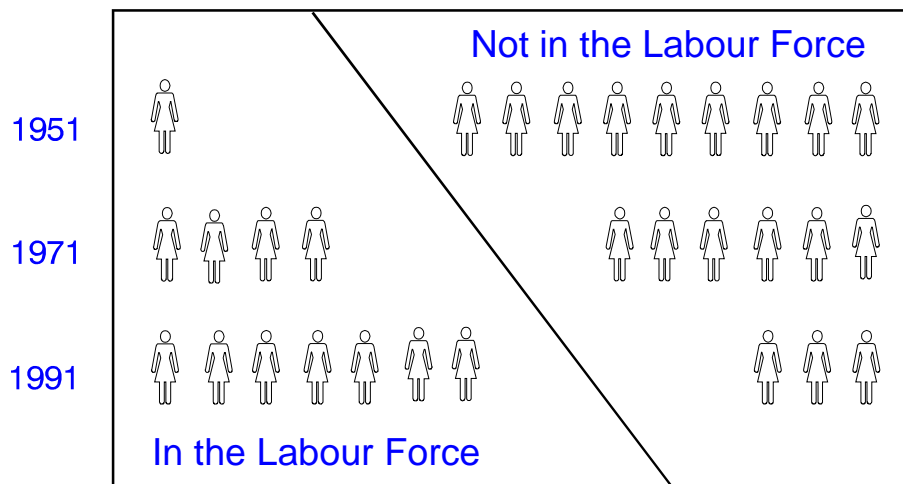


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-324, 94-702

- ▶ Single women are slightly more likely to be in the labour market today than they were in the past.
- ▶ Employment is a significant part of women's lives. Many women depend on their individual earning potential.

Most married women are active in the labour force.

Married Women in the Labour Force and Not in the Labour Force, Prince Edward Island, 1951 - 1991

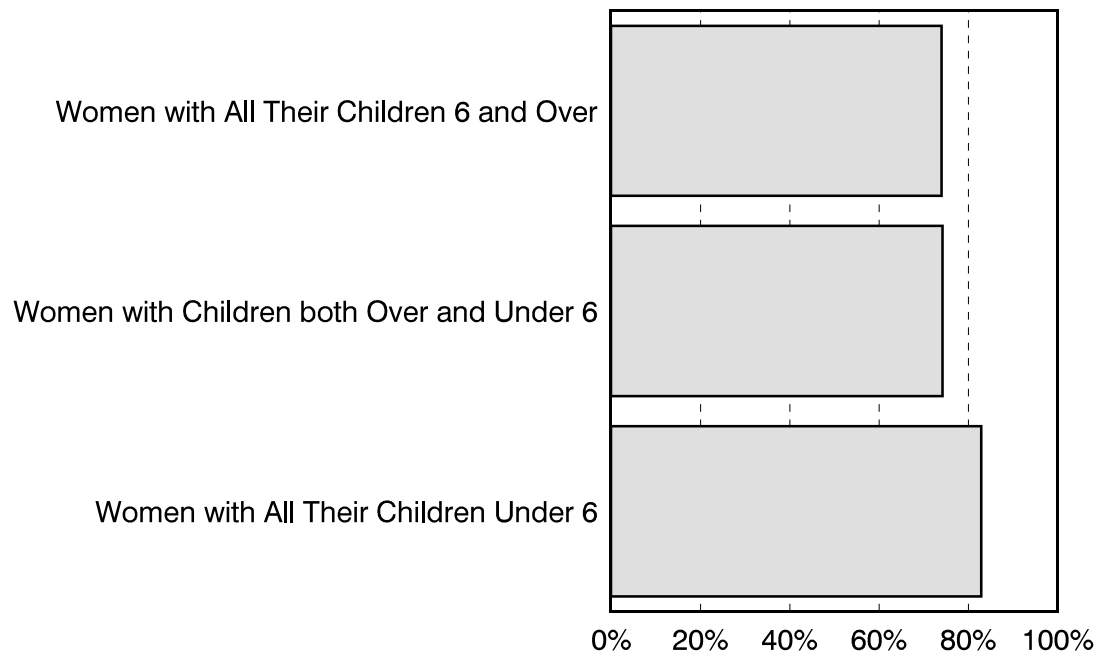


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-324, 94-702

- ▶ In 1951, one in ten married women were active in the labour force.
- ▶ In 1971, four in ten married women were active in the labour force.
- ▶ In 1991, seven in ten married women were active in the labour force.

Women remain in the labour force after they have children.

Labour Force Participation Rates of Prince Edward Island Women by Presence of Children in the Home, 1991

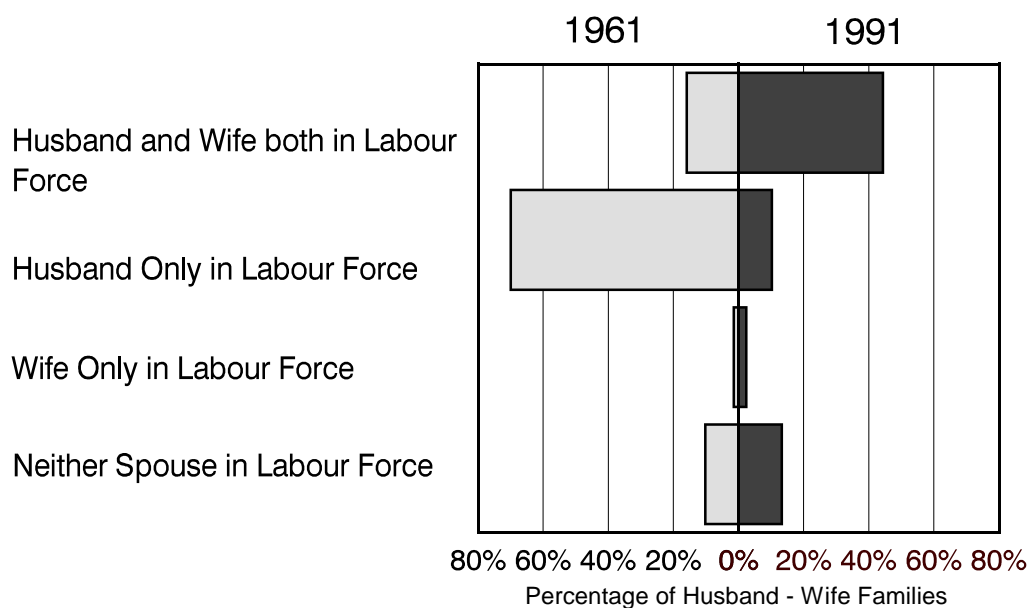


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-325

- ▶ The majority of Prince Edward Island women remain active in the labour force even when they have young children.
- ▶ Women are not leaving their jobs once they have children.

In most families, both the husband and the wife work outside the home.

**Labour Force Participation of Husbands and Wives
in Prince Edward Island, 1961 and 1991**

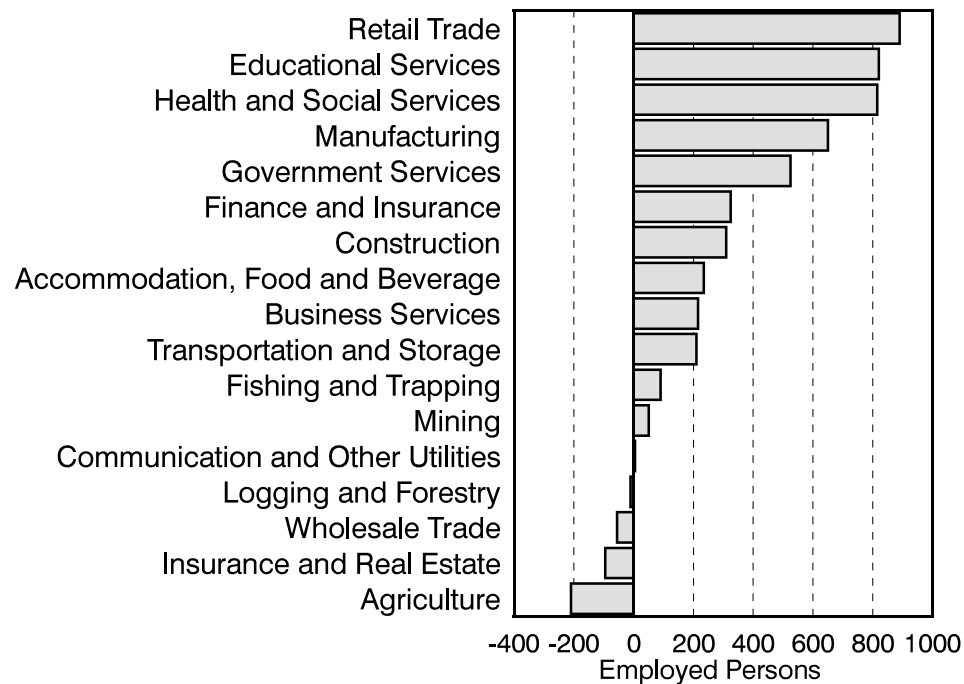


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-320, 93-520

- ▶ Today both spouses are usually active in the labour force.
- ▶ In 1961, the husband was the sole breadwinner in approximately seven-tenths of Prince Edward Island families. Today, the husband is the sole breadwinner in only one-tenth of Prince Edward Island families.

Between 1986 and 1991, the largest area of employment growth was retail trade.

**Employment Growth by Industry for both Men and Women,
Prince Edward Island, 1986 - 1991**

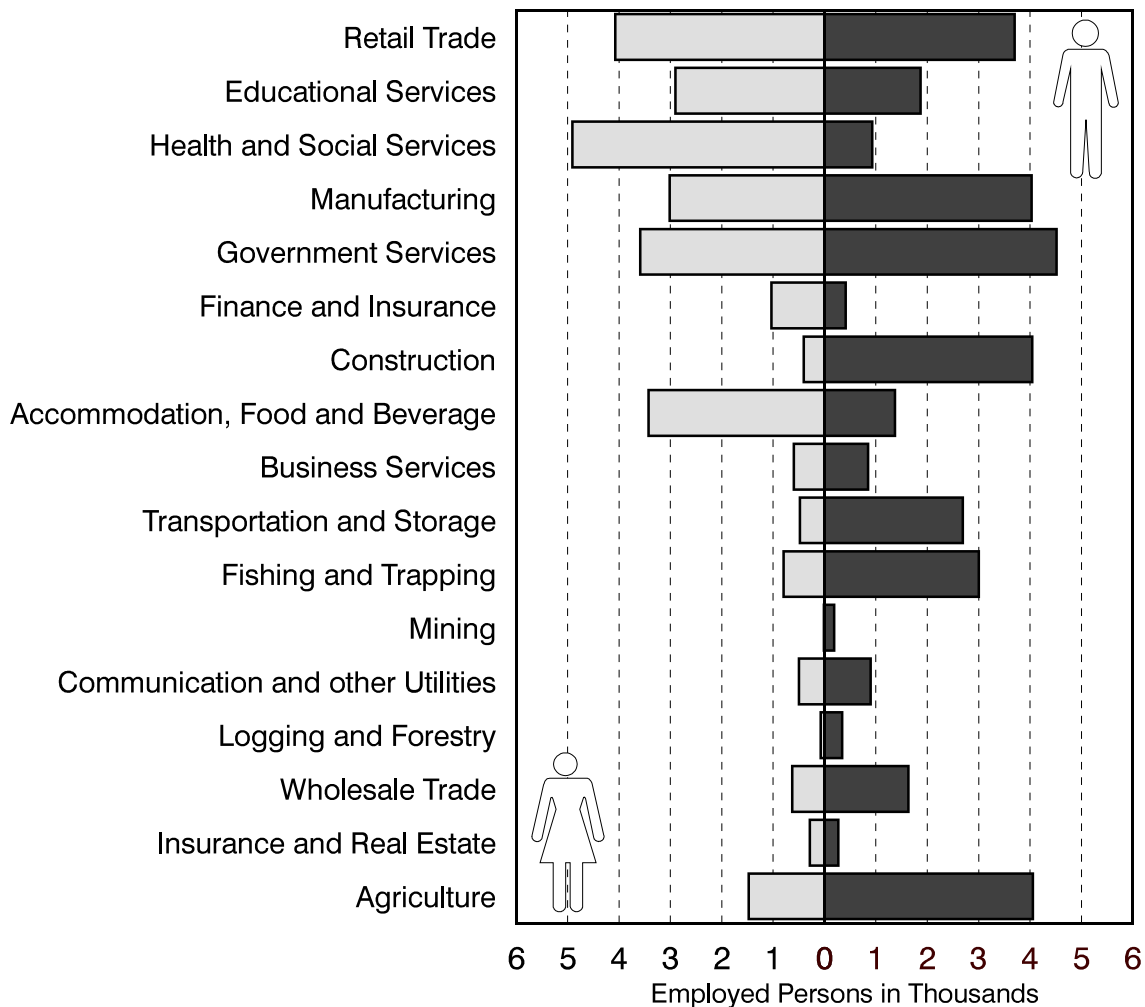


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-326

- ▶ Employment grew by 890 persons in the areas of retail trade over the five-year period between 1986 and 1991.
- ▶ Educational services and health and social services also exhibited a large employment growth between 1986 and 1991.
- ▶ Conversely, agriculture, insurance and real estate, wholesale trade, and logging and forestry showed declines in growth.

Most of the workers in the highest growth areas were women.

Industry of Employment by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1991

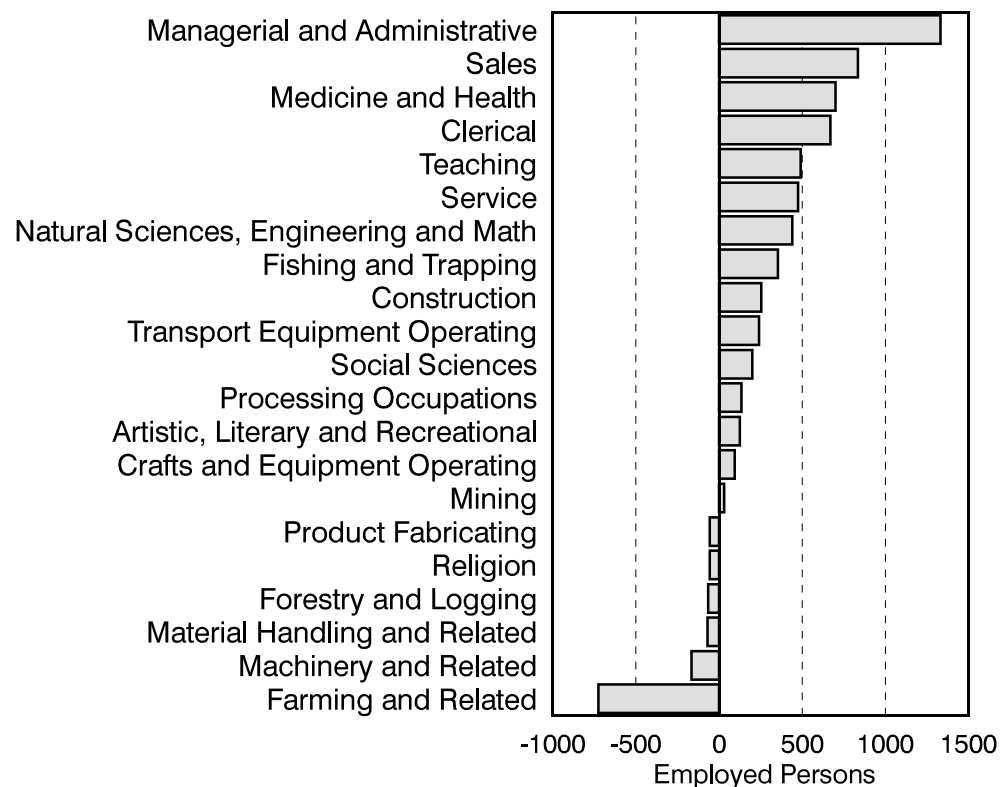


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-326

- Women are more represented in the areas of employment growth: retail trade, educational services, and health and social services. Conversely, men are more represented in areas of employment decline: agriculture, wholesale trade and mining.

The highest growth occupations between 1986 and 1991 were in managerial, administrative, and sales areas.

Employment Growth by Occupation for both Men and Women, Prince Edward Island, 1986 - 1991

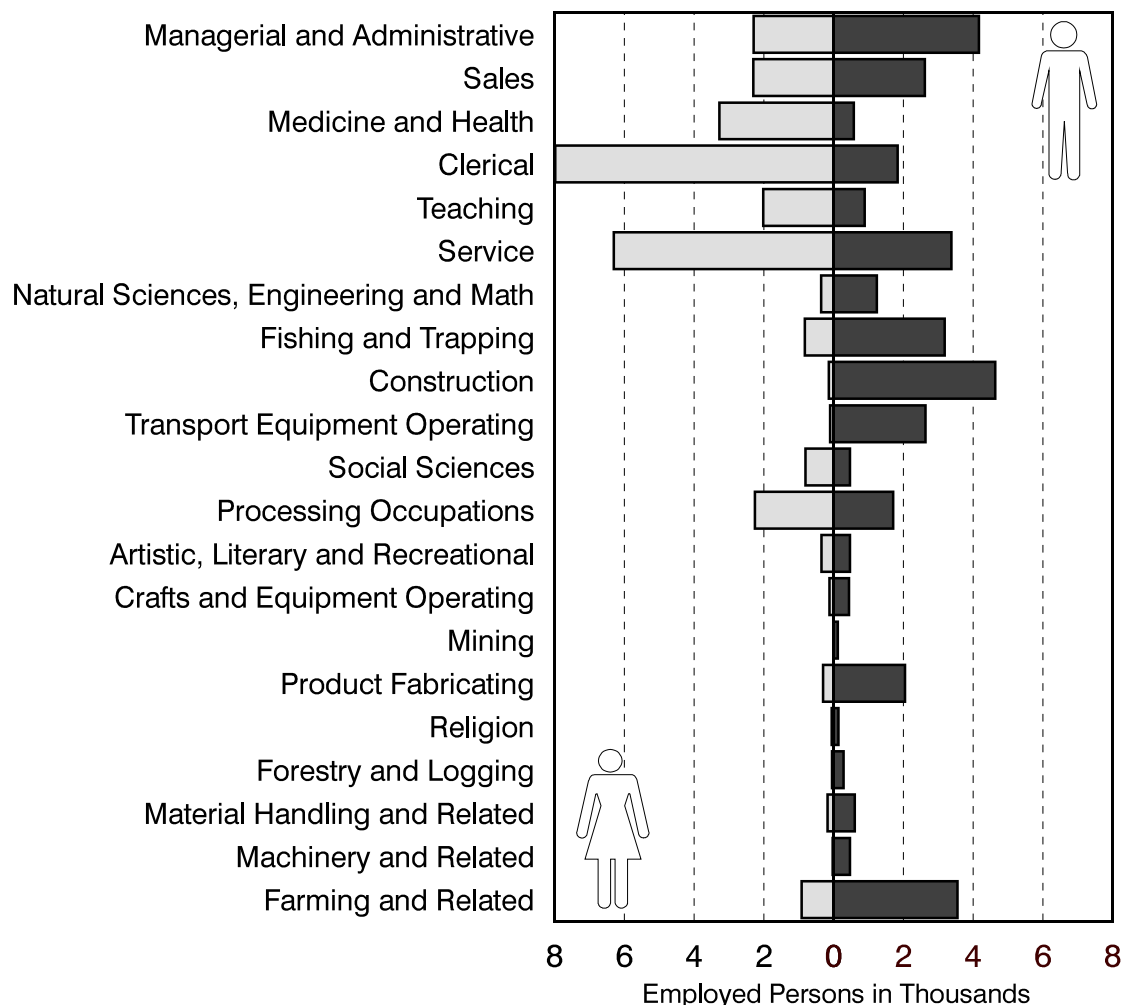


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-327

- ▶ The total managerial and administrative occupations in all sectors increased between 1986 and 1991.
- ▶ The occupational profile of the Prince Edward Island workforce reflects some continued growth in traditionally female dominated areas such as service, clerical, and health fields.

Women are concentrated within a narrow range of occupations.

**Occupation of Employment by Gender,
Prince Edward Island, 1991**



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-327

- ▶ Over 50% of the women in the Prince Edward Island labour force are in clerical, service, and medical/health occupations.
- ▶ Conversely, men are somewhat more evenly distributed across a broader range of occupations.

Women are making gains in some traditionally male occupations.

Occupations in which Men Outnumber Women, but Women are Making Gains, Prince Edward Island, 1986 and 1991

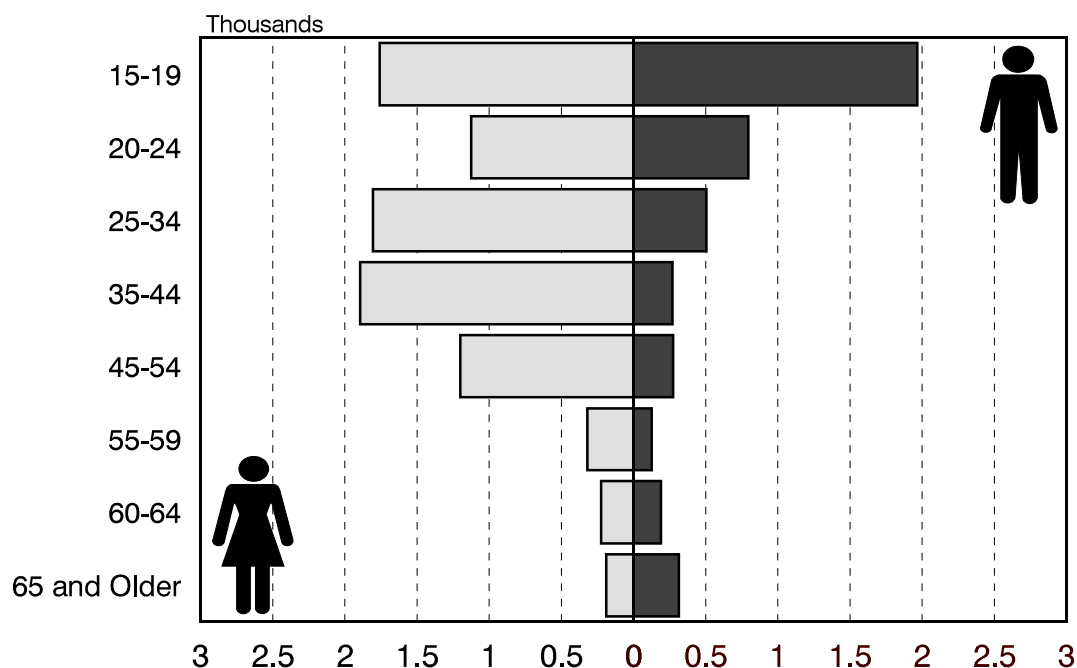
Occupation	Number of Women in 1986	Percent Women	Number of Women in 1991	Percent Women
Financial management occupations	35	18.4%	100	38.5%
University teachers	10	10%	45	25.7%
Architects, engineers and community planners	15	4.8%	50	17.9%
Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	155	20.4%	260	29.7%
Occupations in the life sciences, such as sociologists and psychologists	70	25%	165	33.7%
Health diagnosing and treating occupations, such as physicians and dentists	45	16.3%	60	21.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 93-327

- Women are making significant gains in the fields of finance, engineering, accounting, life sciences and medicine and health.

