



Women in PEI: A Statistical Review

2010

Interministerial Women's Secretariat

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Letter from the Minister



This is the second edition of *Women in Prince Edward Island: A Statistical Review*. As with the first edition, this review is intended to provide a profile of women's participation in education, business, government, and other aspects of community life.

The chapters in this review cover a wide range of statistical information about the female population in Prince Edward Island, and include data on households, education, work and income, health, justice, violence against women, women in leadership, and care-giving.

This information is intended to be a resource for both government and community. To help provide a full view of our experiences as Islanders, it is valuable to provide data that reflects the statistical realities of men and women in our province.

As Prince Edward Island's Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, I am pleased to present this statistical review of women's lives in Prince Edward Island.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Janice A. Sherry".

Janice Sherry
Minister of Community Services, Seniors and Labour
Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

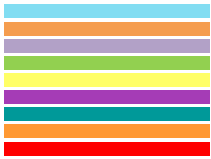
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- Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat, Department of Health and Wellness
- Actions Femmes Î.-P.-É.
- Advisory Council on the Status of Women (PEI)
- Apprenticeship Section, Post Secondary and Continuing Education, Department of Innovation and Advanced Learning
- Canadian Cancer Society (PEI Branch)
- Family Law Section, Office of the Attorney General and Public Safety
- Family Violence Prevention, Child and Family Services, Department of Community Services, Seniors and Labour
- Healthy Child Development Section, Administration and Corporate Services, Education and Early Childhood Development
- Holland College
- Justice Policy Division, Office of the Attorney General and Public Safety
- Labour and Industrial Relations, Department of Community Services, Seniors and Labour
- Legal Aid Division, Office of the Attorney General and Public Safety
- PEI Business Women's Association
- PEI Coalition for Women in Government
- PEI Council of People with Disabilities
- PEI Family Violence Prevention Services
- PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre
- Population Secretariat, Department of Innovation and Advanced Learning
- Primary Care Division, Department of Health and Wellness
- Research and Corporate Services Section, Administration and Corporate Services, Education and Early Childhood Development
- Seniors' Secretariat, Department of Community Services, Seniors and Labour
- Service Canada
- Statistics Canada
- University of Prince Edward Island
- Victim Services, Office of the Attorney General and Public Safety

This review was researched and compiled by Kirstin Lund.

ADDITIONAL COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM MICHELLE HARRIS-GENGE, DIRECTOR, INTERMINISTERIAL WOMEN'S SECRETARIAT.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 1 The Female Population of PEI

In this chapter, you will find statistics about population, age, diversity and language. While females make up 51.7% of all Islanders, their population has declined to less than 50% in all age categories under 20.

The median¹ age of Aboriginal females (27.1) is 14.5 years younger than that of all PEI females (41.6). Of the 3725 Island women over the age 80 counted in the 2006 Census, none are Aboriginal.

The percentage of Island women;

- whose mother tongue is French only or French and another language: 4.7%
- identifying as immigrants: 3.6%
- identifying as Aboriginal: 1.4%
- identifying as visible minorities: 1.4%
- over 65 years: 16.3%
- with a disability: 17.7%

The fertility rate for PEI, at 1.63 children per woman, is slightly lower than the national average, and well below the replacement rate of 2.1 necessary to maintain the Canadian population.

Women outnumber men in urban areas of PEI, and are slightly outnumbered by men in rural areas.

Chapter 2 Households

In this chapter, you will find statistics about relationship and family status, and household chores and maintenance. Women in PEI are more likely to be legally married and less likely to be divorced or in a common law relationship than Canadian women in general. Acadienne and francophone women in PEI are more likely than other women to be legally married. Aboriginal women in PEI are more likely to be in a common law relationship than other PEI women.

Female lone-parent families make up the second highest percentage of families in PEI, at 13.4% of all families, after married-couple families, which make up 73.2%. Women lead 82.2% of lone parent families in PEI. In 2005, the median income of female led lone-parent families was 83.5% of that of male led lone-parent families.

In line with national numbers, a higher percentage of females in PEI spend more time doing unpaid housework than males.

Chapter 3 Education

This chapter contains a review of data collected nationally, provincially and by institution about PEI women in education. Information is included about elementary and secondary education, as well as higher education.

Women in Prince Edward Island are more highly educated than men. Aboriginal women in PEI are more highly educated than Aboriginal women across the country.

At the elementary and secondary level, girls are more likely to be enrolled in French Immersion programs in PEI schools.²

PEI males substantially outnumber females in apprenticeship and trades degrees as their highest level of education. PEI women make up almost two thirds of Islander enrolments at universities, including 61.7% of current UPEI students.

PEI females are comparatively under represented in the fields of architecture, engineering, and related technologies, and are predominant in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness. These findings are consistent with national trends.

At Holland College, females are more likely to be in the fields of Health and Community Studies (e.g. Practical Nursing and Early Childhood Care and Education), Tourism and Business (e.g. Accounting Technology, Medical Support Services, Travel and Tourism Management), and Culinary. At UPEI, the number of women enrolled in the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Program greatly exceeds the number of men, with women making up 81.2% of current students.

Chapter 4 Work and Income

In this chapter, you will find statistics about PEI's women's participation in the labour force, their income and earnings and highlights of PEI research on women's historical participation.

Sixty-four point three percent (64.3%) of Island females participated in the labour force in 2006, compared to 72.6% of Island males. Island women are slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general. Women made up 49.0% of PEI's labour force in 2005. Women in PEI make up a higher percentage of the total work force than Canadian women. Aboriginal women in PEI are slightly more likely than PEI women in general to be in the labour force.

Island women work fewer hours per week than men, averaging 36.5 hours, compared to men's 45.5 hours.

Women made up 64.2% of Islanders who worked part-time in 2005. Island women working part time work longer weeks and make less income than men who work part time.

In 2008, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.5, compared with 11.8 for PEI men, and 5.7 for Canadian women.

Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in business, finance and administrative occupations, health, and occupations in social science, education, government service and religion. They make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in farming, fishing, trapping and hunting; 62.8% of Islanders working in tourism related occupations; 60% of Islanders working in federal government or provincial public administration; 86.4% of Islanders working in health and social assistance related occupations; and 67.8% of Islanders working in educational services. Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women, to be self employed.

The median³ income for Island females in 2006 was \$19,027, compared to \$26,627 for PEI males. Aboriginal females with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time in 2005 had higher median earnings than all females in PEI. More than one-fifth of women's income in PEI comes from government transfers. While PEI females are less likely to be in low income than all Canadians, they are more likely than PEI males. The median income for all census families in PEI for 2006 was \$56,100, compared to \$62,300 for couple families and \$30,900 for lone-parent families, of which women in PEI make up 82.2%.

Women working full year, full time in PEI averaged \$34,553, or 81.8%, of men's average income of \$42,225. PEI has the smallest gender wage gap in the Canadian provinces.

Chapter 5 Health

This chapter includes information about life expectancy, self reported perceptions of health and health determinants, behaviours related to health, health conditions and diseases and access to health services.

PEI females born in 2007 are expected to live to age 82.7, and PEI males born in the same year are expected to live to age 77.6. With regard to Islanders perceptions of their own health, the majority of PEI women perceive their own health to be excellent or very good. Island females report less extreme stress than Canadian females in general. PEI men are more likely than women to report having a sense of community belonging.

In terms of health behaviours, PEI women are more likely than men to eat 5 servings of fruit or vegetables daily, while men are more likely to report being overweight or obese, to be physically active, smoke and report heavy drinking. In comparison to women across Canada, women in PEI are more likely to report being overweight or obese, and to have arthritis and high blood pressure.

PEI has remained among the provinces and territories with the lowest percentage of new mothers initiating breastfeeding since 2005.

With regard to health conditions and diseases, PEI women are more likely than men to have arthritis. PEI men are more likely than women to have diabetes, asthma and high blood pressure.

As it is for women in most industrialized countries, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer for women in PEI and in Canada. Lung cancer, followed by colorectal cancer, is the leading cause of cancer death for both women and men in PEI.

Very high percentages (87.6%) of women in PEI have a regular doctor and are more likely than men to have contact with a medical doctor. Women in PEI, aged 18 to 69, (79.9%) are more likely than Canadian women overall (72.8%) to report having had a Pap smear test in the previous three years.

Chapter 6 Justice

This chapter includes information about gender and access to justice services, such as Victim Services, Legal Aid, corrections and Maintenance Enforcement, as well as statistics regarding gender and PEI courts.

Women make up more than two thirds of referrals to Victim Services. Women make up 75% of family and civil law legal aid recipients and 21% of criminal law legal aid recipients.

Women make up less than one tenth of those incarcerated in PEI correctional facilities. Women also make up less than one tenth of clients of programs offered by the Province for the assessment and treatment of offenders and high risk community members.

A typical PEI female offender in 2005:

- was a single mother
- was of Anglophone descent
- was aged 18-40 years
- had not completed a high school degree
- had a history of addictions
- had a history of living with family violence or abuse, and
- had a history of mental illness.

Of those recipients whose gender is known, women make up almost all of the recipients of maintenance payments administered by Maintenance Enforcement in Prince Edward Island.

In PEI, women make up one third of both the Provincial Court judges and Supreme Court Appeal Division Justices and one fifth of the Supreme Court Trial Division Justices. The Supreme Court Trial Division currently has a female Chief Justice.

Chapter 7 Violence Against Women

In this chapter are statistics relating to violence against women in PEI from Victim Services, Family Violence Prevention Services of PEI (FVPS) and PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre (RSAC).

Women constitute a high majority of those seeking the identified services for violence related issues in PEI. For example, women have consistently made up at least 95% of recipients of Emergency Protection Orders under PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act. Women made up close to 92% of all new clients seeking therapy or counselling services from RSAC in the past three years. All adult clients of FVPS are women.

Statistics from all three agencies indicate that the majority of women seeking assistance and services to deal with violence are adult women under the age of 45.

The most common victim-suspect relationships reported in wife abuse cases referred to Victim Services in 2008-09 were common-law husband (26%) and husband (25%). In a snapshot of clients of FVPS's Outreach Services in 2009, the majority of clients were legally married. More than 65% of new clients of PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre are receiving support for historical childhood sexual abuse.

Chapter 8 Women in Leadership

In this chapter, you will find statistics about women elected and appointed to public and union offices, women in management occupations and PEI research highlights around work life balance for elected politicians.

Women currently make up 29.3% of municipal councils, 30.4% of which have female chairpersons. The average percentage of women elected municipally across Canada in 2006 was 25.1%. The average percentage of women mayors/chairs across Canada in 2006 was 21.8%.

One of four (25%) PEI MPs are women. Women make up 21.8% of all MPs in Canada. Seven of twenty-seven (25.9%) of PEI's MLAs are women. The average percentage of women in Provincial and Territorial Legislatures in Canada is 21.4%.

In 2010, two of four (50%) members Lennox Island First Nation Band Council are women, including the Chief. This is an increase from the previously elected Band Council, which had 25% female membership. There are no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council. The President and Chief of the Native Council of PEI is a female currently in her second term.

Thirty five point seven percent (35.7%) of School Trustees in PEI are women. Fifty percent (50%) of the 4 appointed PEI Senators are women, compared with 34.3% all Senators. A sampling of union election results in PEI indicates that women are strongly represented in leadership positions.

Although PEI has the highest percentage of women working in management occupations in Canada, a distinction it shares with NL, PEI women in management occupations made 67.8% of men's average income in 2005.

Chapter 9 Care Giving

Included in this chapter are statistics about children at home, paid and unpaid child care, maternity leaves, mothers in the workforce and unpaid care to seniors.

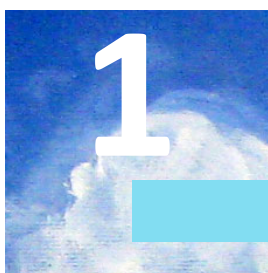
Sixty one percent (61.0%) of families in PEI include children living at home. More than one fifth (22.1%) of those families are led by single mothers. Female led lone-parent families average 1.5 children at home, compared to 1.1 children in the average PEI family with children at home.

PEI females are more likely than males to spend some time during the week providing unpaid care to children. The largest percentage of those female care givers (26.1%) spend 60 hours or more looking after children. The largest percentage of males (28.9%) spends less than 5 hours. The longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female.

Children in PEI average just under 30 hours a week in non-parental care, either in their own home or outside their home in a day care or in the homes of relatives or non-relatives. Women make up 96.0% of child care and home support workers in PEI.

Women in PEI take shorter maternity leaves than Canadian women in general. PEI has the highest percentage of mothers of children under 5 in the workforce in Canada.

More than 60% of those providing unpaid care to seniors in PEI are women. Similar to child care, the longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female.



THE FEMALE POPULATION OF PEI

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you will find statistics about population, age, diversity and language.

While females make up 51.7% of all Islanders, their population has declined to less than 50% in all age categories under 20.

The median⁴ age of Aboriginal females (27.1) is 14.5 years younger than that of all PEI females (41.6). Of the 3725 Island women over the age 80 counted in the 2006 Census, none are Aboriginal.

The percentage of Island women;

- whose mother tongue is French only or French and another language: 4.7%
- identifying as immigrants: 3.6%
- identifying as Aboriginal: 1.4%
- identifying as visible minorities: 1.4%
- over 65 years: 16.3%
- with a disability: 17.7%

Women outnumber men in urban areas of PEI, and are slightly outnumbered by men in rural areas.

Population by Age

While females make up 51.7% of all Islanders, their population has declined to less than 50% in all age categories under 20.

The 2006 Census data indicates that 70,255 females live in PEI, making up 51.7% of the Island population [see Table 1-1]. Females make up only 49.2% of the population under the age of 20, however. Similarly, across Canada, while females make up 51.0% of the entire population, they make up 48.8% of the under-20 population [see Table 1-2].

TABLE 1-1 AGE, BY GENDER, OF PEI'S 2006 POPULATION (NUMBER)⁵

	Prince Edward Island			Canada		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Population	135,850	65,595	70,255	31,612,895	15,475,970	16,136,930
0 - 4 yrs	6,690	3,370	3,320	1,690,540	864,600	825,940
5 - 9 yrs	7,920	4,065	3,860	1,809,370	926,860	882,515
10 - 14 yrs	9,375	4,825	4,550	2,079,925	1,065,865	1,014,065
15 - 19 yrs	9,940	5,000	4,940	2,140,490	1,095,285	1,045,210
20 - 24 yrs	8,585	4,190	4,400	2,080,385	1,047,950	1,032,435
25 - 29 yrs	7,365	3,500	3,865	1,985,580	975,945	1,009,640
30 - 34 yrs	7,840	3,755	4,090	2,020,230	987,715	1,032,515
35 - 39 yrs	8,730	4,210	4,520	2,208,270	1,083,500	1,124,775
40 - 44 yrs	10,705	5,150	5,555	2,610,455	1,285,530	1,324,925
45 - 49 yrs	10,870	5,210	5,660	2,620,595	1,290,130	1,330,470
50 - 54 yrs	10,205	5,005	5,200	2,357,305	1,158,970	1,198,335
55 - 59 yrs	10,045	4,905	5,140	2,084,620	1,026,390	1,058,225
60 - 64 yrs	7,400	3,655	3,745	1,589,865	780,135	809,730
65 - 69 yrs	5,830	2,880	2,955	1,234,575	593,805	640,770
70 - 74 yrs	4,975	2,335	2,645	1,053,785	493,465	560,325
75 - 79 yrs	3,765	1,665	2,100	879,580	386,485	493,095
80 - 84 yrs	2,920	1,115	1,805	646,705	251,420	395,285
85 yrs plus	2,690	765	1,920	520,605	161,920	358,680

The median age of Aboriginal females (27.1) is 14.5 years younger than that of all PEI females (41.6).

The median age for the Aboriginal population in PEI is 27.1, compared to 41.6 for the total female population, and 20.9 for the Aboriginal male population in PEI.⁶

TABLE 1-2 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES, BY AGE, IN ATLANTIC CANADA, CANADA IN 2006⁷

	PE	NS	NB	NL	CA
total population	51.7	51.9	51.3	51.4	51.0
0 -4 years	49.6	49.4	49.0	49.0	48.9
5-9 years	48.9	48.8	48.4	48.9	48.8
10-14 years	48.5	49.2	48.8	48.6	48.8
15 -19 years	49.7	49.2	48.7	49.1	48.8
20-24 years	51.3	50.6	50.0	51.0	49.6
25-29 years	52.5	52.7	51.5	52.4	50.9
30-34 years	52.2	52.7	51.8	52.8	51.1
35-39 years	51.8	51.9	51.2	52.5	50.9
40-44 years	51.9	51.6	51.1	51.8	50.8
45-49 years	52.1	51.6	51.0	51.3	50.8
50-54 years	51.0	51.5	51.1	50.6	50.8
55-59 years	51.2	51.0	50.4	50.4	50.8
60-64 years	50.6	50.9	50.2	50.6	50.9
65-69 years	50.7	51.7	51.0	50.3	51.9
70-74 years	53.2	53.0	53.6	51.7	53.2
75-79 years	55.8	57.1	57.2	55.8	56.1
80-84 years	61.8	62.0	61.2	59.2	61.1
85 yrs & over	71.4	70.1	69.8	69.7	68.9

Mother Tongue

Females whose mother tongue is French only or French and another language make up 4.7% of Island females.

