

C

anadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women

W

hat is the Council?

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women advises the government and informs the public on issues important to the women of Canada. An independent organization funded by the federal government and created in 1973, the Council is strongly committed to promoting the equality of all women in this country.

The Council works to improve the lives of women by advising the government on needed changes in federal laws and policies. We learn of women's concerns by meeting with them, listening to what they say, and reading what they write. This helps us tell the government what it needs to know and guides us in our research on many issues, such as child care, family law, reproductive health, women's educational needs, paid and unpaid work, pensions, and violence against women. The Council publishes its findings in different formats which are distributed across Canada free of charge.

Who are the Council Members?

The Council is made up of 27 volunteer, part-time members and three full-time, paid members (the president and the two vice-

presidents), all appointed by the federal government. The president works out of the national office in Ottawa. The two vice-presidents represent the eastern and western regions of Canada and work out of their offices in Montreal and Calgary. The president and vice-presidents travel in all regions of Canada, explaining the Council's work and meeting with women's groups and individual women.

Council members are appointed to represent Canada's various regions, cultures, and racial and ethnic diversity as well as the two official languages. They meet with women in their regions and bring the concerns of these women to full Council meetings. The members collectively determine the direction of the Council's research and make official policy recommendations. In their work, the members are supported by a full-time staff of 44 persons.

What does the Council do?

- The Council **researches issues** with a national scope. The research provides information on new and ongoing topics, and focuses the attention of the government and the public on concerns important to women in Canada.
- The Council **publishes its research findings** in a variety of formats including books, fact sheets, and background papers. These publications are distributed free of charge upon request.
- The Council **develops recommendations** on federal laws and policies. These recommendations, as well as briefs to parliamentary committees, are used to alert the government to changes necessary to improve women's daily lives.
- The Council **informs the public** about its research and recommendations. Our publications and media releases are sent to women's groups, educational institutions, libraries, and the mass media. Speeches and other presentations also help us let people know about the Council's work.
- The Council **works to increase its awareness of the concerns of all women in Canada** including racial and ethnic minority, Aboriginal, immigrant, disabled, young, poor, senior, lesbian, and rural women. We do this by staying in touch with organizations representing various groups of women, through regional tours by the president and the vice-presidents, and through information gathered by Council members.

For a copy of the Council's Research Plan, Publications List, and Annual Report, please write to the national office or call (613) 992-4976.

H

ow to Contact the Council

National Office

Glenda Simms, President
110 O'Connor Street, 9th floor
Box 1541, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5R5
Tel: (613) 992-4975
Fax: (613) 992-1715

Eastern Regional Office

Ginette Busque, Vice-President
2021 Union Avenue
Suite 875
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2S9
Tel: (514) 283-3123
Fax: (514) 283-3048

Western Regional Office

Sylvia Farrant, Vice-President
220 4th Avenue S.E., Room 270
P.O. Box 1390, Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2L6
Tel: (403) 292-6668
Fax: (403) 292-6673

March 1991



Printed on paper containing
recovered waste



C

anadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women

W

hat is the Council?

The Canadian
Advisory Council
on the Status of

Women advises the government and informs the public on issues important to the women of Canada. An independent organization funded by the federal government and created in 1973, the Council is strongly committed to promoting the equality of all women in this country.

The Council works to improve the lives of women by advising the government on needed changes in federal laws and policies. We learn of women's concerns by meeting with them, listening to what they say, and reading what they write. This helps us tell the government what it needs to know and guides us in our research on many issues, such as child care, family law, reproductive health, women's educational needs, paid and unpaid work, pensions, and violence against women. The Council publishes its findings in different formats which are distributed across Canada free of charge.

Who are the Council Members?

The Council is made up of 27 volunteer, part-time members and three full-time, paid members (the president and the two vice-

presidents), all appointed by the federal government. The president works out of the national office in Ottawa. The two vice-presidents represent the eastern and western regions of Canada and work out of their offices in Montreal and Calgary. The president and vice-presidents travel in all regions of Canada, explaining the Council's work and meeting with women's groups and individual women.

Council members are appointed to represent Canada's various regions, cultures, and racial and ethnic diversity as well as the two official languages. They meet with women in their regions and bring the concerns of these women to full Council meetings. The members collectively determine the direction of the Council's research and make official policy recommendations. In their work, the members are supported by a full-time staff of 44 persons.

What does the Council do?

- The Council **researches issues** with a national scope. The research provides information on new and ongoing topics, and focuses the attention of the government and the public on concerns important to women in Canada.
- The Council **publishes its research findings** in a variety of formats including books, fact sheets, and background papers. These publications are distributed free of charge upon request.
- The Council **develops recommendations** on federal laws and policies. These recommendations, as well as briefs to parliamentary committees, are used to alert the government to changes necessary to improve women's daily lives.
- The Council **informs the public** about its research and recommendations. Our publications and media releases are sent to women's groups, educational institutions, libraries, and the mass media. Speeches and other presentations also help us let people know about the Council's work.
- The Council **works to increase its awareness of the concerns of all women in Canada** including racial and ethnic minority, Aboriginal, immigrant, disabled, young, poor, senior, lesbian, and rural women. We do this by staying in touch with organizations representing various groups of women, through regional tours by the president and the vice-presidents, and through information gathered by Council members.

