

Overview

Social, economic and demographic changes are constantly reshaping Canadian society. Today, young adults are taking longer to achieve their independence. More women are self-employed and more are bettering their job opportunities with higher levels of education. Seniors are finding the path to retirement is no longer direct or one way.

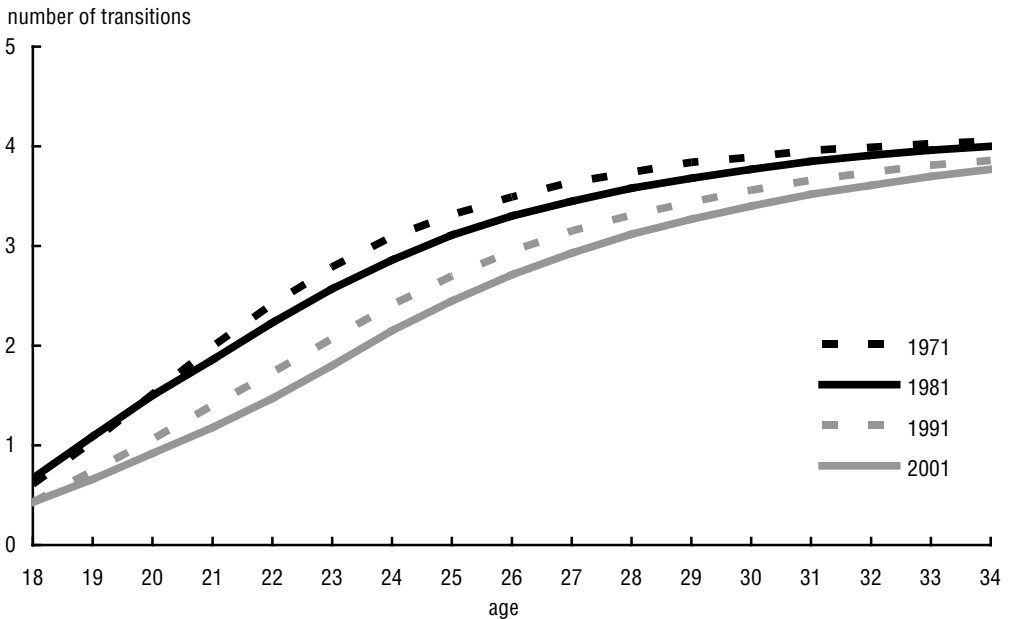
Baby boomers are becoming a 'sandwich generation' as they care for both children and aging parents. Parents of children with disabilities are reporting unmet needs and difficulty accessing special education services. Gays, lesbians and bisexuals are enjoying new legal protections, but are still experiencing discrimination at higher rates than heterosexuals.

Social scientists are calling it 'delayed transitions.' Today's young adults are leaving school later, staying longer in their parents' home, entering the labour market later, and postponing conjugal unions and childbearing. Along with delaying marriage, some Canadians are staying single.

Delayed transitions, fewer transitions

In 1971, three out of four 22-year-olds were out of school. Half were married and one in four had children. Thirty years later, just half of the 22-year-olds in 2001 were out of school. Only one in five was in a conjugal union (usually a common-law relationship) and just one in eleven had a child.

Chart 29.1
Average number of transitions by young adults



Note: The number of transitions includes five markers: leaving school, leaving home, working full-year full-time, finding a conjugal partner and having children. These markers of adulthood are snapshots taken on the Census reference dates and do not represent completed or irreversible social changes: they simply record the state of transition young adults were in on those dates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

The delays vary for men and women. In 2001, men at age 34 had made fewer transitions than their counterparts had in 1971. For example, they were less likely to have full-year full-time work. Partly, this may stem from economic changes that made the labour market more dynamic but also more unstable. Work today is less likely to be full-time and tends to offer fewer benefits, which has contributed to insecurity, especially among young men. It is also contributing to delays at other stages of life.

As well, both men and women have upgraded their level of education to take advantage of the premium that university graduates enjoy in the labour market. This by itself has delayed other transitions to adulthood.