Most part-time workers are women.

**Percentage of Women and Men Working Mostly Part-time
in the Prince Edward Island Labour Force,
by Age Group, 1990**

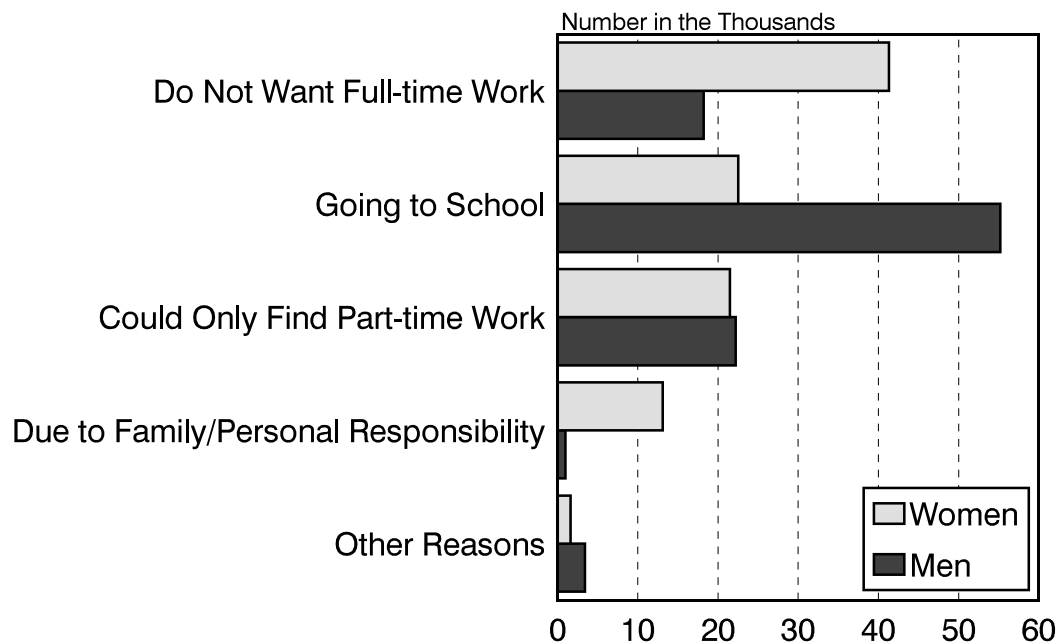


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-324

- ▶ In 1990, 66 percent of Prince Edward Islanders working mostly part-time were women.
- ▶ Most men work part-time during the ages of 15 to 19, while most women work part-time throughout the ages of 15 to 54.

The majority of women in Canada choose to work part time because they do not want full time work.

**Reasons for Part-time Employment in Canada,
by Gender, 1995**

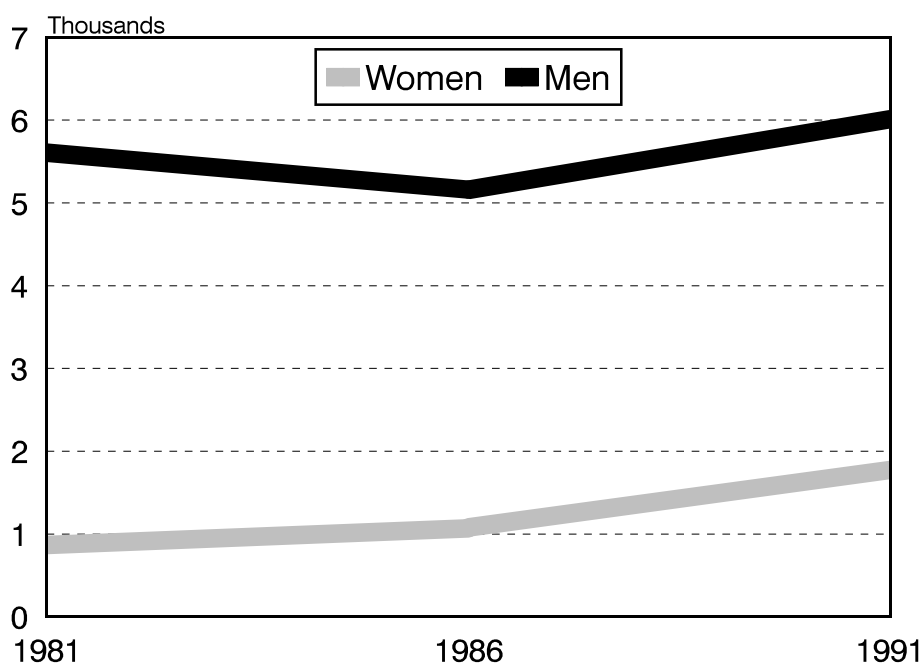


Source: Statistics Canada, 71-220, 71-529

- ▶ More women than men state that they work part-time because they do not want full-time work.
- ▶ The majority of men state they work part-time because they are attending school.
- ▶ Prince Edward Island statistics for reasons for part-time employment were statistically insignificant, therefore Canadian data is used.

There are increasing numbers of self-employed women in Prince Edward Island.

Number of Self-employed Workers in Prince Edward Island by Gender, 1981 - 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-X-938, 94-104, 95-309

- ▶ There are still more men than women who are self-employed in the province of Prince Edward Island.
- ▶ However, the number of self-employed women is rising in Prince Edward Island.
- ▶ Between 1981 and 1991 in Canada, there was a remarkable change in women's participation in self-employment. Women represented two-thirds of the increase in the number of self-employed people.

Chapter 4

Income

Women's incomes are critical to the well being of Prince Edward Island families. Without the women's earnings, three times as many husband-wife families would fall below the poverty line.

Women are the primary or exclusive economic providers in an increasing number of Prince Edward Island families. Most lone parents are women; and in some two-parent households, only the woman is employed outside of the home.

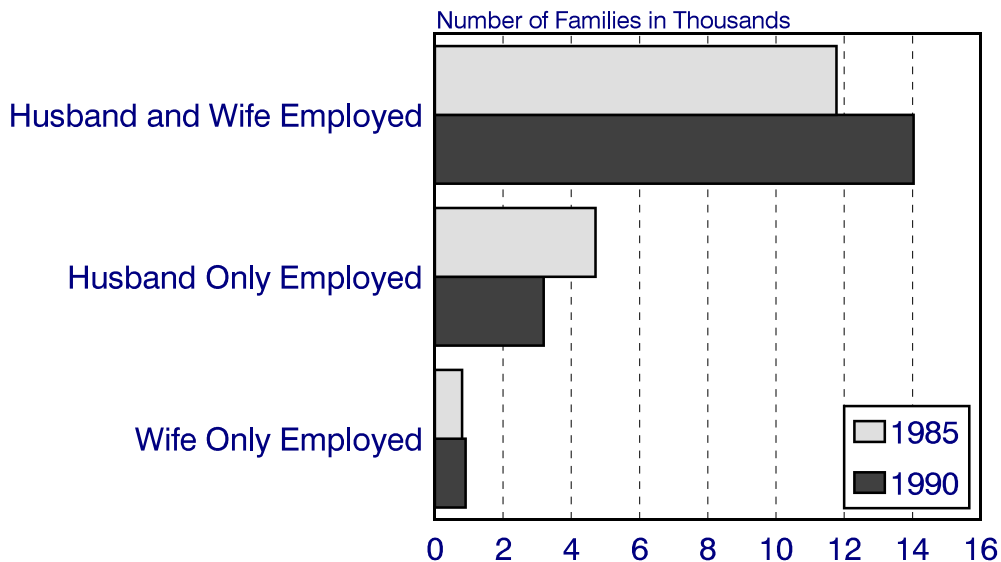
Prince Edward Island women working full time earn approximately 74 cents for every dollar earned by Prince Edward Island men working full time. While pay equity adjustments have made some improvement in women's salaries, pay equity does not address the condition of women's employment clustered in low-paying clerical and service positions. If gains are to be made, more women must move from traditionally low-paying jobs to traditionally higher-paying jobs.

One of the significant reasons for the low earnings of women lies outside the job market. On average, single women are earning as much or more than single men. Married women, on the other hand, are earning much less than married men. Workplace policies do not make it easy for families to combine job and caregiving responsibilities. Many women and some men will not seek or accept advancement if they cannot manage their new job requirements along with family demands.

The low incomes of women in their child-rearing years persist into retirement. Among senior citizens, the percentage of women living below the poverty line is four times the percentage of men living below the poverty line. This phenomenon will become of increasing concern as the number of seniors expands with the aging population.

Dual-income families are the norm.

Employment of Spouses in Husband-Wife Families, 1985-1990



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ The number of Prince Edward Island families with both husband and wife employed outside the home rose by 19 percent between 1985 and 1990. The number of husband-wife families with only the wife working outside the home also rose by 13 percent. In contrast, the number of husband-wife families with only the husband working outside the home decreased by 32 percent.
- ▶ Approximately 17 percent of the husband-wife families in Prince Edward Island today follow the traditional model where the husband is the sole economic provider.
- ▶ Almost 78 percent of husband-wife families now have both spouses working outside the home.

Without the wife's income, three times as many Prince Edward Island families would fall below the poverty line.

Low Income Rates Among Husband-Wife Families in Prince Edward Island, with and without the Wife's Income, 1994



In 1994, **4.3 percent** of husband-wife families in Prince Edward Island were living in poverty.



In 1994, **14.7 percent** of husband-wife families in Prince Edward Island would have been living in poverty without the wife's income.

Source: National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile

- ▶ In 1994, one in 20 husband-wife families were living in poverty. Without the wife's income, three in 20 husband-wife families would have been living in poverty.
- ▶ The top five communities where women contributed more to family employment income than their spouses were Little Current, Ont. (36.8%); Saint-Cecile-de Masham, Que. (36.0%); Inverness, N.S. (35.0%); Varnier, Ont. (35.0%); and **Mount Stewart, P.E.I. (34.8%)**.

Women who are raising children as lone parents have low incomes.

Average Family Income by Family Type, Prince Edward Island, 1990



Husband-wife families
\$45,765

Male lone-parent families
\$35,295



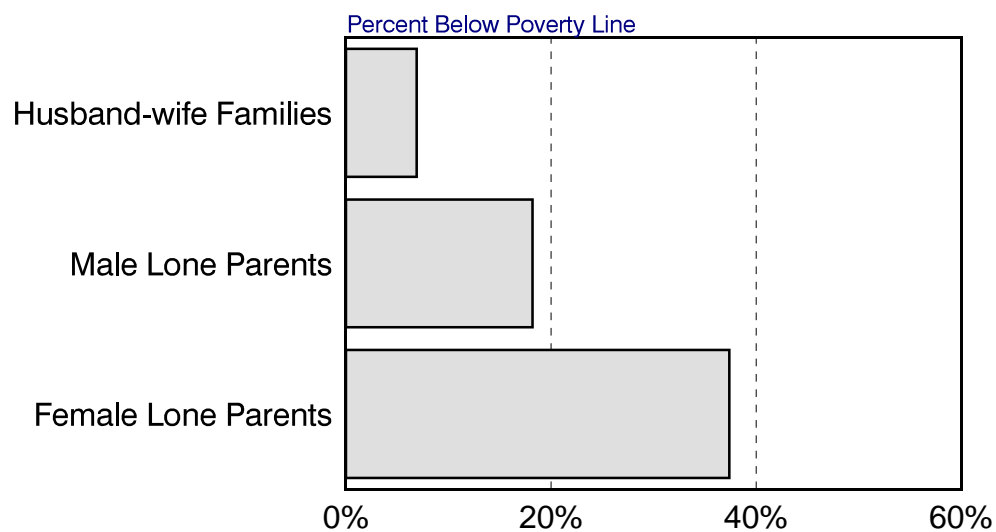
Female lone-parent families
\$24,965

Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ The average annual income of female-headed lone-parent families is \$10,000 less than male-headed lone-parent families and \$20,000 less than husband-wife families.

More than a third of all female lone parents in Prince Edward Island are living in poverty.

**Low Income Rates by Family Type,
Prince Edward Island, 1990**



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ The low income rate for female lone-parent families is at least double the poverty rate for any other family type.
- ▶ Husband-wife families have a 7 percent chance of being poor.
- ▶ Male lone-parent families have an 18 percent chance of being poor.
- ▶ Female lone-parent families have a 38 percent chance of being poor.

Many unattached Prince Edward Islanders are poor.

In 1990, 32.9 percent of Prince Edward Island men who were not living in a family unit were poor.



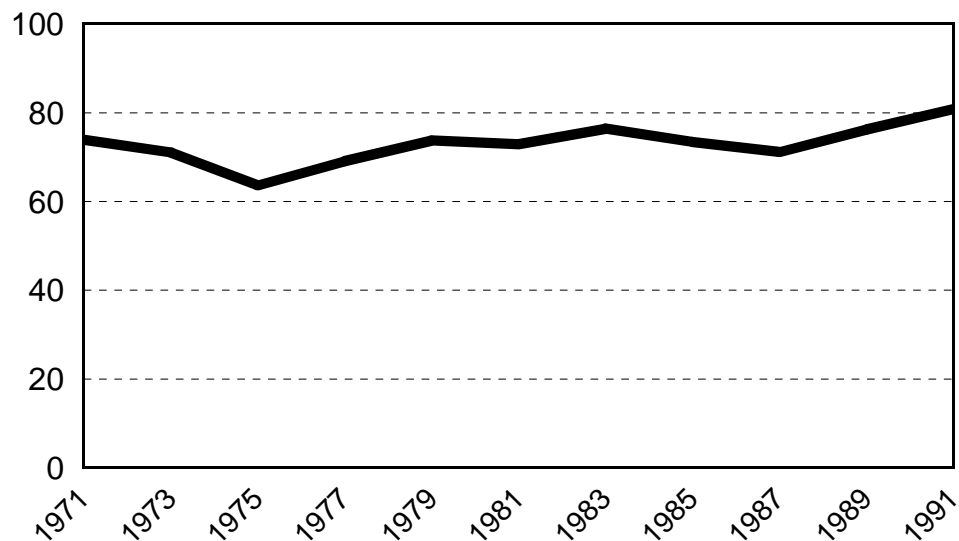
In 1990, 42.7 percent of Prince Edward Island women who were not living in a family unit were poor.

Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ It is difficult for persons living on their own to achieve an adequate standard of living.
- ▶ Unattached women in Prince Edward Island are particularly vulnerable to economic hardship, with more than 40 percent living in poverty.
- ▶ Because they can pool their resources, families are less likely than unattached individuals to fall below the poverty line.

While women's salaries are important to the well being of Prince Edward Island families, the female to male earnings ratio remains static.

Female to Male Earnings Ratio for Full-time Full-year Earners in Prince Edward Island, 1971 - 1991

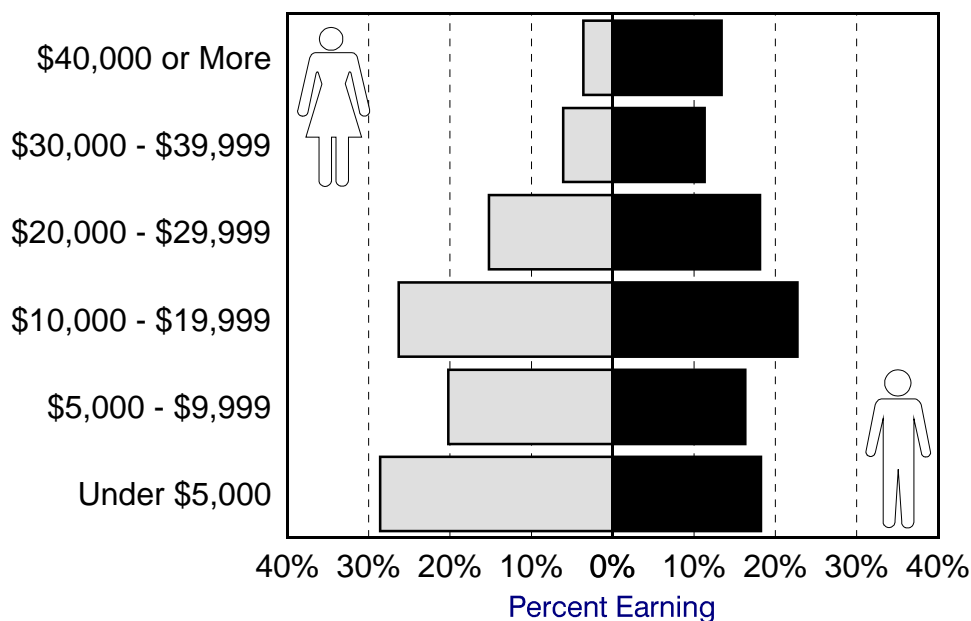


Source: Statistics Canada, 13-217, 13-577

- ▶ Prince Edward Island women who work full time earn about three-quarters as much as Prince Edward Island men who work full time.
- ▶ Although there have been some fluctuations, the female to male earnings ratio has shown little improvement over the past twenty years.

Almost half of Prince Edward Island women are working in jobs which pay less than \$10,000 a year.

Annual Employment Earnings for All Prince Edward Island Women and Men who were Employed in 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ Men are much more likely than women to hold high paying jobs. Fourteen percent of men and only 4 percent of women have jobs which pay \$45,000 or more a year.
- ▶ At the other end of the salary scale, 18 percent of men and 28% of women make under \$5,000 a year.
- ▶ The average annual salary for men who were employed in 1990 was \$20,289. The average annual salary for women who were employed in 1990 was \$13,606.

Women are clustered in low-paying occupations.

Percentage Distribution of Full-time Full-year Women Workers and Total Average Annual Employment Income for Occupational Groups, Prince Edward Island, 1990

Occupation	Percentage of Women	Annual Income
Clerical	31.31	\$22,040
Service	14.84	\$22,777
Medicine and Health	13.24	\$32,356
Managerial and Administrative	12.98	\$38,825
Teaching	8.22	\$37,172
Sales	6.7	\$23,607
Social Science	3.37	\$40,280
Processing Occupations	2.6	\$20,071
Farming and Related	1.82	\$27,254
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Math	1.34	\$34,001
Artistic, Literary and Recreational	1.1	\$24,309
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	0.82	\$23,881
Fishing and Trapping	0.09	\$24,994
Forestry and Logging	XXX	\$28,187
Machining and Related	XXX	\$23,881
Construction Trades	XXX	\$29,589
Transport Equipment Operating	XXX	\$28,864
Material Handling and Related	XXX	\$19,934
Crafts Equipment Operating	XXX	\$26,485

Source: *Statistics Canada, 93-332*

XXX = Figures withheld to ensure confidentiality

- ▶ Almost half of all women who are employed in Prince Edward Island have clerical or service jobs.

Women earn less than men across all occupational groups.

Average Employment Income for Full-time Full-year Workers in Prince Edward Island, by Occupation and Gender, 1990

Occupation	Women	Men
Managerial and Administrative	\$31,547	\$42,161
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	\$31,641	\$34,522
Social Sciences	\$28,533	\$52,943
Teaching	\$33,235	\$42,841
Medicine and Health	\$25,772	\$60,791
Artistic, Literary and Recreational	\$19,593	\$26,776
Clerical	\$21,103	\$25,963
Sales	\$15,797	\$27,504
Service	\$16,366	\$29,826
Farming and Related	\$9,798	\$29,346
Fishing and Trapping	\$18,236	\$26,380
Forestry and Logging	XXX	\$28,187
Processing	\$12,455	\$24,261
Machining and Related	XXX	\$24,364
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	\$15,462	\$24,944
Construction Trades	XXX	\$29,724
Transport Equipment Operating	XXX	\$29,022
Material Handling and Related	XXX	\$21,206
Crafts and Equipment Operating	XXX	\$27,768

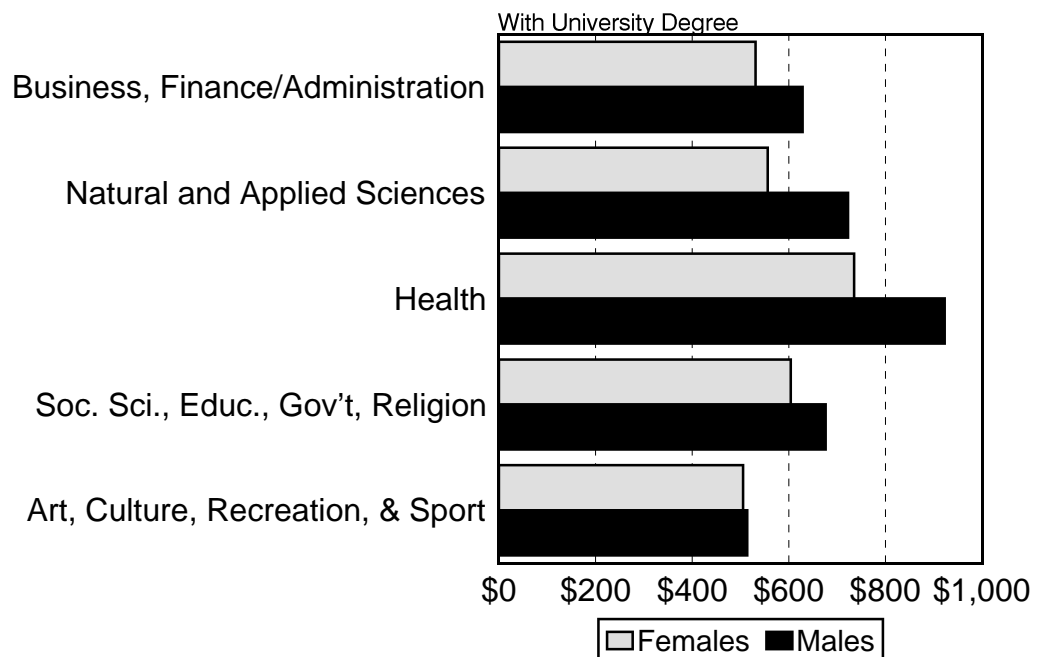
Source: *Statistics Canada, 93-332*

XXX = Figures withheld to ensure confidentiality

- Not only are women working in low-paying occupations but they generally earn less than men regardless of the type of job they have.