For a copy of the Council's Research Plan, Publications List, and Annual Report, please write to the national office or call (613) 992-4976.

H

ow to Contact the Council

National Office

Glenda Simms, President
110 O'Connor Street, 9th floor
Box 1541, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5R5
Tel: (613) 992-4975
Fax: (613) 992-1715

Eastern Regional Office

Ginette Busque, Vice-President
2021 Union Avenue
Suite 875
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2S9
Tel: (514) 283-3123
Fax: (514) 283-3048

Western Regional Office

Sylvia Farrant, Vice-President
220-4th Avenue S.E., Room 270
P.O. Box 1390, Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2L6
Tel: (403) 292-6668
Fax: (403) 292-6673

March 1991



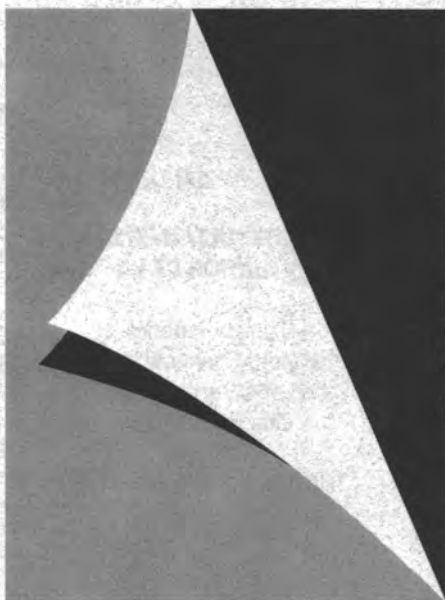
Printed on paper containing
recovered waste





PUBLICATIONS

ORDER FORM



Fall 1992

ABOUT THE CACSW

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) was established in 1973 as an independent organization funded by the federal government. The CACSW's mandate is to advise the government and to inform the public on matters of concern to women.

The CACSW produces in-depth research on a wide variety of issues affecting women and publishes these findings as books, booklets, background papers, briefs, and fact sheets.

NATIONAL OFFICE

110 O'Connor Street, 9th Floor
Box 1541, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R5
Tel: (613) 992-4976
Fax: (613) 992-1715

GENERAL INFORMATION

92-G-188

Young Women Speak Out: 1992 Symposium Report
September 1992, bilingual

92-G-185

CACSW News
June 1992, bilingual

91-G-178

Annual Report 1991-1992
bilingual

91-G-176

CACSW Information Brochure
Spring 1991, bilingual

88-G-150

Shocking Pink Paper (a pocket-sized guide to federal election issues)
1988, bilingual



ECONOMIC

92-E-184

Re-evaluating Employment Equity: A Brief to the Special House of Commons Committee on the Review of the Employment Equity Act

March 1992, 57 p.

91-E-180

Women and Poverty fact sheet

November 1991

91-E-173

The Glass Box: Women Business Owners in Canada

by M. Belcourt, R. Burke, and H. Lee-Gosselin

February 1991, 93 p.

90-E-164

Women and Labour Market Poverty

by Morley Gunderson and Leon Muszynski

June 1990, 256 p.

89-E-162

Brief to the Legislative Committee on Bill C-21: An Act to Amend the Unemployment Insurance Act

September 1989, 30 p.

88-E-147

The Equality Game: Women in the Federal Public Service (1908-1987)

by Nicole Morgan, 1988, 70 p.

87-E-131

Growing Strong: Women in Agriculture

by D. Morissette, G. Busque, M. Boivin, J. Lee, and P. Smith

November 1987, 222 p.

87-E-125

Women and Income Tax Reform

by Maureen Maloney

October 1987, 47 p.

85-E-111

Homemaker Pension: For Work that Deserves Concrete Recognition

March 1985, 30 p.



LEGAL

92-L-187

Sexual Assault Law

by Lorene M.G. Clark, Winter 1992, 80 p.

92-L-186

A Feminist Guide to the Canadian Constitution

by Lynn Smith and Eleanor Wachtel, August 1992, 80 p.

91-L-177

Cease-Fire: A Brief to the Legislative Committee Studying Bill C-17 on Gun Control, October 1991, 65 p.

91-L-174

Brief to the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies, March 1991, 70 p.

90-L-171

Primed for Power: Women in Canadian Politics

by Chantal Maillé, November 1990, 50 p.

90-L-169

Brief to the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, June 1990, 15 p.