By contrast, 34-year-old women in 2001 had made just as many transitions as 34-year-old women did in 1971. However, those transitions were less likely to include marriage and childbearing and they were more likely to include full-year full-time work.

More women are self-employed

A growing number of women are self-employed. In 2006, close to 900,000

Chart 29.2
Self-employment, 1976 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 29.a
Women employed, by age group

	1976	1986	1996	2006
	%			
All women	41.9	50.2	52.1	58.3
15 to 24	51.4	58.1	52.0	59.5
25 to 44	50.0	66.4	70.9	77.2
45 to 54	45.6	55.9	66.3	76.8
55 to 64	30.3	30.3	33.5	48.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89F0133XIE.

women, or 11% of all those with jobs, were self-employed, up from 9% in 1976. Self-employment has grown about as fast among women as it has among men over the past quarter century, though women are still less likely than men to be self-employed: 11% versus 19% in 2006.

The likelihood of women being employed rises with higher levels of education. In 2006, 75% of women with a university degree and 69% of those with a certificate or diploma from a community college worked for pay or profit, compared with 61% of those with some postsecondary training and 59% of high school graduates. By contrast, 38% of women who had attended but not completed high school had a job, while 15% of women who had not gone beyond Grade 8 had one.

The majority of employed women continue to work in occupations where women have traditionally been concentrated. In 2006, 67% of employed women were working in teaching, nursing or a related health occupation, in a clerical or administrative job, or in a sales or service position. This compared with 30% of employed men.

Path to retirement is not so direct anymore

For many seniors, the straight line of school-work-retirement is less certain these days. Seniors are more likely to move in and out of the workforce than ever before. From 1998 to 2005, leisure time declined and hours in full-time labour increased for Canadians aged 55 to 64. Both men and women were spending

roughly an hour a day more in paid work than they were in 1998. Among women, the biggest impact was a decline of more than half an hour a day in the time they devoted to leisure activities.

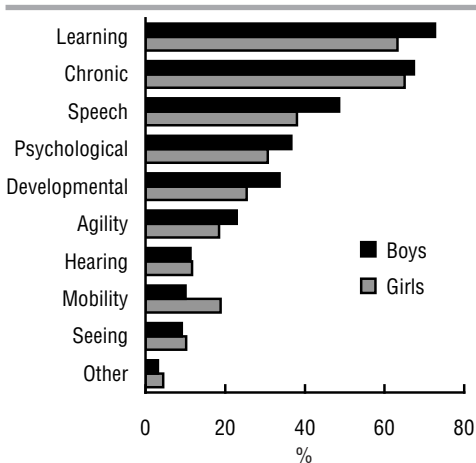
Studies have found that women are much more likely than men to see retirement as involving more than just getting a pension or stopping paid work. Women tend to include in their concept of work the time they spend doing unpaid work, such as care-giving and volunteering.

Delayed marriage, postponed children and long-lived parents have given rise to a 'sandwich generation' among baby boomers. These individuals are caught between the often-conflicting demands of still caring for children while also caring for parents

Disability rising among children

The prevalence of disability among children has increased in Canada. In 2006, 4.6% of children aged 5 to 14 had one or more disabilities, up from 4.0% in 2001. The rate was higher among boys.

Chart 29.3
Disabilities among children aged 5 to 14, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-628-XWE.

In the 2005/2006 school year, 163,730 children with disabilities were attending school, most on a part-time basis. Of this group, 43%, or 70,600 children, were attending special education classes. Almost two out of three attended these classes part-time. Learning disabilities are the most common condition requiring special education. Some children have more than one activity limitation such as speech or language difficulties, developmental disabilities, or emotional, psychological or behavioural conditions.

Unmet needs are an issue. In 2006, not all children aged 5 to 14 with disabilities received special education when they needed it, in the opinion of their parents. Nearly half the children in this group had severe or very severe disabilities.

Two-thirds of parents of children with very severe disabilities reported challenges in obtaining special education.

Discrimination persists

Although Canada has recently protected the legal rights of individuals of all sexual orientations, including recognizing legal marriage for same-sex couples, discrimination is still being experienced by gays, lesbians and bisexuals at higher rates than among heterosexuals.