Women make less than men within similar occupational groups after one year of graduation.

Average Gross Weekly Wages for Full-time Employment Within Major Occupational Groups After One Year of Graduation from a Maritime University, by Gender, 1995



Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, November 1996

- ▶ The overall differences in wages for Maritime women and men is evident after only one year of graduation.
- ▶ The largest difference is seen in the health occupation, where males make almost \$200.00 more than females per week.

Women have lower incomes than men across all age groups.

**Average Annual Income for Prince Edward Island
Women and Men by Age Group, 1990**

Age	Men	Women
15-24	\$7,155	\$5,991
25-34	\$20,286	\$14,078
35-44	\$28,779	\$17,255
44-54	\$30,422	\$16,238
55-64	\$24,801	\$14,315
65 and over	\$18,611	\$9,882

Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ The most pronounced differences between the incomes of men and women are evident during those years when people are usually most active in the labour force.
- ▶ These income differences also persist after retirement.

The real difference between the earnings of women and men appears when people assume family responsibilities.

**Annual Employment Income of Full-time, Full-year Workers
in Prince Edward Island by Age and
Marital Status, 1990**

Single

Ages	Men	Women
15-24	\$13,740	\$13,597
25-34	\$25,872	\$21,765
35-44	\$28,127	\$29,291
45-54	\$25,384	\$30,860
55-64	\$26,473	XXX

XXX = Figures withheld to ensure confidentiality

Married

Ages	Men	Women
15-24	\$20,440	\$16,532
25-34	\$28,270	\$21,841
35-44	\$36,886	\$24,624
45-54	\$38,975	\$22,648
55-64	\$36,743	\$23,596

Source: Statistics Canada, 93-331

- ▶ There is not a large difference between the earnings of single women and single men.
- ▶ However, married women earn substantially less than married men in all age categories.

Women are much more likely than men to be poor in their senior years.



In 1980, 33.7 percent of Prince Edward Island men 65 years of age or older were living below the poverty line.

In 1994, 4.4 percent of Prince Edward Island men 65 years of age or older were living below the poverty line.

In 1980, 52.7 percent of Prince Edward Island women 65 years of age or older were living below the poverty line.

In 1994, 11.1 percent of Prince Edward Island women 65 years of age or older were living below the poverty line.

Source: National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile

- ▶ Among seniors, the poverty rate for Prince Edward Island men has always been lower than the poverty rate for Prince Edward Island women.
- ▶ The number of Prince Edward Island men age 65 or over living in poverty decreased substantially during the past 10 years.
- ▶ While the poverty rate for Prince Edward Island women age 65 and over also decreased during the past 10 years, it is still higher than for men.

Chapter 5

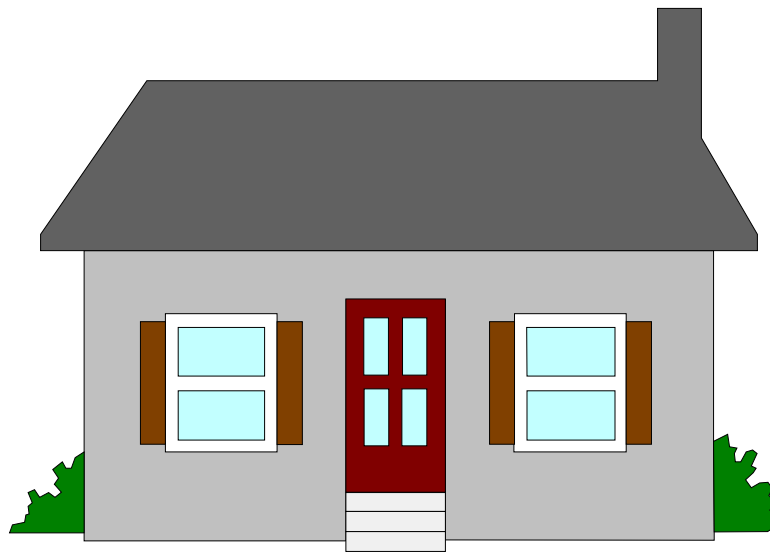
Family Life and Child Rearing

Family life is changing in Prince Edward Island and across North America. The traditional definition of a family as two parents with their children is being modified to include other family types such as lone-parent mothers and fathers, or "blended families" with children and step children.

While two-parent families remain the norm, the number of female lone parents increased by approximately one-fifth in the last ten years. This trend merits careful examination because of its association with the increasing incidence of child poverty. Forty percent of all the children living in poverty in Prince Edward Island are in female-headed lone-parent families.

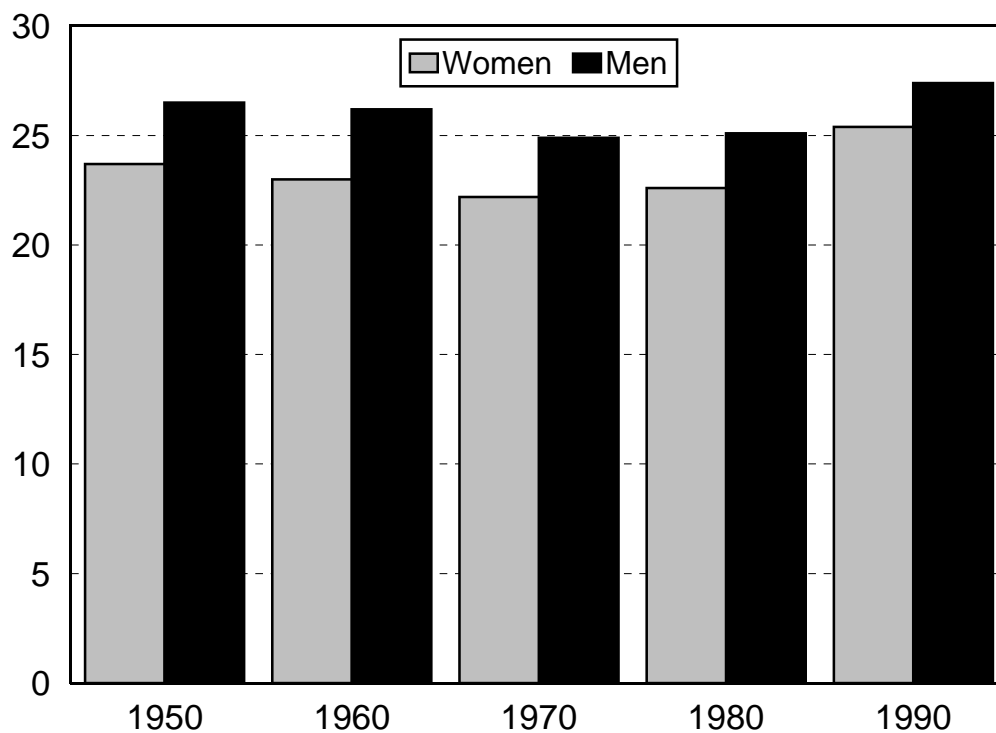
While programs have been implemented to help teen mothers cope with the additional responsibilities of child rearing, most of the women who are having children on their own today are in their twenties or thirties. Many of these women do not have a high school certificate and consequently have difficulties in the labour market. Finding a job which offers a salary high enough to support a child is virtually impossible for women with low levels of education.

Whether married or raising children on their own, most women now work outside of the home. Quality childcare an important concern when so many Prince Edward Island children are spending a substantial portion of their formative years being cared for outside the home.



In Prince Edward Island, men tend to marry at an older age than women.

Average Age at Marriage of Single Persons Never Previously Married, Prince Edward Island, 1950 -1990

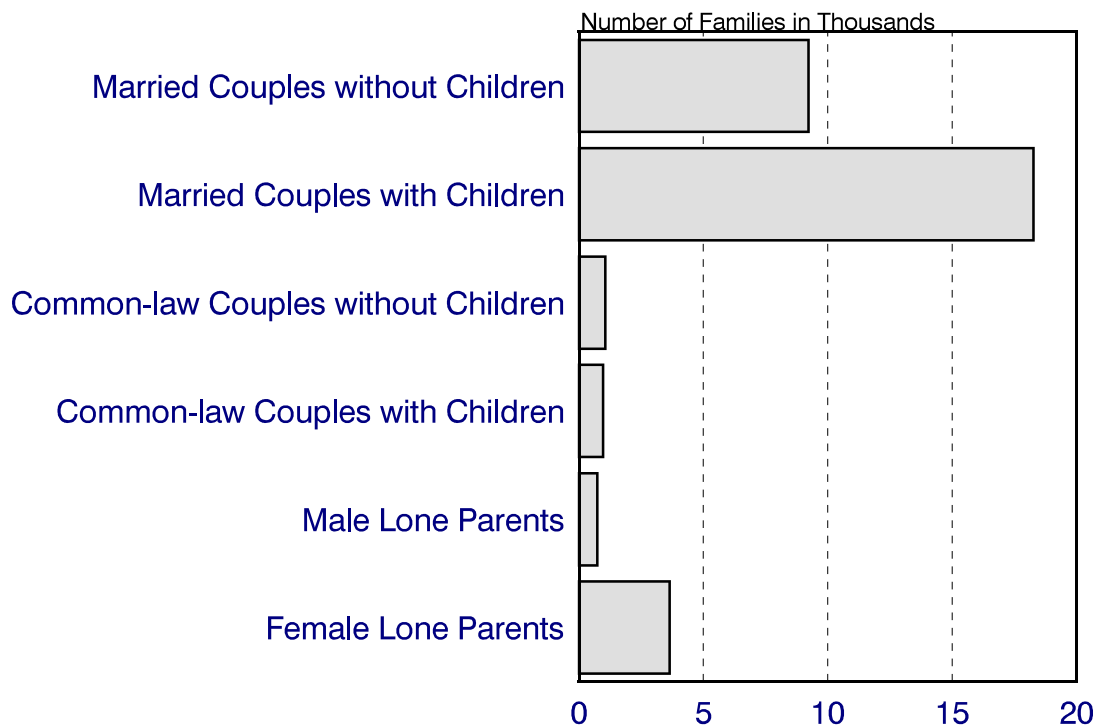


Source: Statistics Canada, 82-552

- ▶ In 1990, Prince Edward Island men married on average two years later than women.
- ▶ The average age of first marriage decreased for both men and women from 1940 to 1970, but has been on the increase ever since.

In Prince Edward Island, married couples with children outnumber all other types of families.

Family Types in Prince Edward Island, 1991

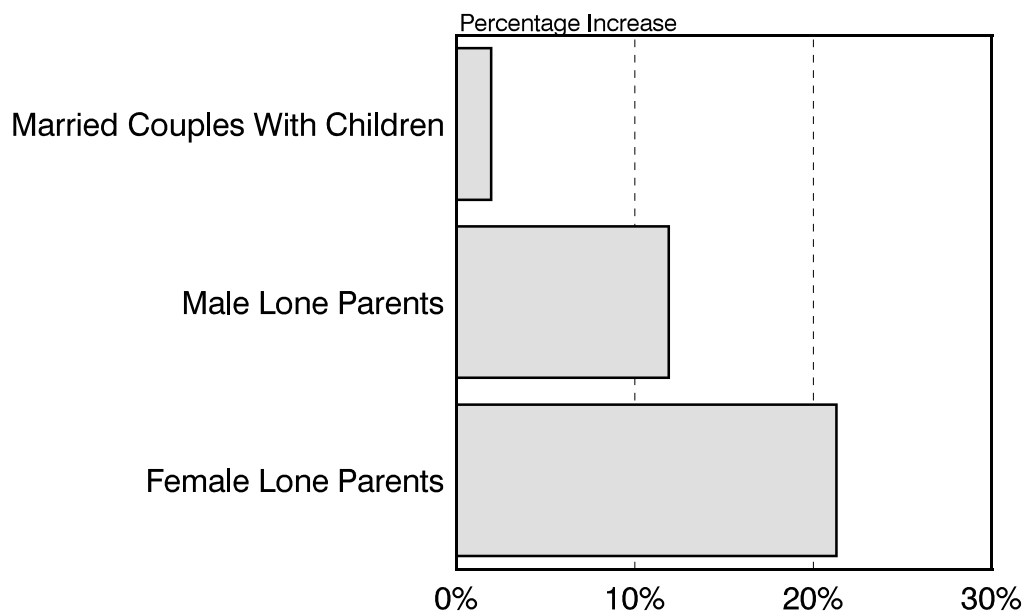


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-320

- ▶ Fifty-four percent of all the families living in Prince Edward Island are married couples with children living at home.
- ▶ An additional 27 percent of families are married couples who do not have any children living at home.
- ▶ The third most prevalent family type in Prince Edward Island is female lone parents at 11 percent.

Lone parenting is on the rise in Prince Edward Island.

Percentage Increase in Family Types Between 1981 and 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-320

- ▶ Even though married couples constitute the vast majority of Prince Edward Island families, lone parenting is increasing.
- ▶ The number of married couples with children increased slightly between 1981 and 1991.
- ▶ Over this same 10 year period, the number of male lone-parent families increased by 12 percent and the number of female lone-parent families increased by 21 percent.

Child poverty has remained relatively constant between 1980 and 1994.



In 1980, 13.4% of Prince Edward Island children were living in poverty.



In 1994, 13 percent of Prince Edward Island children were living in poverty.

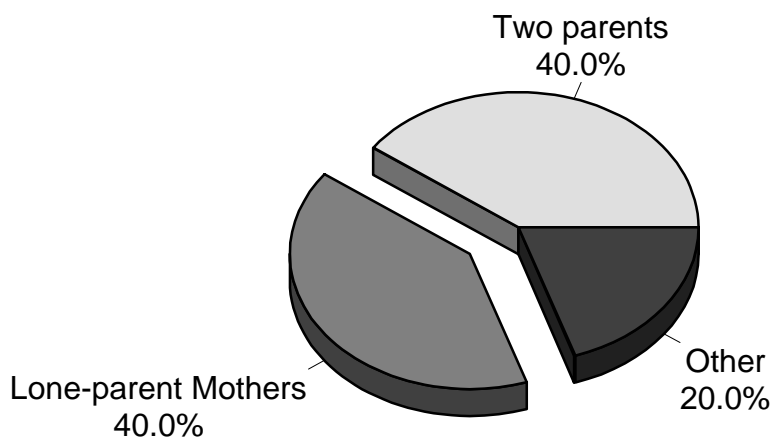


Source: National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile

- ▶ Child poverty is still a concern in Prince Edward Island and throughout Canada as a whole.

Two-fifths of the Prince Edward Island children who are living in poverty have lone-parent mothers.

**Poor Children by Family Type in
Prince Edward Island, 1993**

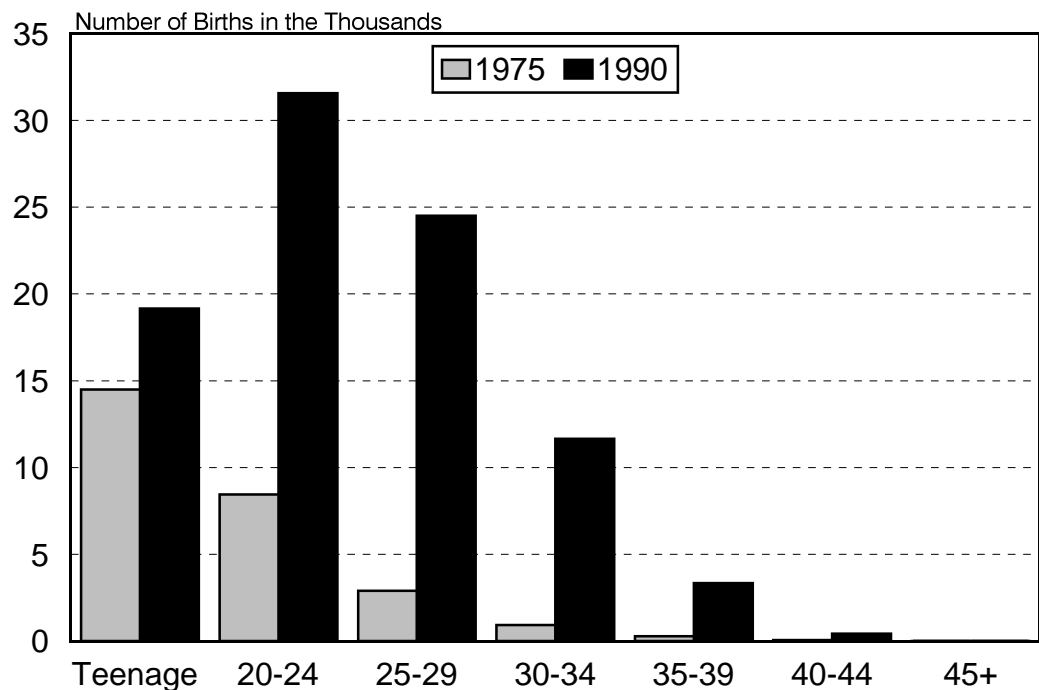


Source: National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile

- ▶ The low incomes of female lone parents is significant to the problem of child poverty.
- ▶ While female lone parents represent only 11 percent of Prince Edward Island families, 40 percent of the poor children in this province are living in female-headed, lone-parent households.

The number of unmarried mothers having children over the age of twenty dramatically increased between 1975 and 1990.

Number of Births to Unmarried Mothers by Age Groups, Canada, 1975 - 1990

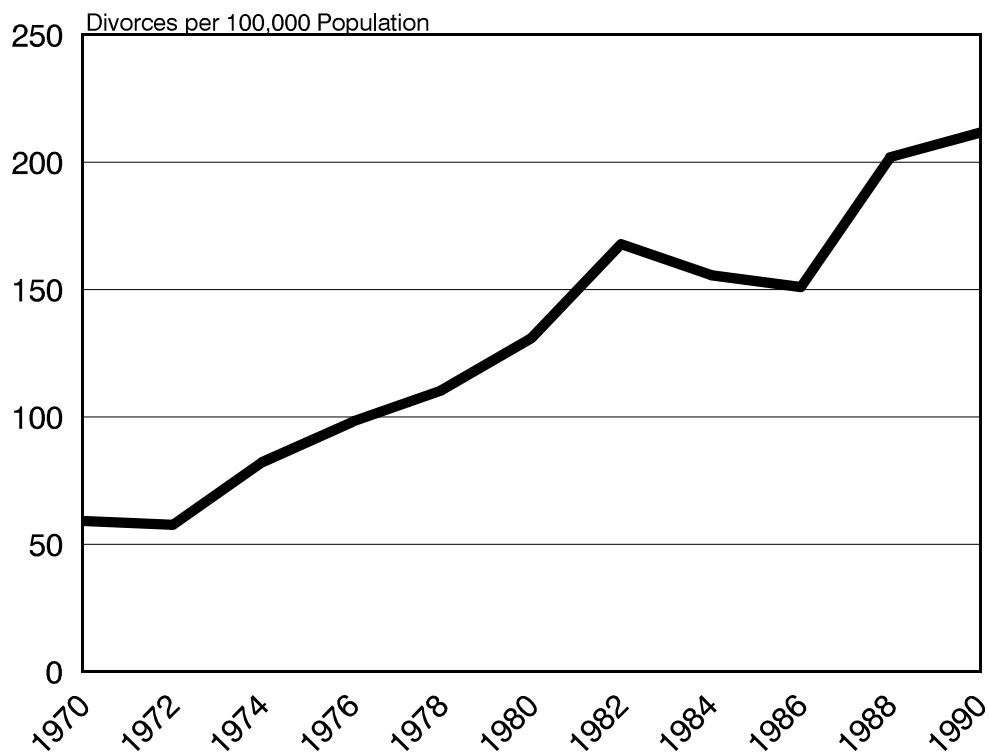


Source: Statistics Canada, 82-553

- ▶ In 1975, more unmarried women in their teenage years were having children than any other age group.
- ▶ Between 1975 and 1990 there has been an increase in the number of unmarried mothers having children in their twenties, thirties and into their forties.

Many Prince Edward Island marriages end in divorce.

**Prince Edward Island Divorce Rate
1970 - 1990**

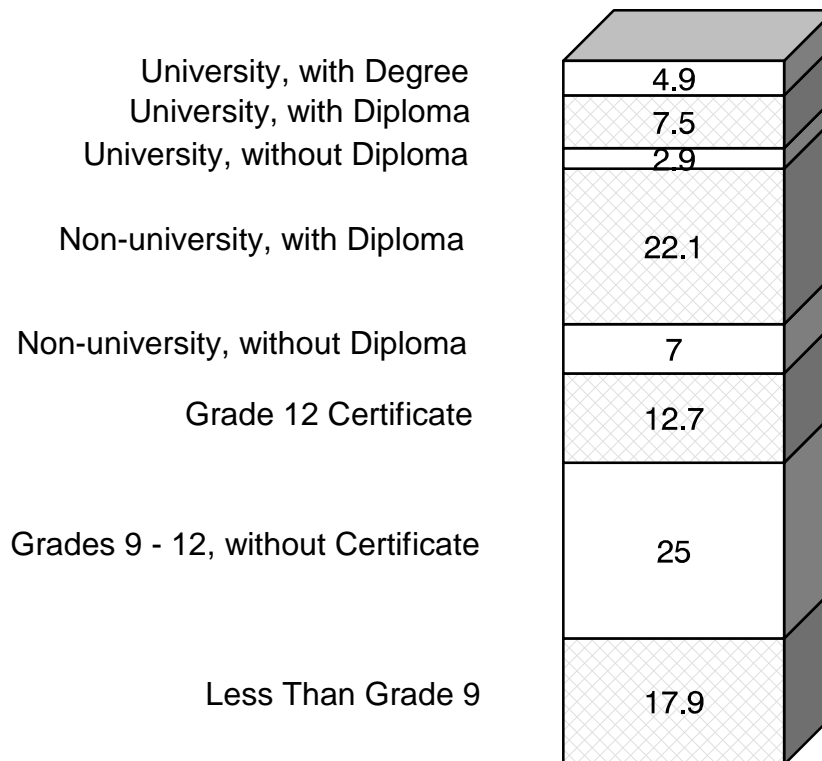


Source: Statistics Canada, 84-205

- ▶ Divorce is much more common today than it was in the past.
- ▶ There were approximately four times as many divorces in 1990 as there were in 1970.

Lone-parent mothers need improved access to education.