The mother tongue of 93.1% of women in PEI is English only, compared to 4.3% French only and 0.4% both. Two point two percent (2.2%) of Island women have a mother tongue which is neither French nor English.⁸ Women make up 55.9% of Islanders whose mother tongue is French, a total of 2985 women.⁹

Languages Spoken

The vast majority, 85.7%, of Island women speak English only, and 14.2% speak both French and English. Only an estimated 20 women, .03% of the female population of PEI, spoke French only in 2006.¹⁰

For 2.0% of PEI women, French is the language spoken most often at home, and for 0.8% of women, a non-official language is spoken most often at home. For the rest, English, or a combination of English and another language, is spoken most often.¹¹

Aboriginal women in PEI are less likely than Aboriginal women across Canada to report being able to carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language.

Five point seven percent (5.7%) of PEI females who identify themselves as Aboriginal can carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language, compared to 6.6% of PEI males and 21.5% of Aboriginal females nationally. One percent (1%) of females in PEI speak an Aboriginal language most often at home.¹²

Immigrant Status

In 2006, there were 2470 women, 3.6% of all women in PEI, identified as immigrants.¹³ Seventy point seven percent (70.7%) of these women immigrated to PEI prior to 1991, 12.3% immigrated between 1991 and 2000, and 17.0% immigrated between 2001 and 2006.¹⁴ The majority of these women, or 57.5%, were Canadian citizens in 2006.¹⁵

Aboriginal Population

Those identifying as Aboriginal make up 1.4% of all Island females.

Nine hundred and seventy (970) females and 760 males in PEI count themselves within the Aboriginal population. Those identifying as Aboriginal make up 1.4% of all Island females. Females make up 56.1% of the Aboriginal population of PEI.

Five hundred and fifteen (515) females, or 53.1%, have Registered Indian status, compared with 410 males, or 54.0%. In Canada, 53.8% of females have Registered Indian status, compared with 52.6% of males.¹⁶

Visible Minority Population

Of 945 Island women (1.4% of all Island females) who self identified in the 2006 Census as visible minorities, 12.7% are Chinese, 6.4% are South Asian, 34.9% are Black, 1.6% are Filipino, 11.1% are Latin American, 3.2% are Southeast Asian, 14.8% are Arab, 1.6% are West Asian, 3.7% are Korean, 3.7% are Japanese, 4.8% reported a write-in response and were not included elsewhere, and 1.1% identified multiple visible minority groups.¹⁷

Senior Women

Women over age 65 make up 16.3% of the female Island population, 5.5% of which are francophone women and 0.5% are Aboriginal women.

Women make up 56.6% of all Islanders over the age of 65 and 16.3% of all Island women [see Table 1-2]. Of those women, 630, or 5.5%, are francophone. Women over age 65 make up 21.1% of all francophone females in PEI.¹⁸

*With no women over the age of 79 counted
in the 2006 Census data, the female
Aboriginal population of PEI is
comparatively young.*

In sharp contrast, the 2006 Census counts only 55 Aboriginal women over age 65 in PEI, making up only 5.7% of the female Aboriginal population, and 0.5% of the total PEI female population over 65. The 2006 Census identifies only 15 Aboriginal males over 65, making up 2.0% of the Aboriginal male population in PEI. In Canada, women over 65 make up only 5.1% of the Aboriginal female population. Males over 65 make up 4.5% of the Aboriginal male population in PEI.¹⁹

Women with Disabilities

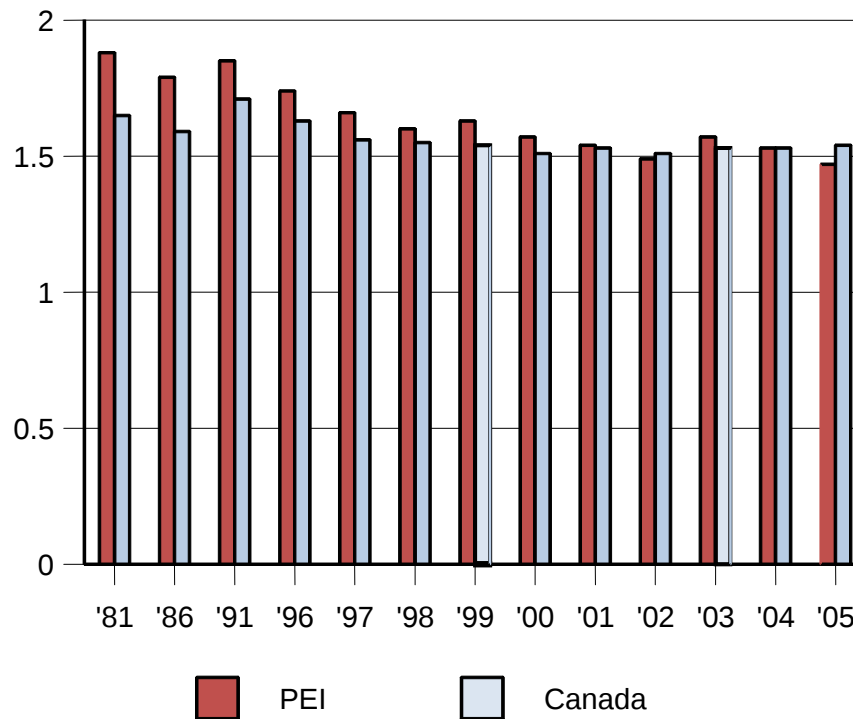
Of PEI females, 17.7% have a disability, compared with 16.5% of Canadian females. This is an increase from 2001, when 15.7% of PEI females and 14.6% of Canadian females had a disability.²⁰ Women make up 53.5% of all Islanders with disabilities.²¹

Fertility Rates

The fertility rate (children per woman) in PEI in 2007 was 1.63, compared to 1.88 in 1981. In 2007, the fertility rate for Canada was 1.66.²² This is well below the replacement fertility rate, or the percentage of children per woman required to maintain the population, of 2.1.²³



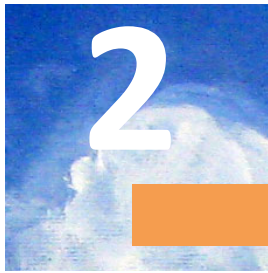
CHART 1-1 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (CHILDREN PER WOMAN), PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1981 - 2005²⁴



Rural Population

The majority (55%) of Islanders lived in a rural²⁵ area in 2006. In 2001 there were fewer men than women in urban Prince Edward Island (91.0 men per 100 women), but slightly more men than women in rural and small town zones of the province (100.6 men per 100 women).²⁶

Women outnumber men in urban areas of PEI, and are slightly outnumbered by men in rural areas.



HOUSEHOLDS

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you will find statistics about relationship and family status, and household chores and maintenance.

Women in PEI are more likely to be legally married and less likely to be divorced or in a common law relationship than Canadian women in general. Acadienne and francophone women in PEI are more likely than other women to be legally married. Aboriginal women in PEI are more likely to be in a common law relationship than other PEI women.

Female lone-parent families make up the second highest percentage of families in PEI, at 13.4% of all families, after married-couple families, which make up 73.2%. Women lead 82.2% of lone parent families in PEI. In 2005, the median income of female led lone-parent families was 83.5% of that of male led lone-parent families.

In line with national numbers, a higher percentage of females in PEI spend more time doing unpaid housework than males.

Marital Status

The highest percentage (49.8%) of PEI females 15 years and over were legally married (and not separated) in 2006.²⁷ Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Acadian and Francophone women in PEI were legally married in 2006.²⁸

Acadian and Francophone women are more likely than other PEI women to be legally married.

Compared to 10.2% of Canadian women, only 6.9% of women over the age of 15 in PEI were living in a common law relationship in 2006.

Women in PEI are less likely to live in a common law relationship than Canadian women in general.

Aboriginal women are more likely than other PEI women to be in a common law relationship. In 2006, 15.2% of Aboriginal females over 15 years were in a common law relationship, compared with 6.9% of all Island females.²⁹

TABLE 2-1 MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN 2006 (PERCENTAGE).³⁰

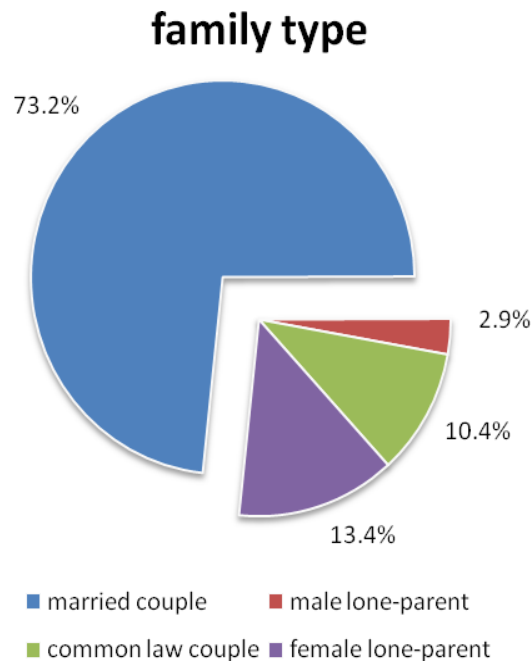
Marital status	PEI	Canada
never legally married (single)	28.8	31.8
legally married (and not separated)	49.8	46.5
separated (but still legally married)	3.7	3.2
Divorced	6.9	8.8
Widowed	10.9	9.7

Families

The total number of families in PEI in 2006 was 39,185, with married-couple families making up 73.2%. The next highest percentage of family type was female lone-parent families, of which there were 5265, or 13.4% of all families in PEI in 2006. Common-law-couple families made up 10.4%, and male lone-parent families made up 2.9%.³¹



CHART 2-1 PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY TYPES, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND³²



More than half (60.9%) of families³³ in PEI have children at home. Of those, 44.6% have one child, 37.0% have two children and 18.5% have 3 or more children at home.³⁴

Lone-Parent Families

Women lead 82.2% of lone-parent families in PEI.³⁵ Aboriginal women lead 87.5% of lone parent families led by Aboriginal parents.³⁶

***Women lead 82.2% of lone parent families
in Prince Edward Island.***

The average number of persons in female lone-parent families in PEI is 2.5, compared to 2.4 in male lone-parent families and 2.90 in all families.³⁷ The majority (60.0%) of female led lone-parent families have one child at home. An additional 27.8% have two children at home and 11.1% of female led lone-parent families have 3 or more children at home.³⁸

The median income in 2005 for female led lone-parent families in PEI was \$31,573, only 83.5% of the median income of \$37,797 of male lone-parent families. The median income of all families in PEI in the same year was \$54,800.³⁹

In 2005, the median income of female led lone-parent families was 83.5% of that of male led lone-parent families.

Unpaid Housework

Ninety-three point one percent (93.1%) of females over 15 in PEI spend some time during the average week doing unpaid housework⁴⁰, including housework, yard work or home maintenance, compared to 88.4% of males and 92.6% of Canadian females over 15 years [see Table 2-2].



TABLE 2-2 GENDER COMPARISON (PERCENTAGE) OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY HOURS SPENT DOING UNPAID HOUSEWORK, IN PEI AND CANADA IN 2006⁴¹

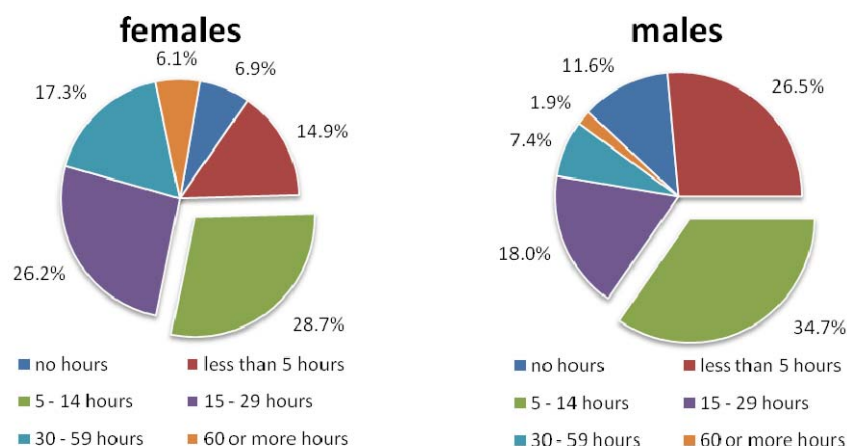
per week	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	female	male	female	male
no hours	39.5	60.5	39.4	60.6
less than 5 hours	38	62	38.9	61.1
5 to 14 hours	47.5	52.5	48.7	51.3
15 to 29 hours	61.4	38.6	61.7	38.3
30 to 59 hours	71.8	28.2	71.5	28.5
60 or more hours	77.8	22.2	77.2	22.8

While the largest percentage of females and males 15 years and over both do between 5 and 14 hours of unpaid housework a week, statistics indicates that more females spend more time at this pursuit. Fifty-four point nine percent (54.9%) of females spend between 5 and 29 hours a week doing unpaid housework while 61.2% of males do less than 14 hours a week [see Chart 2-2].



CHART 2-2 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES OVER 15 IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BY HOURS OF UNPAID HOUSEWORK PER WEEK 2006

Unpaid Housework



Primary Household Maintainer

Statistics Canada defines primary household maintainer as the “first person in the household identified as the one who pays the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on, for the dwelling”. Of 53,135 households in PEI, women are identified in the 2006 Census as the primary household maintainer in 38.9%. Women aged 65 and over make up 26.1% of all women in PEI deemed to be primary household maintainers.⁴²

The majority (60.5%) of female primary household maintainers live in single-detached houses. A further 20.4% live in an apartment, 13.5% in a semi-detached, duplex or row house, and 5.4% in mobile homes.⁴³

Women identified as primary household maintainers are less likely than men to own their homes.

Sixty-one point six percent (61.6%) of female primary household maintainers in PEI own their home, compared with 82.1% of male primary household maintainers.⁴⁴



EDUCATION

Chapter Summary

This chapter contains a review of data collected nationally, provincially and by institution about PEI women in education. Information is included about elementary and secondary education, as well as higher education.

Women in Prince Edward Island are more highly educated than men. Aboriginal women in PEI are more highly educated than Aboriginal women across the country.

At the elementary and secondary level, girls are more likely to be enrolled in French Immersion programs in PEI schools.

PEI males substantially outnumber females in apprenticeship and trades degrees as their highest level of education. PEI women make up almost two thirds of Islander enrollments at universities, including 61.7% of current UPEI students.

PEI females are comparatively under represented in the fields of architecture, engineering, and related technologies, and are predominant in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness. These findings are consistent with national trends. At Holland College, females are more likely to be in the fields of Health and Community Studies (e.g. Practical Nursing and Early Childhood Care and Education), Tourism and Business (e.g. Accounting Technology, Medical Support Services, Travel and Tourism Management), and Culinary.

At UPEI, the number of women enrolled in the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Program greatly exceeds the number of men, with women making up 81.2% of current students.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Girls make up a little less than half of all students registered in elementary and secondary schools in Prince Edward Island [see Table 3-1].

TABLE 3-1 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE STUDENTS REGISTERED IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND⁴⁵

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09
grade 1	48.3	47.7	47.1	50.3	47.5	47.7	49.6
all grades	48.5	48.5	48.4	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3

French Immersion and French Language Schools

In 2007-08, girls made up 57% of all French Immersion students in PEI and 55% of French Immersion students enrolled in grade one.⁴⁶

Girls make up a higher percentage of students registered in French Immersion programs in elementary and secondary schools in PEI.

Girls made up 47.1% of PEI French language students in 2005/06, 47.8% in 2006/07 and 49.0% in 2007/08. Girls made up 66.1% of grade one students in the 2007/08 year, up from 50.6% in 2006/07 and 46.3% in 2005/06 [see Table 3-2].