In a 2004 study, the proportion of gays, lesbians and bisexuals who felt they had experienced discrimination was about three times higher than that of heterosexuals. Moreover, 78% of gays and lesbians who experienced discrimination believed it was because of their sexual orientation, compared with 29% of bisexuals and 2% of heterosexuals. Gays, lesbians and bisexuals were most likely to report its occurrence at work or when applying for a job or a promotion, though discrimination was more common for them in all locations than it was for heterosexuals.

More work, less sleep

A higher salary, a longer commute, a long work day, a high stress level: all can mean less sleep.

The 2005 General Social Survey asked 19,500 Canadians aged 15 and older to keep a diary of activities on a given day, including the time they fell asleep that evening and the time they awoke the next morning.

On average, someone who makes \$60,000 or more a year sleeps 40 minutes less than someone who makes \$20,000. High-income Canadians tend to dedicate more time to their paid work, spend less time with their children and less time at leisure activities.

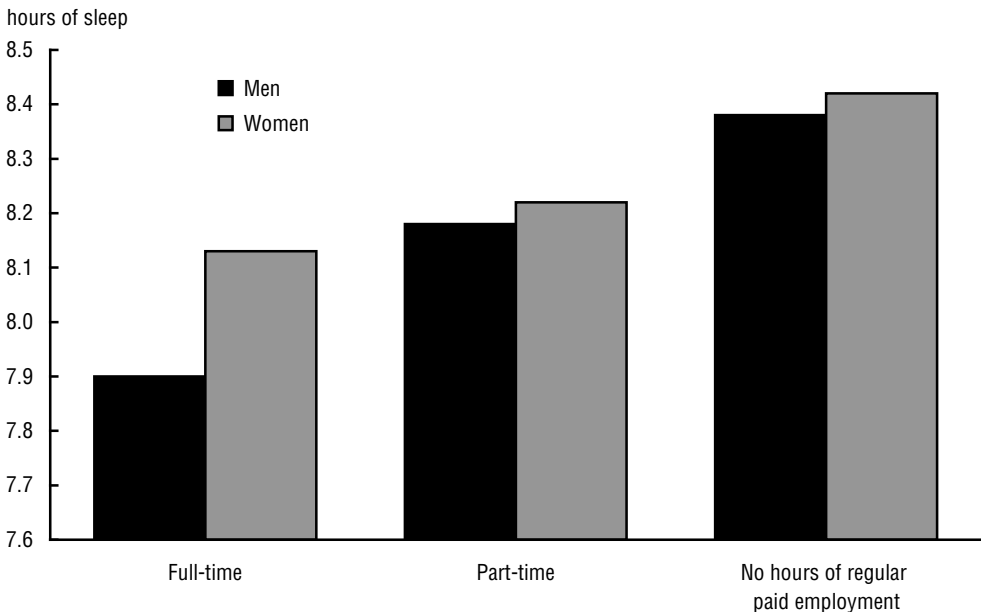
Men slept for an average of 8 hours and 7 minutes, about 11 minutes less than women. However, about 35% of women reported trouble falling asleep or staying asleep, compared with only 25% of men.

People who commute an hour or more per day sleep 7 hours and 41 minutes on average. People with short commutes (1 to 30 minutes) average 22 minutes more sleep. Again, men tend to sleep less than women.

Time stress reduces the amount of sleep everyone gets. Time-crunched men get 35 minutes less sleep than those who report little time stress; similarly, stressed women get 25 minutes less sleep. Men still sleep fewer minutes per night than women, regardless of their time stress.

Working long hours means less sleep. On average, people who work more than 9 hours a day sleep for 7 hours and 32 minutes. This is 41 minutes fewer per night than people who work less than 4 hours. And it is 55 minutes less than the sleep reported by people who do not work any paid hours.

Chart 29.4
Amount of sleep per night in relation to employment status, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Workaholics' lives not much fun

What distinguishes the one-third of working adults who see themselves as workaholics? Besides leading lives that are less satisfying and out of balance, they are not having as much fun as their non-workaholic colleagues.

