

**Halton Social Planning Council  
and Volunteer Centre**

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# **Report on Women**

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Halton Social Profile 1999

# Report on Women

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## **Report on Women**

### **Introduction**

This report examines some issues concerning women in Halton: population, children, unpaid house activities, education, employment, and income. Note that this is one report in a series of nine that complete the Halton Social Profile 1999. Data in this report include 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census data and custom tabulations from Statistics Canada.

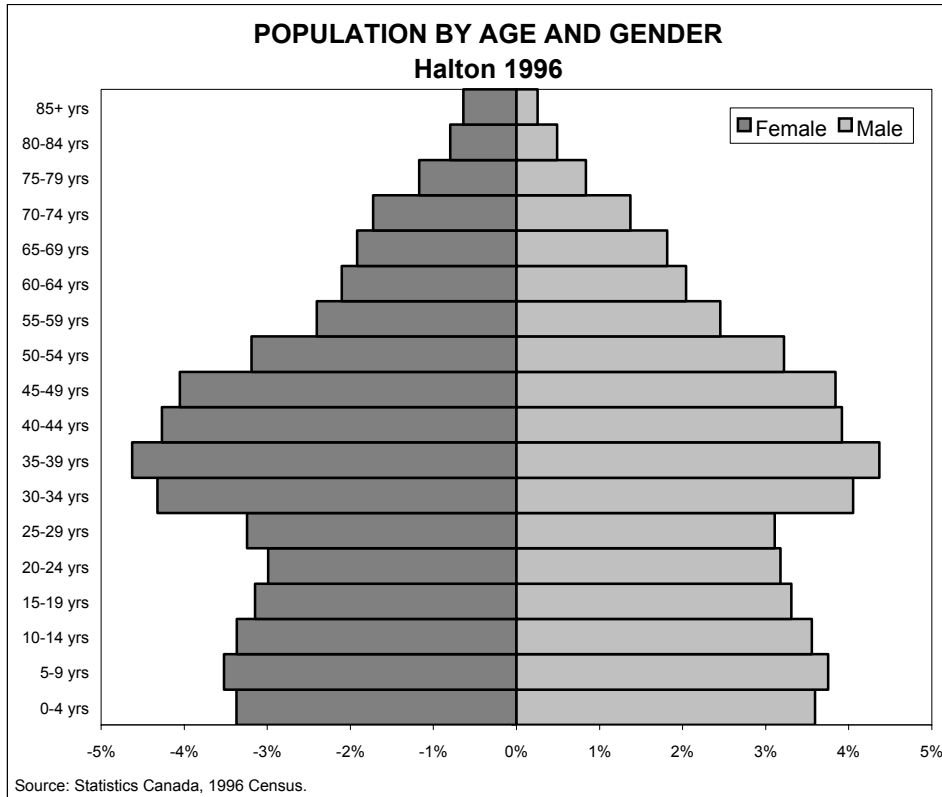
### **Female Population**

#### **Population Distribution**

In 1996, there are 172,825 women in Halton. Females account for a greater proportion of the population in Halton with 50.8% female and 49.2% male. The percentage of women in Halton increased slightly over the ten years from 50.4% in 1986. Within Halton in 1996, Burlington has the highest percentage of women in the population at 51.4% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 49.6%. Oakville has 50.8% female and Milton has 50.0% female. Halton Hills is the only municipality in Halton that has a greater percentage of males rather than females.

#### **Population by Age**

The population age structure for Halton is similar to that of Ontario. As displayed in Figure 1, there is a bulge in the population pyramid for both males and females for the 30 to 49 year-olds in 1996, with the largest age group being the 35 to 39 year-olds.



• Figure 1 1996 Halton population by age and gender

In Halton, there are more females over 24 than males for all age groups. This is most noticeable in the 85 and over age group where there are more than two and a half times as many females as males. However, there are more male children and youth under 25 years of age than female. All four municipalities in Halton experienced this trend.

The population age structures for Oakville and Burlington are similar to Halton's population pyramid. Milton has a slightly older population with the largest age group being 45 to 49 years-old and Halton Hills has a slightly younger population with 30 to 35 being the largest age group.