TABLE 3-2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS REGISTERED IN FRENCH FIRST LANGUAGE SCHOOLING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND⁴⁷

	2005/06				2006/07				2007/08			
	Male		female		male		female		male		female	
Grade	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	44	53.7	38	46.3	41	49.4	42	50.6	20	33.9	39	66.1
2	30	50.9	29	49.2	43	52.4	39	47.6	39	47.6	43	52.4
3	41	55.4	33	44.6	29	49.2	30	50.9	44	53.7	38	46.3
4	36	52.9	32	47.1	42	56.8	32	43.2	28	49.1	29	50.9
5	41	52.6	37	47.4	33	51.6	31	48.4	43	57.3	32	42.7
6	34	58.6	24	41.4	42	53.2	37	46.8	30	49.2	31	50.8
7	22	59.5	15	40.5	31	55.4	25	44.6	38	51.4	36	48.7
8	26	55.3	21	44.7	21	61.8	13	38.2	29	52.7	26	47.3
9	26	52.0	24	48.0	26	56.5	20	43.5	17	58.6	12	41.4
10	21	45.7	25	54.4	25	52.1	23	47.9	22	59.5	15	40.5
11	21	48.8	22	51.2	19	45.2	23	54.8	24	53.3	21	46.7
12	27	49.1	28	50.9	16	42.1	22	57.9	20	52.6	18	47.4
total	369	52.9	328	47.1	368	52.2	337	47.8	354	51.0	340	49.0

Highest Educational Attainment

In 2006, females in PEI were more likely than males to have a high school certificate or equivalent, a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level or a university certificate, diploma or degree as their highest level of educational attainment. Males were more likely than females to have “no certificate, diploma or degree”, or to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of education [see Table 3-3].

TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES AGE 15 AND OVER BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN 2006⁴⁸

	PEI		Canada	
	males	females	males	females
no certificate, diploma or degree	54.6	45.4	49.3	50.7
high school certificate or equivalent	47.4	52.6	46.3	53.7
apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	64.0	36.0	63.8	36.2
college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	36.8	63.2	43.0	57.0
university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	33.8	66.2	42.2	57.8
university certificate, diploma or degree	43.2	56.8	48.8	51.2

Aboriginal females are more likely than other Island females to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate as their highest level of education.

Data from the 2006 Census, which can be seen in Table 3-3, tells us that 36% of Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma were female, and 40% of Aboriginal Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma were female.⁴⁹

In the same year, females made up 63.2% of Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. Women comprised 53.3% of Aboriginal Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma in 2006.⁵⁰

Women comprised an average of 44.4% of enrollments of Islanders in colleges from 2001 to 2007.⁵¹ In 2007, only 38.5% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates granted to Islanders were earned by women.⁵²

Table 3-4 shows the percentage of females within each category of highest level of educational attainment, and compares it to the percentage of males, in both PEI and Canada, which helps us to understand which levels females are most and least likely to have attained.

Island females are more likely than males to attain a high school certificate or higher level of education.

In 2006, the highest level of educational attainment for 23.1% of Island females between 15 and 65 was less than a high school certificate or equivalent, compared with 30.3% of Island males, and 23.5% of Canadian females in the same age range [see Table 3-4] Thirty one point two percent (31.2%) of females whose mother tongue is French did not have a certificate, degree or diploma in 2006.⁵³

Aboriginal females in PEI are more likely than Aboriginal females across Canada to have a high school certificate or higher level of education.

In the same year, the highest level of educational attainment for 28.6% of Aboriginal female Islanders and 36.6% of Aboriginal male Islanders, between 15 and 65, was less than a high school certificate or equivalent, compared to 41.2% of Aboriginal women and 46.3% of Aboriginal males nationally.⁵⁴

In PEI, males are almost twice as likely as females to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of educational attainment.

The same 2006 data tells us that 13.7% of males, compared to 7.0% of females had an apprenticeship or trades certificate as their highest level of education, consistent with national percentages.

Table 3-4 also shows that 15.8% of female Islanders between the ages of 15 and 65 had a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 12.7% of Island males and 18.1% of Canadian females. At the same time, 12.0% of Aboriginal female Islanders and 3.2% of Aboriginal male Islanders between the ages of 15 and 65 had a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 7.1% of Aboriginal females and 4.5% of Aboriginal males in Canada.⁵⁵ Thirteen point five percent (13.5%) of females whose mother tongue is French had a university certificate, diploma or degree in 2006, compared to 9.2% of PEI male francophones, and 15.2% of female francophones in Canada.⁵⁶



TABLE 3-4 PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 2006⁵⁷

	PEI		Canada	
	% of males	% of females	% of males	% of females
no certificate, diploma or degree	30.3	23.1	24.1	23.5
high school certificate or equivalent	25.4	25.8	24.3	26.7
apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	13.7	7.0	14.3	7.6
college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	15.2	23.9	15.3	19.2
university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	2.7	4.8	3.8	5.0
university certificate, diploma or degree	12.7	15.3	18.2	18.1
total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1

Apprenticeship

Of the 380 women who completed an apprenticeship program in PEI between 1990 and 2010, 331 (87.1%) completed programs to become a cook, baker or hair stylist. The remaining 49 (12.9%) signed as apprentices in other programs [see Table 3-5 below]. Of the 49, 19 or 38.8% went on to attain a certificate of qualification.



TABLE 3-5 WOMEN IN TRADES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1990 - 2010⁵⁸

	# women signed as apprentices	# women issued certificate of qualification
Automotive Service Technician	9	2
Millwright	1	1
Cabinet maker	5	0
Carpenter	3	1
Welder	9	1
Construction Electrician	2	1
Industrial Electrician	1	0
Machinist	6	3
Construction Craft Labourer	1	1
Drafting	1	1
Agriculture Equipment Technician	3	3
Service Station Mechanic	3	3
Farm Technician	1	0
Partsperson	2	2
Metal Fabricator	1	0
Plumber	1	0
total	49	19

College and University Enrollment

In the 2005-06 school year, there were 711 females enrolled in colleges, such as Holland College and CompuCollege, 576 (81.0%) full-time and 132 (18.6%) part-time, and 3,837 females enrolled in university, 3,177 (82.8%) full-time and 660 (17.2%) part-time.⁵⁹

PEI females are more likely to enroll in Universities, and less likely to enroll in Colleges, than PEI males.

In the five school years from 2001-02 to 2005-06, females were registered in colleges at a lower percentage than males, their participation ranging from a low of 41.1% in 2003/04 to a high of 46.7% in 2004/05 [see Table 3-6].⁶⁰

The percentage of females registered at Holland College in the 2008/09 school year was 38.0%, and 43.2% in the 2009/10 school year.⁶¹



TABLE 3-6 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ATLANTIC CANADIAN COLLEGES THAT WERE FEMALE, FOR THE 2001/02 TO 2005/06 SCHOOL YEARS⁶²

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Prince Edward Island	46.6	43.8	41.1	46.7	43.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	49.7	47.0	46.2	46.5	45.5
Nova Scotia	46.9	48.5	47.5	47.8	47.9
New Brunswick	42.6	45.5	46.7	47.5	47.5
Canada	55.9	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.1

Island females are more likely than Canadian females to enroll in University.

In 2005/06, and over the previous four school years, Island females attended university in higher percentages than males. In the 2005-06 school year, Island females made up 64% of registrants, compared to 57.5% nationally.⁶³

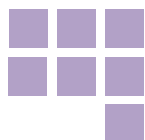


TABLE 3-7 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ATLANTIC CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES THAT WERE FEMALE, FOR THE 2001/02 TO 2005/06 SCHOOL YEARS⁶⁴

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Prince Edward Island	64.6	63.8	65.0	65.0	64.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.7	60.3	59.7	60.1	60.4
Nova Scotia	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.3	59.1
New Brunswick	59.0	58.9	59.3	59.2	59.2
Canada	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.5

University of Prince Edward Island

Females made up 61.7% of current UPEI students in 2009-10.

In the 2009-2010 school year, 4349 students were enrolled at UPEI. Females made up 61.7% of all students, in all programs.⁶⁵ In undergraduate programs, females made up 64.7% of fourth year students, 62.0% of third year students, 60.5% of second year students and 54.8% of first year students [see Table 3-8].

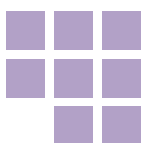


TABLE 3-8 NUMBER OF FEMALES AND MALES ENROLLED IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS (EXCLUDING BACHELOR OF EDUCATION AND DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE) AT UPEI IN 2009-2010⁶⁶

	year of study									
	Non program		1		2		3		4	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
undergraduate program	173	103	598	494	571	373	400	245	411	224
graduate program			138	90	29	16	9	10		

In 2009-10, women made up 71.0% of all students enrolled in the Bachelor of Education program, and 81.2% of students enrolled in the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program.⁶⁷

Part-time Enrollment

PEI females enrolled in college tend to make up a higher percentage of part-time students than males. Although they made up only 43.9% of students in 2005/06 [see Table 3-6], females made up 50.0% of part-time registrants. This is down from the previous two years, when females made up 67.6% of part-time students in 2003/04 and 61.9% in 2004/05 [see Table 3-9].

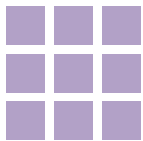


TABLE 3-9 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE PART-TIME⁶⁸

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Prince Edward Island	50.0	35.3	67.6	61.9	50.00
Newfoundland and Labrador	65.2	54.6	46.7	41.8	41.1
Nova Scotia	46.8	53.3	55.5	55.0	52.7
New Brunswick	51.0	52.6	59.8	52.6	54.2
Canada	60.2	58.8	58.4	57.7	55.7

Although females made up an average of 66.6% of part-time students enrolled at university in Prince Edward Island over the school years 2001/02 to 2005/06, this is not disproportionately high compared to their overall average student participation for those same years (64.5%) [see Tables 3-7 and 3-10].

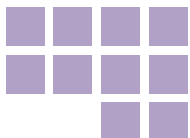


TABLE 3-10 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY PART-TIME⁶⁹

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Prince Edward Island	65.4	65.1	69.9	67.0	65.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.7	58.0	58.3	59.7	59.4
Nova Scotia	63.8	65.4	66.3	66.2	66.0
New Brunswick	64.5	63.6	65.4	63.5	63.1
Canada	60.7	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.7

In the 2009-10 school year at the University of Prince Edward Island, there were 746 part-time students, 459 (61.5%) of which were female. Females made up approximately the same percentage (61.8%) of full-time students.⁷⁰

Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Granted

PEI women are more likely to graduate from university than PEI men and Canadian women overall.

In 2007, 543, or 68.1% of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 405, or 40.5% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates granted to Islanders were earned by women.⁷¹ In the same year, 60.7% of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 58.7% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates in Canada were granted to women [see Table 3-11].⁷²

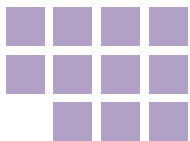


TABLE 3-11 PERCENTAGE OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO WOMEN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA, IN 2007.⁷³

	PEI	Canada
university degrees, diplomas and certificates	68.1	60.7
college degrees, diplomas and certificates	40.5	58.7

Major Field of Study

In 2006, 51.1% of PEI females 15 years and older had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 44.3% of males in that age group, and 50.1% of Canadian females.⁷⁴ Of those PEI females who had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, the highest percentage, at 35.1%, had done their studies in Business, Management and Public Administration. The lowest percentage of PEI females, at 1.5%, had received their degree, certificate or diploma in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation [see Table 3-12].

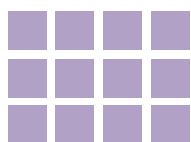


TABLE 3-12 MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY⁷⁵ FOR FEMALES 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OR DEGREE IN 2006⁷⁶

	% of females	
	PEI	Canada
Education	11.1	5.7
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1.8	2.0
Humanities	5.0	3.3
Social and behavioural sciences and law	10.3	6.3
Business, management and public administration	35.1	13.5
Physical and life sciences and technologies	2.9	1.6
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	2.3	1.7
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	1.6	1.7
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1.5	.7
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	22.9	10.7
Personal, protective and transportation services	5.5	2.9

When we look at the percentage of women with post-secondary certificates, diplomas or degrees within each field of study, we can see that there remain gender trends, where men or women make up a large percentage of those with education in a given field of study.

Consistent with national numbers, PEI females are extremely underrepresented in the fields of architecture, engineering, and related technologies, and dominate in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness.

For example, PEI men make up 95.6% of Islanders with a degree, certificate or diploma in architecture, engineering, and related technologies, which is just slightly higher than the percentage of Canadian men in 2006 [see Table 3-13].

PEI females make up more than 70% of Islanders who have completed post-secondary education in the fields of education, social and behavioural sciences and law, business, management and public administration, and health, parks, recreation and fitness. PEI males make up over 70% of Islanders with degrees, certificates or diplomas in agriculture, natural resources and conservation [see Table 3-13].

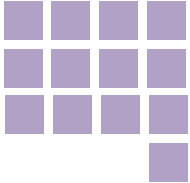


TABLE 3-13 GENDER DIVISION WITHIN EACH MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY IN 2006⁷⁷

	PEI		Canada	
	males	females	males	females
Education	25.5	74.5	25.0	75.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	52.2	47.8	46.3	53.7
Humanities	45.1	54.9	39.5	60.5
Social and behavioural sciences and law	27.3	72.7	35.3	64.7
Business, management and public administration	25.4	74.6	36.3	63.7
Physical and life sciences and technologies	49.2	50.8	54.3	45.7
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	56.5	43.5	60.8	39.2
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	95.6	4.4	92.4	7.6
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	70.7	29.3	69.8	30.2
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	14.0	86.0	18.8	81.2
Personal, protective and transportation services	53.8	46.2	50.3	49.7

Holland College

At Holland College, females are more likely to be in the fields of Health and Community Studies, which include programs such as Practical Nursing and Early Childhood Care and Education; Tourism and Business, which includes such programs as Accounting Technology, Medical Support Services and Travel and Tourism Management; and Culinary [see Table 3-14].

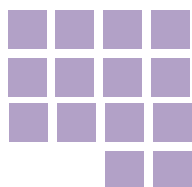


TABLE 3-14 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE REGISTRANTS IN HOLLAND COLLEGE PROGRAMS⁷⁸

Program	2008/09	2009/10
Aerospace & Industrial Technology	.7	1.9
Atlantic Police Academy	20.7	14.1
College Foundation	0*	58.1
Culinary	57.4	46.4
Health and Community Studies	74.9	62.0
Marine	0	0
Media and Computer Studies	32.6	31.1
Sport and Recreation	2.3	6.1
Tourism and Business	69.2	64.3
Trades and Technology (inc. Metal Trades)	21.9	17.6
All programs	38.0	43.2

* The first year for program was 09/10.

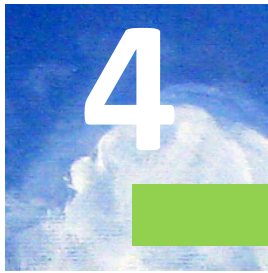
UPEI Faculty

For the 2009-10 school year, 178 of 415 faculty members, or 42.9%, including sessionalists, are women.⁷⁹

Education of Primary Occupation Farmer Operators

Female primary occupation farmers are almost 3 times as likely as males in the same profession to hold a university degree.

While women made up only 17.1% of primary occupation farm operators in 2006, they were far more likely to have university degree. Of female farm operators, 31.3% had a university degree, compared to 11.9% of male farm operators.⁸⁰



WORK AND INCOME

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you will find statistics about PEI's women's participation in the labour force, their income and earnings and highlights of PEI research on women's historical participation.

Sixty-four point three percent (64.3%) of Island females participated in the labour force in 2006, compared to 72.6% of Island males. Island women are slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general. Women made up 49.0% of PEI's labour force in 2005. Women in PEI make up a higher percentage of the total work force than Canadian women. Aboriginal women in PEI are slightly more likely than PEI women in general to be in the labour force.

Island women work fewer hours per week than men, averaging 36.5 hours, compared to men's 45.5 hours.

Women made up 64.2% of Islanders who worked part-time in 2005. Island women working part time work longer weeks and make less income than men who work part time.

In 2008, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.5, compared with 11.8 for PEI men, and 5.7 for Canadian women.

Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in business, finance and administrative occupations, health, and occupations in social science, education, government service and religion. They make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in farming, fishing, trapping and hunting; 62.8% of Islanders working in tourism related occupations; 60% of Islanders working in federal government or provincial public administration; 86.4% of Islanders working in health and social assistance related occupations; and 67.8% of Islanders working in educational services. Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women, to be self employed.

The median⁸¹ income for Island females in 2006 was \$19,027, compared to \$26,627 for PEI males. Aboriginal females with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time in 2005 had higher median earnings than all females in PEI. More than one-fifth of women's income in PEI comes from government transfers. While PEI females are less likely to be in low income than all Canadians, they are more likely than PEI males. The median income for all census families in PEI for 2006 was \$56,100, compared to \$62,300 for couple families and \$30,900 for lone-parent families, of which women in PEI make up 82.2%.

Women working full year, full time in PEI averaged \$34,553, or 81.8%, of men's average income of \$42,225. PEI has the smallest gender wage gap in the Canadian provinces.

PEI Women in the Labour Force

Sixty-four point three percent (64.3%) of Island females 15 years and over participated in the labour force⁸² in 2006, compared to 72.6% of Island males. Nationally, 61.6% of females over 15 years participated in the labour force in 2006, along with 72.3% of males.⁸³

Island women are more slightly likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general.

Women made up 49.0% of PEI's labour force, and 47.3% of Canada's labour force, in 2005.

Women in PEI make up a higher percentage of the total work force than Canadian women.