In the 2005 General Social Survey on time use, 31% of employed Canadians aged 19 to 64 identified themselves as workaholics. Among this group of workaholics, 39% reported working 50 or more hours per week. That compares with 20% of non-workaholics who worked that many hours.

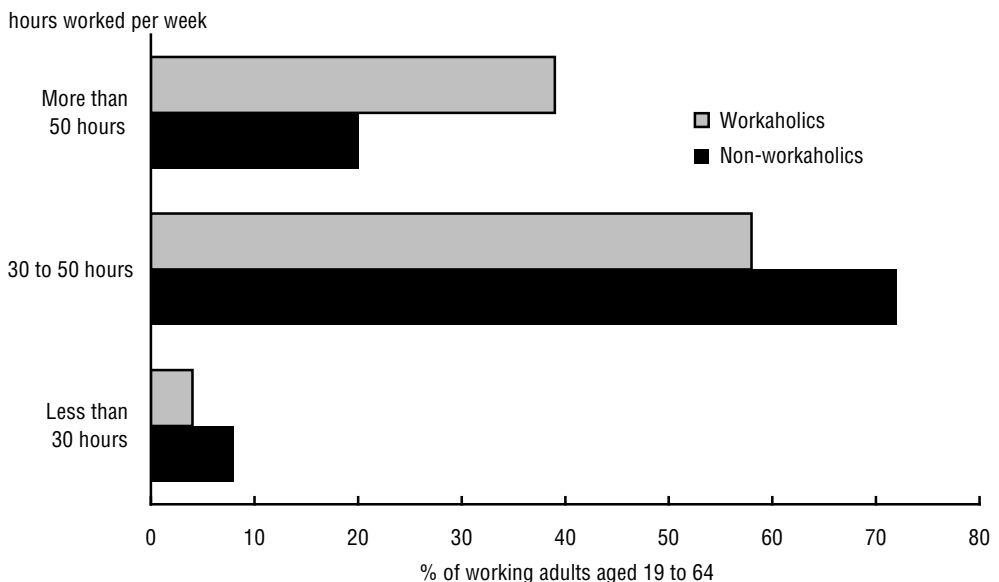
More than half of workaholics (56%) feel they do not have time for fun anymore, compared with 34% of non-workaholics. But workaholics do not enjoy their work more than non-workaholics do. Moreover, they are less satisfied with life. Workaholics say they wish they could spend more time with family and friends, and are more likely than non-workaholics to say they are in poor health and have trouble sleeping.

A higher proportion of workaholics report that they usually feel rushed trying to get through the day. Over half feel they are trapped in a daily routine.

Pop culture presents workaholics as high octane over-achievers. But among technical and clerical workers and professionals, much lower percentages of people self-identified as workaholics. People who worked in management and trade were more likely to say they were workaholics. The survey did not find significant differences between workaholics and non-workaholic in terms of their personal income, education, marital status, family structure or place of residence.

However, one key difference emerged: workaholics were more likely to say that their work and home lives are out of kilter. One in three workaholics was dissatisfied with their work-life balance, compared with one in five non-workaholics.

Chart 29.5
Hours worked by workaholics and non-workaholics, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.1 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics of donors and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
All taxfilers¹	23,338,370	386,510	102,000	676,600	558,670	5,792,170	8,789,320
All donors	5,752,630	83,450	26,850	160,770	127,540	1,286,190	2,335,890
	%						
Males							
Taxfilers ¹	48	49	48	48	49	48	48
Donors	56	59	53	55	56	57	55
Females							
Taxfilers ¹	52	51	52	52	51	52	52
Donors	44	41	47	45	44	43	45
	years						
Average age of donors ²	52	54	54	55	54	53	52
	%						
Age group of donors²							
0 to 24	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
25 to 34	12	9	10	9	11	11	13
35 to 44	19	18	17	17	17	18	20
45 to 54	24	24	23	23	23	25	23
55 to 64	19	24	22	21	22	20	18
65 and older	24	24	25	28	25	23	24
	\$						
Average donation by age group of donors²							
0 to 24	530	380	220	310	410	160	610
25 to 34	930	590	410	650	660	300	1,100
35 to 44	1,300	770	710	960	1,000	530	1,600
45 to 54	1,600	920	930	1,200	1,300	590	1,900
55 to 64	1,600	1,000	1,100	1,300	1,500	610	1,900
65 and older	1,800	1,200	1,700	1,700	1,700	890	2,000
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	47,400	35,400	38,000	41,900	39,700	44,200	50,200
Median donation, both sexes⁴	250	330	350	300	290	130	310
Males	270	360	410	330	330	140	340
Females	220	300	300	270	250	110	280
	\$ thousands						
Total charitable donations, both sexes	8,529,976	79,652	28,386	203,904	163,515	780,058	4,089,748
Males	5,723,000	54,841	16,238	132,392	107,725	522,197	2,725,273
Females	2,806,976	24,811	12,148	71,512	55,790	257,861	1,364,475