Educational Attainment, in percent, of Lone-parent Mothers in Prince Edward Island, 1991

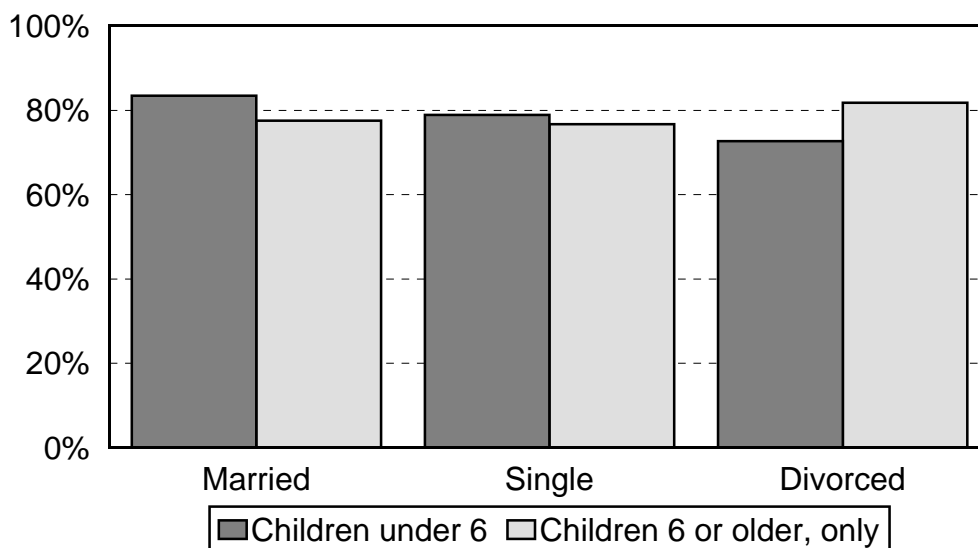


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-320

- ▶ Almost half of the lone-parent women living in Prince Edward Island today have not completed grade 12.
- ▶ Additional training and skill development is needed to improve the quality of life for these mothers and their children.

Whether married or not, most women with children are active members of the Prince Edward Island labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rates of Women by Marital Status and Ages of Children in the Home, Prince Edward Island, 1991

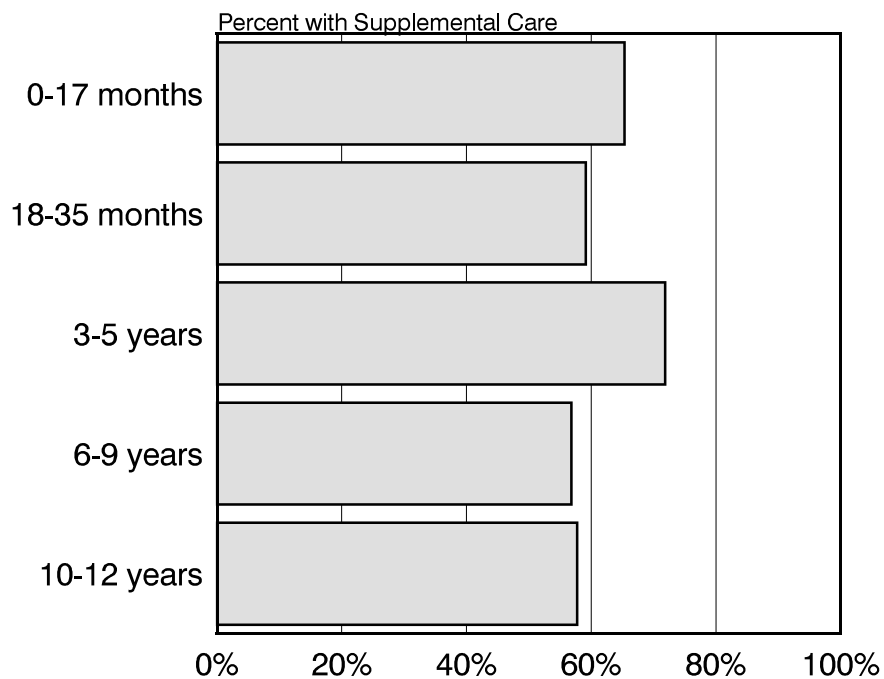


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-325

- ▶ The number of families with a parent at home on a full-time basis is shrinking.
- ▶ Most women are working a "double shift" with both a job and children to care for at home.
- ▶ Women continue their labour force participation even when they have young children.

Most children today have some type of supplemental care arrangement.

**Percentage of Prince Edward Island Children
that Have Some Type of Supplemental Care
Arrangement by Age, 1992**

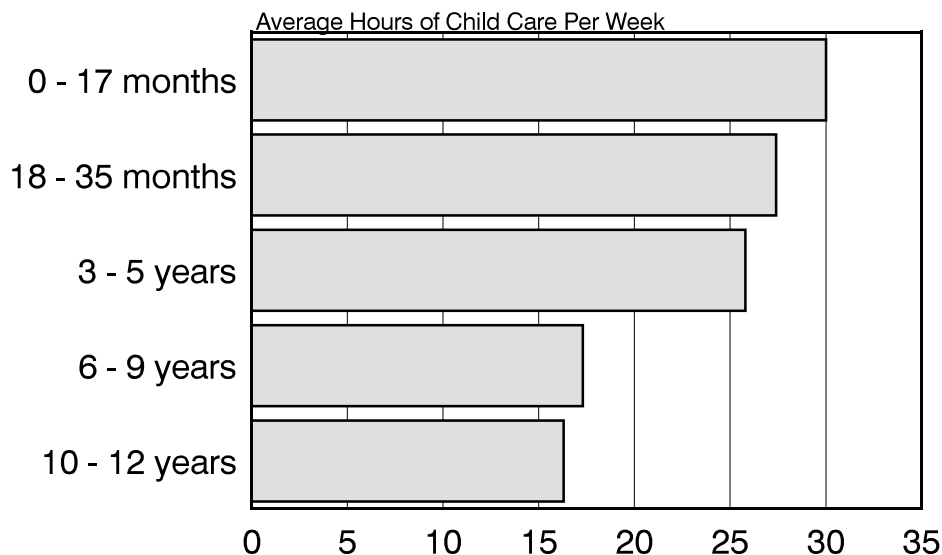


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Child Care in Context

- ▶ As a consequence of the increased labour force participation of women, few families on Prince Edward Island follow the traditional model of the mother as the sole child-care provider.
- ▶ The need for child care is particularly high when children are between the ages of 0-17 months and 3-5 years.

Most children spend more than twenty-four hours in supplemental care each week.

**Average Hours Spent in Supplemental Care Per Week
for Prince Edward Island Children, by Age, 1992**

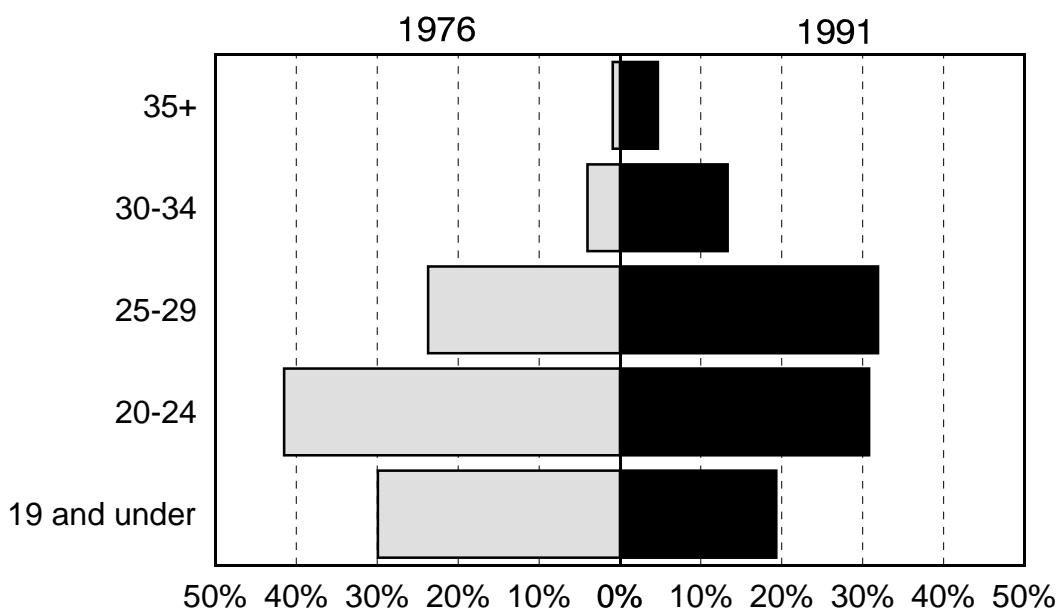


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Child Care in Context

- ▶ A 26- to 30-hour week is the norm for most preschool children in supplemental care arrangements.
- ▶ Quality child care arrangements are important when so many children are spending a substantial portion of their formative years in such care.

When child bearing is delayed until later in life, grandparents are often unable to assist with child care.

First Births in Prince Edward Island by Age of Mother, in Percent, 1976 and 1991

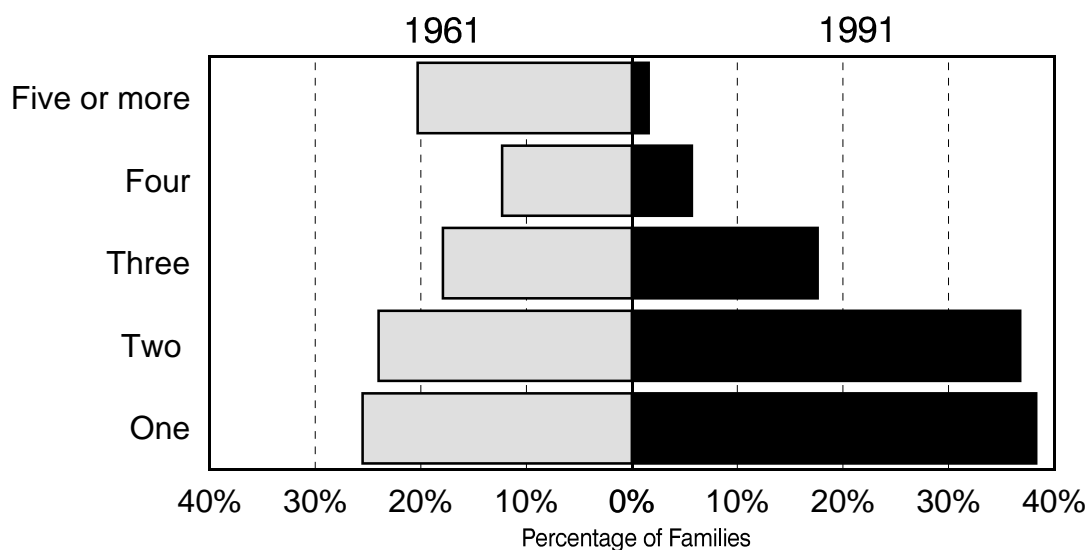


Source: Statistics Canada, P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services

- ▶ In 1976, most new mothers in Prince Edward Island were in their teens or twenties.
- ▶ Today, most new mothers are in their early or late twenties.
- ▶ Between 1976 and 1991, there has been a 244.7 percent increase in the number of first-time mothers who are in their thirties.
- ▶ One consequence of this trend is that women may be caregivers to their children and to older family members at the same time.

As family sizes shrink, there will be fewer relatives to call on for assistance.

Size of Prince Edward Island Families, by Number of Children, 1961 and 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 93-312, 93-514

- ▶ In 1961, there was a more even distribution in family size.
- ▶ Today, the typical size of Prince Edward Island families is two or less children.
- ▶ While today's parents may have family members they can call on to assist with child care, tomorrow's parents may not.
- ▶ Children now generally have only one brother or sister or no siblings at all. Thus, they have fewer family members to call on for support.

Chapter 6

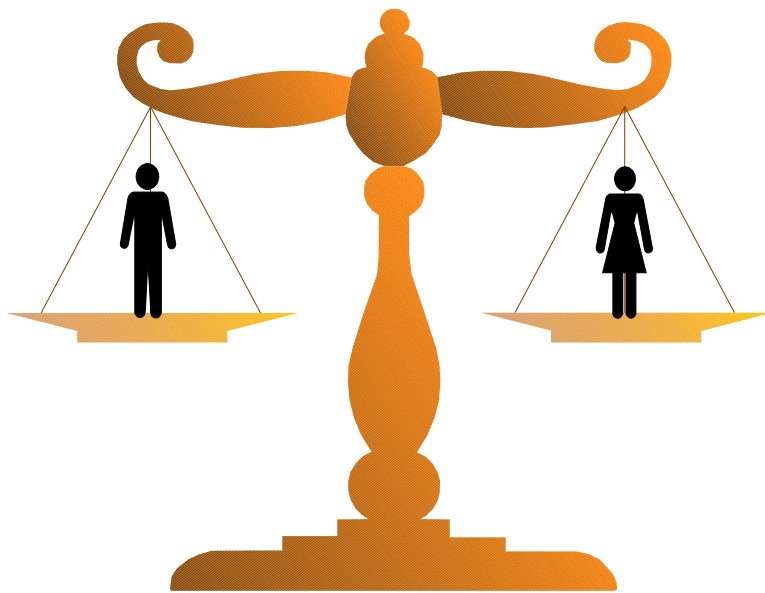
Employment Equity

The focus of the profile shifts here from a more general examination to one that is more detailed. Statistics pertaining to women in designated employment equity groups are presented. These women face barriers not only because they are women but because they have a disability, are Aboriginal or belong to a visible minority.

Many women with disabilities have not completed Grade nine, and no women with disabilities report a university degree. A large proportion of on and off reserve Aboriginal women do not have their high school certificate.

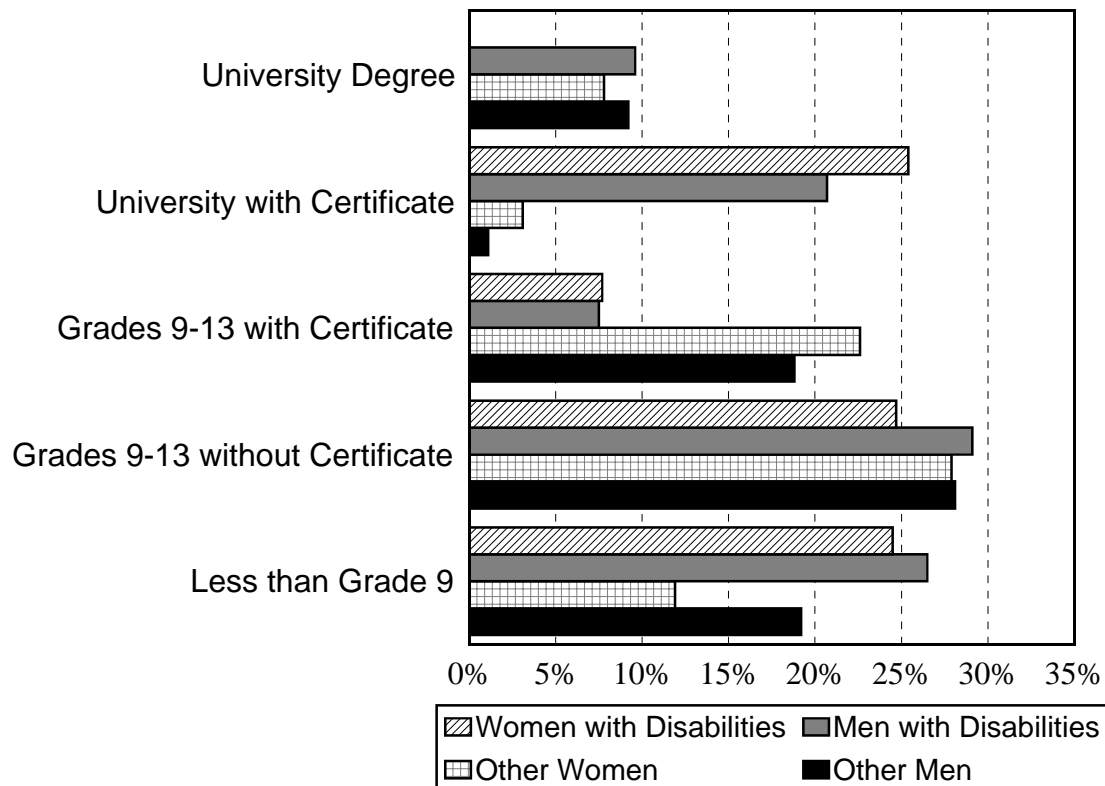
Women in these groups earn approximately as much as women in general. However, large gender differences persist regardless of education. Women in the visible minority group are more likely to have obtained a university degree, although they have one of the lowest average annual employment incomes.

Approximately half of persons with disabilities, Aboriginal persons and those belonging to a visible minority are women. Gender based measures are necessary to provide and monitor effective employment equity programs.



Women with disabilities are educationally disadvantaged.

Highest Level of Schooling for Prince Edward Islanders with Disabilities and Other Prince Edward Islanders Age 15 and Over, by Gender, 1991

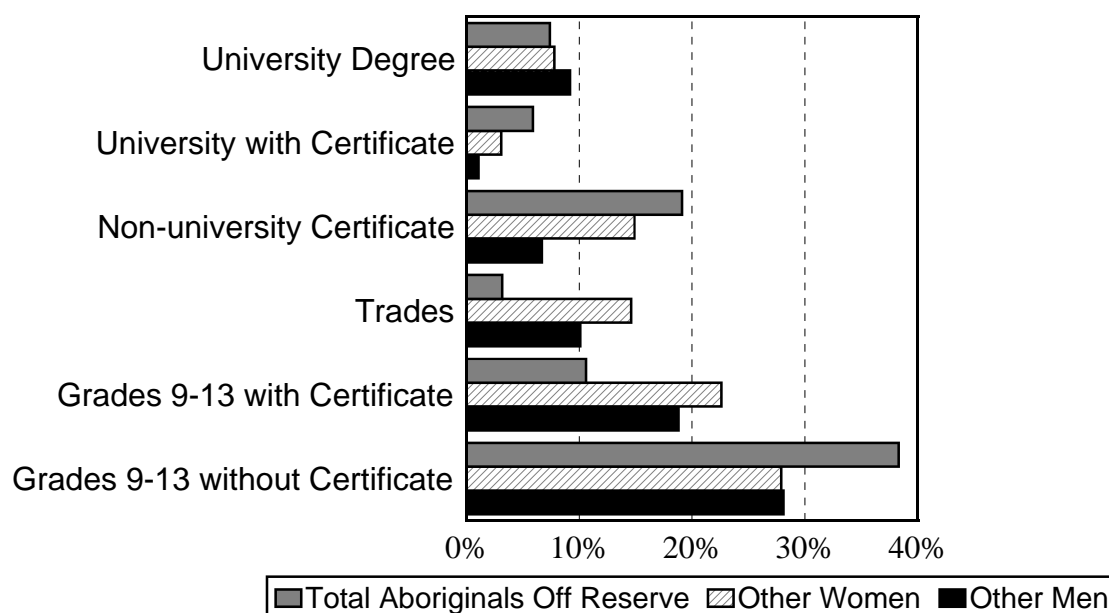


Source: Access granted by Statistics Canada

- ▶ Close to 10 percent of men with disabilities hold a university degree, while no women with disabilities hold a university degree.
- ▶ Twenty-seven percent of men with disabilities and 25 percent of women with disabilities have not completed Grade 9.

Aboriginal persons living off reserve have post-secondary educational qualifications comparable to other Prince Edward Island women and men.

Highest Level of Schooling for All Off Reserve Aboriginal Prince Edward Islanders and Other Prince Edward Islanders, 1991

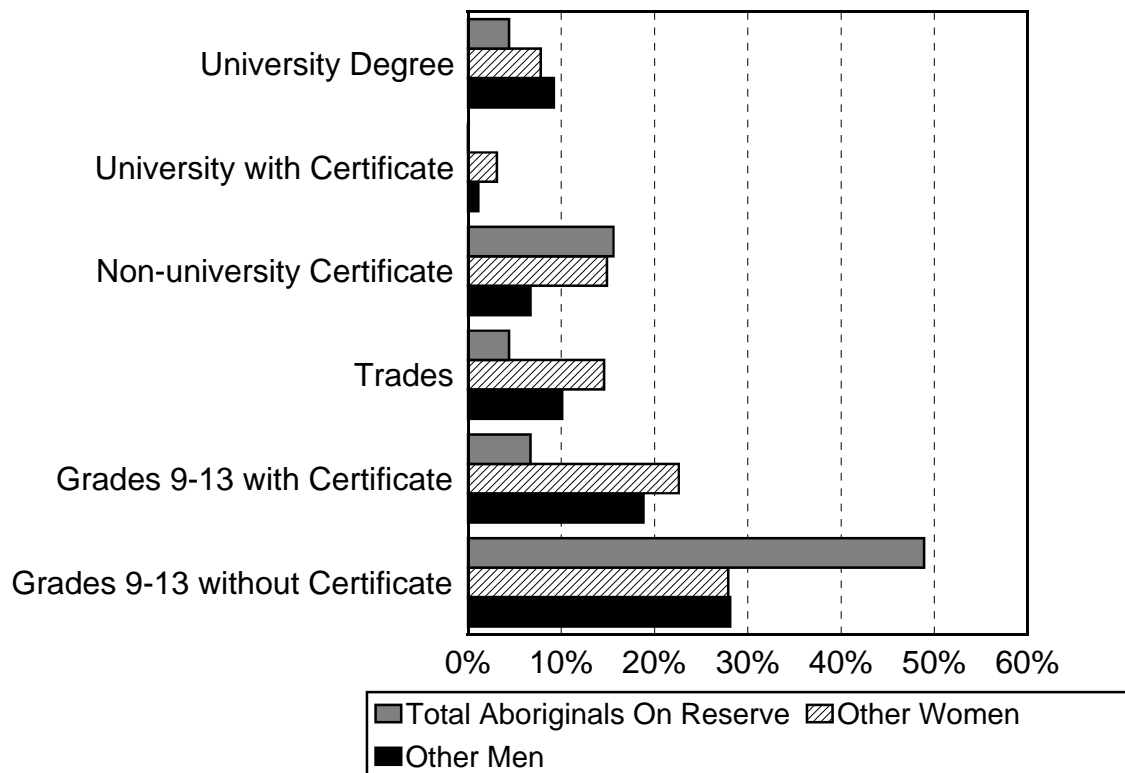


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-328, 95-325

- ▶ Off reserve Aboriginal women and men are slightly less likely than other Prince Edward Island men and women to have a university degree. While on the other hand, off reserve Aboriginals are more likely to have a university or non-university certificate than other Prince Edward Island men and women.
- ▶ Prince Edward Island off reserve Aboriginal women and men are less likely to have a secondary graduation certificate than other men and women on Prince Edward Island.

Aboriginal persons living on reserves tend to have lower levels of education.