Of the total labour force whose mother tongue is French, women made up 56.5% in PEI and 47.6% in Canada. Of the total workforce who are immigrants to Canada, women made up 44.5% in PEI and 46.6% in Canada. Of the total workforce who are visible minorities, women made up 47.8% of PEI workers, compared to 47.7% nationally.⁸⁴ Of the total Aboriginal labour force in 2006, women made up 53.7%, compared to 49.0% nationally.⁸⁵

Time Spent Doing Paid Work

In 2005, Island women worked an average of 39.2 weeks, compared to 39.1 weeks for Island men and 42.5 weeks for Canadian women.⁸⁶

Women also worked fewer hours per week than men in 2005, averaging 36.5 hours, compared to men's 45.5 hours. Nationally, women worked an average of 35.1 hours a week and men worked an average of 42.2 hours.⁸⁷

Island women work fewer hours per week than men.

Women made up 45.9% of Island workers who worked mostly full-time in 2005.⁸⁸

Part-time Work

Those who worked mostly part-time in PEI in 2005 made up 20.8% of the Island work force. Of those, 64.2% were women.

Women made up 64.2% of Islanders who worked part-time in 2005.

Women who worked part-time in PEI worked during more of the year than men who worked part-time, averaging 34.7 weeks compared to 29.8 weeks for men.⁸⁹

Women who worked mostly part year or part time made an average of \$13,709, or 79.3% of the \$17,298 made by males working part time or part year.

Island women working part time work longer weeks and make less income than men who work part time.

Women Fuel Labour Force Acceleration in PEI

A recent study by Service Canada⁹⁰ examines the impact females have made on labour force trends in Prince Edward Island over the past thirty years. Comparing the average period 1976-78 to the average period 2006-08,⁹¹ the study indicates that the acceleration in the province's labour force since the mid-1970's has been fuelled by women entering the labour market relative to men.

Study Highlights:

The labour force in Prince Edward Island averaged 77,700 from 2006-08, an increase of 60% compared to thirty years ago. Growth in the Island's labour force over this period was driven by women entering the labour force.

The female labour force increased by 19,600 (106%) since the mid 1970's, more than three times the pace of males (32%).

The female share of the labour force accelerated over the thirty year period: from 1976-78, females accounted for about 38% of the total labour force in Prince Edward Island. Now it is nearly half.

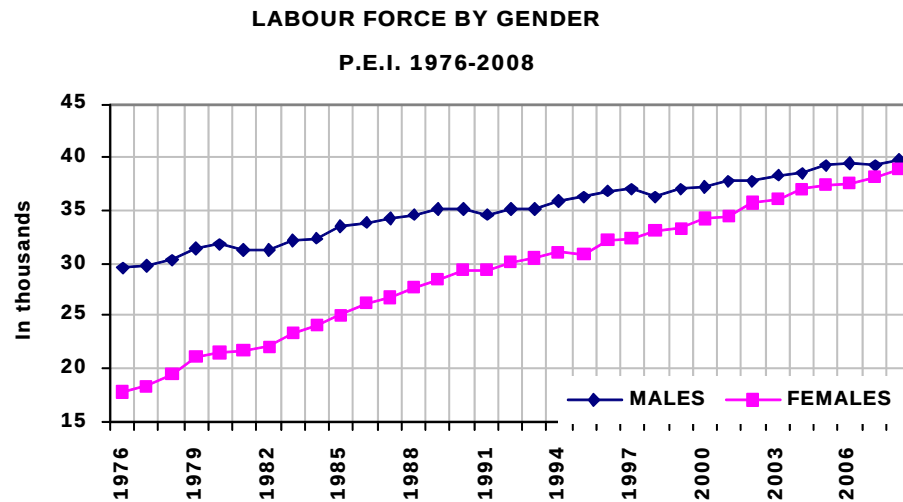
Women in the 45-49 age group accounted for about 20% of the growth in the female labour force since the 1970's. This ratio jumps to 53% when the age group is expanded to 40-54 years (aging labour force).

The female participation rate from 2005-07, averaged 64.8%, an increase of 22 percentage points compared to the 1976-78 average. Growth in the working age population of females since the mid 1970's averaged 36%.

By comparison, the male participation rate expanded by just 0.4 of a percentage point over the past thirty years.



CHART 4-1 LABOUR FORCE BY GENDER, PEI 1976 - 2008



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

In August 2009, 6610 Islanders were receiving regular employment insurance benefits - 43.6% were women.⁹²

In 2008, PEI women had a lower rate of unemployment than men.

In 2008, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.5, compared with 11.8 for PEI men, and 5.7 for Canadian women.⁹³

The unemployment rate for Aboriginal females in PEI in 2006 was 19.5, compared to a rate of 14.7 for Aboriginal males, and a rate of 13.5 for Aboriginal females in Canada.⁹⁴ In the same year, the unemployment rate for PEI females was 11.4, compared to 10.8 for males.⁹⁵

Not in the Labour Force⁹⁶

Of the total Island population 15 years and over, 35.7% of females are not in the labour force, compared to 27.4% of PEI males. Nationally, 38.4% of females and 27.7% of males 15 years and over are not in the labour force.⁹⁷

Aboriginal women in PEI are slightly more likely than PEI women in general to be in the labour force.

Of PEI's total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over, 34.6% of females and 19.4% of males are not in the labour force. Nationally, 40.9% of Aboriginal females and 32.7% of Aboriginal males 15 years and over are not in the labour force.⁹⁸

Unpaid Work

More women than men in PEI spend time doing unpaid housework,⁹⁹ caring for children without pay,¹⁰⁰ and providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors.¹⁰¹ More details of this unpaid work can be found in Chapters 2 and 8.

Time Lost from Work

Perhaps connected to the fact that more women in PEI than men spend time doing unpaid work, including providing care to children and seniors, Island women working full-time lose more days of work due to illness or disability than men. In PEI, women lost an average of 9.6 days, on par with the national average for women, while men in PEI lost 5.6 days, compared to an average of 6.7 days nationally for men.¹⁰²

Island women working full-time lose more days of work due to illness or disability than men.

Occupation

Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in business, finance and administrative occupations, health, and occupations in social science, education, government service and religion [see table 4-1].

TABLE 4-1 PERCENTAGE OF EXPERIENCED FEMALE LABOUR FORCE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION¹⁰³

	PEI	Canada
management occupations	41.2	36.7
business, finance and administrative occupations	76.1	71.5
natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26.1	21.9
health occupations	85.2	80.1
occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	72.2	68.1
occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	58.5	55.1
sales and service occupations	63.4	57.5
trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	7.4	6.9
occupations unique to primary industry	19.2	22.3
occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	43.3	33.3

The highest percentage of Aboriginal females within the experienced labour force in PEI over 15 years (27.7%) work in sales and service occupations. Twenty-two point nine percent (22.9%) work in occupations in social science, education, government service and religion, and 13.3% of Aboriginal females work in business, finance and administrative occupations.¹⁰⁴ Island women are less likely to work in the industries of construction, agriculture and other resource-based industries, and wholesale trade [see table 4-2].



TABLE 4-2 PERCENTAGE OF EXPERIENCED FEMALE LABOUR FORCE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY INDUSTRY¹⁰⁵

	PEI	Canada
agriculture and other resource-based industries	22.6	25.9
Construction	11	12.2
manufacturing	35	29.1
wholesale trade	27.9	33.1
retail trade	56.5	55.2
finance and real estate	56.5	57.8
health care and social services	86.3	82.1
educational services	67.9	67
business services	41	39.6
other services	60	53.4

Farming and Fishing

Islanders who work in farming, fishing, hunting and trapping make up 11.3% of the work force in PEI. Women make up 24.0% of those workers.¹⁰⁶

Women make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in farming, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Tourism

Islanders working in tourism related occupations¹⁰⁷ make up 10.1% of the work force in PEI. Women make up 62.8% of those workers.¹⁰⁸

Women make up 62.8% of Islanders working in tourism related occupations.

Public Administration

Islanders working in federal government, provincial and local, municipal and regional public administration make up 10.7% of the work force in PEI. Women make up 64.4% of federal government administrators in PEI, 52.6% of provincial government administrators, and 47.8% of local, municipal and regional administrators, for a total of 58.3% of all Islanders working in public administration occupations.¹⁰⁹

Women make up close to 60% of Islanders working in federal government or provincial public administration.

Health and Social Assistance

Women make up 86.4% of Islanders working in health and social assistance related occupations.

Islanders working in health and social assistance related occupations¹¹⁰ make up 9.6% of the work force in PEI. Women make up 86.4% of those workers.¹¹¹

Education

Women make up 67.8% of Islanders working in educational services.

Islanders working in educational services make up 6.2% of the work force in PEI. Women make 67.8% of those workers.¹¹²

Self-Employment

Self employed workers make up 11.3% of the Island work force. In 2006, there were 2480 self employed women in PEI, 6.8% of all female workers in PEI. Self employed men make up 15.7% of all male workers in PEI. Nationally, self employed women are 8.6% of all female workers and 14.8% of all male workers.¹¹³

Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women, to be self employed.

Women are 29.4% of all self-employed persons in PEI, 32.2% in Nova Scotia, 32.9% in New Brunswick, 33.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 34.3% in Canada.¹¹⁴

Self employed women in PEI are less likely than self employed men to have an incorporated company.

Women make up 22.7% of self-employed persons with incorporated companies in PEI and 31.7% of self-employed Islanders with unincorporated businesses [see Table 4-3]. Nationally, women make up 27.3% of self-employed persons with incorporated companies, and 38.2% unincorporated.¹¹⁵

TABLE 4-3 NUMBER OF SELF EMPLOYED IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA, BY GENDER¹¹⁶

	Self-employed (incorporated)		Self-employed (unincorporated)	
	female	male	female	male
PEI	475	1,625	2,005	4,330
NS	3,010	9,145	10,790	19,895
NB	2,585	7,885	7,605	12,930
NL	1,180	3,630	3,910	6,675
CAN	196,300	522,905	487,275	787,235

PEI Business Women's Association

The PEI Business Women's Association, whose members include both self-employed and employed professional women, has 339 members as of December 8, 2009, up from 268 members in September, 2007.¹¹⁷

Place of Work

2285 women, or 7.0% of the total employed female workforce over 15 years, worked at home in 2006. 45.8% of the total employed female workforce worked in a different community than their community of residence.¹¹⁸

Transportation to Work

Seventy-seven point five percent (77.5%) of employed females¹¹⁹ over 15 drive to work, 12.9% catch a ride with someone else, 0.5% take public transit, 7.9% walk or bicycle to work. Twenty point nine percent (20.9%) of Aboriginal females walked or bicycled to work in 2006, with none reporting taking public transportation.¹²⁰

Earnings and Income

Earnings¹²¹

A total of 68.1% of Island females 15 years and over had earnings in 2005, compared with 76.5% of Island males, and 65.0% of Canadian females over 15 years.¹²²

The median earnings for all females 15 years and over with earnings in PEI was \$17,067, compared to \$21,781 for males in PEI and \$20,460 for Canadian females.¹²³ The median earnings for Aboriginal females were \$14,364, compared to \$11,693 for Aboriginal males and \$16,079 for Aboriginal females nationally.¹²⁴ In 2001, PEI women with disabilities ages 15 to 54 had a median income of \$10,283, compared with \$18,993 for men with disabilities. Women over 65 with disabilities had a median income of \$14,631. Most PEI women with disabilities (65.3%) had income under \$15,000 or no income at all.¹²⁵

The median earnings for all females 15 years and over with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time was \$31,956, compared to \$36,034 for males in PEI and \$35,830 for Canadian females. The percentage of Island females who had earnings and worked full time, full year in 2005 was 42.4%, compared to 47.2% of PEI males.¹²⁶

Aboriginal females with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time in 2005 had higher median earnings than all females in PEI.

The median earnings for all Aboriginal females 15 years and over with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time was \$36,379, compared to \$32,024 for Aboriginal males in PEI and \$30,938 for Aboriginal females nation-wide. Thirty-six point seven percent (36.7%) of Aboriginal females who had earnings worked full time, full year, compared to 32.0% of Aboriginal males in PEI.¹²⁷

Income¹²⁸

Ninety-four point three percent (94.3%) of females over 15 years had income in 2005, compared to 96.1% of Island males. The median income for Island females over 15 years was \$19,027, compared to \$26,627 for PEI males, \$15,989 for Aboriginal females in PEI, \$14,604 for Aboriginal males in PEI¹²⁹ and \$20,460 for Canadian women.¹³⁰

Government Transfers

More than one-fifth of women's income in PEI comes from government transfers.

Twenty-one point one percent (21.1%) of Island women's income in 2005 came from government transfers, compared to 15.2% of Island males incomes and 15.9% of Canadian females over 15 years. 25.0% of income of Aboriginal females over 15 years came from government transfers in 2005.

Low Income

While PEI females are less likely to be in low income than all Canadians, they are more likely than PEI males.

Statistics Canada reports that 12.3% of PEI females are in a low income¹³¹ category, compared to 9.7% of males and 16.5% of Canadian females. The percentage of girls under 18 reported to be in low income¹³² in PEI is 12.6, compared to 12.7% of boys.

Family Type

The median income for all census families in PEI for 2006 was \$56,100, compared to \$62,300 for couple families and \$30,900 for lone-parent families, of which women make up 82.2% [see Table 4-4].

TABLE 4-4 MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME, BY FAMILY TYPE, IN ATLANTIC CANADA, CANADA, IN 2006¹³³

	Lone parent families (\$)	couple families (\$)	all census families (\$)
PE	30,900	62,300	56,100
NS	28,200	63,900	56,400
NB	27,000	60,200	54,000
NL	25,300	56,500	50,500
CA	33,000	70,400	63,600

Wages

The average hourly wage for women in PEI in October 2009 was \$16.96, or 93.7% of the hourly wage for men, at \$18.10. While the hourly wage for men increased by 4.6% between October 2008 and October 2009, women's wage decreased by 0.9% [see table 4-5].



TABLE 4-5 AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA, OCTOBER 2008 TO OCTOBER 2009, BY GENDER¹³⁴

	PEI		Canada	
	female	male	female	Male
October 2008	17.12	17.3	19.78	23.47
October 2009	16.96	18.1	20.56	24.14

Gender Wage Gap

Forty-eight point five percent (48.5%) of the total Island labour force worked full time full year in 2006. Forty-six point seven percent (46.7%) of these workers were women.

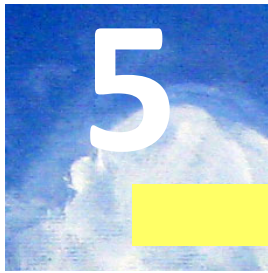
With women who work full time full year making 81.8% of men's income, PEI has the smallest gender wage gap in the Canadian provinces.

Women working full year, full time in PEI averaged \$34,553, or 81.8% of men's average income of \$42,225. In Canada, women made up 49.4% of the labour force who worked full time full year and averaged \$41,331, or 70.6% of men's average income of \$58,537.¹³⁵ The gender wage gap in PEI is smaller than any other province in Canada. Only Territories Nunavut and the Yukon have smaller gender wage gaps [see Table 4-6].



TABLE 4-6 AVERAGE INCOME OF MALE AND FEMALE FULL TIME, FULL YEAR WORKERS, BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY IN 2005.¹³⁶

	average income - females (\$)	average income - males (\$)	average female income as % of average male income
CA	41,331	58,537	70.6
PE	34,553	42,225	81.8
NS	35,898	49,465	72.6
NB	34,614	46,952	73.7
NL	35,597	54,296	65.6
QC	37,602	50,937	73.8
ON	45,109	63,446	71.1
MN	36,773	48,087	76.5
SK	35,667	47,125	75.7
AB	42,359	68,399	61.9
BC	41,073	57,772	71.1
YK	47,791	58,015	82.4
NT	57,572	72,676	79.2
NV	56,887	61,801	92.1



HEALTH

Chapter Summary

This chapter includes information about life expectancy, self reported perceptions of health and health determinants, behaviours related to health, health conditions and diseases and access to health services.

PEI females born in 2007 are expected to live to age 82.7, and PEI males born in the same year are expected to live to age 77.6.

With regard to Islanders perceptions of their own health, the majority of PEI women perceive their own health to be excellent or very good. Island females report less extreme stress than Canadian females in general. PEI men are more likely than women to report having a sense of community belonging.

In terms of health behaviours, PEI women are more likely than men to eat 5 servings of fruit or vegetables daily, while men are more likely to report being overweight or obese, to be physically active, smoke and report heavy drinking.

In comparison to women across Canada, women in PEI are more likely to report being overweight or obese, and to have arthritis and high blood pressure.

PEI women are less likely than women across Canada to have asthma, and report heavy drinking and consumption of 5 servings of fruit or vegetables daily.

PEI has remained among the provinces and territories with the lowest percentage of new mothers initiating breastfeeding since 2005.