### Implications

- Providers of services to seniors should consider that the majority of seniors are female. Burlington has the largest percentage of females because it has the largest percentage of seniors.

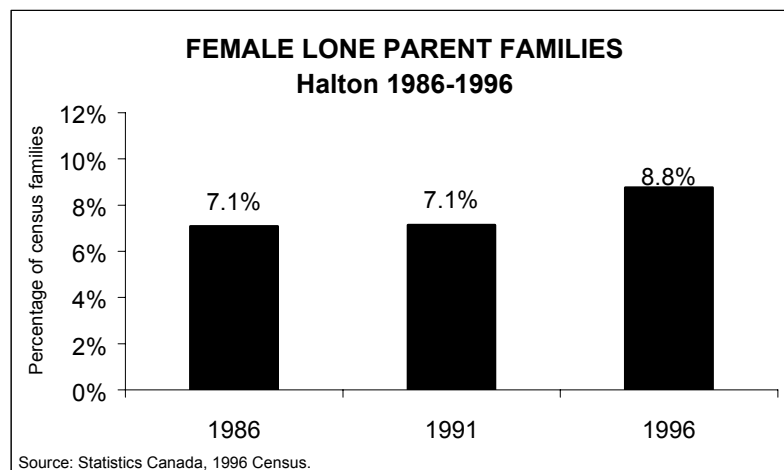
## Children

### Fertility

The fertility rate is determined by dividing the number of children under 1 year of age by the number of women 15 to 44 years old and multiplying the result by 1000. In 1996, there are 57.8 children under one year of age per 1000 women aged 15 to 44 in Halton. In comparison, Ontario has a slightly lower fertility rate of 57.4. Of the municipalities in Halton region, Halton Hills has the highest rate at 67.7, followed by Oakville at 57.3 and Burlington at 56.5. Milton has the lowest fertility rate at 51.7.

### Female Lone Parents

In 1986, females headed 79.8% of all lone parent families in Halton; by 1996, this increased to 82.4%. In 1996, there are 8,440 female lone parent families in Halton. Figure 2 shows that the percentage of female lone parent families in Halton increased from 7.1% of all census families to 8.8% in 1996. In comparison, female lone parent families in Ontario comprise a larger percentage with 12.1% of census families in 1996. In Halton, Burlington has the largest percentage of female lone parent families at 9.6% in 1996 and Milton has the lowest at 7.9%.



• Figure 2 Percentage of female lone parent families in Halton in 1986, 1991 and 1996

The majority, 55.8%, of female lone parents in Halton has one child. Having two children is less common at 34.5% and three or more children account for only 9.5% of female lone parent families. Over the ten years from 1986 to 1996, the percentage of female lone

parents with one child increased from 52.2% in 1986 and the percentage with two or more children correspondingly decreased. Therefore, the size of female lone parent families decreased.

Of the municipalities in Halton, Halton Hills has the highest percentage of female lone parents with one child at 61.7% while Oakville has the lowest at 53.1%. Burlington has the highest percentage with three or more children at 10.0% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 7.3%. Therefore, the size of female lone parent families is larger in south Halton than in north Halton.