Highest Level of Schooling for All On Reserve Aboriginal Prince Edward Islanders and Other Prince Edward Islanders, 1991

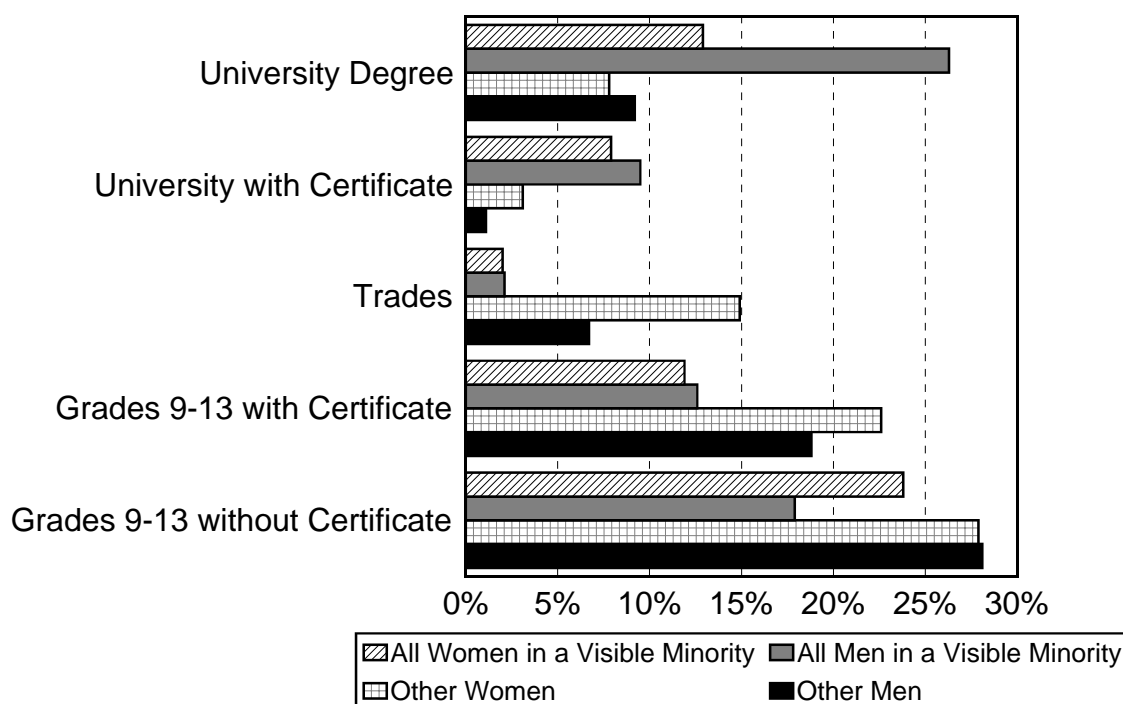


Source: Statistics Canada, 93-328, 95-325

- ▶ Close to 50 percent of all on reserve Aboriginals do not have a secondary graduation certificate. While 28 percent of other Prince Edward Island men and women do not have a secondary graduation certificate.
- ▶ Less than five percent of all on reserve Aboriginals hold a university degree.

Men and women in visible minorities tend to have high levels of education.

Highest Level of Schooling for Prince Edward Islanders in a Visible Minority and Other Prince Edward Islanders Age 15 and Over, by Gender, 1991

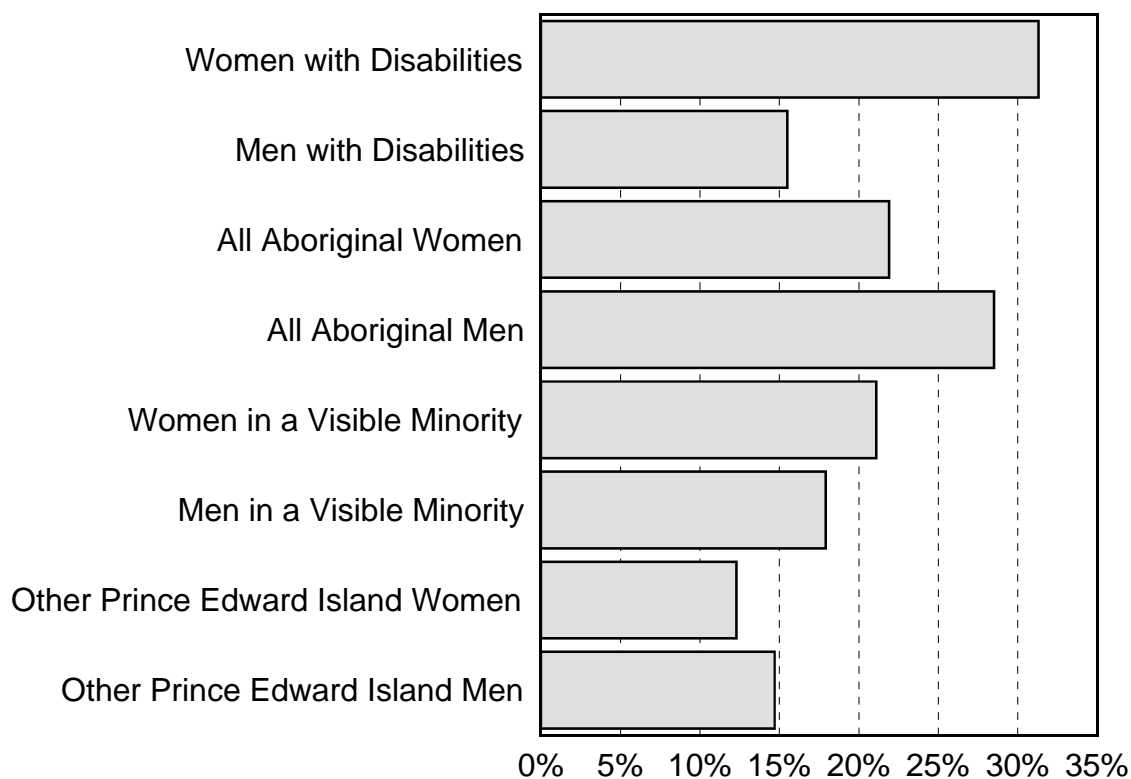


Source: Access granted by Statistics Canada

- ▶ When all Prince Edward Islanders in a visible minority are considered as a group, educational qualifications are higher than those of other Prince Edward Islanders as a whole.
- ▶ Twenty-six percent of men in a visible minority and nine percent of other Prince Edward Island men hold a university degree. Thirteen percent of women in a visible minority and eight percent of other Prince Edward Island women hold a university degree.

Women with disabilities and Aboriginal persons have high rates of unemployment.

Comparisons of Unemployment Rates Across Employment Equity Groups, by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1991

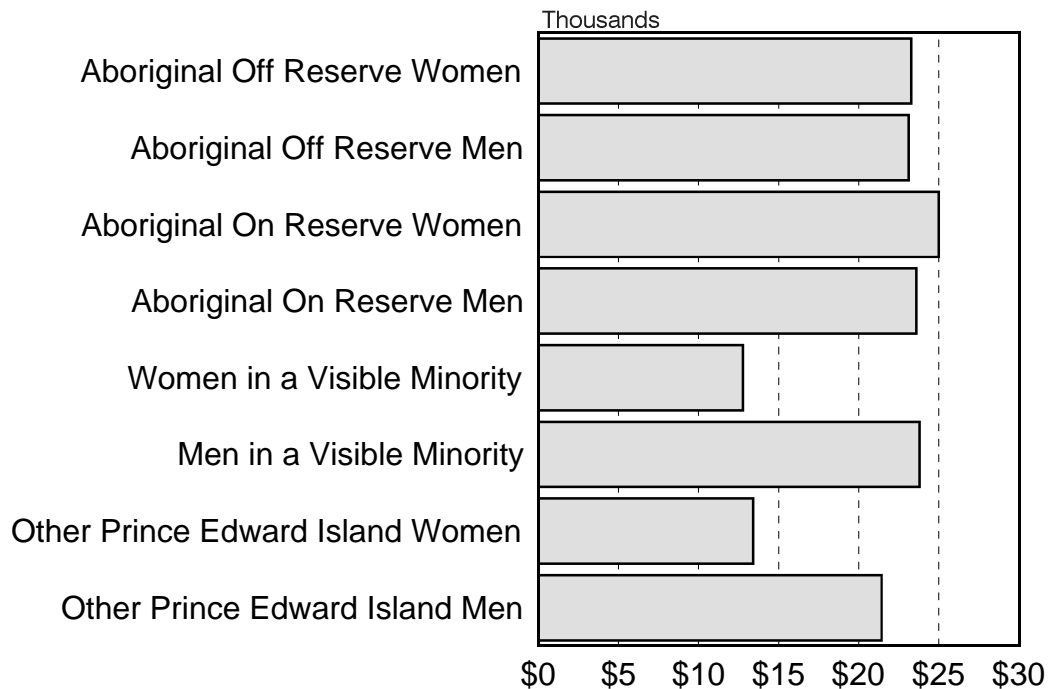


Source: Access granted by HRDC

- ▶ Women with disabilities have an unemployment rate of over 30 percent.
- ▶ Aboriginal men have an unemployment rate of close to 29 percent, while Aboriginal women have an unemployment rate of 22 percent.

Racially visible women in Prince Edward Island have the lowest average annual employment income.

Comparisons of Average Annual Employment Income Across Employment Equity Groups in Prince Edward Island, by Gender, 1991



Source: Access granted by HRDC

- ▶ The average annual employment income for women in a visible minority in Prince Edward Island is \$12,800, while the average annual employment income for men in a visible minority in Prince Edward Island is \$11,000 higher at \$24,000.
- ▶ Similarly, the average annual employment income for other Prince Edward Island women is \$13,400, while the average annual employment income for other Prince Edward Island men is \$8,000 higher at \$21,430.

Chapter 7

Violence Against Women

The percentage of Prince Edward Island women who have experienced some type of violence over 16 years of age is similar to the national average. Most women know their abuser and call police call friends/neighbors, family or no one when they experience violence.

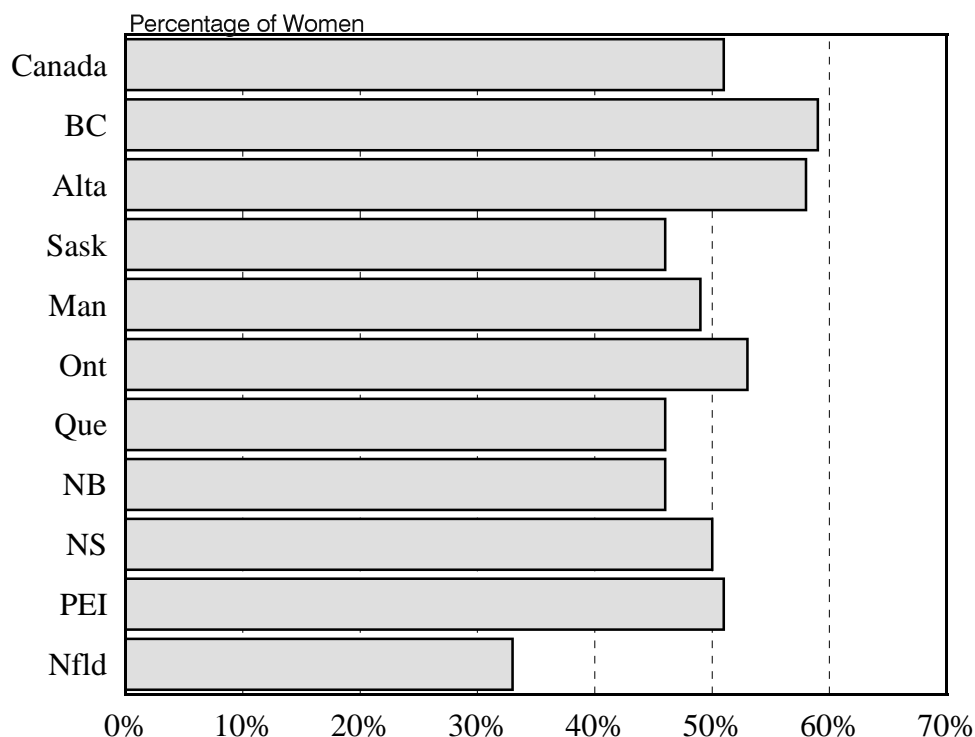
The majority of Victim Services cases opened for women on Prince Edward Island were for wife abuse. Most of the women in these cases ranged in age from 21 to 40 and were assaulted, threatened or harassed. Most often the perpetrator is a husband, ex-boyfriend or ex-husband.

Family violence remains a problem on Prince Edward Island. Every year thousands of calls are made to family support services.



Fifty-one percent of Prince Edward Island women age 16 and over have experienced some type of violence.

Women Who Have Experienced Violence Since Age 16, Canada and Provinces, 1993

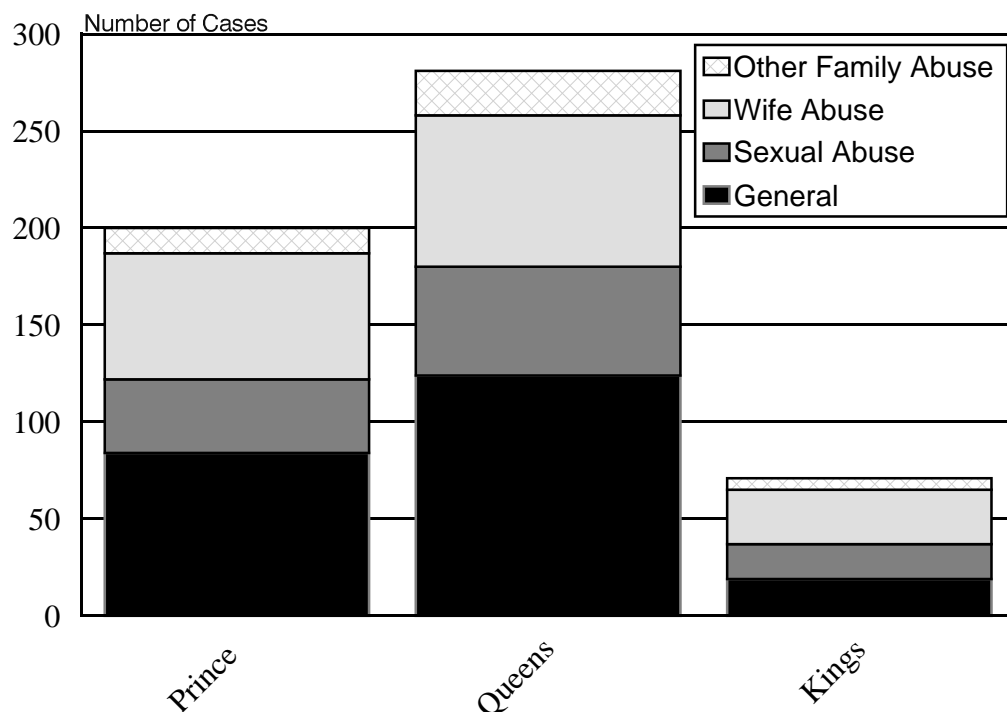


Source: Statistics Canada, 11-001E

- ▶ Similar to the national average, 51 percent of Prince Edward Island women report experience of some type of violence since the age of 16.
- ▶ Newfoundland women report the lowest rate at 33 percent, while British Columbian women report the highest rate at 59 percent.

The majority of Victim Services cases opened for women were for wife abuse.

**Number and Type of New Cases Opened in 1995 by County,
Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs
and Attorney General - Victim Services**



Source: *Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report*

- ▶ General abuse accounted for 39 percent of all cases opened at Victim Services in 1995, although most of these cases opened were for males. Wife abuse accounted for 30 percent of the cases, sexual abuse for 21 percent and other family abuse 7 percent.
- ▶ Thirty-eight percent of the Victim Services cases were opened in Prince County, 49 percent in Queens County, and 12 percent in Kings County. One percent of the cases opened were out-of-province cases.

Assault was the most predominate type of crime in Prince Edward Island Victim Services cases.

Types of Crime Involved in the Victim Services Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1990 and 1995

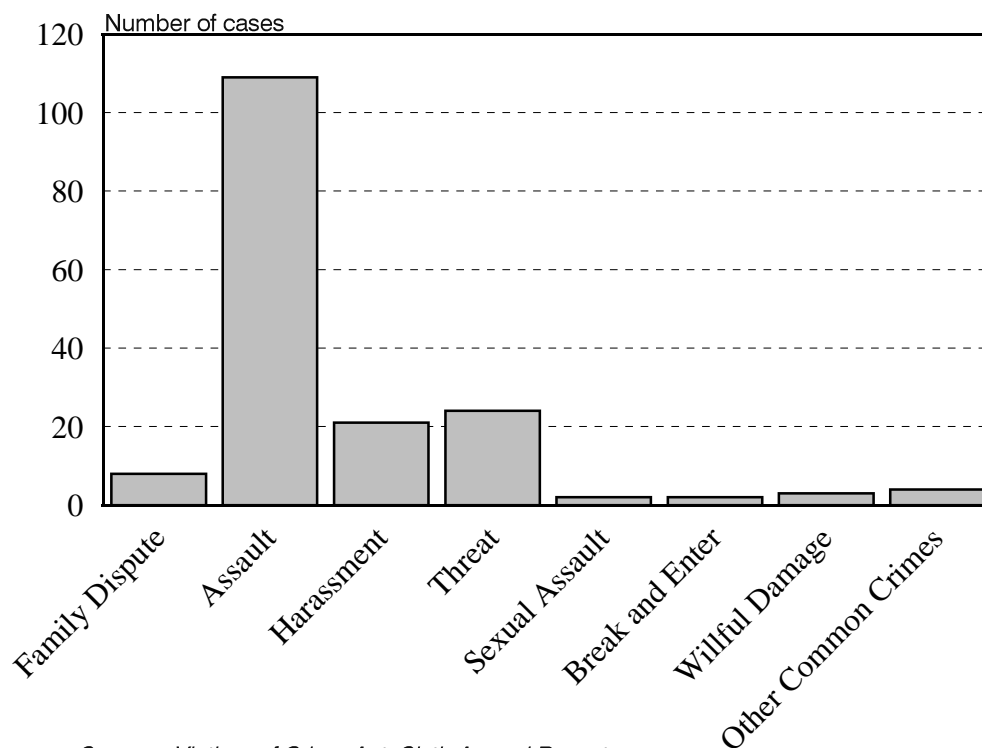
Crime Classification	1990	1995
Assault	47%	46%
Sexual assault	9%	19%
Harassment	8%	9%
Threats	6%	7%
Break and enter	10%	6%
Property damage	5%	1%
Theft	5%	4%
Robbery	1%	2%
Murder/attempted murder	0%	0%
Driving offenses causing injury/death	2%	0%
Other	7%	2%

Source: Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report

- The most frequent types of crime for Victim Services cases were assault, sexual assault and harassment/threats.

The most prevalent type of crime involved in reported wife abuse cases is assault.

Types of Crime Involved in Wife Abuse Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995

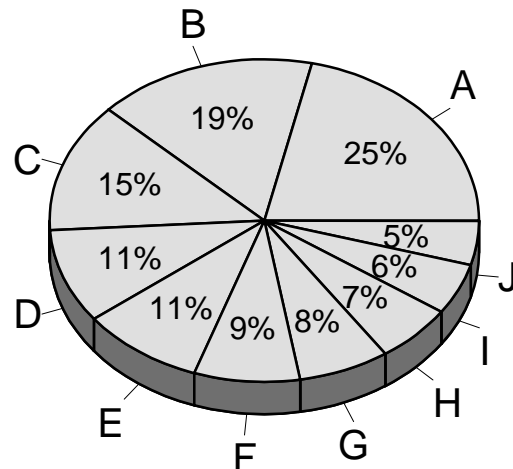


Source: Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report

- ▶ Out of a total of 174 wife abuse cases reported in Prince Edward Island in 1995, 45 percent were filed in Queens County, followed by Prince County with 37 percent and Kings County with 16 percent. Two percent had no police involvement.
- ▶ Assault was the most prevalent type of crime involved in wife abuse cases, followed by threats.

The most common type of physical wife assault is being grabbed, pushed or shoved.

Physical Wife Assault by Type of Violence, Canada, 1993



*Figures add up to more than 100% because of multiple responses by those surveyed.

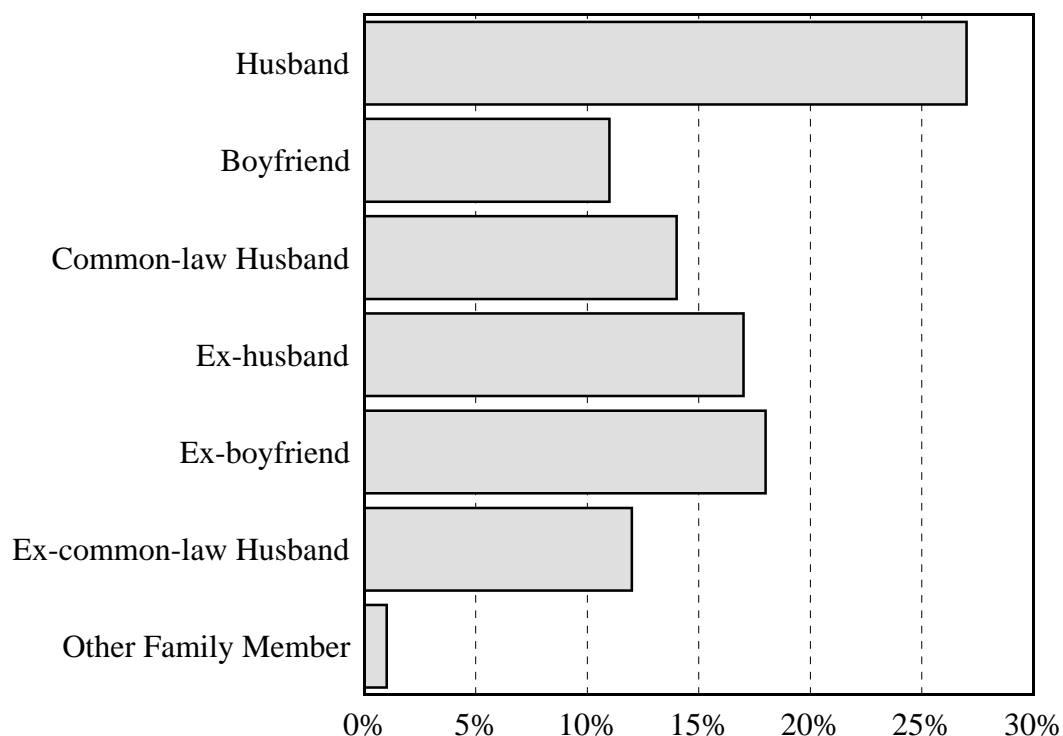
- A - Grabbed, pushed or shoved
- B - Threatened to be hit with fist or other object
- C - Slapped
- D - A dangerous object thrown at them
- E - Kicked, bit or hit with fist
- F - Beat up
- G - Sexually assaulted
- H - Choked
- I - Hit with an object
- J - Threatened with a gun or knife

Source: Statistics Canada, 11-001E

- ▶ Twenty-five percent of all Canadian women, over 16 years of age, have experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner.
- ▶ The most common type of physical wife assault in 1993 was being grabbed, pushed or shoved. This is followed by being threatened to be hit with fist or other object.