With regard to health conditions and diseases, PEI women are more likely than men to have arthritis. PEI men are more likely than women to have diabetes, asthma and high blood pressure. As it is for women in most industrialized countries, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer for women in PEI and in Canada. Lung cancer, followed by colorectal cancer, is the leading cause of cancer death for both women and men in PEI.

A very high percentage (87.6%) of women in PEI have a regular doctor and are more likely than men to have contact with a medical doctor. Women in PEI, aged 18 to 69, (79.9%) are more likely than Canadian women overall (72.8%) to report having had a Pap smear test in the previous three years.

Life Expectancy

PEI females born in 2007 are expected to live to age 82.7, and PEI males born in the same year are expected to live to age 77.6.¹³⁷

TABLE 5-1 LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS, BY YEAR OF BIRTH, 1996- 2006¹³⁸

Birth year	Female		Male	
	PEI	Canada	PEI	Canada
1996	80.7	81.2	73.8	75.5
1997	82.6	81.3	76.3	75.8
1998	79.9	81.5	74.9	76.0
1999	81.2	81.7	75.7	76.3
2000	81.4	81.9	75.1	76.7
2001	82.6	82.1	75.2	77.0
2002	81.3	82.1	76.2	77.2
2003	81.6	82.4	76.5	77.4
2004	81.6	82.6	76.8	77.8
2005	82.1	82.7	77.4	78.0
2006	82.2	83.0	77.3	78.4

Health adjusted life expectancy is the number of years in full health that an individual can expect to live given current morbidity and mortality conditions. The health-adjusted life expectancy for PEI women is 71.7 years, compared to 67.3 years for PEI men and 70.8 year for Canadian women [see Table 5-2].



TABLE 5-2 HEALTH ADJUSTED LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR FEMALES AND MALES IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA IN 2001¹³⁹

	female	male
Prince Edward Island	71.7	67.3
Nova Scotia	70.1	66.5
New Brunswick	70.9	67.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	70.2	68.4
Canada	70.8	68.3

Health Perceptions

Self Reported Health

Sixty point four percent (60.4%) of the female population of PEI, aged 12 and over, report perceiving their own health status as being either excellent or very good, compared to 63.0% of Island males and 58.7% of Canadian females.¹⁴⁰ Seventy-four point one percent (74.1%) of females, aged 12 and over, in PEI report perceiving their own mental health as very good or excellent, compared to 76.5% of males and 73.4% of Canadian women.¹⁴¹

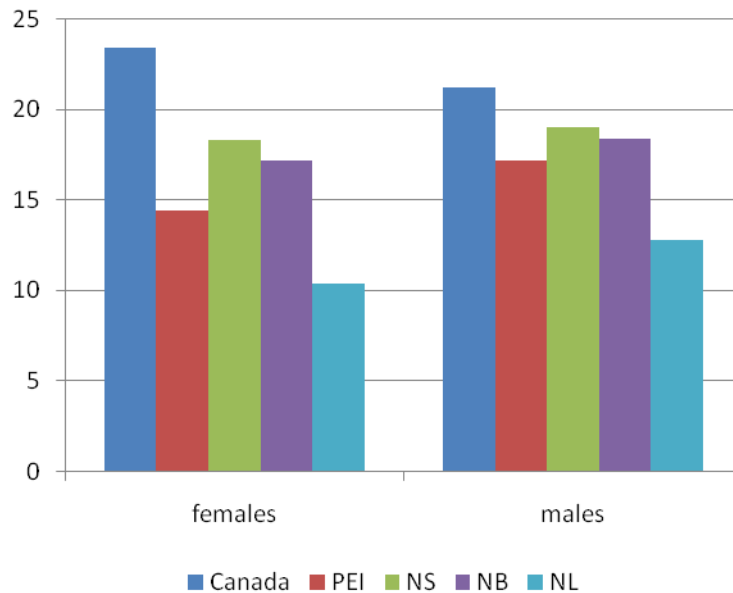
Self Reported Life Stress

Island females report less extreme stress than Canadian females in general.

Statistics Canada also asks Canadians to report perceived life stress on most days. The percentage of the female Island population aged 15 and over who report perceiving that most days in their life were quite a bit or extremely stressful is 14.4%, compared to 17.2% of males and 23.4% of Canadian females.¹⁴²



CHART 5-1 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES WHO REPORT PERCEIVING THAT MOST DAYS IN THEIR LIFE WERE QUITE A BIT OR EXTREMELY STRESSFUL, IN 2008.¹⁴³



Life Satisfaction

Ninety-four percent (94.0%) of females in PEI aged 12 and over report being satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general, compared to 93.9% of males over 12 and 91.2% of Canadian females.¹⁴⁴

Sense of Community Belonging

Research shows a high correlation of sense of community-belonging with physical and mental health. When asked *“How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community?”* PEI females were less likely than males to report having a sense of community belonging.

In PEI, 71.6% of PEI’s female population aged 12 and over report their sense of belonging to their local community as being very strong or somewhat strong. Within the PEI male over-12 population, 80.6% report a sense of belonging. In Canada, 64.9% of females over 12 report a sense of belonging to their local community.¹⁴⁵

Intent to Improve Health

When asked if there is “anything you intend to do to improve your physical health in the next year”, a significantly higher proportion of females (57%) intend to make a change to improve health over the coming year compared to males (46%).¹⁴⁶

Self Reported Obesity

A higher percentage of women in PEI report being overweight or obese than in Canada. In PEI, 38.7% of women report being overweight or obese, compared to 32.7% nationally. In PEI, 50.6% of men report being overweight or obese, compared to 46.0% nationally.¹⁴⁷

Health Behaviours

Self Reported Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

According to the Canadian Community Health Survey, PEI women who responded were less likely than the average Canadian woman to report eating 5 servings of fruit or vegetables daily, with 35.0% reporting that level of consumption, compared to 42.0% nationally. Only 23.4% of PEI men report eating 5 or more servings of fruits or vegetables daily.¹⁴⁸

Physical Activity

PEI females twelve and over (45.5%) report being slightly less physically active during leisure time than PEI males (48.7%) and than female Canadians in general (46.6%) [see Table 5-3].

TABLE 5-3 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES ENGAGING IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DURING LEISURE TIME IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA¹⁴⁹

	2003		2005		2007		2008	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
PE	42.9	47.0	43.1	45.1	47.6	49.3	45.5	48.7
NS	45.2	52.5	47.4	51.0	45.6	52.3	43.5	53.7
NB	42.1	50.1	43.7	49.5	42.6	47.2	46.0	51.2
NL	39.0	51.9	41.4	50.0	40.8	54.1	40.5	47.0
CAN	48.6	55.1	49.7	54.8	47.6	53.4	46.8	54.5

Smoking

In 2008, females in PEI (18.6%) were less likely than men (23.7%) to smoke. PEI had the lowest percentage of female smokers in Atlantic Canada, with New Brunswick at 23.7%, Nova Scotia at 20.9% and Newfoundland and Labrador at 22.2%. Nationally, 18.5% of females smoked in 2008.¹⁵⁰

TABLE 5-4 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE AND MALE SMOKERS¹⁵¹ IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA¹⁵²

	2003		2005		2007		2008	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
PE	21.2	26.2	19.1	25.5	17.0	26.4	18.6	23.7
NS	21.9	25.3	21.6	23.8	23.0	26.0	20.9	26.4
NB	24.6	26.2	20.4	24.8	19.5	27.4	23.7	22.9
NL	21.4	26.9	22.8	23.4	21.7	29.3	22.2	27.1
CAN	21.0	25.1	19.9	23.7	19.4	24.7	18.5	24.3

Heavy Drinking

In 2008, women in PEI were far less likely (8.6%) than PEI men (24.8%) to report heavy drinking, which is defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the previous twelve months. This discrepancy between men and women is consistent with national and regional numbers. The percentage of women across Canada who report heavy drinking is 9.6% [see Table 5-5].



TABLE 5-5 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES WHO REPORTED HEAVY DRINKING IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA.¹⁵³

	2003		2005		2007		2008	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
PE	8.8	28.1	9.6	26.6	9.8	30.8	8.6 ¹⁵⁴	24.8
NS	9.9	31.1	10.0	29.9	13.2	30.9	12.7	29.1
NB	10.9	30.5	9.3	29.8	11.1	28.5	9.7	29.7
NL	12.0	37.4	12.3	37.3	13.2	37.0	12.1	33.0
CAN	8.8	24.5	9.6	25.3	9.6	25.0	9.6	24.1

Breastfeeding

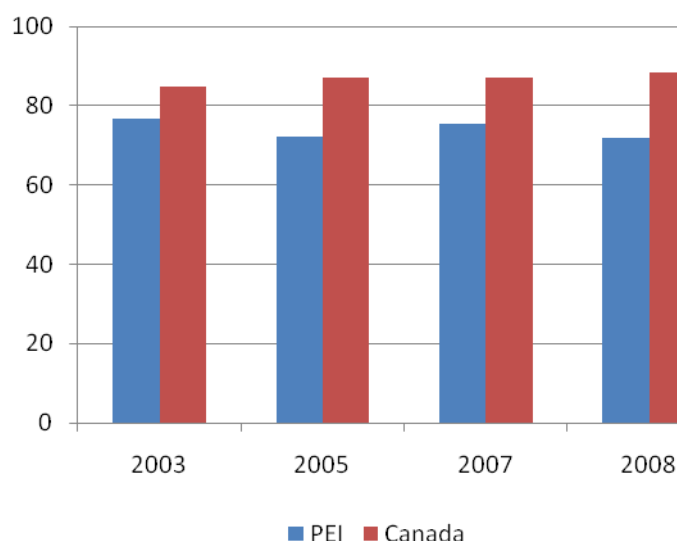
Based on information provided by females aged 15 to 55 who had a baby in the last 5 years, mothers in PEI are less likely than mothers nationally to initiate breastfeeding¹⁵⁵. Nationally, in 2008, 88.3% of mothers initiated breastfeeding, while only 72.0% of Island mothers did so.¹⁵⁶

PEI has remained among the provinces and territories with the lowest percentage of new mothers initiating breastfeeding since 2005.

While provinces and territories such as Yukon, where in 2008, 97.9% of new mothers initiated breastfeeding, and Quebec (85.9%) have seen modest to great increases in the percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding since 2003, PEI has seen a decrease from 76.7% in 2003 to 72.0% in 2008 and has remained among the provinces and territories with the lowest percentage since 2005.¹⁵⁷



CHART 5-2 PERCENTAGE OF NEW MOTHERS WHO INITIATED BREASTFEEDING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA FROM 2003 TO 2008¹⁵⁸



Health Conditions and Diseases

Diabetes

In 2006, the prevalence of diabetes in males aged 20 and over (8%) was significantly higher than females (6%). Diabetes is more prevalent in the older population and rates increase with age in both genders.¹⁵⁹

Arthritis

More than one fifth of women in PEI report having arthritis.

PEI women are more likely than women across Canada to have arthritis. In 2008, 21.4% of PEI women reported having arthritis, compared to 18.5% nationally.¹⁶⁰ The percentage for PEI women, however, is lower than those for women in other Atlantic provinces: 23.8% in New Brunswick; 24.6% in Nova Scotia; 22.9% in Newfoundland and Labrador. Only 15.5% of PEI men reported having arthritis in 2008, compared to 12.0% nationally.¹⁶¹

High Blood Pressure

While PEI women have the lowest rates of high blood pressure in Atlantic Canada, they are more likely to have high blood pressure than Canadian women in general.

While PEI women have the lowest rates of high blood pressure in the Atlantic Provinces, they are more likely to have high blood pressure than women across the country. In PEI, 18.3% of women have high blood pressure, compared to 16.9% nationally. PEI men are more likely, at 18.9%, to have high blood pressure, while the national figures, at 15.9%, show men as less likely than women [see Table 5-6].

TABLE 5-6 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA¹⁶²

	2003		2005		2007		2008	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
PE	17.1	13.3	16.9	15.3	16.4	18.3	18.3	18.9
NS	19.4	16.8	19.9	16.3	19.6	18.5	21.2	19.5
NB	17.6	14.9	19.9	19.0	20.6	18.3	20.3	18.4
NL	18.4	15.2	20.5	18.0	23.8	18.4	21.7	18.6
CAN	15.4	13.4	15.7	14.2	16.8	15.1	16.9	15.9

Cancer

Breast cancer is the most frequently occurring cancer for both PEI and Canadian women.

As it is for women in most industrialized countries, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer for women in PEI and in Canada.¹⁶³ In 2009, estimated new cases of breast cancer in PEI women occurred at a rate of 98.0 per 100,000 in PEI, and 102.0 per 100,000 in Canada.¹⁶⁴

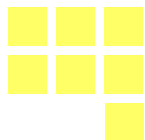


TABLE 5-7 OVERALL CANCER INCIDENCE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY GENDER, 1999-2009¹⁶⁵

	female		male	
	PEI	CAN	PEI	CAN
1999	345.1	350.7	525.1	468.6
2000	340.5	350.3	476.2	469.4
2001	369.3	347.3	507.9	474.9
2002	357.8	354.8	524.6	457.2
2003	406.6	347.4	555.3	450.2
2004	371.5	353.0	529.0	464.1
2005	386.0	356.5	525.0	458.8
2006	333.0	357.6	554.7	459.6
2007	403.0	356.7	523.0	462.2
2008	369.0	362.1	536.0	462.1
2009	390.0	363.6	581.0	462.2

Lung cancer, followed by colorectal cancer, is the leading cause of cancer death for both women and men in PEI.¹⁶⁶

While women in PEI have lower rates than men of lung and colorectal cancer, the leading causes of cancer death in both men and women, they have higher rates than Canadian women generally.

In 2006, females in PEI had a rate of lung cancer of 55.7 per 100,000, compared to 70.9 in 100,000 males in PEI, and 47.1 per 100,000 females in Canada.¹⁶⁷

In 2006, females in PEI had a rate of colorectal cancer of 50.4 per 100,000, compared to 55.6 in 100,000 males in PEI, and 40.0 per 100,000 females in Canada.¹⁶⁸

Health System Access

Accessing Medical Care and Services

A very high percentage (87.6%) of women in PEI have a regular doctor.

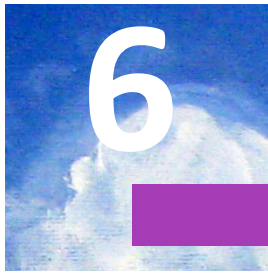
A smaller percentage of women have access to regular medical doctors in PEI than in other Atlantic Provinces. In 2008, 87.6% of women in PEI had a regular medical doctor, compared with 84.8% of PEI men. In the same year, 96.4% of women in Nova Scotia, 94.6% of women in New Brunswick and 90.1% of women in Newfoundland and Labrador had regular doctors. Across Canada, 88.3% of women had access to a regular doctor.¹⁶⁹

In 2005, 79.9% of Island women aged 18 to 69 reported having had a pap smear test in the previous three years, compared to 72.8% of Canadian women.¹⁷⁰

In the same year, 61.0% of PEI women aged 50 to 69 reported they had a mammogram in the previous two years, compared to 72.5% of Canadian women.¹⁷¹ In 2007-08, 9,246 mammography screenings and 3,428 mammography diagnostics were done in PEI hospitals [see Table 5-8]. In October 2009, it was announced that Prince Edward Island's Breast Screening Program will undergo improvements that will further reduce wait times by up to several months.

TABLE 5-8 NUMBER OF MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING AND DIAGNOSTIC IN PEI HOSPITALS¹⁷²

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	QEH	PCH	QEH	PCH	QEH	PCH	QEH	PCH
screening	6,090	2,812	4,843	2,180	5,401	2,291	7,133	2,113
diagnostic	2,112	197	2,039	1,006	2,047	1,141	2,253	1,175



JUSTICE

Chapter Summary

This chapter includes information about gender and access to justice services, such as Victim Services, Legal Aid, corrections and Maintenance Enforcement, as well as statistics regarding gender and PEI courts.

Women make up more than two thirds of referrals to Victim Services. Last year in PEI, women made up 75% of family and civil law legal aid recipients and 21% of criminal law legal aid recipients.

Women make up less than one tenth of those incarcerated in PEI correctional facilities. Women also make up less than one tenth of clients of programs offered by the Province for the assessment and treatment of offenders and high risk community members.

A typical PEI female offender in 2005:

- was a single mother
- was of Anglophone descent
- was aged 18-40 years
- had not completed a high school degree
- had a history of addictions
- had a history of living with family violence or abuse, and
- had a history of mental illness

Of those recipients whose gender is known, women make up almost all of the recipients of maintenance payments administered by Maintenance Enforcement in Prince Edward Island.

In PEI, women make up one third of both the Provincial Court judges and Supreme Court Appeal Division Justices and one fifth of the Supreme Court Trial Division Justices. The Supreme Court Trial Division currently has a female Chief Justice.