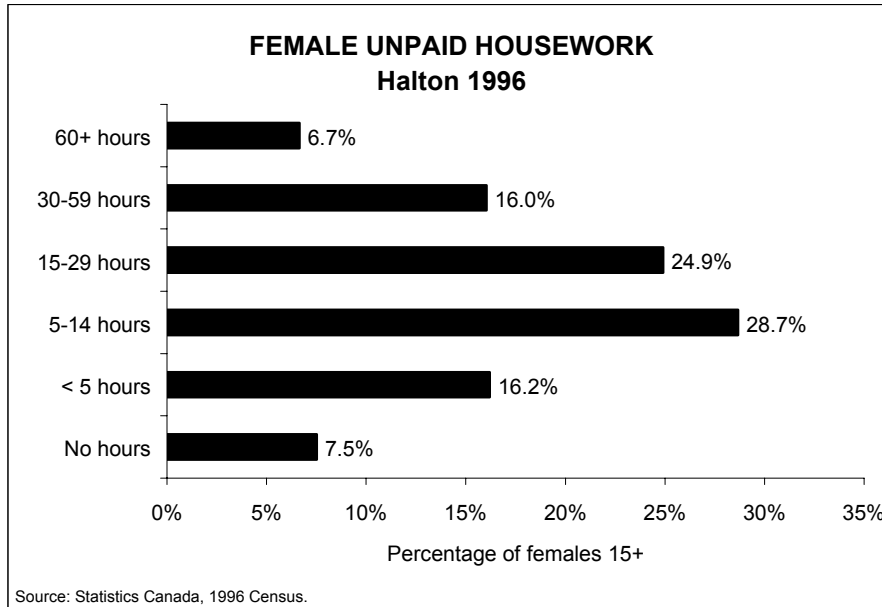
### **Implications**

- The occurrence of female lone parent families is on the rise. Burlington is of greater concern since it not only has the largest percentage of female lone parent families but also it has the largest percentage with three or more children.

## **Unpaid Activities**

### **Unpaid Housework**

Women in Halton spend more hours doing housework than men. In 1996, 86.3% of men do housework, while 92.5% of women do housework. The largest proportion of both females and males spend 5-14 hours a week doing housework at 28.7% and 35.2% respectively. Nearly seven times as many women than men spend 60 or more hours a week doing housework. Figure 3 shows the percentage of women 15 years and older by the number of hours they spent doing unpaid housework the week before the census.



• Figure 3 Percentage of females 15+ in Halton by hours spent doing unpaid housework a week in 1996

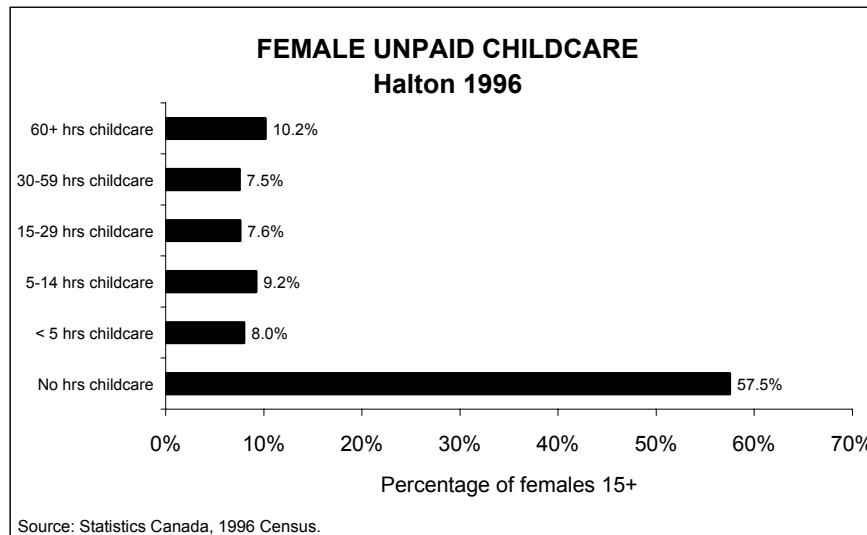
In Halton, Halton Hills has the highest percentage of women who do housework at 93.3% and Oakville has the lowest percentage at 92.2%. Women in north Halton are more likely to do housework than in south Halton.

Of the municipalities in Halton, Halton Hills has the highest percentage of women who do more than 15 hours of housework a week at 51.8%. Oakville has the smallest percentage of women who do more than 15 hours at 46.3%. Women in north Halton spend longer hours doing housework.

## Unpaid Childcare

Females provide most of the unpaid care for their own or other children, compared to males. In 1996, 36.1% of males provide unpaid childcare, while 42.5% of females provide unpaid childcare. Nearly five times as many women than men spend 60 or more hours a week caring for children. Figure 4 shows number of hours women spend a week providing childcare.