In reported wife abuse cases, most women were abused by their husband or ex-boyfriend.

**The Victim-Suspect Relationship in Inter-spousal Abuse Cases,
Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and
Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995**

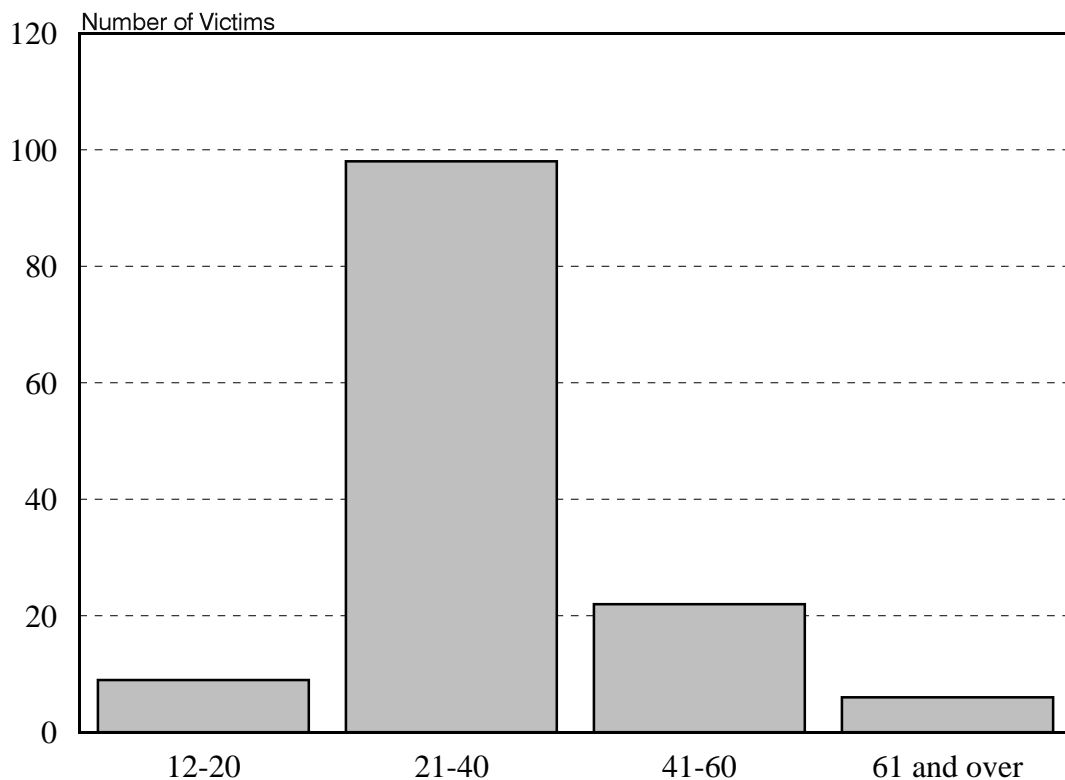


Source: *Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report*

- ▶ The most common offender in reported wife abuse cases is the victim's current husband, followed by ex-boyfriends.
- ▶ Of the 174 wife abuse cases opened, no offenders were in the youth (under 18) category. All of the offenders were adults.

The majority of victims in reported wife abuse cases were between the ages of 21 and 40.

Victim Age Range in Wife Abuse Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995



Source: *Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report*

- Most victims of wife abuse were between the ages of 21 and 40, followed by those between the ages of 41 and 60.

Family violence in Prince Edward Island continues to be a problem.

In 1994 on Prince Edward Island there were approximately:



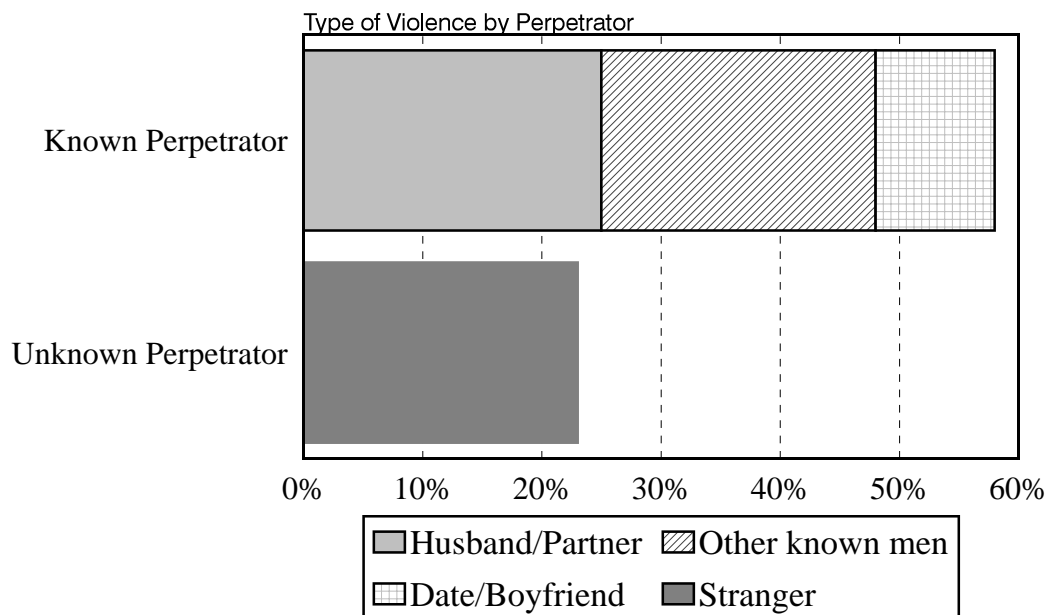
- ▶ 363 women and children who used the emergency shelter at Anderson House
- ▶ 5,624 calls to Transition House Association for service
- ▶ 1,024 reports of child abuse/neglect investigated by Child and Family Services
- ▶ 110 investigations under the *Adult Protection Act*
- ▶ 892 calls to the Child Abuse Line
- ▶ 636 victims of crime, who were clients of Victim Services, of whom 188 were victims of wife abuse



Source: P.E.I. Health and Community Services Agency, Family Violence Prevention Strategy

Most women who experience violence know the perpetrator.

Women 18 and Over Who Have Ever Experienced Violence, by Type of Perpetrator, Canada, 1993

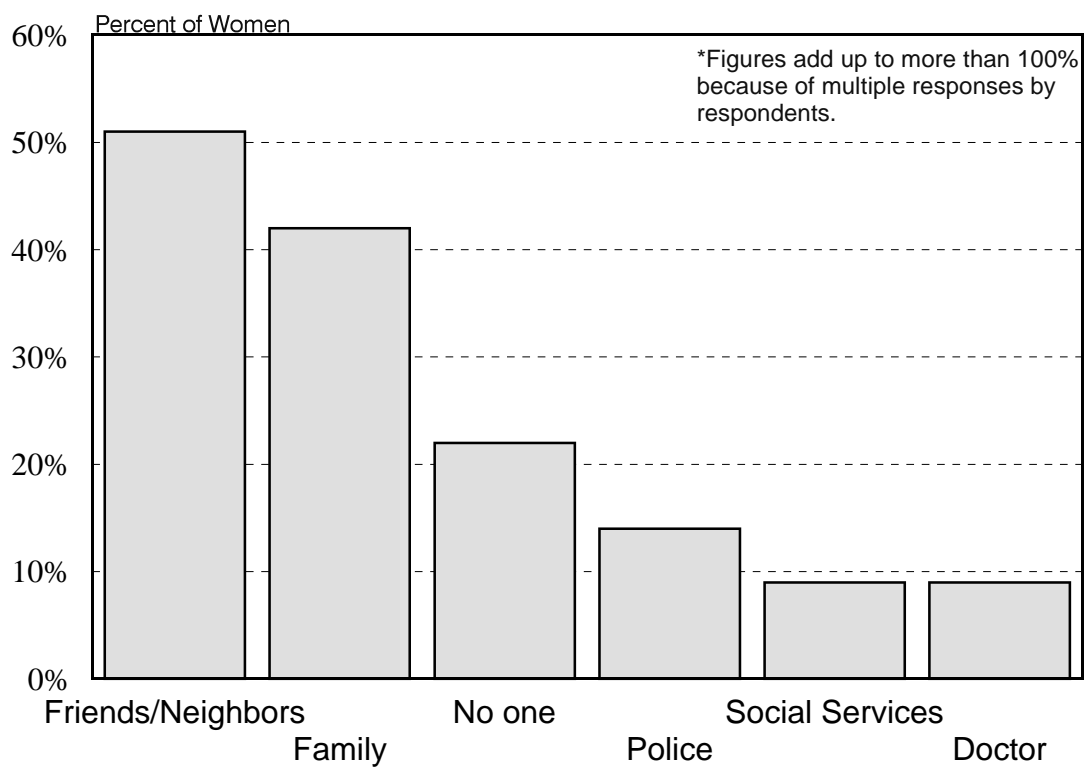


Source: Statistics Canada, 11-001E

- ▶ Women over the age of 18 that have experienced violence did not know the abuser in 23 percent of the cases.
- ▶ Fifty-eight percent knew their abuser, and face the greatest risk of violence from men they know.

Most women do not call the police or Social Services when they experience violence.

**Who Women Call When They Experience Violence,
Canada, 1993**



Source: Statistics Canada, 11-001E

- ▶ Most women call friends, neighbors or family when they experience violence.
- ▶ Many women do not call anyone.

Chapter 8

Health

The life expectancy of females on Prince Edward Island is close to the national average, whereas the life expectancy of males is the lowest of the 10 provinces.

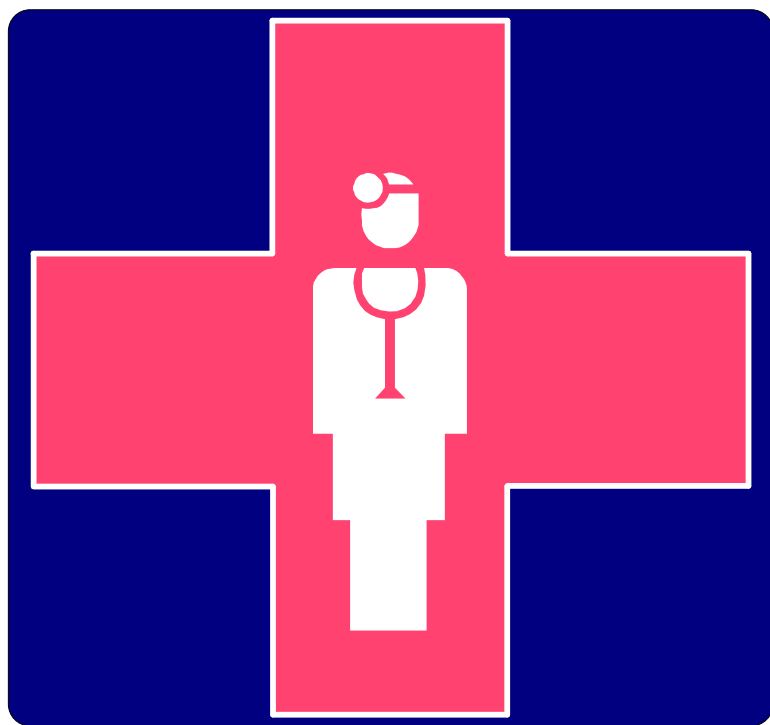
Between 1951 and 1991, the increase in life expectancy for Prince Edward Island females and males was the lowest of the 10 provinces.

Most females and males on Prince Edward Island self-rate their health as excellent/very good across all age groups. However, the percentage reporting a fair/poor self-rating increases with age.

Males drink alcoholic beverages more regularly than females. Across all age groups, there are more males than females who are daily smokers. The majority of females and males in Prince Edward Island are inactive at all age groups. Activity levels further decrease with age.

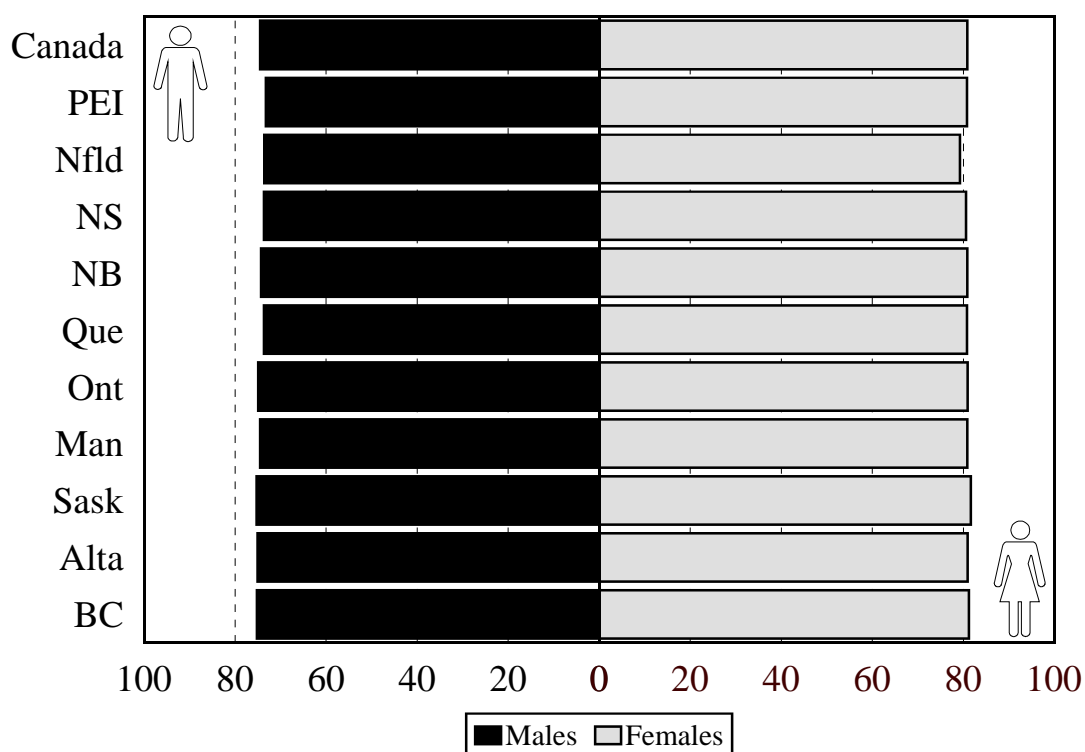
Preventative examination statistics, such as PAP smears and mammograms, are similar to national averages.

The leading causes of death for females in Prince Edward Island are neoplasms and cancers, while for males they are accidents, poisonings and violence.



Prince Edward Island males and females have the lowest life expectancy of all the Canadian provinces.

Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Canada and the Provinces, 1991

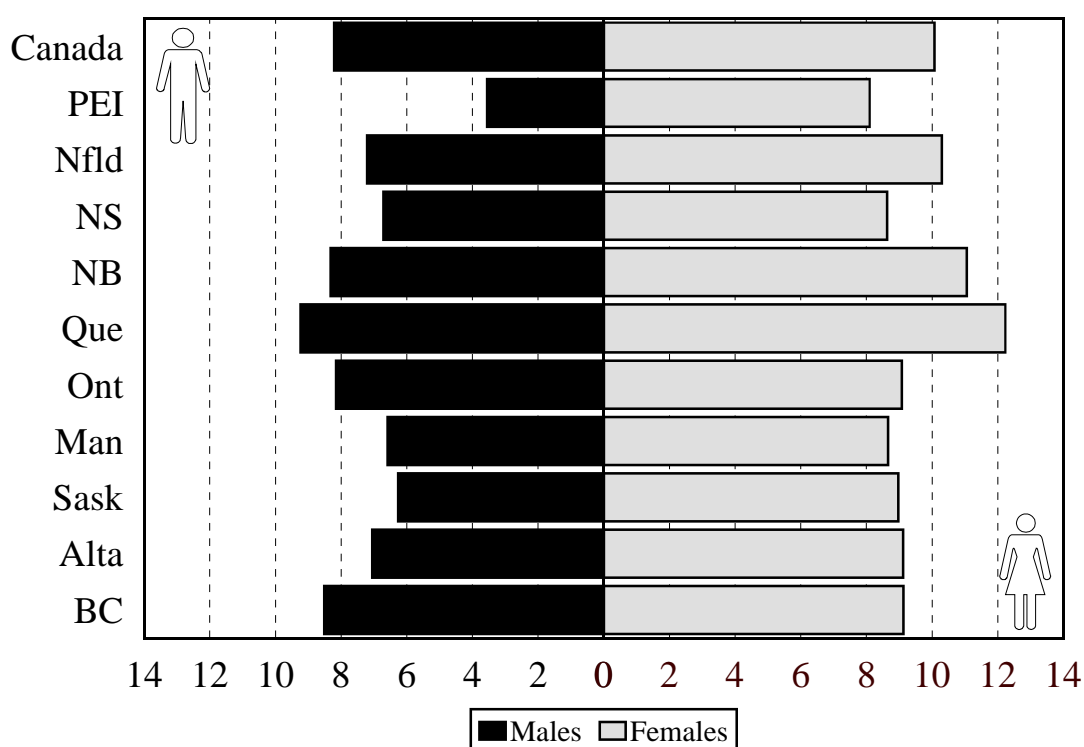


Source: Health Statistics Division, Life Expectancy of Canadians

- ▶ Prince Edward Island males and Newfoundland females have the lowest life expectancies at birth of all the Canadian provinces.
- ▶ Saskatchewan males and British Columbian females have the highest life expectancies at birth.
- ▶ Prince Edward Island females have a life expectancy at birth which is 0.1 lower than the national average.

Prince Edward Island males and females have the lowest increase in life expectancy of all the Canadian provinces.

Increase in Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Canada and the Provinces, 1951-1991

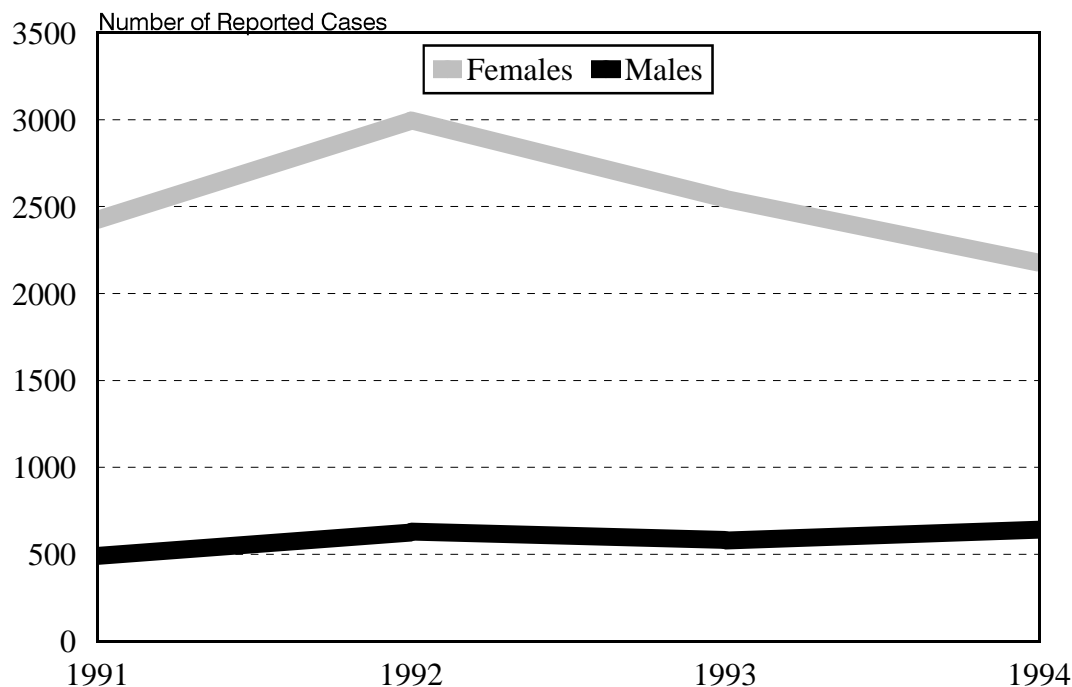


Source: Health Statistics Division, Life Expectancy of Canadians

- ▶ Between 1951 and 1991 Prince Edward Island males and females had the lowest increase in life expectancy, at an increase of 3.55 and 8.10 years respectively.
- ▶ On the other hand, between 1951 and 1991 Quebec males and females had the highest increase in life expectancy, at an increase of 9.24 and 12.23 years respectively.

In the Atlantic provinces, females have a much larger number of reported cases of chlamydia than males.

Number of Reported Cases of Chlamydia in all of the Atlantic Provinces, 1991-1994



Source: Health Canada, Notifiable Disease Annual Summary

- ▶ Between 1991 and 1994, women in the Atlantic Provinces have reported an average of 2,535 number of cases of chlamydia each year.
- ▶ Between 1991 and 1994, males in the Atlantic Provinces have reported an average of 512 number of cases of chlamydia each year.

Females and males in older age groups generally rate their own health as poorer than those in younger age groups.