Victims of Crime

In 2008-2009, there were 863 new referrals to Victim Services, 68% of which were female. Of the total number of new referrals in 2008-2009, approximately 360 cases (42%) involved some form of abuse within a family relationship (either wife abuse or other family abuse). In 293 cases (81% of family abuse cases), the victim was a female. Sexual abuse cases represented 63 referrals in 2008-2009. Of these, 47 involved a female victim.¹⁷³ In 2008/09, females made up 43.5% (10 of 23) of those awarded compensation under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Program.¹⁷⁴

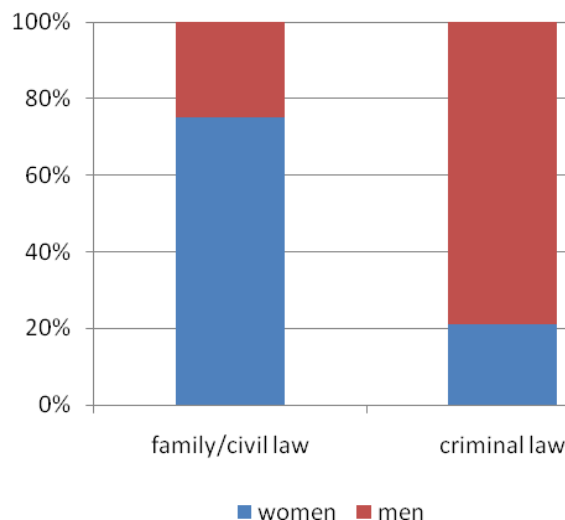
Legal Aid

Last year in PEI, women made up 75% of family and civil law legal aid recipients and 21% of criminal law legal aid recipients.

Of the 895 adult Islanders who accessed legal aid for criminal cases in the fiscal year 2008/09, 21% were female. Of the 192 young offenders who accessed criminal legal aid in the same year, 18% were female.¹⁷⁵ In the same year, 464 Family and Civil Applications¹⁷⁶ for legal aid were received. Of those, 75% were women.¹⁷⁷



CHART 6-1 GENDER AND LEGAL CLIENT, BY TYPE, PEI 2008/2009



Female Offenders

In 2005, research regarding female offenders in PEI was undertaken through a project of the Female Reintegration Committee. Included was a file review of all active adult and youth female probation and custody cases in PEI at the time of February 2005.

A typical PEI female offender in 2005:

- was a single mother
- was of Anglophone descent
- was aged 18-40 years
- had not completed a high school degree
- had a history of addictions
- had a history of living with family violence or abuse, and
- had a history of mental illness

Highlights of the file review of female offenders in 2005 include:

- 93.7% were of Anglophone descent.
- 74.7% were between the ages of 18 and 40.
- 70.9% were single.
- 64.6% had children, almost half of whom resided with their mother.
- The most common offences committed were physical assault and theft.
- 41.8% completed at least grade 12.
- Of the 79, less than half (31), received a custody sentence.
- 76% received treatment from Addiction Services.
- 60.7%¹⁷⁸ had a history of mental illness.
- 67.9%¹⁷⁹ had a history of living with violence or some type of abuse.

Adult Custody

In the fiscal year 2007/08, the Provincial Correctional Centre recorded a total of 33,594 inmate days. Of those, females served 3235, or 9.6%.¹⁸⁰ These numbers include all women serving sentences or on remand.

In PEI, women make up less than one tenth of those incarcerated in correctional facilities and serviced by programs for assessment and treatment of offenders and high risk community members.

Prince County Correctional Centre services women in lock-up¹⁸¹ only. Of the 568 inmate days in lockup reported in 2007/08, 44, or 7.8%, were served by women.¹⁸²

Clinical Services

The Province of PEI offers a number of programs for the assessment and treatment of offenders and high risk community members, including anger management, Turning Point (a program for male perpetrators of violence against intimate partners), sexual deviancy assessment and treatment and one-to-one counselling/intervention.

As the vast majority of those within the criminal justice system are male, the vast majority of clients of these programs are also male. In the 2007/08 fiscal year, women participated only in one-to-one counselling/intervention, making up 10.3% of that program's participants and 4.9%, (7 of 142), of all program participants.¹⁸³

In 2007/08, 64 women whose male partners or ex-partners were in the Turning Point Program were contacted or assessed by the program coordinator.¹⁸⁴

Maintenance Enforcement

From 2005 to 2007, all support payments administered by Maintenance Enforcement, where the gender of the payor was known, were made by men to women. Since 2008, women have made up 2% of payors whose support payments are administered by Maintenance Enforcement in Prince Edward Island and whose gender is known [see Table 6-1].

TABLE 6-1 MAINTENANCE ENFORCEMENT CASES ENROLLED, BY GENDER OF PAYOR AND RECIPIENT, AT MARCH 31 IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND¹⁸⁵

	cases enrolled	% male payor female recipient	% female payor male recipient	% unknown
2005	2,457	91	0	9
2006	2,571	87	0	13
2007	2,598	87	0	13
2008	2,538	86	2	11
2009	2,469	86	2	12

Appointed Judiciary

Women make up less than a third of judiciary appointed in Atlantic Canada and one quarter of those currently sitting at all levels of court in Prince Edward Island. In PEI, women make up one third of both the Provincial Court and Supreme Court Appeal Division and, excluding Supernumerary Justices, one fifth of the Supreme Court Trial Division, which currently has a female Chief Justice [see Table 6-2].

TABLE 6-2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY APPOINTED FEMALE AND MALE JUDICIARY¹⁸⁶ IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES¹⁸⁷

	Provincial Court		Supreme Court Trial ¹⁸⁸		Supreme Court Appeal		total %
	female	male	female	male	female	male	females
PE	1	2	1	5	1	2	25.0%
NS	10	22	12	29	4	4	32.1%
NB	8	25	9	26	2	8	24.4%
NL	6	16	7	18	2	4	28.3%



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Chapter Summary

In this chapter are statistics relating to violence against women in PEI from Victim Services, Family Violence Prevention Services of PEI (FVPS) and PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre (RSAC).

Women constitute a high majority of those seeking the identified services for violence related issues in PEI. For example, women have consistently made up at least 95% of recipients of Emergency Protection Orders under PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act. Women made up close to 92% of all new clients seeking therapy or counselling services from RSAC in the past three years. All adult clients of FVPS are women.

Statistics from all three agencies indicate that the majority of women seeking assistance and services to deal with violence are adult women under the age of 45.

The most common victim-suspect relationships reported in wife abuse cases referred to Victim Services in 2008-09 were common-law husband (26%) and husband (25%). In a snapshot of clients of FVPS's Outreach Services in 2009, the majority of clients were legally married. More than 65% of new clients of PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre are receiving support for historical childhood sexual abuse.

Victim Services

In 2008-09, women made 81% of victims of abuse cases and 74.6% of victims of sexual assault referred to Victim Services.

Victim Services is a free Provincial government service which assists victims of crime across the Island throughout their involvement in the criminal justice system. Victim Services staff are professionals with backgrounds in social work and criminal justice.

In 2008-2009, there were 863 new referrals to Victim Services. Sixty eight percent (68%) of Victim Services new referrals were female. Of the total number of new referrals in 2008-2009, approximately 360 cases (42%) involved some form of abuse within a family relationship (either wife abuse or other family abuse). In 293 cases (81% of family abuse cases), the victim was a female. Sexual abuse cases represented 63 referrals in 2008-2009. Of these, 47 (74.6%) involved a female victim.¹⁸⁹

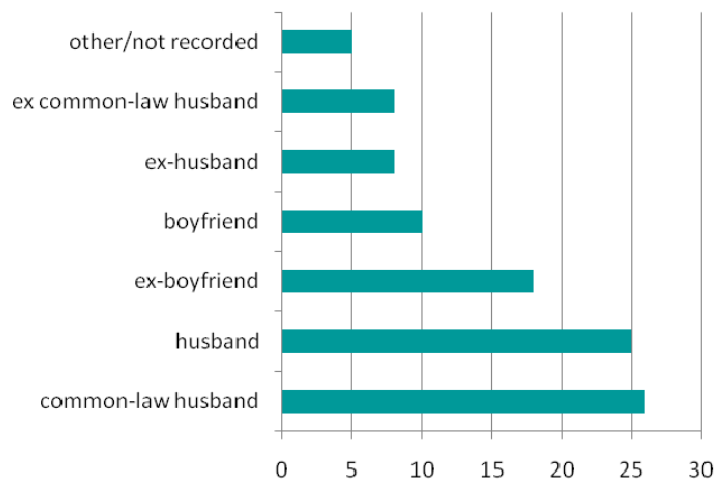
Of 267 wife abuse cases referred to Victim Services in PEI in 2008-2009, 49% occurred in Queens County, 31% in Prince County and 17% in Kings County. The remaining 2% were out of province referrals.¹⁹⁰

Victim-Suspect Relationship

The most common victim-suspect relationship in reported wife abuse cases is the victim's common-law husband (26%), followed by current husband (25%) and ex-boyfriend (18%) [see Chart 7-1].



CHART 7-1 PERCENTAGE OF SUSPECTS IN EACH VICTIM-SUSPECT RELATIONSHIP CATEGORY, IN REPORTED WIFE ABUSE CASES, VICTIM SERVICES, PEI, 2008-09



Age of Wife Abuse Victims

The majority of victims in wife abuse cases of Victim Services in 2008-09 were between the ages of 21 and 40 (47%), followed by those between the ages of 41 and 60 (19%) and 12-20 (14%). One percent of victims were age 61 and over, and in 20% of cases, the age of the victim was not recorded.

Victims of Family Violence Act

Women consistently make up at least 95% of recipients of Emergency Protection Orders under PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act.

The Victims of Family Violence Act came into effect in PEI in December 1996. This provincial law addresses the need for victims to stay in their own homes, provides an additional remedy to supplement the Criminal Code, and enables the justice system to provide a more effective and timely response. Under this act, Emergency Protection Orders can be ordered 24 hours/day by a designated justice of the peace in family violence situations where immediate danger exists, and may include such provisions as removal of the abuser from the home and temporary custody of children.

The vast majority of Emergency Protection Orders recipients continue to be women, who have consistently made up at least 95% of applicants in the past 5 years [see Table 7-1].

TABLE 7-1 EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDER APPLICANTS BY GENDER¹⁹¹

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
female	37	57	78	66	42
male	2	3	2	1	2
total	39	60	80	67	44

PEI Family Violence Prevention Services¹⁹²

Anderson House Residents

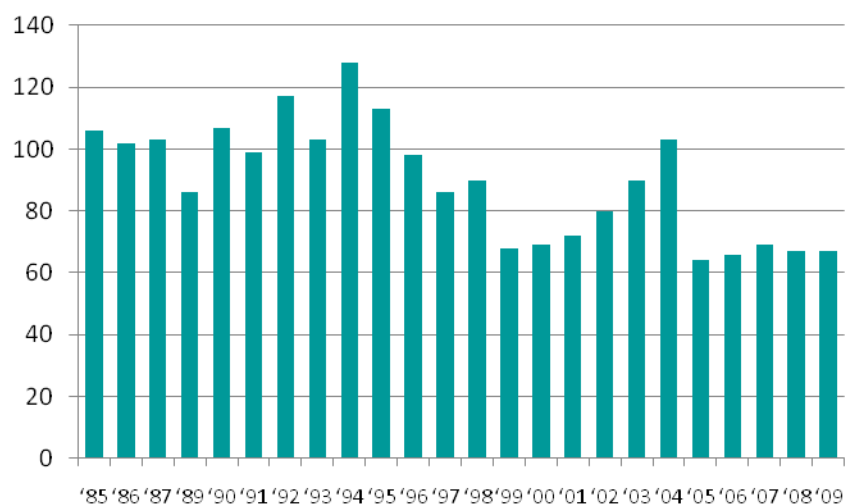
In 2007, 67 women stayed at Anderson House, along with 61 children. There were similar numbers in 2008, when 67 women and 60 children used the service. The number of women using Anderson House has risen in 2009, with 84 women and 51 children accessing the service. Bedroom occupancy has fluctuated over the past 3 years. In 2007, available bedrooms were occupied 36.4% of the time, in 2008, 26.5%, and in 2009, 46.1%.

The number of women accessing Anderson House each year has decreased since its early years, when residents often numbered over 100 per year.

The number of women accessing Anderson House as residents has decreased from the peak years between 1989 and 1994, when the number of women staying in the house remained above 100 per year [see Chart 7-2].



CHART 7-2 WOMEN RESIDENTS OF ANDERSON HOUSE, 1985-2008



Calls and Visits

Anderson House staff operates a 24-hour emergency phone line. Calls to the line between April 2008 and March 2009 numbered 517. Visits to the house numbered 70.

Outreach Services

PEI Family Violence Prevention Services provides outreach services in Charlottetown, O'Leary, Summerside and Montague. Services include information and support, one on one support, support groups, advocacy, and support in accessing other available services, such as housing, legal information and police services.

A Snapshot of Outreach Services in 2009¹⁹³

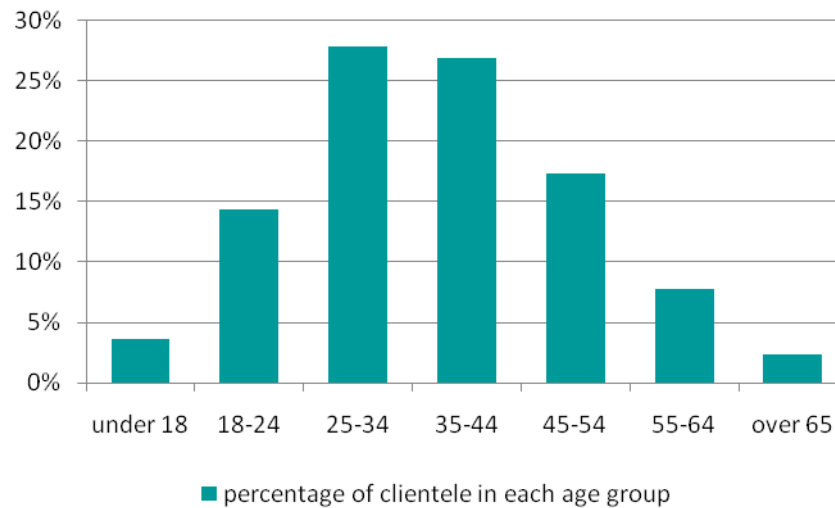
Statistics gathered by outreach services across PEI from July to December 2009 indicate that of 335 women served, 123 were being served for the first time. The total number of supportive contacts was 1261; an average of 3.8 per woman, including an average of 1.9 visits and 1.9 calls or emails.

Age

Women aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 were the groups making up the highest percentage of clients served, with the 25 to 34 age group encompassing 27.8% and the 35 to 44 age group making up 26.9% of outreach clients served between July and December [see Chart 7-3].



CHART 7-3 AGE OF OUTREACH CLIENTS, 2009

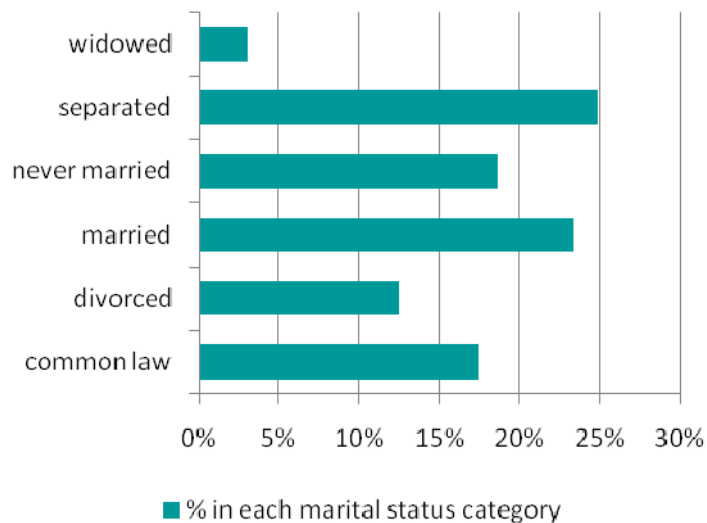


Marital Status

Of the 321, out of 335, clients whose marital status was known, the highest percentage of clients (24.9%) were separated. Twenty-three point four percent (23.4%) were married, 18.7% were never married, 17.4% lived in common law relationships, 12.5% were divorced and 3.1% were widowed [see Chart 7-4].