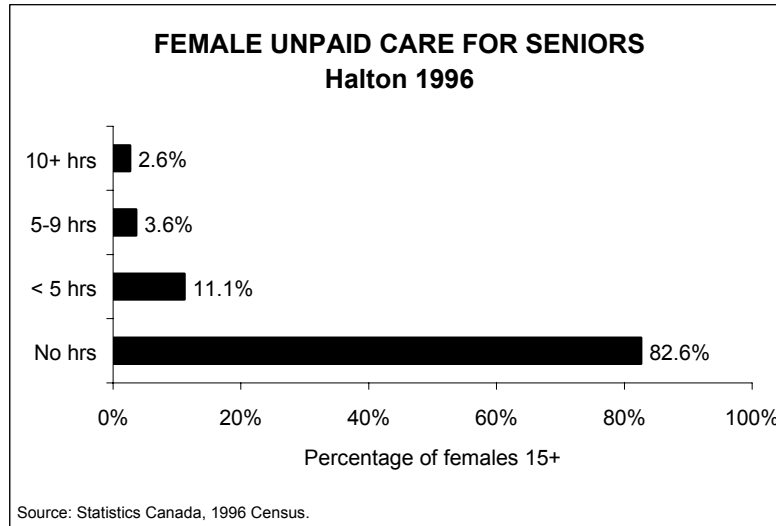
• Figure 4 Percentage of Halton women by the number of hours a week of unpaid childcare in 1996

In Halton, Burlington has the lowest percentage of females that provide childcare at 40.0%. Meanwhile, Milton has the highest percentage of females that provide childcare at 46.0%. The percentage of women 15 and over that provide unpaid childcare is higher in the north than in the south of Halton.

The percentage of the population 15 and over in Halton that spend 60 or more hours a week caring for children is highest in Halton Hills with 12.1% for females. The percentage of females is lowest in Burlington at 9.4%. Again, it is apparent that the residents in the north are spending longer hours providing unpaid care for children than in the south.

### Unpaid Care for Seniors

A larger percentage of females provide care to seniors than males. This includes care to family members in or outside the household, friends, or neighbours, but does not include voluntary work for an organization or community group. In Halton, 17.4% of females provide care and 12.4% of males provide care to seniors. As seen in Figure 5, of the 17.4% of women providing care to seniors, 11.1% spend less than five hours, 3.6% spend five to nine hours and 2.6% spend ten or more hours.



• Figure 5 Percentage of women 15+ in Halton by number of hours a week of care to seniors in 1996

In Halton, Halton Hills has the largest percentage of females providing care to seniors at 18.5%. Oakville has the lowest percentage at 16.0%. For ten or more hours per week, Burlington has the highest percentage of females providing care at 3.0%, while Oakville has the lowest percentage at 2.3%.

## Implications

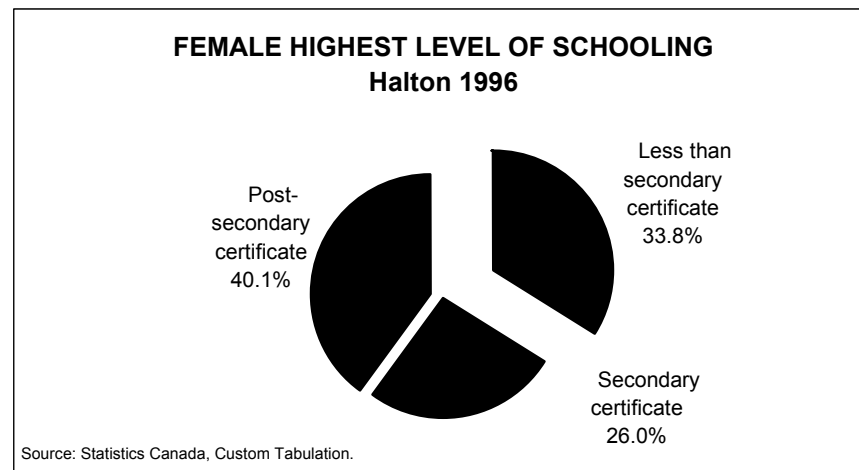
- Service providers and employers should realize that not only are females providing the majority of care to seniors and children and doing most of the housework, but also a higher proportion than in 1986 are now in the labour force.
- Funders and service providers should be aware that a large proportion of females are spending more than 10 hours a week providing care for family members.