90-L-165

Brief to the Legislative Committee on Bill C-43 (Abortion), March 1990, 46 p.

90-L-163

The Infertility Dilemma: Reproductive Technologies and Prevention

by Heather Bryant, February 1990, 42 p.

89-L-159

Women's Reproductive Health, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the Canada Health Act

by Sheilah L. Martin, September 1989, 86 p.

89-L-157

Canadian Charter Equality Rights for Women: One Step Forward or Two Steps Back?

by Gwen Brodsky and Shelagh Day, September 1989, 321 p.

89-L-156

*Every Voice Counts: A Guide to Personal and Political Action **

by Penney Kome, 1989, 69 p.

87-L-135

Personal Autonomy and the Criminal Law: Emerging Issues for Women

by Elizabeth A. Sheehy, September 1987, 84 p.

* Also available on cassette from the CACSW and at Canadian National Institute for the Blind offices across Canada

SOCIAL

92-S-183

We're Here, Listen to Us!: A Survey of Young Women in Canada by Janelle Holmes and Eliane Leslau Silverman, March 1992, 116 p.

91-S-175

Male Violence Against Women: The Brutal Face of Inequality (Brief), February 1991, 32 p.

89-S-158

Preventing Wife Battering: Towards a New Understanding by Linda MacLeod, June 1989, 42 p.

89-S-155

Women, Paid/Unpaid Work, and Stress by Graham S. Lowe, March 1989, 74 p.

88-S-153

Caring For Our Children: A Brief on Bill C-144, The Proposed Canada Child Care Act, September 1988, and A Brief Presented to the Special Committee on Child Care, June 1986, 47 p.

88-S-144

The Reality Gap: Closing the Gap Between Women's Needs and Available Programs and Services by Sherri Torjman, April 1988, 59 p.

87-S-132

Battered But Not Beaten...Preventing Wife Battering in Canada by Linda MacLeod, June 1987, 181 p.

TO ORDER YOUR CACSW PUBLICATIONS

Please indicate the number of copies requested beside the publication number on the Publications Order Form. As all publications are available in both official languages, please mark your choices in the appropriate language column. Then type or print clearly the necessary information in the Customer Information portion. Cut along the dotted line and return the Publications Order Form to the CACSW national office.

Because its publications are free of charge, the CACSW may have to limit quantities. The CACSW therefore encourages photocopying of its publications, provided the source is mentioned.



PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Title	Publication Number	Quantity Required	
		Eng.	Fr.
Symposium Report	92-G-188	_____	_____
Sexual Assault Law	92-L-187	_____	_____
Constitution Guide	92-L-186	_____	_____
CACSW News	92-G-185	_____	_____
Employment Equity brief	92-E-184	_____	_____
Adolescent Women Study	92-S-183	_____	_____
Women and Poverty	91-E-180	_____	_____
Annual Report 1991-1992	91-G-178	_____	_____
Gun Control Brief	91-L-177	_____	_____
Information brochure	91-G-176	_____	_____
Violence Brief	91-S-175	_____	_____
Repro. Technologies Brief	91-L-174	_____	_____
The Glass Box	91-E-173	_____	_____
Primed for Power	90-L-171	_____	_____
Electoral Reform Brief	90-L-169	_____	_____
Abortion Brief	90-L-165	_____	_____
Labour Market Poverty	90-E-164	_____	_____
The Infertility Dilemma	90-L-163	_____	_____
U.I. Act Brief	89-E-162	_____	_____
Reproductive Health	89-L-159	_____	_____
Preventing Wife Battering	89-S-158	_____	_____
Charter Equality Rights	89-L-157	_____	_____
Every Voice Counts	89-L-156	_____	_____
Stress	89-S-155	_____	_____
Caring For Our Children	88-S-153	_____	_____
Shocking Pink Paper	88-G-150	_____	_____
The Equality Game	88-E-147	_____	_____
The Reality Gap	88-S-144	_____	_____
Criminal Law	87-L-135	_____	_____
Battered But Not Beaten	87-S-132	_____	_____
Growing Strong	87-E-131	_____	_____
Income Tax Reform	87-E-125	_____	_____
Homemaker Pension	85-E-111	_____	_____

OTHER: _____

CACSW USE ONLY

Date Order Received: _____

Date Order Completed: _____

CACSW Order Number: _____



RENSEIGNEMENTS

Date de la commande : _____

Nom : _____

Organisme : _____

N° de commande : _____
(s'il y a lieu)

Adresse postale : _____

Code postal : _____

Téléphone : () _____

Si vous désirez d'autres exemplaires de ce feuillet, indiquez
ici la quantité demandée : _____

ENVOYER CE BON DE COMMANDE AU :

**CONSEIL CONSULTATIF CANADIEN
SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME**

Bureau national

110, rue O'Connor, 9^e étage

C.P. 1541, succursale B

Ottawa (Ontario)