CHART 7-4 MARITAL STATUS OF OUTREACH CLIENTS, 2009

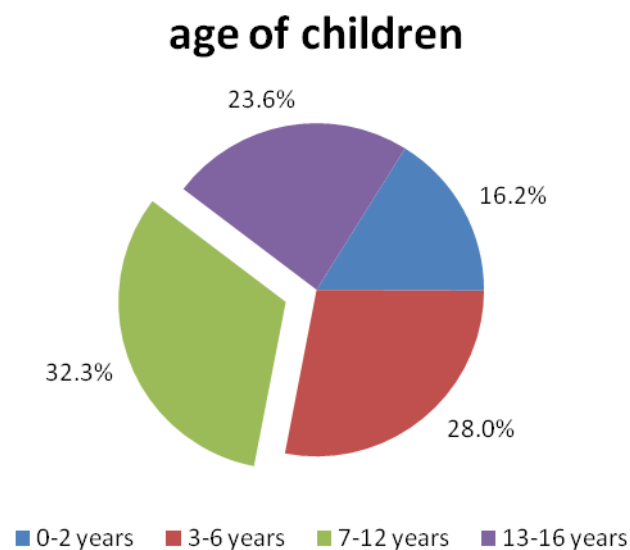


Children

Of the 335 women who received support from Outreach Services from July to December, 2009, 264 were reported as having children under the age of 16, and 83.7% of those clients were living with their children. The highest percentage of the 365 children of the clients served during this time period were between 7 and 12 years old (32.3%). [see Chart 7-5].



CHART 7-5 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF OUTREACH SERVICES CLIENTELE IN EACH AGE CATEGORY, 2ND AND 3RD QUARTERS, 2009



PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre¹⁹⁴

The Prince Edward Island Rape and Sexual Assault Centre is a community-based, non-profit, government funded organization that provides services to adult and youth survivors of recent or historic childhood sexual abuse or sexual assault across Prince Edward Island. Services include individual and group therapy, public education, a confidential support and information line, advocacy, and accompaniment to the police or hospital upon request.

Counselling and Therapy Services

In the past three years, close to 92% of new clients of the PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre have been women.

Clients may access service one time only or over the course of many years. From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 58 new requests for therapy were received, and 52, or 89.7% were women. In 2008-09, 75 new requests were received, and 69, or 92%, of which were women. In the 2009-10 year, 61 of 65 (93.9%) new requests were received from women.



TABLE 7-2 NUMBER OF NEW REQUESTS FOR PEI RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE COUNSELING AND THERAPY SERVICES, BY GENDER, 2007/08 TO 2009/10¹⁹⁵

fiscal year	female	male	total
2007/08	52	6	58
2008/09	69	6	75
2009/10	61	4	65

In the 2009-10 fiscal year, 62 new requests for therapy were received, 58, or 93.6% were women. Of those, the location for service was noted in 59 cases, with 39 in Charlottetown, 11 in Summerside and 9 in West Prince.

Age of Clients

Of the 65 new clients accessing therapy between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010, age was recorded for 63 clients. Of those;

- 7.9% were between 16 and 17 years old,
- 23.8% were 18 to 24 years old,
- 15.9% were 25 to 30 years old,
- 17.5% were 31 to 40 years old,
- 23.8% were 41 to 49 years old
- 7.9% were 50 to 59 years old,
- 1.6% were 60 to 64 years old; and
- 1.6% were over 65 years.

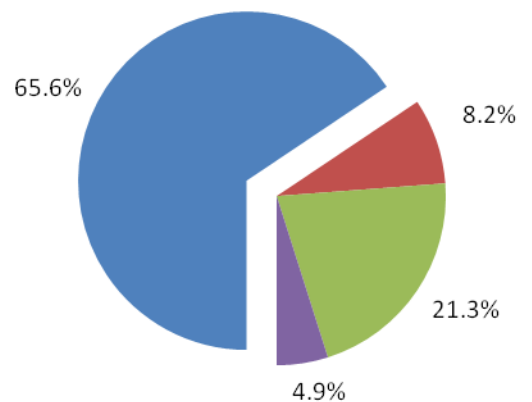
Reasons for Seeking Therapy

More than 65% of new clients of PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre are receiving support for historical childhood sexual abuse.

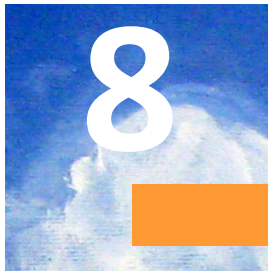
The reasons for seeking services were noted in 61 of the 65 new requests for therapy in 2009-2010. In 65.6% (40) of those cases where reasons were noted, clients accessed service to receive support for historical childhood sexual abuse, 8.2% (5) had been sexually assaulted within the past 6 months, 21.3% (13) had been sexually assaulted between 7 and 24 months prior to requesting therapy services, and 4.9% (3) had been sexually assaulted more than 24 months prior to requesting therapy.



CHART 7-6 REASONS FOR REQUESTING THERAPY, PEI RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE, 2009-2010



- historical childhood sexual abuse
- sexual assault w/in past 6 mos.
- sexual assault w/in past 7 to 24 mos.
- sexual assault more than 24 prior to request



WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you will find statistics about women elected and appointed to public and union offices, women in management occupations and PEI research highlights around work life balance for elected politicians.

Women currently make up 29.3% of municipal councils, 30.4% of which have female chairpersons. The average percentage of women elected municipally across Canada in 2006 was 25.1%. The average percentage of women mayors/chairs across Canada in 2006 was 21.8%.

One of four (25%) PEI MPs are women. Women make up 21.8% of all MPs in Canada. Seven of twenty seven (25.9%) of PEI's MLAs are women. The average percentage of women in Provincial and Territorial Legislatures in Canada is 21.4%.

In 2010, two of four (50%) members Lennox Island First Nation Band Council are women, including the Chief. This is an increase from the previously elected Band Council, which had 25% female membership. There are no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council. The President and Chief of the Native Council of PEI is a female currently in her second term.

Thirty five point seven percent (35.7%) of School Trustees in PEI are women. Fifty percent (50%) of the 4 appointed PEI Senators are women, compared with 34.3% all Senators.

A sampling of union election results in PEI indicates that women are strongly represented in leadership positions.

Although PEI has the highest percentage of women working in management occupations in Canada, a distinction it shares with NL, PEI women in management occupations made 67.8% of men's average income in 2005.

Elected Women

Municipal Government

After the November 2009 election, 29.3% of municipal councils, including mayors and chairs, were women.¹⁹⁶ This percentage is down slightly from 2006 and 2003, when 30.1% and 30.9% of seats were held by women.¹⁹⁷

The 2009 Municipal Election resulted in an increase in the number of women taking on leadership roles in municipal councils.

Of the 69 communities for which we have election data, 21, or 30.4%, have female chairpersons. All of these communities hold special election meetings, rather than all day polls.¹⁹⁸ This is an increase from 2006, when 18 of 68, or 26.5%, had female mayors or chairpersons.¹⁹⁹

In the 2009 municipal elections, women represented 23.2% of all candidates in election poll municipalities,²⁰⁰ where women are traditionally less likely to run and, therefore, be elected. This is down from 2006, when 25.2% of candidates were women. In 2003, 19.9% of candidates in election poll communities were women, and, in 2000, the percentage was 13%.²⁰¹

How does PEI compare?²⁰² In 2006, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities²⁰³ conducted a project focused on women and municipal politics. Form numbers provided during that project, we know that, at 30.1%, PEI ranked 4th in total percentage of women elected municipally in 2006. Northwest Territories ranked first in Canada at 38.5%, with Manitoba in last place at 11.3%. The average percentage of women elected municipally across Canada in 2006 was 25.1%.

At 25.7%, PEI ranked 3rd in percentage of women mayors/chairs. Yukon held the top spot with 60%, while Manitoba ranked last with 4.2%. The average percentage of women mayors/chairs across Canada in 2006 was 21.8%.

Federal Government

The current M.P. for Egmont is the 3rd woman to be elected to the House of Commons in PEI History.

In 2010, one of four (25%) PEI MPs are women. The current M.P. for Egmont is only the third woman to represent PEI in the House of Commons. Women make up 21.8% of the House of Commons in 2010.

Provincial Government

Since the first woman was elected 1970, 24 women have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of PEI. In 2010, seven of twenty-seven (25.9%) of PEI's MLAs are women. This is the highest percentage of women elected after a Provincial General Election in history.

As of November 18, 2009, PEI has the fifth highest percentage of women in its Provincial/Territorial Legislature, behind Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. The average percentage of women in Provincial/Territorial Legislatures is 21.4% [see Table 8-1].

TABLE 8-1 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES²⁰⁴

Province/Territory	Aug/04	Apr/06	Apr/07	Dec/08	Nov/09
Prince Edward Island	22.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
Alberta	19.3	15.7	14.8*	20.5	20.5
British Columbia	24.4*	21.5	21.5	22.8	29.4
Manitoba	22.8	22.8	23.2*	32.1*	32.1*
New Brunswick	13.0*	13.0	13.0*	12.7	14.6
Newfoundland/Labrador	20.8	20.8	20.8	23.4*	23.4*
Northwest Territories	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.8	15.8
Nova Scotia	11.5	13.7*	17.3	19.2	23.1
Nunavut	10.5	10.5	10.5	5.9*	5.3
Ontario	22.3*	23.3	25.2	27.1	26.2
Quebec	30.4	30.4	25.6	30.9	28.8
Saskatchewan	19.0	17.5*	17.5*	20.7	22.4
Yukon	16.7	16.7	11.1	11.1	11.1
Average	18.7	18.6	18.2	20.6	21.4

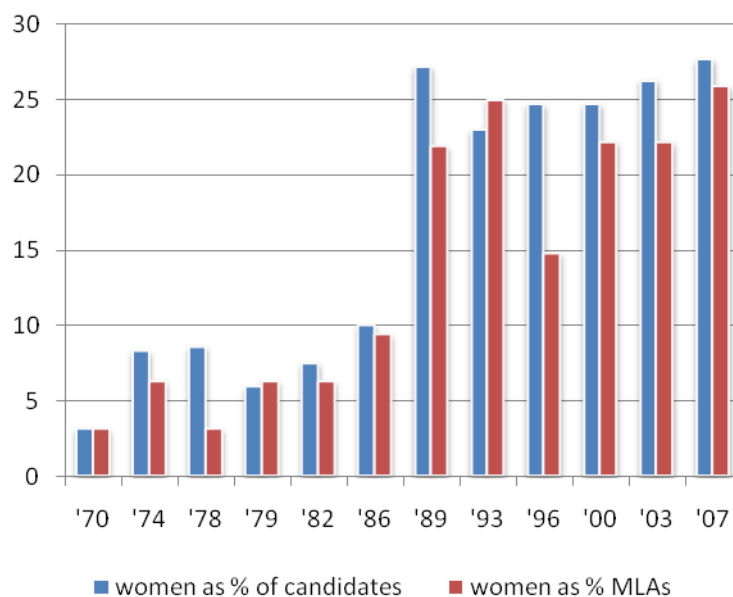
* WITH ONE OR MORE VACANCIES

As of November 18, 2009, women lead two of the four Provincial political parties.

The PEI Coalition for Women in Government has highlighted in its research findings that the percentage of women elected has, with few exceptions, been within 4 percent points of the percentage of women nominated. Since 1970, the percentage of women nominated in each year has risen from 3.1% in 1970 to a high of 27.7% in 2007. Correspondingly, the percentage of women in the Legislature has risen from 3.1% in 1970 to a high of 25.9% in 2007 [see Chart 8-1].²⁰⁵



CHART 8-1 WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES AND MLAS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM 1970 TO 2007



Senate

In 2010, women make up 50% of the 4 Senate appointments for PEI. Thirty-four point three percent, (36 of 105) of all Canadian Senators are women.

Work Life Balance for Elected Politicians

2004 research findings of the PEI Coalition for Women in Government indicate that one of the main reasons women do not run for public office is the perceived lack of work life balance for PEI politicians.²⁰⁶ From 2007- 2008, the PEI Coalition for Women in Government undertook national research to determine which perceptions of work-life balance are closer to reality, and if there is a lack of balance, to find out how it shows itself in PEI, as compared to the rest of the country.

PEI MLAs spend more time than MLAs across the country on constituency duties, which has an impact on work-life balance, and discourages many women from running.

One of the key findings of the research was that PEI MLAs spend more time than MLAs in other provinces and territories on constituency duties, including meeting with or corresponding with individual constituents, attending private functions (such as funerals and birthday parties), and helping constituents to access employment.

A third (33.4%) of PEI respondents said they spend more than 11 hours a week meeting or communicating with individual constituents, compared to 8.4% of respondents from other provinces or territories. The highest percentage of PEI respondents (41.7%) said they spend six to ten hours a week on constituency correspondence, compared to the highest percentage of MLAs from other jurisdictions (54.2%) who said they spend one to five hours a week.

Four times as many Island respondents (33.3%) as respondents from outside PEI (8.3%) say they spend at least six hours a week helping constituents to find work. A full third of PEI respondents say they spend at least six hours a week attending private events within the constituency, compared to 16.7% of MLAs from outside PEI.

Women and men seem to divide their time in their constituencies differently, with women spending more time meeting and corresponding with individual constituents and men spending more time attending private functions. Women are more than twice as likely to spend at least 11 hours a week on constituency correspondence than men and 53% of women indicated that they spend at least six hours a week meeting or communicating with individual constituents, compared to 25.1% of male respondents.

Women and men spend their constituency time differently, with women spending more time meeting and corresponding with individual constituents while men spending more time attending private functions.

Men, however, appear to spend more time than women attending private functions in their constituencies. While the majority of all respondents (78.8%) spend less than five hours a week at this activity, 31.3% of men indicate that they spend at least six hours a week, compared to 11.8% of women.

First Nations Government and Native Council

In 2010, two of four (50%) members Lennox Island First Nation Band Council are women, including the Chief. This is an increase from the previously elected Band Council, which had 25% female membership. There are no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council. The President and Chief of the Native Council of PEI is a female currently in her second term.

School Trustees

As a result of the 2008 School/District Board Trustee Elections, women made up 35.7% of trustees, with women making up 45.5% of Eastern School District trustees, 22.2% of Western School Board trustees and 37.5% of French Language School Board trustees. While this is an increase over the result of the 2005 elections, when 31.0% of trustees were women, the current percentage remains lower than the percentage of women trustees averaged over the past 4 elections, which is 37.0%.

Women make up 35.7% of school trustees in PEI.

As a result of a by-election for the French School Board and a resignation from the Eastern School Board, as of November 18, 2009, women made up 35.7% of the total school trustees, with the Eastern School District dropping to 40% and the French School Board increasing to 44.4%.²⁰⁷

Women's candidacy and election in School Trustee elections in PEI has not followed a consistent pattern over the past four years, nor does the percentage of women as candidates equate as closely to the percentage of women as trustees, as it does in Provincial elections [see Chart 8-2].²⁰⁸



CHART 8-2 WOMEN IN PEI SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTIONS 1999-2008



Unions

A sampling of union election results in PEI indicates that women are strongly represented in leadership positions.

A small sampling of a few of the largest PEI unions shows that women's participation is relatively high, in comparison to other election arenas.

Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) mainly represents employees of the federal government, as well as some employees of municipalities and territorial governments, and members in the private sector. PSAC has 17 locals in PEI, 7, or 41.2%, of which have elected female presidents. In addition, 2 of 4 National Vice Presidents are women, along with 1 of 2 representatives on an Atlantic council.²⁰⁹

Canadian Union of Public Sector Employees (CUPE) represents workers in health care, education, municipalities, libraries, universities, social services, public utilities, transportation, emergency services and airlines. Of 16 locals in PEI, 6, or 37.5%, have female presidents.²¹⁰

Prince Edward Island Union of Public Sector Employees (UPSE) represents the Provincial Civil Service, early childhood educators, Holland College faculty and administrative and support, and various other organizations and agencies. In 2009, 19 of 33 members (57.6%) of the elected Executive and Board of Directors are women, including the President.²¹¹

Women in Management Occupations

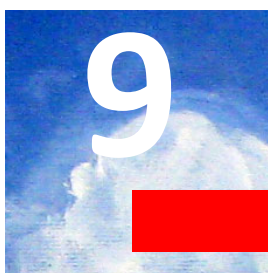
PEI has the highest percentage of women working in management occupations in Canada, a distinction it shares with NL.

Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have the highest percentage of women working in management occupations in Canada [see Table 8-2].

**TABLE 8-2 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS IN 2006²¹²**

	% women
Prince Edward Island	41.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.2
Northwest Territories	39.6
Nova Scotia	39.0
Saskatchewan	38.8
New Brunswick	37.9
Manitoba	37.5
Yukon	37.4
Ontario	37.2
British Columbia	37.1
Nunavut	36.9
Canada	36.7
Alberta	35.4
Quebec	35.1

In all management occupations in PEI in 2005, women worked an average of 42.4 hour a week, compared to their male counterparts, and those who worked full time full year made an average income of \$40,859, 67.8% of men's average income in PEI of \$60,308. In Canada, women in all management occupations worked an average of 42.1 hours a week, compared to 47.1 hours for men, and made an average income of \$57,422, 63.2% of the average male in management occupations of \$90,917.²¹³ In 2005, women made up 47.8% of senior government managers and officials in PEI.²¹⁴



CARE GIVING

Chapter Summary

Included in this chapter are statistics about children at home, paid and unpaid child care, maternity leaves, mothers in the workforce and unpaid care to seniors.