See notes and source at end of table.

Table 29.1 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics of donors and by province and territory, 2006 (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
All taxfilers¹	828,920	707,150	2,404,650	3,028,210	21,620	27,070	15,500
All donors	233,270	182,690	600,160	705,080	4,470	4,660	1,630
	%						
Males							
Taxfilers ¹	48	48	50	48	50	51	50
Donors	54	55	57	54	46	52	47
Females							
Taxfilers ¹	52	52	50	52	50	49	50
Donors	46	45	43	46	54	48	53
	years						
Average age of donors ²	52	54	50	53	49	45	45
	%						
Age group of donors²							
0 to 24	4	3	5	3	2	4	4
25 to 34	12	11	15	11	12	19	23
35 to 44	18	17	20	18	22	25	23
45 to 54	23	24	25	23	30	28	23
55 to 64	18	18	17	20	22	18	20
65 and older	24	28	19	25	12	6	7
	\$						
Average donation by age group of donors²							
0 to 24	840	630	680	630	320	240	440
25 to 34	1,100	890	1,200	1,100	690	660	940
35 to 44	1,500	1,300	1,700	1,500	740	900	1,300
45 to 54	2,100	1,500	2,500	1,900	1,400	1,500	2,300
55 to 64	2,000	1,600	2,600	1,800	1,500	1,700	2,200
65 and older	1,900	1,700	2,900	2,000	1,600	1,900	1,100
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	41,700	42,900	53,900	47,600	58,800	78,000	78,300
Median donation, both sexes⁴	310	310	320	320	240	220	450
Males	370	340	370	360	280	230	500
Females	270	280	260	280	200	210	420
	\$ thousands						
Total charitable donations, both sexes	407,691	266,325	1,289,145	1,208,068	5,294	5,581	2,608
Males	277,257	173,467	925,094	780,752	2,948	3,424	1,390
Females	130,434	92,858	364,051	427,316	2,346	2,157	1,218

Notes: Charitable giving is the allowable portion of total donations, as reported on the income tax return.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.2 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics of donors, 2001 to 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	number					
All taxfilers¹	21,886,860	21,979,210	22,465,770	22,725,310	23,311,690	23,338,370
All donors	5,521,780	5,520,560	5,588,590	5,781,250	5,833,930	5,752,630
	%					
Males						
Taxfilers ¹	49	49	49	48	48	48
Donors	57	57	57	56	56	56
Females						
Taxfilers ¹	51	51	51	52	52	52
Donors	43	43	43	44	44	44
	years					
Average age of donors²	52	52	52	52	52	52
	%					
Age group of donors²						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	12	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	22	21	21	20	20	19
45 to 54	23	23	23	23	23	24
55 to 64	16	16	17	18	18	19
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	24
	\$					
Average donations by age group of donors²						
0 to 24	360	380	470	460	490	530
25 to 34	520	590	700	700	820	930
35 to 44	860	940	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300
45 to 54	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,600
55 to 64	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,600
65 and older	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,800
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	40,300	41,200	42,400	43,700	45,400	47,400
Total median donations, both sexes⁴	200	210	220	230	240	250
Males	220	230	240	250	260	270
Females	180	180	200	200	210	220
	\$ thousands					
Total charitable donations, both sexes	5,514,371	5,847,068	6,513,013	6,922,616	7,879,588	8,529,976
Males	3,715,250	3,940,147	4,389,106	4,591,471	5,293,624	5,723,000
Females	1,799,121	1,906,921	2,123,908	2,331,145	2,585,965	2,806,976