K1P 5R5

Téléphone : (613) 992-4976

Télécopieur : (613) 992-1715

Automne 1992



RENSEIGNEMENTS

Date de la commande : _____

Nom : _____

Organisme : _____

N° de commande : _____
(s'il y a lieu)

Adresse postale : _____

Code postal : _____

Téléphone : () _____

Si vous désirez d'autres exemplaires de ce feuillet, indiquez
ici la quantité demandée : _____

ENVOYER CE BON DE COMMANDE AU :

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF CANADIEN SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME

Bureau national

110, rue O'Connor, 9^e étage

C.P. 1541, succursale B

Ottawa (Ontario)

K1P 5R5

Téléphone : (613) 992-4976

Télécopieur : (613) 992-1715

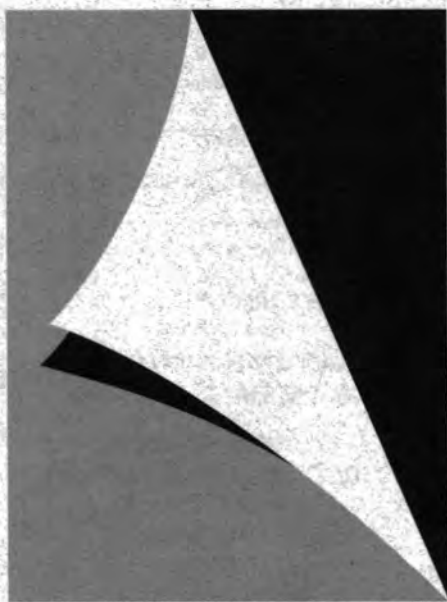
Automne 1992





PUBLICATIONS

BON DE COMMANDE



Automne 1992

À PROPOS DU CCCSF

Le Conseil consultatif canadien sur la situation de la femme (CCCSF), créé en 1973, est un organisme indépendant financé par le gouvernement fédéral. Il a pour mandat de conseiller le gouvernement et de renseigner le public sur les questions qui préoccupent les femmes.

Le CCCSF mène des recherches approfondies dans une foule de domaines reliés à la condition féminine et en publie les conclusions sous forme de livres, brochures, documents de référence, mémoires ou feuillets documentaires.

BUREAU NATIONAL

110, rue O'Connor, 9e étage
C.P. 1541, succursale B
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 5R5
Téléphone : (613) 992-4976
Télécopieur : (613) 992-1715

GÉNÉRAL

92-G-188

La parole aux jeunes filles : compte rendu du colloque de 1992
septembre 1992, bilingue

92-G-185

Nouvelles du CCCSF
juin 1992, bilingue

91-G-178

Rapport annuel 1991-1992
bilingue

91-G-176

Feuillelet d'information sur le CCCSF
printemps 1991, bilingue

88-G-150

Questions-chocs (mini-guide en vue des élections fédérales)
1988, bilingue



CADRE ÉCONOMIQUE

92-E-184

*La réévaluation de l'équité en matière d'emploi :
Mémoire au Comité spécial sur l'examen de la
Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi*
mars 1992, 61 p.

91-E-180

Les femmes et la pauvreté, feuillet documentaire du CCCSF
novembre 1991

91-E-173

Une cage de verre : les entrepreneures au Canada
par M. Belcourt, R. Burke et H. Lee-Gosselin
février 1991, 101 p.

90-E-164

Vivre ou survivre : les femmes, le travail et la pauvreté
par Morley Gunderson et Leon Muszynski
juin 1990, 291 p.

89-E-162

*Mémoire présenté au Comité législatif sur le projet de loi C-21,
Loi modifiant la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage*
septembre 1989, 35 p.

88-E-147

*Jouer à l'égalité : Les femmes et la fonction publique
fédérale (1908-1987)*
par Nicole Morgan, 1988, 76 p.

87-E-131

Place aux femmes dans l'agriculture
par D. Morissette, G. Busque, M. Boivin, J. Lee et P. Smith
novembre 1987, 238 p.

87-E-125

Les femmes et la réforme fiscale
par Maureen Maloney
octobre 1987, 51 p.

85-E-111

*Pension pour les femmes au foyer : Une vraie reconnaissance
pour du vrai travail*
mars 1985, 34 p.



CADRE JURIDIQUE

92-L-187

Dispositions sur les agressions sexuelles
par Lorene M.G. Clark, hiver 1992, 80 p.

92-L-186

La Constitution canadienne : un guide féministe
par Lynn Smith et Eleanor Wachtel, août 1992, 85 p.

91-L-177

Cessez le feu! Mémoire au comité législatif sur le projet de loi C-17 (contrôle des armes à feu), octobre 1991, 62 p.

91-L-174

Mémoire à la Commission royale sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction, mars 1991, 65 p.