Sixty one percent (61.0%) of families in PEI include children living at home. More than one fifth (22.1%) of those families are led by single mothers. Female led lone-parent families average 1.5 children at home, compared to 1.1 children in the average PEI family with children at home.

PEI females are more likely than males to spend some time during the week providing unpaid care to children. The largest percentage of those female care givers (26.1%) spend 60 hours or more looking after children. The largest percentage of males (28.9%) spends less than 5 hours. The longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female.

Children in PEI average just under 30 hours a week in non-parental care, either in their own home or outside their home in a day care or in the homes of relatives or non-relatives. Women make up 96.0% of child care and home support workers in PEI.

Women in PEI take shorter maternity leaves than Canadian women in general. PEI has the highest percentage of mothers of children under 5 in the workforce in Canada.

More than 60% of those providing unpaid care to seniors in PEI are women. Similar to child care, the longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female.

Child Care

Children at Home

Sixty one percent (61.0%) of families in PEI include children living at home, compared with 61.6% of families in Canada. The average number of children at home per family is 1.1 for both PEI and Canada.

More than one fifth (22.1%) of all families with children at home in PEI are led by single mothers.

Twenty-two point one percent (22.1%) of families with children at home in PEI are female led lone-parent families, compared with 20.7% nationally. Eighty-two point two percent (82.2%) of lone parent families in PEI are led by women, compared with 80.1% Canada.²¹⁵

Female led lone-parent families average a higher number of children at home than the average PEI family.

Female led lone-parent families have an average number of children at home of 1.5 in both PEI and Canada.

Unpaid Child Care

Twenty three thousand nine hundred and fifty (23,950) females (41.5% of all females over 15) and 18035 males (34.2% of all males over 15) over the age of 15 spend some time during the average week caring for children in PEI.²¹⁶

PEI females are more likely than males to spend some time during the week providing unpaid care to children.

The longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female. For example, while very close to half of care givers who provide

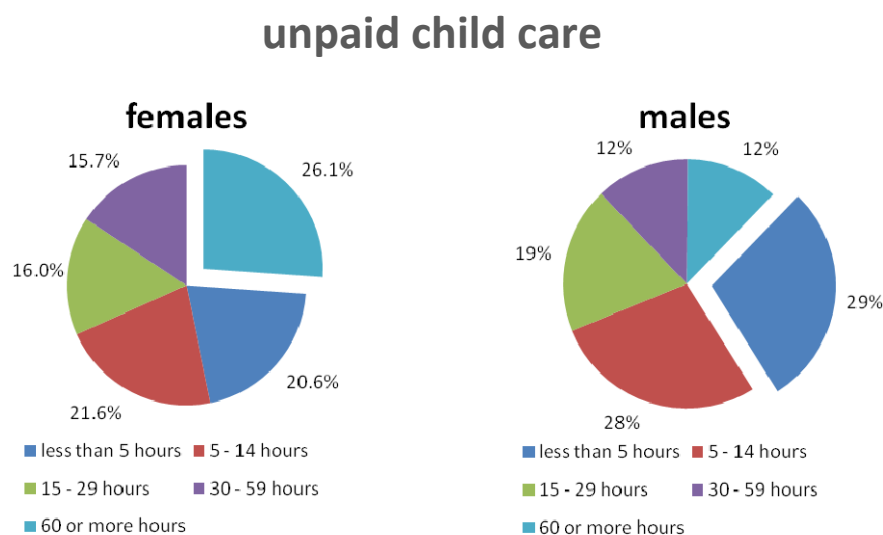
child care 5 to 14 hours a week are male, 74.2% of care givers of children who spend more than 6 hours a week are female [see table 9-1].

TABLE 9-1 GENDER COMPARISON (PERCENTAGE) OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY HOURS SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN, WITHOUT PAY, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA IN 2006²¹⁷

	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
per week	female	male	female	male
no hours	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
less than 5 hours	48.7	51.3	47.3	52.7
5 to 14 hours	50.1	49.9	48.8	51.2
15 to 29 hours	52.6	47.4	52.9	47.1
30 to 59 hours	63.1	36.9	62.9	37.1
60 or more hours	74.2	25.8	75.5	24.5

The largest percentage of those female care givers (26.1%) spend 60 hours or more looking after children. The largest percentage of males (28.9%) spends less than 5 hours [see Chart 9-1].

CHART 9-1 PERCENTAGE OF UNPAID TIME FOR ALL FEMALES AND MALES OVER 15 IN PEI WHO SPEND SOME TIME SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN



Maternity and Parental Leave

Women in PEI take shorter maternity leaves than Canadian women in general.

Maternity leave is available to birth mothers only, while parental and adoptive leaves are available in each province and territory for mothers and fathers. The average length of maternity leave taken by PEI mothers is 14.4 weeks, compared to the national average of 14.8 weeks.²¹⁸

Non-Parental Child Care

From 1994 to 2003, children in PEI averaged just under 30 hours a week in non-parental care, either in their own home or outside their home in a day care or in the homes of relatives or non-relatives.²¹⁹

The Early Childhood Development Association of Prince Edward Island estimates that in November 2008, there were 4950 licensed spaces in early learning and child care programs, enough regulated spaces to accommodate approximately 41% of children age 0-5.²²⁰

Paid Child Care Providers

Women make up 96.0% of child care and home support workers in PEI. Of those who worked full time full year, the average income for females in 2005 was \$21,465, compared to \$22,627 nationally.²²¹

Mothers in the Paid Workforce

PEI has the highest percentage of mothers of children under 5 in the workforce in Canada.

PEI has the highest percentage of mothers of children under 5 in the workforce in Canada. The Canadian average of mothers of children under 2 in the workforce is 69%, compared to 78% in PEI, and the percentage of mothers in Canada of 3-5 year olds who are in the workforce is 77%, compared to 85% in PEI [see Table 9-2].



TABLE 9-2 WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS BY PROVINCE* AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD IN 2007 (ROUNDED ESTIMATE).²²²

	youngest child 0-2 yrs		youngest child 3-5 yrs		youngest child 6-15 yrs	
	no. mothers in workforce	%	no. mothers in workforce	%	no. mothers in workforce	%
CA	617700	69	458000	77	1507000	84
PE	2900	78	2200	85	6800	86
NS	15100	71	11200	78	43300	83
NB	13100	76	9600	77	35500	83
NL	8100	66	6600	74	23100	80
QC	160800	74	107700	80	344800	85
ON	240800	68	193700	79	608600	84
MN	21700	66	16400	76	52300	88
SK	19200	69	11700	77	44600	87
AB	66800	61	46200	73	159000	84
BC	69200	65	52700	71	189000	81

* EQUIVALENT INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, NUNAVUT, OR YUKON. THE TERRITORIES COLLECT THIS INFORMATION USING DIFFERENT AGE CATEGORIES.

Senior Care

More than 60% of those providing unpaid care to seniors in PEI are women.

Nineteen point six percent (19.6%) of the Island population 15 years and over, and 18.4% of the Canadian over-15 population, provide unpaid care or assistance to seniors²²³. In PEI, 60.1% of these care givers are women, compared to 58.5% nationally.²²⁴

Similar to child care, the longer the hours of care provided in a week, the more likely it is that the care giver is female. For example, women make up 56.6% of those in PEI who provide less than 5 hours a week of unpaid care, 62.4% of those who provide 5 to 9 hours a week, 66.0% of those who provide 10 to 19 hours and 73.2% of those who provide more than 20 hours a week unpaid care to seniors [see Table 9-3.].



TABLE 9-3 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER PROVIDING UNPAID CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO SENIORS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA IN 2006, BY GENDER²²⁵

	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
per week	female	male	female	male
less than 5 hours	56.6	43.4	55.3	44.7
5 to 10 hours	62.4	37.6	62.2	37.8
10 to 19 hours	66	34	64.9	35.1
20 or more hours	73.2	26.8	66.1	33.9

Endnotes

1. The “median” refers to the number separating the higher half of a sample or a population from the lower half. In other words, the middle number. This differs from the average, which is found by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.
2. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.
3. The “median” refers to the number separating the higher half of a sample or a population from the lower half. In other words, the middle number. This differs from the average, which is found by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.
4. The “median” refers to the number separating the higher half of a sample or a population from the lower half. In other words, the middle number. This differs from the average, which is found by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.
5. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
6. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
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8. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
9. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
10. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
11. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
12. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
13. Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.
14. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.
15. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

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16. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
 17. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
 18. Femmes acadiennes et francophones de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard: Profil Statistique, Actions Femmes Î.-P.-É., 2009, page 9
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 23. "Births", The Daily, Statistics Canada Friday, September 26, 2008
 24. Table A-2.2, Total fertility rate (children per woman), Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2005, Statistics Canada, 2008, Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada: 2005 and 2006, catalogue number 91-209-X.
 25. The rural population refers to persons living outside centres with a population of 1,000 AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.
 26. de Peuter, Jennifer and Sorensen, Marianne, Rural Prince Edward Island Profile: A Ten-year Census Analysis (1991 - 2001), Tandem Social Research Consulting, prepared for the Rural Secretariat, Catalogue No.: A114-13/9-2001E-PDF, ISBN: 0-662-40313-42005, 2005, page 30
 27. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 7, 2009).
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 29. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 18, 2009).
 30. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).
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 33. Family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with

at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

34. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Census families by number of children at home, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table) <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/famil50c-eng.htm> (accessed December 21, 2009)

35. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Census families in private households by family structure and presence of children, by province and territory (2006 Census), <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/famil54a-eng.htm>

36. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa, Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 18, 2009).

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38. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Census families by number of children at home, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table) <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/famil50c-eng.htm> (accessed December 21, 2009)

39. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

40. Refers to the number of hours persons spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). It includes hours spent doing unpaid housework for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, and for friends or neighbours. Unpaid housework does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

41. Population 15 years and over by hours spent doing unpaid housework, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census), Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

42. Age Groups of Primary Household Maintainer (8), Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Sex of Primary Household Maintainer (3) and Housing Tenure (4) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data, Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-554- CB2006034.

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45. Source: Department of Education, Province of Prince Edward Island, 2007/8 data provided to Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada (table).

46. Source: Department of Education, Province of Prince Edward Island, 2007/8 data provided to Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada (table).

47. Source: Department of Education, Province of Prince Edward Island, 2007/8 data provided to Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project, Statistics Canada (table).

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51. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.
52. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0016.
53. Mother Tongue (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (13), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000 (14), Attendance at School (3), Age Groups (10A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data, Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560- XCB2006035.
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58. "Women in Trades 1990 to 2010 overview.xls", compiled by Sue LeFort, Manager Apprenticeship, Department of Innovation and Advanced Learning, 2010.
59. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015
60. Colleges enrolments by registration status by sex, by province. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015
61. Holland College, First Year Demographics, 2008-09 (table) and First Year Demographics, 2009-10 (table), as at Oct.18, 2009.
62. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.
63. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0013
64. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0013.
65. Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, December 2, 2009
66. Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, December 2, 2009
67. Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, December 2, 2009
68. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.
69. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0013.
70. Source: Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, December 2, 2009
71. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, tables 477-0014 and 477-0016
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74. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 31, 2007.

75. 'Field of study' is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

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78. Holland College, First Year Demographics, 2008-09 (table) and First Year Demographics, 2009-10 (table), as at Oct.18, 2009.

79. Source: Human Resources Department, University of Prince Edward Island, December 2, 2009

80. Farm operators by highest level of educational attainment, by sex and primary occupation, by province, (2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture and Census of Population), Prince Edward Island, (table), Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture and Census of Population.

81. The "median" refers to the number separating the higher half of a sample or a population from the lower half. In other words, the middle number. This differs from the average, which is found by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.

82. Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

83. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

84. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

85. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 23, 2009)

86. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

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Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

89. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

90. Issue in Focus: Role of women in the growth of the P.E.I. labour force (Updated: February 25, 2009), Service Canada. <http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/pe/Imi/update/lmu-january08.shtml>

91. average periods were used to minimize the impact of outliers that could otherwise bias the results

92. Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Statistics, Employment insurance beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age, sex and province and territory (monthly) (table)

93. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 282-0002, Labour force, employed and unemployed, numbers and rates, by province (table), last modified: 2009-01-08

94. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa, Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 18, 2009).

95. Unemployed - Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; © had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

96. Not in the labour force refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

97. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 7, 2009)

98. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 23, 2009).

99. Population 15 years and over by hours spent doing unpaid housework, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census), Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

100. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Population 15 years and over by hours spent looking after children, without pay, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table)

101. Population 15 years and over by hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census), Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

102. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 279-0029

103. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 7, 2009).

104. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa, Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 18, 2009).

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106. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

107. Including accommodation services, food services and drinking places, amusement, gambling and recreation industries, performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and scenic and sightseeing transportation

108. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

109. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

110. Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance.

111. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

112. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

113. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Experienced labour force 15 years and over by class of worker, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table)

114. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Experienced labour force 15 years and over by class of worker, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table)

115. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Experienced labour force 15 years and over by class of worker, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table)

116. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Experienced labour force 15 years and over by class of worker, by sex, by province and territory (2006 Census) (table)

117. Source: PEI Business Women's Association, December 8, 2009.

118. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

119. Includes those with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.

120. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa, Released January 15, 2008. [Http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E](http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E) (accessed November 18, 2009).

121. Refers to total income received by persons 15 years and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

122. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

123. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

124. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 23, 2009).

125. PEI Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Submission to Disability Support Services Review, April 10, 2008, http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/acsw_disability.pdf, Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.

126. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

127. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 23, 2009).

128. In addition to earnings (wages and salaries), income includes monies received from farm income, income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, government transfers, investment income, retirement pensions and other money income.

129. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa, Released January 15, 2008. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 18, 2009).

130. Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed November 19, 2009).

131. before tax

132. before tax

133. Statistics Canada, Median total income, by family type, by province and territory (table), CANSIM table 111-0009.

134. Statistics Canada, Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and profession, unadjusted data, by province (monthly), CANSIM tables 282-0069 and 282-0073

135. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

136. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (720C), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (273) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data (table), Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564 XCB2006005

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138. Prince Edward Island Health Trends 2010, Health and Wellness, 2010, pg. 6,
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140. Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey. Table 105-0501 - Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2007 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional, CANSIM (database).http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm
141. Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey. Table 105-0501 - Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2007 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional, CANSIM (database). http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm (accessed: December 15, 2009)
142. Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey. Table 105-0501 - Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2007 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional, CANSIM (database). http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm(accessed: December 15, 2009)
143. Statistics Canada. Table 105-0501 - Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2007 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional (graph), CANSIM (database). http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm (accessed: December 15, 2009)
144. Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey. Table 105-0501 - Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2007 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional, CANSIM (database). http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm (accessed: December 15, 2009)
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146. PEI Health Trends 2010, Health and Wellness, pg. 42, 2010. Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08.
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151. Population aged 12 and over who reported being a current smoker.
152. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 105-0501 and Catalogue no. 82-221-X.
153. Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey, 2008. Prince Edward Island (table). Health Profile. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 82-228-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 25, 2009.
154. use with caution
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164. Canadian Cancer Statistics 2009, Canadian Cancer Society, Statistics Canada, Provincial/Territorial Cancer Registries, Public Health Agency of Canada, http://www.cancer.ca/canada-wide/about%20cancer/cancer%20statistics/~/_media/CCS/Canada%20wide/Files%20List/English%20files%20heading/pdf%20not%20in%20publications%20section/Stats%202009E%20Cdn%20Cancer.ashx
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167. Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) Database (July 2009 file) and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 103-0550).
168. Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) Database (July 2009 file) and Demography Division (population estimates) (CANSIM table 103-0550).
169. Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM, table 105-0501 and Health Indicators 2008 (Catalogue no. 82-221-X).
170. Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2005 (CANSIM table 105-4042).
171. Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2005 (CANSIM table 105-0443).
172. Source: Diagnostic Imaging Services, Department of Health, Province of PEI
173. Victim Services, Office of the Attorney General, Prince Edward Island.
174. Page 21, Victims of Crime Act, 2008-09 Annual Report, Prince Edward Island Office of the Attorney General.
175. PEI Legal Aid, Office of the Attorney General and Prince Edward Island Legal Aid Annual Report, April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, PEI Legal Aid, Office of the Attorney General.
176. The term “civil legal aid” is used collectively to refer to all areas of service that do not directly involve criminal law. Family matters account for the majority of civil cases in this province and across Canada.

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177. PEI Legal Aid, Office of the Attorney General and Prince Edward Island Legal Aid Annual Report, April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, PEI Legal Aid, Office of the Attorney General.
178. of those for whom information about history of mental illness was available in the file.
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180. Office of the Attorney General, Annual Report 2007-2008, For the Fiscal Year April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, page 19.
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182. Office of the Attorney General, Annual Report 2007-2008, For the Fiscal Year April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, page 18.
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184. Office of the Attorney General, Annual Report 2007-2008, For the Fiscal Year April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, page 24.
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