**Self-rating of General Health in Prince Edward Island,
by Age Group and Gender, 1994**

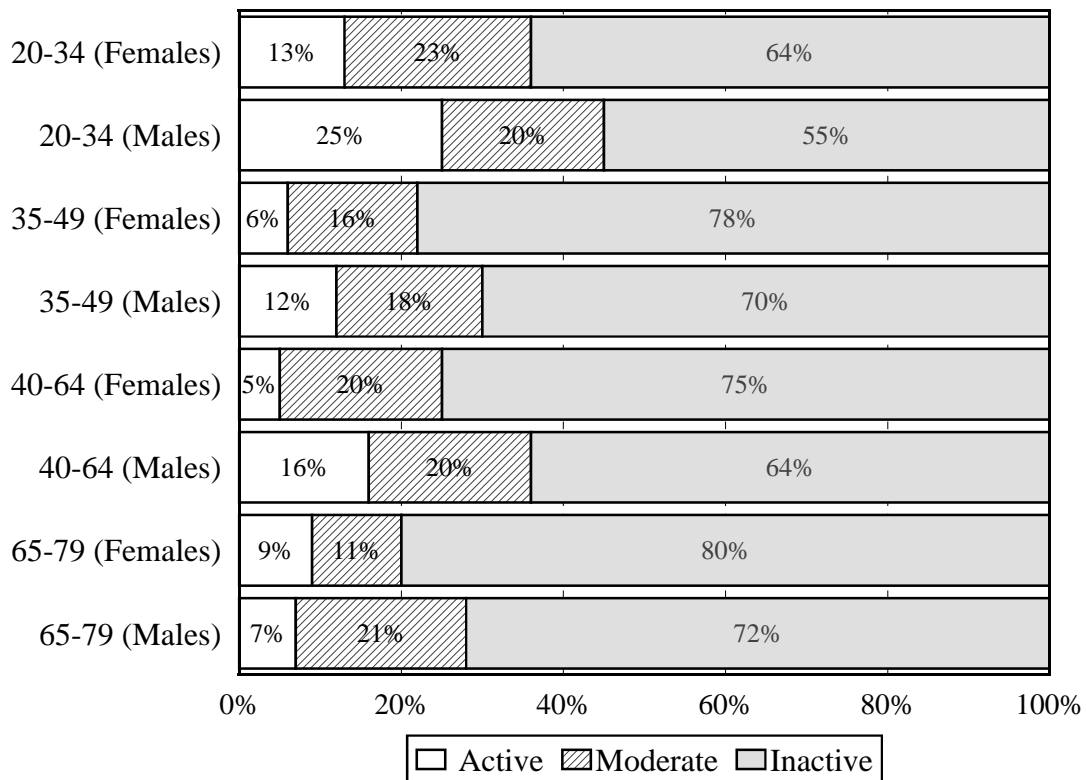
	Ages 20-34		Ages 35-49		Ages 50-64		Ages 65-79	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Excellent/ Very Good	82%	74%	72%	64%	60%	58%	62%	51%
Good	11%	22%	18%	21%	22%	18%	24%	23%
Fair/Poor	7%	4%	10%	15%	18%	24%	24%	26%

Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ Over the four different age groups, females had more excellent/very good self-ratings than males.
- ▶ The number of fair/poor self-ratings increased with age for both females and males.

Females have lower activity levels than males on Prince Edward Island.

**Activity Level in Prince Edward Island by
Age Group and Gender, 1994**



Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ The majority of females and males are inactive regardless of their age group.
- ▶ Females are less active than males in each of the age groups.
- ▶ Older females and males were less active than were younger females and males.

Prince Edward Island males drink alcoholic beverages more regularly than females do.

**Type of Alcohol Drinker in Prince Edward Island,
by Age Group and Gender, 1994**

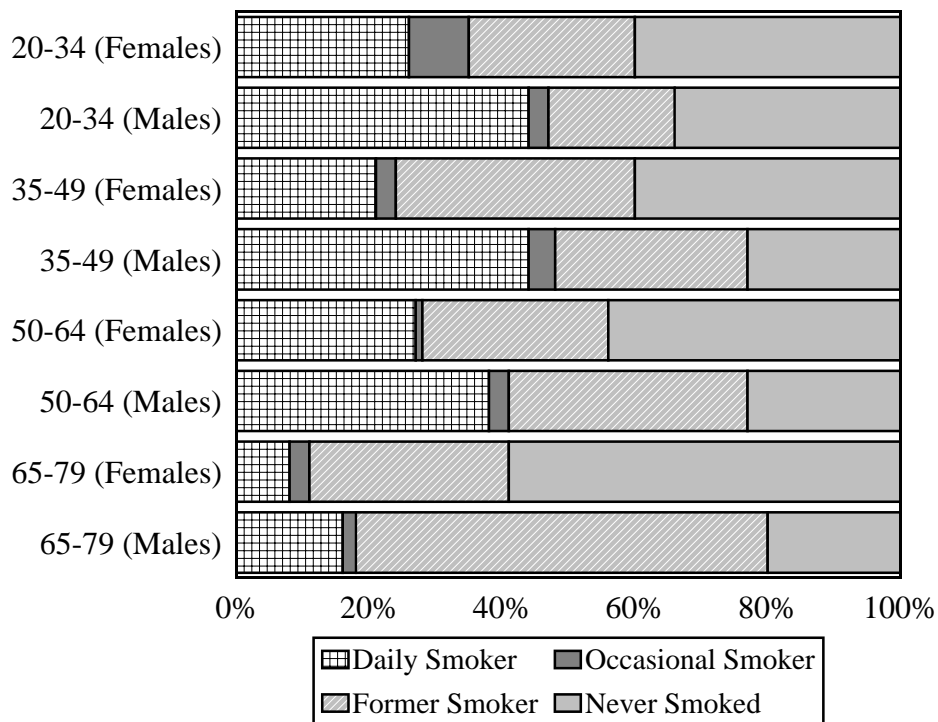


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ In all four age groups, men drink alcoholic beverages more regularly than do females.
- ▶ The regularity of alcohol consumption decreases with age.

Across all age groups, more Prince Edward Island men smoke on a daily basis than females do.

Type of Smoker in Prince Edward Island, by Age Group and Gender, 1994

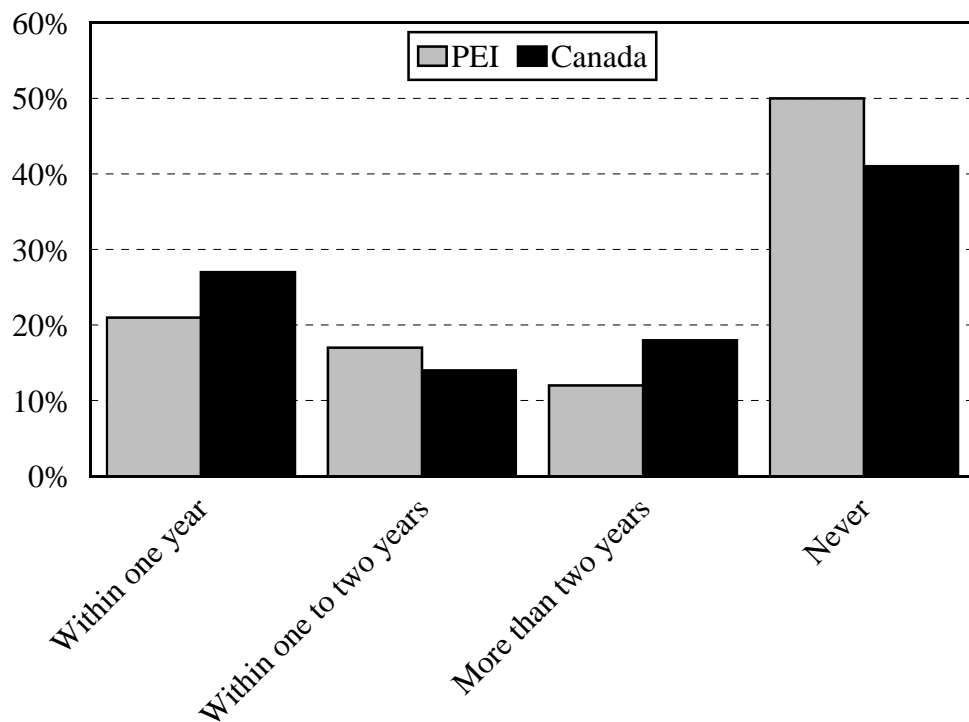


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ Across all Prince Edward Island age groups, more males are daily smokers than females.
- ▶ Females, across all age groups, are more likely to have never smoked than their male counterparts.

Compared to the national level, fewer Prince Edward Island women receive mammograms.

Recency of Last Mammogram Prior to National Population Health Survey, Age 35-79, Prince Edward Island and Canada, 1994

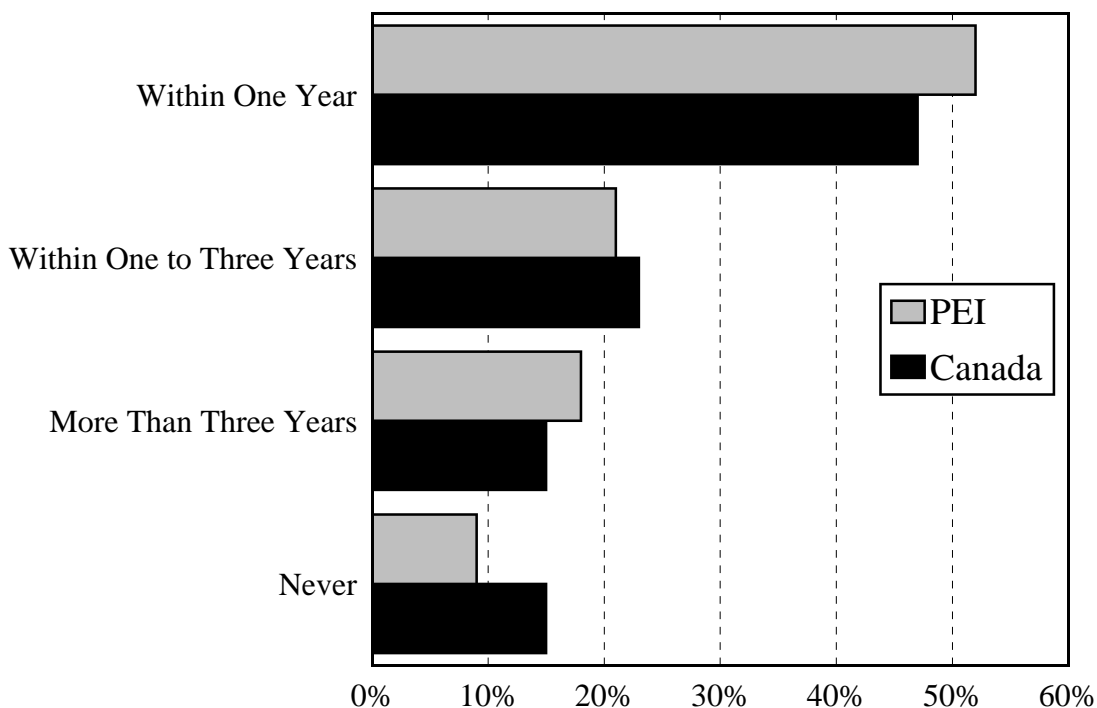


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ Only 21 percent of Prince Edward Island women between the ages of 35 and 79 have had a mammogram in the last year.
- ▶ Fifty percent of Prince Edward Island women have never had a mammogram. This is 9 percent higher than the national average of 41 percent.

***Prince Edward Island women receive
an above average number of PAP
smears compared to the rest of Canada.***

**Recency of Last PAP Smear Prior to National Population Health
Survey, age 20-79, Prince Edward Island
and Canada, 1994**

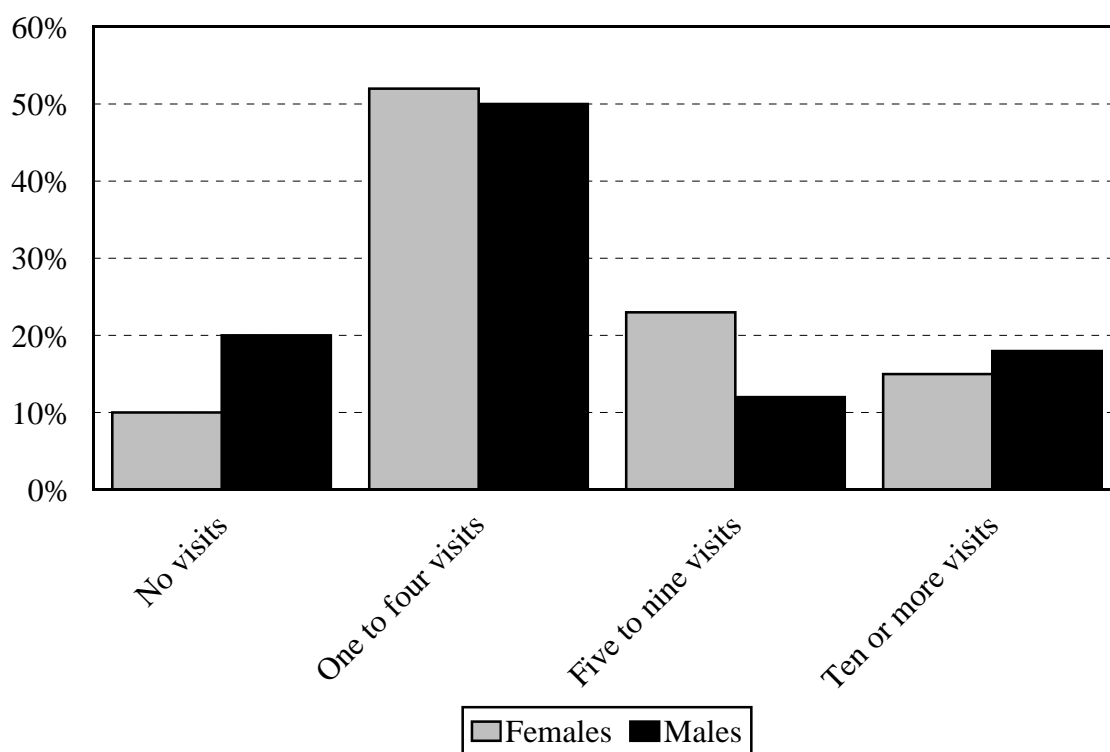


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ Fifty-two percent of Prince Edward Island women between the ages of 20 and 79 have received a PAP smear within the past year.
- ▶ The national rate for women never receiving a PAP smear is 15 percent, while Prince Edward Island's level is lower at 9 percent.

Prince Edward Island males are less likely to have visited their physician in the past year.

Physician Visits in Past Year, by Gender Between the Ages of 20-79, Prince Edward Island, 1994

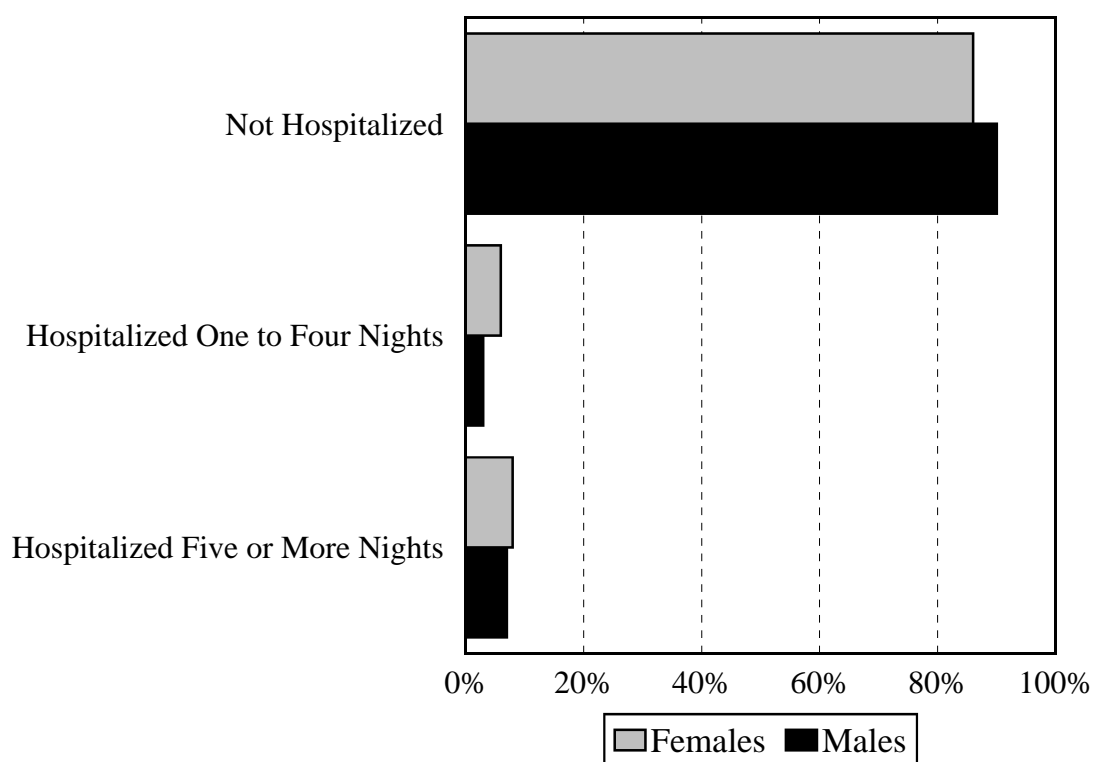


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ Twenty percent of Prince Edward Island males have not visited their physician in the past year, while only 10 percent of females have not.
- ▶ Twenty-three percent of females have visited their physician five to nine times in the past year; only 12 percent of males have done the same.

Prince Edward Island females and males have comparable hospitalization rates.

Hospitalization in the Past Year, by Gender, Between the Ages of 20 and 79, Prince Edward Island, 1994

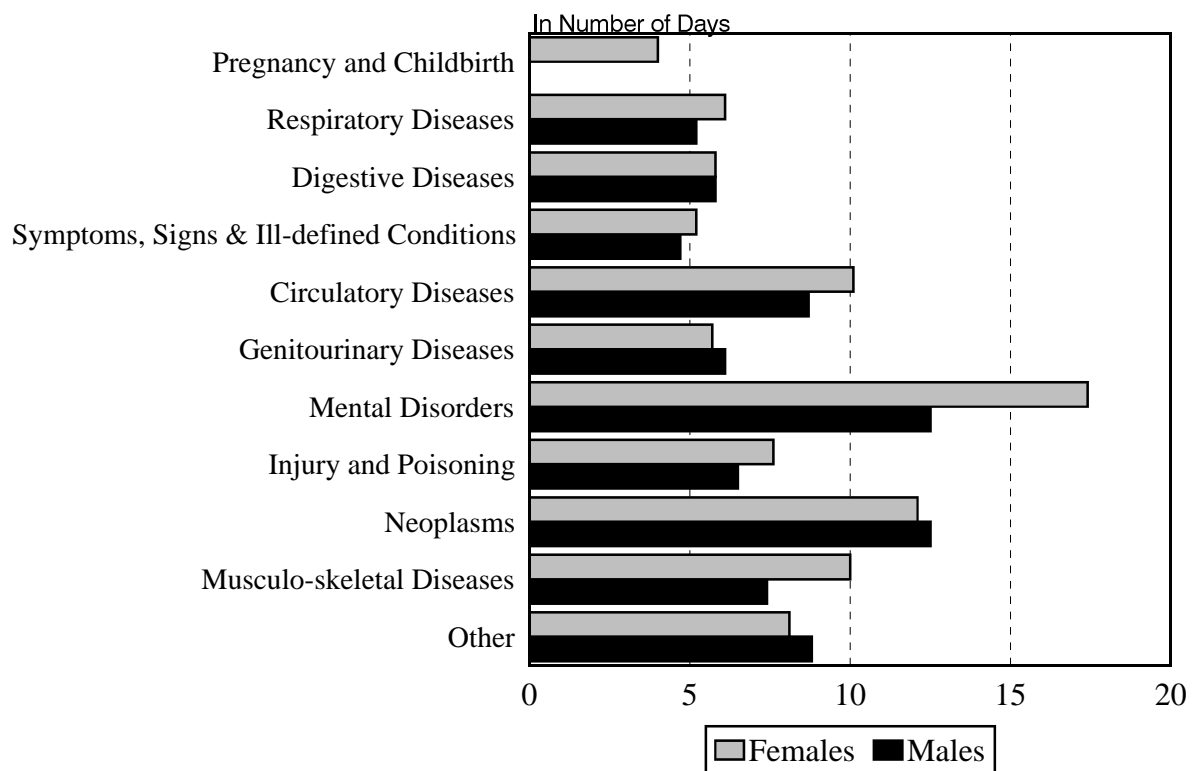


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- Fourteen percent of females between the ages of 20 and 79 have been hospitalized for one or more nights in the past year, as opposed to 10 percent of males.

Prince Edward Island females and males have similar lengths of stay in Prince Edward Island hospitals.

**Average Length of Stay in Prince Edward Island Hospitals
by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1993-1994**

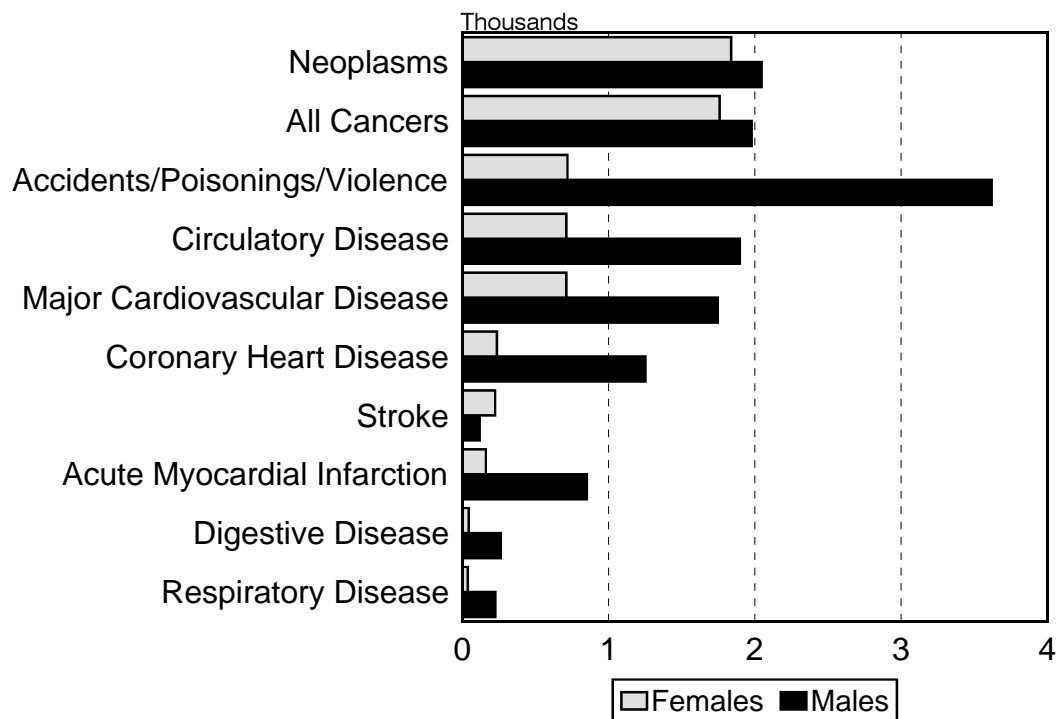


Source: P.E.I. Department of Health and Social Services, Health Statistics

- ▶ On average, females and males had comparable lengths of stay in hospital.
- ▶ Females had much longer lengths of stay in hospital for mental disorders and musculo-skeletal diseases.

Prince Edward Island males and females have different causes of potential years of life lost.