Notes: Charitable giving is the allowable portion of total donations, as reported on the income tax return.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.
2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.
3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.
4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Characteristics of workaholics and non-workaholics, 2005

	Non-workaholics	Workaholics
	years	
Average age	40.7	39.8
	%	
Male	56	59
Female	44	41
Education		
High school diploma or less	29	27
College diploma / some postsecondary	45	45
University degree	26	28
Marital Status		
Married/common-law	69	67
Other	31	33
Household Structure		
Alone	11	11
Couple only	24	23
Couple and children	39	40
Single parent and children	6	6
Other	20	20
Live in a census metropolitan area		
No	33	33
Yes	67	67
Personal income		
Less than \$30,000	28	26
\$30,000 to \$60,000	45	45
More than \$60,000	27	29
Occupation		
Management	8	12
Professional	21	18
Technical	8	6
Clerical	17	12
Sales and service	23	24
Trades	13	17
Industry	10	11

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2005.

Table 29.4 Work-life balance of workaholics and non-workaholics, by level of satisfaction, 2005

	Overall	Non-workaholics maximum = 10.0	Workaholics
Average level of satisfaction with			
Life overall	7.7	7.8	7.5
Non-work time	7.1	7.3	6.6
Finances	6.6	6.6	6.5
Work	7.4	7.4	7.4
maximum = 5.0			
Average level of enjoyment of work	3.8	3.8	3.9
%			
Satisfied with work-life balance			
No	24	19	34
Yes	76	81	66
Self-rated health			
Poor to fair	10	9	12
Good to excellent	90	91	88
Experience trouble going to or staying asleep			
No	72	74	66
Yes	28	26	34
Cut back on sleep when feel pressed for time			
No	45	50	35
Yes	55	50	65
Feel under stress to accomplish more than you can handle			
No	59	67	42
Yes	41	33	58
Worry about spending enough time with family or friends			
No	49	55	35
Yes	51	45	65

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2005.

Table 29.5 Perception of time by workaholics and non-workaholics, 2005

	Overall	Non-workaholics	Workaholics
	%		
Feel rushed			
Usually	77	73	86
Occasionally	20	23	12
Never	3	3	2
Feel stressed when pressed for time			
No	38	42	29
Yes	62	58	71
Feel trapped in a daily routine			
No	57	61	48
Yes	43	39	52
Feel you do not have time for fun anymore			
No	59	66	44
Yes	41	34	56
Would like to spend more time alone			
No	70	73	65
Yes	30	27	35
Feel like you have not accomplished what you set out to do			
No	52	56	44
Yes	48	44	56
Plan to slow down in the coming year			
No	76	80	68
Yes	24	20	32

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2005.