90-L-171

Vers un nouveau pouvoir : les femmes en politique au Canada
par Chantal Maillé, novembre 1990, 53 p.

90-L-169

Mémoire à la Commission royale sur la réforme électorale et le financement des partis, juin 1990, 17 p.

90-L-165

Mémoire présenté au Comité législatif sur le projet de loi C-43 (Avortement), mars 1990, 46 p.

90-L-163

L'infertilité à l'heure de la procréatique... Et la prévention?
par Heather Bryant, février 1990, 45 p.

89-L-159

La reproduction féminine, la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés et la Loi canadienne sur la santé
par Sheilah L. Martin, septembre 1989, 92 p.

89-L-157

La Charte canadienne et les droits des femmes : Progrès ou recul?
par Gwen Brodsky et Shelagh Day, septembre 1989, 337 p.

89-L-156

*Ce que femme veut... Guide d'action personnelle et politique**
par Penney Kome, 1989, 74 p.

87-L-135

Autonomie personnelle et droit criminel : quelques questions d'avenir pour les femmes
par Elizabeth A. Sheehy, septembre 1987, 84 p.

* Également sur cassette, qu'on peut obtenir auprès du CCCSF ou dans les bureaux de l'Institut national canadien pour les aveugles, partout au Canada

SOCIAL

92-S-183

We're Here, Listen to Us!: A Survey of Young Women in Canada by Janelle Holmes and Eliane Leslau Silverman, March 1992, 116 p.

91-S-175

Male Violence Against Women: The Brutal Face of Inequality (Brief), February 1991, 32 p.

89-S-158

Preventing Wife Battering: Towards a New Understanding by Linda MacLeod, June 1989, 42 p.

89-S-155

Women, Paid/Unpaid Work, and Stress by Graham S. Lowe, March 1989, 74 p.

88-S-153

Caring For Our Children: A Brief on Bill C-144, The Proposed Canada Child Care Act, September 1988, and A Brief Presented to the Special Committee on Child Care, June 1986, 47 p.

88-S-144

The Reality Gap: Closing the Gap Between Women's Needs and Available Programs and Services by Sherri Torjman, April 1988, 59 p.

87-S-132

Battered But Not Beaten...Preventing Wife Battering in Canada by Linda MacLeod, June 1987, 181 p.

TO ORDER YOUR CACSW PUBLICATIONS

Please indicate the number of copies requested beside the publication number on the Publications Order Form. As all publications are available in both official languages, please mark your choices in the appropriate language column. Then type or print clearly the necessary information in the Customer Information portion. Cut along the dotted line and return the Publications Order Form to the CACSW national office.

Because its publications are free of charge, the CACSW may have to limit quantities. The CACSW therefore encourages photocopying of its publications, provided the source is mentioned.



BON DE COMMANDE

Titre	N° de la publication	Quantité demandée	
		fr.	ang.
Compte rendu du colloque de 1992	92-G-188	_____	_____
Agressions sexuelles	92-L-187	_____	_____
La Constitution canadienne : un guide féministe	92-L-186	_____	_____
Nouvelles du CCCSF	92-G-185	_____	_____
Mémoire sur l'équité en emploi	92-E-184	_____	_____
J'ai des choses à dire...	92-S-183	_____	_____
Les femmes et la pauvreté	91-E-180	_____	_____
Rapport annuel 1991-1992	91-G-178	_____	_____
Contrôle des armes à feu	91-L-177	_____	_____
Feuillet d'information	91-G-176	_____	_____
Mémoire sur la violence	91-S-175	_____	_____
Mémoire sur les techniques de reproduction	91-L-174	_____	_____
Une cage de verre	91-E-173	_____	_____
Vers un nouveau pouvoir	90-L-171	_____	_____
Mémoire sur la réforme électorale	90-L-169	_____	_____
Mémoire sur l'avortement	90-L-165	_____	_____
Vivre ou survivre	90-E-164	_____	_____
L'infertilité	90-L-163	_____	_____
Mémoire sur l'assurance-chômage	89-E-162	_____	_____
La reproduction féminine	89-L-159	_____	_____
La violence conjugale	89-S-158	_____	_____
La Charte canadienne et les droits des femmes	89-L-157	_____	_____
Ce que femme veut...	89-L-156	_____	_____
Le stress	89-S-155	_____	_____
Les services de garde	88-S-153	_____	_____
Questions-chocs	88-G-150	_____	_____
Jouer à l'égalité	88-E-147	_____	_____
L'écart des réalités	88-S-144	_____	_____
Droit criminel	87-L-135	_____	_____
Pour de vraies amours...	87-S-132	_____	_____
Les femmes en agriculture	87-E-131	_____	_____
La réforme fiscale	87-E-125	_____	_____
Pension pour les femmes au foyer	85-E-111	_____	_____