Leading Causes of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) and Associated Deaths per 100,000 Population before Age 75, by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1991



Source: Disease Control Division, Laboratory Centre for Disease

- ▶ The leading cause of potential years of life lost for Prince Edward Island females was found to be neoplasms and cancers.
- ▶ On the other hand, the leading causes of potential years of life lost for Prince Edward Island males was found to be accidents/poisonings/violence, followed by neoplasms and cancers.

Sources

Chapter 1: Population in Transition

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1-3	Total Fertility Rates in Prince Edward Island, 1921-1991 Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 91-520 Statistics Canada, Report on Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209E
1-4	Natural Increase for Prince Edward Island Population, 1921-1991 Statistics Canada, Report on Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209E
1-5	Net Migration for Prince Edward Island, 1970-1994 Statistics Canada, Report on Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209E
1-6	Life Expectancy at Birth for Prince Edward Island Women and Men, 1921-1991 Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 91-520
1-7	Men and Women by Age Groups, 1921-1991 Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 91-520 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Age, Sex, and Marital Status, Catalogue 93-310
1-8	Percentage of Prince Edward Island Population which is Children or Seniors, 1921-1991 Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 91-520 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Age, Sex, and Marital Status, Catalogue 93-310

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2-5	Enrollment in the University of Prince Edward Island and other Non-university Post-secondary Institutions, 1993-1994 Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229
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2-8	Age of University Students in Prince Edward Island, 1971/1972 to 1991/1992 Statistics Canada, Universities: Enrollments and Degrees, Catalogue 81-204
2-9	Part-time Enrollment in Undergraduate and Graduate Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island, 1981-1995 Statistics Canada, Universities: Enrollment and Degrees, Catalogue 81-204 Statistics Canada, Advance Statistics in Education, Catalogue 81-220

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3-4	Percentage of Women and Men in the Prince Edward Island Labour Force, 1961-1991 Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1971, Labour Force and Individual Income, Vol III, Part I, Catalogue 94-702 Statistics Canada, Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island - Part B, Catalogue 95-309
3-5	Employment Ratios for Prince Edward Island Women and Men, 1985-1995 Statistics Canada, Historical Labour Force Statistics, Catalogue 71-201
3-6	Labour Force Participation Rates of Single Prince Edward Island Women, 1951-1991 Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1971, Labour Force and Individual Income, Vol III, Part I, Catalogue 94-702 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Labour Force Activity, Catalogue 93-324
3-7	Married Women in the Labour Force and Not in the Labour Force, Prince Edward Island, 1951-1991 Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1971, Labour Force and Individual Income, Vol III, Part I, Catalogue 94-702 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Labour Force Activity, Catalogue 93-324
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3-9	<p>Labour Force Participation of Husbands and Wives in Prince Edward Island, 1961 and 1991</p> <p>Statistics Canada, The Nation: Families: Social and Economic Characteristics, Catalogue 93-320</p> <p>Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1961, Households and Families, Vol II, Part I, Catalogue 93-520</p>
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3-17	<p>Number of Self-employed Workers in Prince Edward Island by Gender, 1981-1991</p> <p>Statistics Canada, Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island: Part B, Catalogue 95-309</p> <p>Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Prince Edward Island: Part B, Catalogue 94-104</p> <p>Statistics Canada, Private Households, Census Family in Private Households, Selected Characteristics on Prince Edward Island, Catalogue 93-X-938</p>

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4-5	Average Family Income by Family Type, Prince Edward Island, 1990 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331
4-6	Low Income Rates by Family Type, Prince Edward Island, 1990 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331
4-7	Many unattached Prince Edward Islanders are poor. Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331
4-8	Female to Male Earnings Ratios for Full-time Full-year Earners in Prince Edward Island, 1971-1991 Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogues 13-217 and 13-577
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4-12	Average Gross Weekly Wages for Full-time Employment Within Major Occupational Groups After One Year of Graduation from a Maritime University, 1995 Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, Survey of 1995 Graduates, November 1996
4-13	Annual Employment Income of Full-time Full-year Workers in Prince Edward Island by Age and Marital Status, 1990 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331
4-14	Average Annual Income for Prince Edward Island Women and Men by Age Group, 1990 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331
4-15	Women are more likely than men to be poor in their senior years. National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile 1994, Spring, 1996

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5-5	Percentage Increase in Family Types Between 1981 and 1991 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Families: Social and Economic Characteristics, Catalogue 93-320
5-6	Child Poverty has remained relatively constant between 1980 and 1994. National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile 1994, Spring, 1996
5-7	Poor Children by Family Type in Prince Edward Island, 1993 National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile 1994, Spring, 1996
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5-14	<p>First Births in Prince Edward Island by Age of Mother, 1976 and 1991</p> <p>Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Annual Report of Vital Statistics, 1991</p>
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6-5	Highest Level of Schooling for All On Reserve Aboriginal Prince Edward Islanders and Other Prince Edward Islanders, 1991 Statistics Canada, Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population, Catalogue 94-325 Statistics Canada, The Nation: Educational Attainment and School Attendance, Catalogue 93-328
6-6	Highest Level of Schooling for All Prince Edward Islanders in a Visible Minority and Other Prince Edward Islanders Age 15 and Over, by Gender, 1991 Access to this data was granted by Statistics Canada.
6-7	Comparisons of Unemployment Rates Across Employment Equity Groups by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1991 Access to this data was granted by HRDC
6-8	Comparisons of Average Annual Employment Income Across Employment Equity Groups in Prince Edward Island, by Gender, 1991 Access to this data was granted by HRDC

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7-4	Number and Type of New Cases Opened in 1995 by County, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General
7-5	Types of Crime Involved in the Victim Services Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1990 and 1995 Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General
7-6	Types of Crime Involved in Wife Abuse Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995 Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General
7-7	Physical Wife Assault by Type of Violence, Canada, 1993 Statistics Canada, The Violence Against Women Survey, Catalogue 11-001E
7-8	The Victim-Suspect Relationship in Wife Abuse Cases, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995 Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General

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7-9	<p>Victim Age Range in Wife Abuse Cases, Prince Edward Island Department Community Affairs and Attorney General - Victim Services, 1995</p> <p>Victims of Crime Act, Sixth Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General</p>
7-10	<p>Family violence on Prince Edward Island continues to be a problem.</p> <p>Prince Edward Island Health and Community Services System, Family Violence, The Reality of Family Violence on Prince Edward Island</p>
7-11	<p>Women 18 and Over Who Have Ever Experienced Violence, by Type of Perpetrator, Canada, 1993</p> <p>Statistics Canada, The Violence Against Women Survey, Catalogue 11-001E</p>
7-11	<p>Who Women Call When They Experience Violence, Canada, 1993</p> <p>Statistics Canada, The Violence Against Women Survey, Catalogue 11-001E</p>

Chapter 8: Health

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8-3	Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Canada and Provinces, 1991 Health Statistics Division, Life Expectancy of Canadians, 1991
8-4	Increase in Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Canada and Provinces, 1951-1991 Health Statistics Division, Life Expectancy of Canadians, 1991
8-5	Number of Reported Cases of Chlamydia in all of the Atlantic Provinces, 1991-1994 Health Canada, Canada Communicable Disease Report, Notifiable Disease Annual Summary, 1994
8-6	Self-rating of General Health in Prince Edward Island, by Age Group and Gender, 1994 Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Prince Edward Island Health Statistics, 1994
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8-7	Type of Alcohol Drinker in Prince Edward Island, by Age Group and Gender, 1994 Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Prince Edward Island Health Statistics, 1994
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8-10	<p>Recency of Last Mammogram Prior to National Population Health Survey, Age 35-79, Prince Edward Island and Canada, 1994</p> <p>Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Prince Edward Island Health Statistics, 1994</p>
8-11	<p>Recency of Last PAP Smear Prior to National Population Health Survey, Age 20-79, Prince Edward Island and Canada, 1994</p> <p>Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Prince Edward Island Health Statistics, 1994</p>
8-12	<p>Physician Visits in Past Year, by Gender Between the Ages of 20-79, Prince Edward Island, 1994</p> <p>Prince Edward Island Department of Health and Social Services, Prince Edward Island Health Statistics, 1994</p>
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8-15	<p>Leading Causes of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) and Associated Deaths per 100,000 Population Before Age 75, by Gender, Prince Edward Island, 1991</p> <p>Disease Control Division, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, 1991</p>

Appendix A - Technical Notes

Technical definitions are only given for the first chapter in which the term appears.

Chapter 1: Population in Transition

The **fertility rate** is based on the fertility experience of the current year and refers to the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years. (Statistics Canada, The Daily, March 30, 1990).

The **natural increase** in the population equals the number of births minus the number of deaths. A change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths. (Statistics Canada, Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209E)

Migration encompasses both international and interprovincial components. International migration refers to population movement between Canada and a foreign country which involves a permanent change of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants from other countries who settle in Canada and emigrants who leave Canada. Interprovincial migration refers to movement from one province to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to his/her province of origin, and an in-migrant with reference to his/her province of destination. (Statistics Canada, Postcensal Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, and Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 91-210)

Life expectancy refers to a statistical measure derived from the life table that indicates the average years of life remaining for a person at a specified age, if the current age-specific mortality rates prevail for the remainder of the person's life. (Statistics Canada, Report on Demographic Situation in Canada, Catalogue 91-209E)

Children refers to persons under 15 years of age.

Working age adults refers to persons 15 to 64 years of age.

Seniors refers to persons 65 years of age and over.

Chapter 2: Education

Highest degree, diploma or certificate: 1) a secondary (high) school graduation certificate is one which is classifiable as junior or senior matriculation, general or technical-commercial; 2) a trades certificate or diploma is obtained through apprenticeship (journeyman's) training and/or in-school training in trades-level vocational and pre-vocational courses at community colleges, institutes of technology and similar institutions where the minimum entrance requirement was less than secondary (high) school, junior or senior matriculation, or its equivalent; 3) an "other non-university certificate or diploma" is obtained in a community college (both transfer and semi-professional career programs), CEGEP (both general and professional), institute of technology, or any other non-degree-granting educational institution. Also included in this category are teaching certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teachers' qualifications at the bachelor level obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education; 4) university certificates or diplomas are normally connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking or insurance. If a bachelor's degree is a normal prerequisite for a university certificate or diploma course, then the latter is classified as a university certificate above the bachelor level. (Statistics Canada, Census Dictionary, Catalogue 92-301E)

Dropout: This data is drawn from a random sample of 18 to 20 year olds. Dropouts are those respondents who left school before graduating from Grade 12. (Statistics Canada, School Leavers Survey, 1991, Catalogue 81-S19-90)

Undergraduate enrollment includes university students in bachelor's and first professional degree programs, undergraduate diploma and certificate programs, and non-university courses offered in universities. (Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

Graduate enrollment includes students in master's and doctoral degree programs or in graduate diploma and certificate programs. Full-time graduate enrollment also includes hospital residents, and since 1980, interns. (Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

Non-university post-secondary enrollment refers to career and university transfer programs of postsecondary non-university institutions, including Holland College. (Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

The **university fields of study** are provided for full-time undergraduate studies.

General Arts and Sciences: no examples given

Agriculture and Biological Sciences: biology, household science and veterinary medicine.

Education: no examples given

Engineering and Applied Sciences: architecture and engineering

Fine and Applied Arts: no examples given

Health Professions: nursing

Humanities: history and languages

Mathematics and Physical Sciences: chemistry, mathematics and physics

Social Sciences: business/management/commerce, economics, political science, psychology and sociology.
(Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

The **career programs** in Prince Edward Island non-university post-secondary fields of study include the following:

Business and Commerce: management/administration, merchandising/sales, secretarial science and service industry technologies

Engineering and Applied Science: computer science/mathematics, electrical/electronic technologies and engineering technologies

Health Sciences: health related technologies and nursing

Humanities: no examples given

Natural Sciences and Primary Industry: environmental/conservation technologies, primary industries and resource processing technologies

Social Sciences and Services: educational/counselling services, recreation/sport and social services
(Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

As there is no commonly accepted definition of **part-time** student, Statistics Canada reports full-time and part-time registration status as supplied by each respondent. (Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229)

Chapter 3: Women and Men in the Workforce

Labour force statistics are based on the population 15 years of age and older.

The **labour force** is composed of those members of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220)

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week: a) did any work at all, b) had a job but were not at work due to: own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather, labour dispute, vacation or other reasons not specified. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220)

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week: a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work, b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff and were available for work, c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from the reference week, and were available for work. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, 71-220)

Not in the labour force refers to those persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age or over who, during the reference week, were neither employed or unemployed. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, 71-220)

The **employment ratio** is the number of employed persons age 15 years and over divided by the total number of persons in the population 15 years and over. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220).

The **percentage of women** in the labour force is the number of women in the labour force divided by the total number of persons in the labour force.

The **percentage of men** in the labour force is the number of men in the labour force divided by the total number of persons in the labour force.

The **labour force participation rate** represents the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220)

In graphs depicting **historical trends**, the data prior to 1981 is available from Census materials while the data for 1981 and later is contained in the Labour Force Survey. Comparisons between Labour Force estimates and Census counts show only a two percent discrepancy which would not distort the general trends. Thus, comparability is ensured across graphs while providing the most up-to-date figures. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220 and Census of Canada 1986, Labour Force Activity, Catalogue 93-111)

Marital status refers to the conjugal status of a person.

Married refers to persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are grouped with the "Now married" category.

Separated refers to persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced refers to persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed refers to persons who have lost their spouses through death and who have not remarried.

Single refers to persons who have never married, including all persons less than 15 years of age and persons whose marriage was annulled. (Statistics Canada, Census Dictionary, Catalogue 92-301E)

The **presence of children** variable classifies females 15 years of age and over in private households into those with children at home and those with no children at home. Females with children at home are then further classified on the basis of the age groups of their children. The term "children" refers to all blood, step-, or adopted sons and daughters, who have never married, regardless of age, in census families (in private households), who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered to be members of their parent(s)' census family, even if they are living in the same dwelling. (Statistics Canada, The Nation: Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children, Catalogue 93-325)

Families of now-married couples and families of common-law couples together constitute **husband-wife families**. (Statistics Canada, The Nation: Families: Social and Economic Characteristics, Catalogue 93-320)

Labour force growth is calculated as the number of persons in the labour force in 1991 minus the number of persons in the labour force in 1986, by industry or occupational group. Thus, a negative number indicates that there were more persons in the labour force in 1986 than there were in 1991.

For the table "Occupations in which Men Outnumber Women and Women are Making Gains, Nova Scotia, 1986 and 1991":

The number represents the number of women employed in the specified occupation for the specified year.

The percentage is the number of women employed in that occupational group divided by the total number of persons employed in that occupational group.

Employment income refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1990 as wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or a professional practice.

Wages and salaries refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

Net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1990 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share was to be reported. Also included is net income from persons baby-sitting in their own homes, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from free-lance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Net farm self-employment income refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1990 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was to be reported. Also included are advance, supplementary or assistance payments to farmers by federal or provincial governments. However, the value of income "in

kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded. (Statistics Canada, The Nation: Employment Income by Occupation, Catalogue 93-332)

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week, plus those who usually work less than 30 hours but consider themselves to be employed full-time (for example, airline pilots). **Part-time** employment consists of all other persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week. (Statistics Canada, Guide to Labour Force Survey Data, Catalogue 71-528)

Self employment includes operating a business or professional practice, alone or in partnership. This includes operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned, working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job and providing meals and/or rooms and/or day care services in own home for boarders, roomers or neighbours children. It also includes operating a distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and soap products, and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Annual Averages, Catalogue 71-220)

Chapter 4: Income

For **employment of spouses in husband-wife families**, there may or may not be children living at home. If there are children living at home, they may or may not hold jobs.

Family persons refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

Husband and wife refer to persons of opposite sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

Common-law partners are two persons of the opposite sex who are not legally married to each other but live together as husband and wife in the same dwelling.

Lone parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married sons and/or daughters.

Never married sons and/or daughters refers to blood, step-, or adopted sons and daughters who have never married (regardless of age) and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered members of their parent(s)' census family. (Statistics Canada, Census Dictionary, Catalogue 92-301-E)

Low Income rates are based on Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs which were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978 and 1986. These data indicated that Canadian families spent, on average, 42 percent in 1969, 38.5 percent in 1978 and 36.2 percent in 1986 of their income on basic necessities. By adding 20 percentage points to the basic level of expenditure on necessities, new low income cut-offs were set at income levels differentiated by family size and degree of urbanization. Since then, these cut-offs have been updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index

Statistics Canada's 1990 Low Income Cut-offs

Size of Area of Residence

Family Size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	small urban regions	rural farm or non-farm
1	\$14,155	\$12,433	\$12,146	\$11,072	\$9,637
2	\$19,187	\$16,854	\$16,464	\$15,008	\$13,064
3	\$24,389	\$21,421	\$20,926	\$19,076	\$16,605
4	\$28,081	\$24,662	\$24,094	\$21,964	\$19,117
5	\$30,680	\$26,946	\$26,324	\$23,997	\$20,887
6	\$33,303	\$29,248	\$28,573	\$26,047	\$22,672
7 or more	\$35,818	\$31,460	\$30,734	\$28,017	\$24,385

(Statistics Canada, 1991 Census Dictionary, Catalogue 92-301E)

Statistics Canada's 1993 Low Income Cut-offs

Size of Area of Residence

Family Size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	small urban regions	rural farm or non-farm
1	\$15,452	\$13,572	\$13,259	\$12,087	\$10,520
2	\$20,945	\$18,398	\$17,973	\$16,383	\$14,261
3	\$26,624	\$23,385	\$22,844	\$20,824	\$18,126
4	\$30,655	\$26,922	\$26,302	\$23,977	\$20,869
5	\$33,492	\$29,416	\$28,737	\$26,196	\$22,801
6	\$36,356	\$31,928	\$31,192	\$28,434	\$24,749
7 or more	\$39,101	\$34,343	\$33,551	\$30,585	\$26,620

(National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile 1992)

Average income refers to the weighted mean total income of a group of income units (individuals, families or households) and is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of the group (e.g., males, 45-54 years of age, female lone-parent families, one-person households) by the number of units in that group.

In the case of individuals, average income is calculated only for individuals with income (positive or negative). In all other cases, both with and without income units are included in the calculation.

This concept and procedure applies to total income, employment income, wages and salaries and any other component of income.

(Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331)

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during the calendar year 1990 by persons age 15 years of age and over:

- Total wages and salaries

- Net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice.

- Net farm self-employment income

- Family Allowances

- Federal Child Tax Credits

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

- Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan

- Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

- Other income from government sources

- Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income

- Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities

- Other money income

(Statistics Canada, Census Dictionary, Catalogue 92-301-E)

Unattached individual refers to a household member who is not a member of an economic family. Unattached individuals may either live alone or in a household where they are not related to any other member of that household. There is no age stipulation except that those living alone must be 15 years of age or over.

(Statistics Canada, The Nation: Selected Income Statistics, Catalogue 93-331)

A **full-year full-time worker** is a person who worked mostly 30 hours or more per week (or usually worked less than 30 hours, but considered himself/herself to be employed full-time) for 49 to 52 weeks in the reference year. (Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women, Catalogue 13-217)

The **female to male earnings ratio** is the average earnings of full-time full-year female workers divided by the average earnings of full-time full-year male workers.

The percentage distribution of women workers refers to the number of women working in each occupational category divided by the total number of women workers.

XXX means that figures were withheld to ensure confidentiality.

Chapter 5: Family Life and Child Rearing

Unmarried mothers include single, separated, divorced and widowed. Common-law arrangements are considered to be in the unmarried category for birth statistics.

The **divorce rate** is the number of divorces per 100,000 population. (Statistics Canada, Divorces, Catalogue 84-213)

Supplemental child care is any form of child care used in the reference week to supplement care provided by the Interviewed Parent (IP). Such forms of care include school, day care centres, before and after school programs, nursery schools and kindergarten, and care by a relative or non-relative either in the child's home or in another home. Also included is care provided by a spouse or older sibling and self-care while the IP is working or studying. Not included as supplementary care is time spent in the care of a spouse or older sibling or self-care at times other than when the IP was working or studying, and time spent in recreational activities, music lessons or other incidental activities. The interviewed parent is the adult in the economic family who is most responsible for making child care arrangements. If there are two parents and they make child care arrangements jointly and equally, the female parent was the IP. (Statistics Canada, Canadian Child Care in Context: Perspectives from the Provinces and Territories, Catalogue 89-A-90)

General child care arrangements refer to any assistance with child care whether the parents are working outside the home or not.

Chapter 6: Employment Equity

Data for the Employment Equity chapter was derived from the 1991 Census. The 1991 approach to deriving the **Racially Visible** population used a multi-step process. The basic strategy was to assign persons to the Racially Visible population in steps, looking first at responses to the ethnic origin/ancestry question. The approach then used the place of birth variable for assignment , followed by mother tongue.

The subgroups that comprise the Racially Visible population played an integral part in the derivation process in that the criteria for inclusion in the population were specified at the subgroup level. Hence persons were assigned to a specific Racially Visible subgroup at the time of derivation. The total Racially Visible population was then determined by summing the subgroup counts. These sub-groups are as follows:

- Blacks
- South Asians
- Chinese
- Koreans
- Japanese
- South East Asians
- Filipinos
- Other Pacific Islanders
- West Asian and Arabs
- Latin Americans

Aboriginal persons were defined as those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal origin or who were registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Specifically, the ethnic origin question and the question which asked if respondents were registered Indians as defined by the Indian Act of Canada were used to designate this population.

The 1991 ethnic origin question was phrased as follows:

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong? The listed response categories were: French, English, German, Scottish, Italian, Irish, Ukrainian, Chinese, Dutch, Jewish, Polish, Black, North American Indian, Metis, Inuit/Eskimo, Other.

Respondents included in the Aboriginal origin(s) population are those who in response to this question indicated: a single Aboriginal origin (North American Indian, Metis, or Inuit), multiple ethnic origins including at least one Aboriginal origin, multiple Aboriginal origins, or a Band name or a First Nation as a write-in response.

The question which asked whether respondents were registered under the Indian Act of Canada, was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. The question was worded as follows:

Is this person a registered Indian as defined by the Indian act of Canada?

This question was asked of all persons regardless of their response to the ethnic origin question. Therefore, in addition to the ancestry dimension, the 1991 Census enabled registered Indians who did not report Aboriginal ancestry to be included in the Aboriginal population.

Persons with disabilities were defined from the 1991 census on the basis of two questions: 1) Is this person limited in the kind or amount of activity that he/she can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem. 2) Does this person have any long-term disabilities or handicaps.

(Statistics Canada, Employment Equity Data Information Package, Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions)

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons age 15 and over divided by the total number of persons age 15 and over.

Chapter 7: Violence Against Women

For further information please contact Ellie Reddin, Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General.

Chapter 8: Health

For further information please contact Dr. Linda Van Til,
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