Table 29.6 Distribution of employment, by occupation, 1987, 1996 and 2006

	1987			1996			2006		
	Women	Men	Women as a percentage of total employed in occupation	Women	Men	Women as a percentage of total employed in occupation	Women	Men	Women as a percentage of total employed in occupation
thousands									
Total employed	5,307.7	7,025.3	...	6,099.0	7,322.4	...	7,757.2	8,727.1	...
%									
Total¹	100.0	100.0	43.0	100.0	100.0	45.4	100.0	100.0	47.1
Clerical and administrative	29.7	7.9	73.9	25.6	7.2	74.9	24.1	7.1	75.0
Sales and service	30.0	18.4	55.2	28.6	19.2	55.4	28.6	19.3	56.8
Primary	2.3	7.2	19.7	2.1	6.5	20.9	1.5	5.3	20.5
Trades, transport and construction	2.1	28.9	5.2	2.1	26.4	6.1	2.1	26.3	6.5
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	5.8	9.1	32.4	4.7	8.8	30.6	4.1	8.1	31.1
Management	6.0	10.5	30.1	8.2	11.6	37.0	7.1	11.0	36.3
Senior management	0.3	0.8	21.0	0.3	0.7	27.2	0.3	0.8	26.3
Other management	5.7	9.7	30.7	7.8	10.9	37.5	6.7	10.2	36.9
Professional	24.1	18.0	50.4	28.8	20.3	54.2	32.5	22.9	55.9
Business and finance	1.9	2.3	38.3	2.8	2.7	46.9	3.3	2.8	51.6
Natural sciences/engineering/mathematics	2.3	7.0	19.6	2.3	8.0	19.1	3.2	10.1	22.0
Social sciences/religion	4.3	2.0	61.4	6.0	2.3	68.8	6.7	2.4	71.3
Teaching	3.8	2.6	52.3	5.1	2.8	60.1	5.6	2.8	63.9
Doctors/dentists/other health	0.9	0.9	43.1	1.2	1.1	48.1	1.4	1.0	55.3
Nursing/therapy/other health-related	8.3	0.9	87.1	8.3	1.0	87.0	8.9	1.1	87.4
Artistic/literary/recreational	2.7	2.1	48.4	3.1	2.4	51.5	3.4	2.6	54.1

1. Includes occupations that are not classified.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89F0133XIE.

Table 29.7 Distribution of young adults aged 25 to 39 no longer living with their parents, by selected characteristics, 2006

	%		%
Sex		Highest level of educational attainment	
Women	52	Less than high school	7
Men	48	High school diploma	25
		College or trade diploma	33
Age group		University degree	34
25 to 27 years	15	Place of residence	
28 to 30 years	20	Toronto	17
31 to 33 years	20	Montréal	12
34 to 36 years	22	Vancouver	7
37 to 39 years	23	Ottawa–Gatineau	4
Household living arrangements		Calgary	4
Married without children	12	Edmonton	4
Common-law union without children	9	CMA with population 250,000 to 750,000	15
Married with children	42	CMA or CA with population 100,000 to 250,000	9
Common-law union with children	11	CA with population 10,000 to 100,000	12
Lone parent	6	Rural areas and small towns	17
Alone	10	Always lived with both parents until age 15	
Other	11	No	22
Main activity during the previous 12 months		Yes	78
Permanent employment	62	Time since immigration	
Self-employed	9	Less than 4 years	6
Temporary employment	6	5 to 9 years	5
Looking for work	2	10 to 24 years	7
Student	5	25 to 39 years	4
Caring for children / keeping house	14	Born in Canada	79
Other activity	2		
Household income			
Less than \$30,000	11		
\$30,000 to \$49,999	16		
\$50,000 to \$79,999	26		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	13		
\$100,000 or more	20		

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XWE.

Table 29.8 Annual admissions, by facility type and by province and territory, 2005/2006

	All facility types			Transition house		
	Total	Women	Children	Total	Women	Children
	number					
Canada	105,711	60,057	41,717	49,375	27,432	19,332
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,125	697	428	894	508	386
Prince Edward Island	162	77	85	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1,766	1,062	704	1,569	971	598
New Brunswick	2,296	1,447	757	1,626	915	619
Quebec	18,250	10,908	6,553	14,799	8,586	5,698
Ontario	31,858	18,608	12,389	10,889	6,168	4,633
Manitoba	7,936	4,113	3,803	921	419	482
Saskatchewan	6,380	3,141	3,015	1,852	927	925
Alberta	14,326	7,702	6,607	904	484	420
British Columbia	18,604	10,603	6,077	14,370	7,522	4,972
Yukon	857	549	288	727	462	245
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2,151	1,150	1,001	824	470	354
	Women's emergency centre			Emergency shelter		
	Total	Women	Children	Total	Women	Children
	number					
Canada	25,532	13,947	11,513	18,556	10,720	6,863
Newfoundland and Labrador	25	25	0	81	31	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	143	67	76
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	59	27	32
New Brunswick	0	0	0	339	306	33
Quebec	947	383	494	324	286	38
Ontario	5,216	3,198	2,018	11,532	6,762	4,021
Manitoba	4,025	2,005	2,020	2,025	962	1,063
Saskatchewan	3,784	1,975	1,809	623	191	208
Alberta	8,811	4,078	4,733	2,076	1,257	819
British Columbia	2,409	2,110	287	486	316	170
Yukon	113	77	36	0	0	0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	202	96	106	868	465	403

See notes and source at end of table.