## Education

### Highest Level of Schooling

A larger percentage of Halton females continued their education past high school compared with females in the rest of the province. In Halton, 40.1% of females obtained a post-secondary certificate while only 32.9% of women in Ontario did. However, Halton women have a lower percentage than their male counterparts of which 43.4% obtained a post-secondary certificate. Oakville has the highest percentage of females with post-

secondary certificates at 44.3% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 33.5%. In all four municipalities except Milton, men obtained a greater percentage of post-secondary certificates. In Milton, only 34.9% of men obtained a post-secondary certificate compared to 35.8% of females. Figure 6 shows the percentage of women 15 years of age and over with less than a secondary certificate, with a secondary certificate and with a post-secondary certificate as their highest level of schooling.

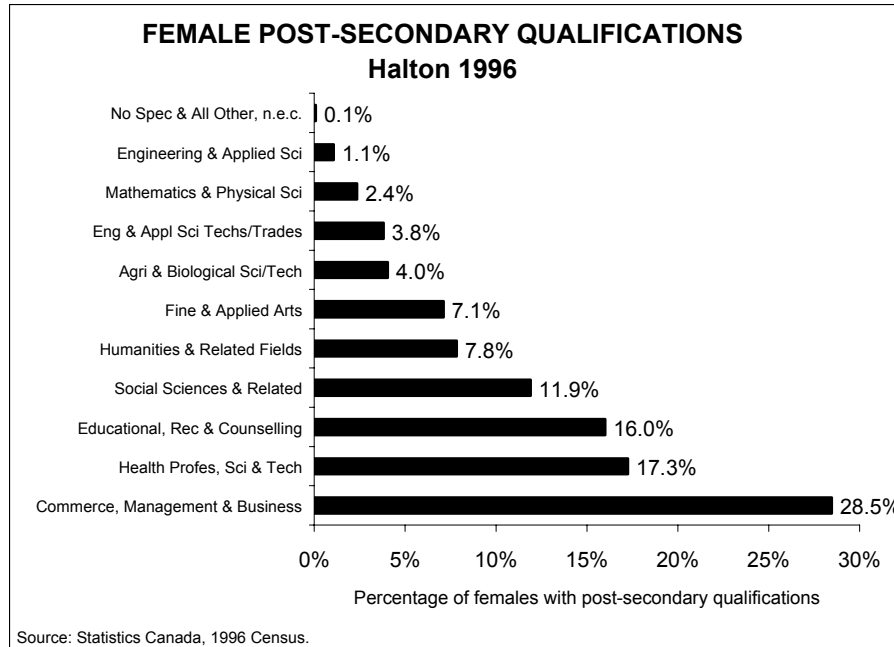


• Figure 6 Highest level of schooling for females 15+ in Halton in 1996

In Halton, 33.8% of females obtained less than a secondary certificate. (Note that since the highest level of schooling includes all women 15 years and older, some are still in school.) This is lower than the 41.8% for the province and it is slightly lower than the 34.1% for Halton males. In Halton, Halton Hills has the highest percentage of females with less than a secondary certificate at 41.6% and Oakville has the lowest at 30.7%. In all municipalities except Burlington, males have a higher percentage with less than a secondary certificate. Female residents in the south of Halton have higher levels of education than in the north.

### Post-secondary Qualifications

Compared to other categories, the most common field of study pursued by women in Halton is commerce, management and business; 28.5% of women state this as their post-secondary field of study. The next largest category is health professions, science and technology with 17.3% of women stating this as their field of study. Few women pursued engineering, math and science. Figure 7 shows the percentage of women in each post-secondary field of study.



• Figure 7 Post-secondary qualifications of females in Halton in 1996

In comparison with the other three municipalities in Halton, Oakville has the highest percentage of women who studied commerce, management and business, social science, humanities, mathematics and physical science, and engineering. Burlington has the highest percentage of women who specified health or arts as their major field of study. Milton has the highest percentage of women who studied agriculture and biology. Halton Hills has the highest percentage of women that specified education, recreation and counselling, and mathematics and physical sciences as their major field of study.