AUTRE : _____

ESPACE RÉSERVÉ AU CCCSF

Commande reçue le : _____

Commande expédiée le : _____

N° de commande du CCCSF : _____



CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Date of order: _____

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Purchase Order Number: _____
(if applicable)

Postal Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: () _____

For additional copies of this publications list, indicate the
number required _____

SEND THIS ORDER FORM TO:

**CANADIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**

National Office

110 O'Connor Street, 9th Floor

Box 1541, Station B

Ottawa, Ontario

K1P 5R5

Tel: (613) 992-4976

Fax: (613) 992-1715

Fall 1992



RENSEIGNEMENTS

Date de la commande : _____

Nom : _____

Organisme : _____

N° de commande : _____
(s'il y a lieu)

Adresse postale : _____

Code postal : _____

Téléphone : () _____

Si vous désirez d'autres exemplaires de ce feuillet, indiquez
ici la quantité demandée : _____

ENVOYER CE BON DE COMMANDE AU :

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF CANADIEN SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME

Bureau national

110, rue O'Connor, 9^e étage

C.P. 1541, succursale B

Ottawa (Ontario)

K1P 5R5

Téléphone : (613) 992-4976

Télécopieur : (613) 992-1715

Automne 1992



C A C S W
F A C T
S H E E T

WOMEN AND POVERTY

Canadian
Advisory Council
on the Status of Women



Conseil
consultatif canadien
sur la situation de la femme

Too many women are poor

Poverty means not having enough money to maintain a decent standard of living. The 1989 poverty line for a family of four in a large Canadian city was \$24,700.

In 1989, 51% of single-parent women with children under age 18 were poor. The average income of these families was \$22,609, compared to \$55,705 for two-parent families with children under age 18. More single-parent families means more poor women and children.

All women in Canada work and much of their work is unpaid

Women work long hours. Most do unpaid child care and household work in their own homes. Many are also employed, and earn wages for that work. Most women in Canada do both.

Women in couple families with a child under age 15, who work solely in the home, do more than 36 hours of unpaid child care and household work per five-day week. Even when employed full-time outside their homes, women still do more than 15 hours of unpaid household work per five-day week.

In 1990, more than one-half of all women in Canada were employed and almost one-half of all employed people were women. However, employment is not an automatic escape from poverty.

One-third of poor women are employed

Almost three-quarters of employed women who are poor are employed part-time. Poor women are more likely to be employed part-time, or full-time for less than a full year.

Most women are employed in clerical, sales, and service occupations. The wages in these jobs are usually low, the job security is not very good, the chances of advancement are almost nil, and the work is often part-time, short-term, or in shifts.

Because women often are in less secure positions and have less seniority, they are more likely to become unemployed than are men. When women lose their jobs, they are likely to slip even further into poverty.

Minimum wages are not enough to escape poverty. The earnings of one person with a full-time minimum-wage job are below the poverty line in most Canadian cities. Even the earnings of two full-time minimum-wage jobs do not bring a family of four above the poverty line in these same cities.

Without child care, some women cannot look for jobs.

Because there are not enough subsidized child-care spaces, some women cannot look for or accept employment. In 1989, more than two million children needed some kind of child care because their parents were employed or studying full-time outside the home. However, less than 300,000 spaces were available to fill this need.

Part-time employment is sometimes the only choice for women.

Even when subsidized child care exists, it is often unavailable after school hours, or in the evenings. This makes it difficult for women to do shift work, or to work in the evenings or afternoons. Therefore, women must often seek jobs that allow them to be home when their children are home.

In 1990, women filled more than two-thirds of part-time jobs. Although some women choose part-time employment, many would prefer full-time jobs. In 1989, 22% of women employed part-time wanted full-time employment.

Women face real discrimination in the labour force

Most women have to deal with workplace discrimination, regardless of their experience or education. For example, most women earn less or are promoted less often than their male co-workers. Women employed full-time in 1989 earned on average only 60% to 70% of the amount earned by men with the same education.

Job growth in the past decade has largely been in low-paying areas of the service sector. These jobs are often part-time, seasonal, or temporary.

A woman is doubly disadvantaged if she has a disability, is Aboriginal, or is a member of a racial or ethnic minority group. Members of these groups are often passed over for hiring or promotion.

Without better income support, women will be poor.

Social assistance (also referred to as welfare) provides financial support when there is no other income. Although these payments fall below the poverty line, women who leave social assistance to take a job are usually worse off financially because they often lose related benefits such as free prescription drugs and must then also pay for child care.

Child-related benefits, including family allowance and the refundable child tax credit, provide important financial support to women who are employed but still poor. However, child-care tax deductions benefit high-income earners more than low-income earners.

To make it easier for women to take jobs, some provinces have programs which supplement low wages for families with children; other programs provide one-time financial aid to women who leave social assistance to take jobs.