Table 29.8 Annual admissions, by facility type and by province and territory, 2005/2006
(continued)

	Second stage housing			Family centre		
	Total	Women	Children	Total	Women	Children
	number					
Canada	3,644	1,749	2,054	1,638	920	713
Newfoundland and Labrador	90	49	41	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	19	10	9	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	138	54	74	0	0	0
New Brunswick	122	59	53	0	0	0
Quebec	490	259	231	0	0	0
Ontario	1,172	519	629	1,638	920	718
Manitoba	308	211	97	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	121	48	73	0	0	0
Alberta	1,000	355	628	0	0	0
British Columbia	362	154	208	0	0	0
Yukon	17	10	7	0	0	0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	5	1	4	0	0	0
	Safe home network			Other ¹		
	Total	Women	Children	Total	Women	Children
	number					
Canada	1,395	669	690	5,371	4,620	547
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	35	34	1
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0	209	157	52
Quebec	0	0	0	1,690	1,394	92
Ontario	166	50	116	1,245	991	254
Manitoba	0	0	0	657	516	141
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0	0	0	1,535	1,528	7
British Columbia	977	501	440	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	252	118	134	0	0	0

Notes: The woman-child distribution of annual admissions was unknown for about 3% of admissions; in such cases shelters only provided the total number of admissions for the year but were unable to provide a breakdown for women and children. Therefore, total admissions may not equal the sum of admissions for women and children.

Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2006 or their own twelve month fiscal period. Because the number and type of shelters participating in each cycle of the Transition Home Survey may vary, comparisons of admissions from 2005/2006 to results from previous survey cycles are not advisable.

1. Includes all other facilities not otherwise classified. This category may include Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres in Alberta, Interim Housing in Manitoba and other types of emergency shelters like the YWCA. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Table 29.9 Employed women with children, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2006

	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child aged 3 to 5	Youngest child aged 6 to 15	Total with children under age 16	No children at home ¹
	%				
1976	27.6	36.8	46.4	39.1	60.9
1977	29.3	37.9	47.5	40.4	61.2
1978	32.0	40.6	49.2	42.6	62.3
1979	34.6	42.9	50.9	44.6	64.1
1980	36.9	45.2	53.5	47.1	65.2
1981	39.3	46.7	56.2	49.3	66.0
1982	39.4	46.5	55.3	48.8	64.9
1983	42.2	47.9	55.0	49.8	65.7
1984	44.1	49.1	57.0	51.6	66.1
1985	46.7	52.0	59.1	53.9	67.7
1986	49.3	54.4	61.8	56.6	69.1
1987	50.2	56.1	63.8	58.2	69.8
1988	51.8	58.2	66.5	60.4	71.7
1989	52.9	59.2	69.0	62.3	72.7
1990	53.4	59.5	70.1	63.0	73.5
1991	54.4	60.1	69.0	62.8	72.6
1992	54.0	59.4	68.0	62.1	71.6
1993	54.4	59.4	68.5	62.4	71.6
1994	55.6	59.1	68.5	62.8	72.1
1995	56.0	60.2	69.8	63.8	73.0
1996	57.8	60.5	69.8	64.5	72.4
1997	58.8	62.1	71.1	65.9	73.4
1998	59.2	63.9	72.1	67.0	74.8
1999	60.1	66.0	73.4	68.4	76.0
2000	60.3	67.3	74.4	69.2	76.3
2001	61.3	67.0	75.3	70.1	76.8
2002	61.9	68.1	77.0	71.4	77.9
2003	62.7	68.5	76.7	71.6	79.0
2004	64.5	69.4	77.0	72.4	79.3
2005	64.7	70.6	77.4	72.8	78.7
2006	64.3	69.4	78.2	72.9	79.9

1. Women age 55 and younger with no children 16 and younger living at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89F0133XWE.