What the CACSW has done

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) advises the federal government and informs the public on issues important to the women of Canada. To help end poverty, the CACSW has recommended:

- that training programs in higher-paying, less traditional jobs actively recruit women;
- that more subsidized spaces in licensed, non-profit child-care centres be created;
- that benefits to families with children be fully indexed and be increased;
- that part-time employees receive the same benefits as full-time employees, on a pro-rated basis.

What you can do

You can support local women's groups and anti-poverty groups in their efforts to end women's poverty. If you want to contact a local group, write the National Anti-Poverty Organization (at 456 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5Z4).

You can write to your Member of Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, and the leaders of the Opposition parties to tell them that you expect action to end women's poverty. Address your letters to: House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6 (no postage required).

Abolishing poverty in Canada is everybody's responsibility.

You have the power to make a difference!

For copies of CACSW recommendations about women's poverty and/or information on sources used in this fact sheet, contact: CACSW, Box 1541, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5R5, Tel.: (613) 995-2637.



**FEUILLET
DOCUMENTAIRE
du CCCSF**

LES FEMMES ET LA PAUVRETÉ



Conseil
consultatif canadien
sur la situation de la femme



Canadian
Advisory Council
on the Status of Women

Trop de femmes sont pauvres

Être pauvre, c'est ne pas pouvoir maintenir un niveau de vie convenable. En 1989, le seuil de pauvreté pour une famille de quatre personnes dans une grande ville canadienne se situait à 24 700 \$.

En 1989, 51 % des mères seules d'enfants de moins de 18 ans étaient pauvres. Le revenu moyen de ces familles se situait à 22 609 \$, comparativement à 55 705 \$ chez les familles biparentales. Bref, plus il y a de familles monoparentales, plus il y a de femmes et d'enfants pauvres.

Au Canada toutes les femmes travaillent, souvent gratuitement

Les femmes travaillent de longues heures. En effet, la plupart d'entre elles prennent soin des enfants et du ménage, tout en occupant un emploi rémunéré.

Dans les familles biparentales ayant un enfant de moins de 15 ans, les femmes au foyer travaillent gratuitement pendant plus de 36 heures par semaine de cinq jours. Même lorsqu'elles occupent un emploi rémunéré à temps plein, elles consacrent gratuitement plus de 15 heures par semaine de cinq jours aux tâches ménagères.

En 1990, plus de la moitié des femmes au Canada occupaient un emploi rémunéré, représentant près de la moitié du salariat. Mais un emploi rémunéré n'est pas un gage d'aisance.

Le tiers des femmes pauvres sont salariées

Près des trois quarts des salariées pauvres travaillent à temps partiel. La pauvreté frappe surtout les salariées qui travaillent à temps partiel ou à temps plein pendant moins d'une année.

La plupart des salariées travaillent dans le secrétariat, la vente ou les services, où les salaires sont généralement bas, la sécurité d'emploi plutôt précaire et les chances

Because women often are in less secure positions and have less seniority, they are more likely to become unemployed than are men. When women lose their jobs, they are likely to slip even further into poverty.

Minimum wages are not enough to escape poverty. The earnings of one person with a full-time minimum-wage job are below the poverty line in most Canadian cities. Even the earnings of two full-time minimum-wage jobs do not bring a family of four above the poverty line in these same cities.

Without child care, some women cannot look for jobs.

Because there are not enough subsidized child-care spaces, some women cannot look for or accept employment. In 1989, more than two million children needed some kind of child care because their parents were employed or studying full-time outside the home. However, less than 300,000 spaces were available to fill this need.

Part-time employment is sometimes the only choice for women.

Even when subsidized child care exists, it is often unavailable after school hours, or in the evenings. This makes it difficult for women to do shift work, or to work in the evenings or afternoons. Therefore, women must often seek jobs that allow them to be home when their children are home.

In 1990, women filled more than two-thirds of part-time jobs. Although some women choose part-time employment, many would prefer full-time jobs. In 1989, 22% of women employed part-time wanted full-time employment.

La discrimination frappe les salariées

Peu importe leur formation ou leur expérience, la plupart des femmes sont victimes de discrimination, gagnant moins que leurs collègues masculins et ayant moins de promotions. En 1989, une travailleuse à temps plein gagnait en moyenne de 60 à 70 % seulement du salaire d'un travailleur ayant la même scolarité.

Au cours des dix dernières années, l'emploi s'est surtout développé dans les domaines peu rémunérateurs du secteur des services. Il s'agit souvent d'emplois à temps partiel, saisonniers ou temporaires.

Celles qui sont handicapées, autochtones ou membres d'une minorité raciale ou ethnique sont doublement défavorisées et se voient souvent refuser les emplois ou les promotions.

Sans un meilleur soutien du revenu, les femmes sont condamnées à la pauvreté

Le programme d'assistance sociale (ou bien-être social) vient en aide aux personnes qui n'ont pas d'autre revenu. Bien que les prestations soient inférieures au seuil de pauvreté, les femmes qui se retirent du programme pour prendre un emploi rémunéré vont ordinairement de mal en pis; elles perdent certains avantages, dont la gratuité des médicaments sur ordonnance, et doivent en outre payer les frais de garde.

Les avantages pour enfants à charge, notamment les allocations familiales et le crédit d'impôt remboursable, offrent une aide financière appréciable aux salariées pauvres. Toutefois, les déductions pour frais de garde profitent davantage aux salarié-e-s à revenus élevés.

Certaines provinces facilitent aux femmes l'accès à l'emploi par des programmes d'appoint pour familles à faibles revenus ou par une indemnité forfaitaire pour les femmes qui abandonnent l'assistance sociale et prennent un emploi.

What the CACSW has done

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) advises the federal government and informs the public on issues important to the women of Canada. To help end poverty, the CACSW has recommended:

- that training programs in higher-paying, less traditional jobs actively recruit women;
- that more subsidized spaces in licensed, non-profit child-care centres be created;
- that benefits to families with children be fully indexed and be increased;
- that part-time employees receive the same benefits as full-time employees, on a pro-rated basis.

What you can do

You can support local women's groups and anti-poverty groups in their efforts to end women's poverty. If you want to contact a local group, write the National Anti-Poverty Organization (at 456 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5Z4).

You can write to your Member of Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, and the leaders of the Opposition parties to tell them that you expect action to end women's poverty. Address your letters to: House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6 (no postage required).

Abolishing poverty in Canada is everybody's responsibility.

You have the power to make a difference!

For copies of CACSW recommendations about women's poverty and/or information on sources used in this fact sheet, contact: CACSW, Box 1541, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5R5, Tel.: (613) 995-2637.



SUPREME COURT DECISION on ABORTION

The complete text of the landmark Morgentaler ruling
that struck down Canada's abortion law

The Supreme Court of Canada Decision on **ABORTION**



Edited by Shelagh Day & Stan Persky

**NEW
STAR
BOOKS**

**NEW
STAR
BOOKS**

0-919573-85-1
\$5.95



The Supreme Court of Canada Decision on Abortion

Shelagh Day & Stan Persky, editors

Like all Canadians, the Supreme Court Justices who were asked to decide on the fairness of Canada's abortion law have their own views on abortion, as well as on the law's role in society and parliament's responsibilities. It is these strong beliefs that illuminate and inspire their written decision in the Morgentaler case.

The judges' essays — three supporting the decision striking down the abortion law, one arguing in defence of Criminal Code Section 261 — are a readable, passionately argued summation not just of the issues surrounding the particularities of the case before them, but of abortion law in general.

During this period, when the debate over the exact shape of any new abortion law will affect millions of Canadians, *The Supreme Court of Canada Decision on Abortion* presents the most knowledgeable treatment of the issues, in the only

format which is easily accessible to the reading public.

Shelagh Day, whose Commentary provides an analysis of the decision's ramifications, is the former director of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, and the first president of the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund. She current works with the Canadian Disability Rights Council.

Stan Persky, who provides the necessary historical background to understanding the decision in his Introduction, teaches philosophy and political studies at Capilano College in North Vancouver. He is a member of the board of directors of the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association and the author of several books, including *Son of Socrad*, *Bennett II*, and *At the Lenin Shipyard*.

\$5.95 mass market paperback edition, 230 pages ISBN 0-919573-85-1

Media: Co-editor Shelagh Day will be available for interviews at ☎ (604) 736-5206. Interviews can also be arranged by calling New Star Books at ☎ (604) 738-9429.

Booksellers: Copies may be obtained from (a) your local mass market distributor, in many cities; or (b) Sandhill Marketing ☎ (604) 763-1406; or (c) direct from New Star Books ☎ (604) 738-9429.

NEW STAR BOOKS LTD.

2504 YORK AVENUE

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6K 1E3

(604) 738-9429

Abortion: there's hardly a Canadian who doesn't hold strong views about it. Who chooses if, when, and how a pregnancy is terminated? The church? The state? Doctors? Women themselves? Now, Canada's Supreme Court judges were being asked their opinions on these questions. Even before they delivered their verdict on January 28, 1988, the whole country knew that their decision would change the course of the abortion debate.

In striking down Canada's abortion law as unfair to women, the Supreme Court dealt head on with the difficult issues the Morgentaler court challenge raised: a woman's right to control her own body, and the state's right to interfere with that role.

Concise, readable, and passionate, the Supreme Court's verdict is indispensable as this country decides whether to recriminalize abortion. Shelagh Day's Commentary, and Stan Persky's Introduction, provide much-needed analysis and background to the Supreme Court decision, and its place in the continuing struggle for a woman's right to control her own body and her own fate.



Cover design by Fiona MacGregor

ISBN 0-919573-85-1

Printed in Canada