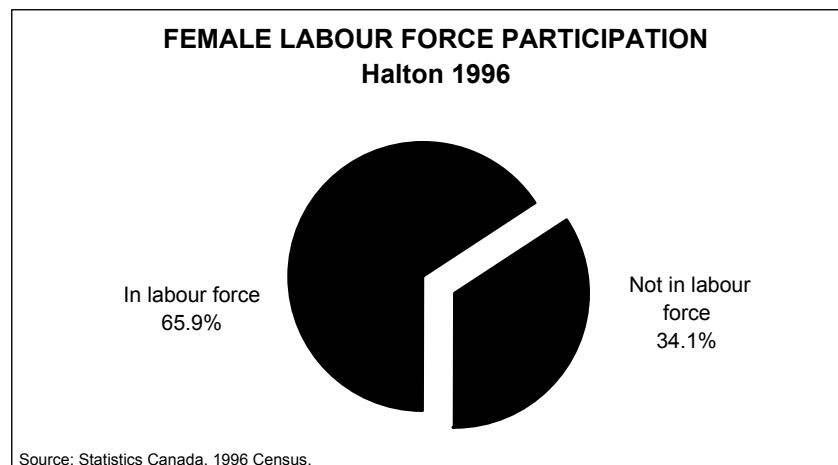
## Implications

- Women tend to have lower education levels than males and tend to have studied the “caring” professions.

## Employment

### Labour Force Activity

Figure 8 shows that in 1996, 65.9% of females in Halton are in the labour force. This is lower than the male participation rate of 78.9% but higher than the female participation rate for Ontario, which is 60.0%. However, the gap between male and female participation rates decreased over the ten years. Female participation increased from 62.5% in 1986, although, there is a decrease from 66.6% in 1991. All four municipalities in Halton experienced an increase in the participation of females in the labour force over the ten-year period. Meanwhile, males experienced a decrease in labour force participation throughout the ten years. In Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of females in the labour force with 68.6% and Burlington has the lowest with 64.7%.



• Figure 8 Labour force participation of females in Halton in 1996

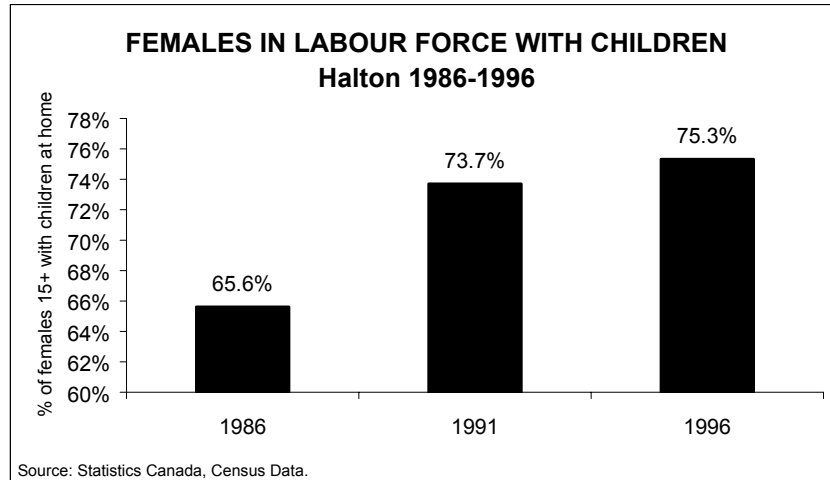
Figure 9 shows that in 1996, 5.9% of females in the labour force in Halton are unemployed (5,345 women). This is higher than the male unemployment rate, which is 5.2% during the same year. The female unemployment rate is much higher for the entire province at 9.6%. The highest female unemployment rate in Halton is in Oakville at 6.3%, followed by Milton and Halton Hills both at 6.2%. Burlington has the lowest female unemployment rate at 5.5%. The unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% in both 1986 and 1991.



• Figure 9 Labour force activity of females in Halton in 1996

### **Labour Force Participation by Presence of Children**

Figure 10 shows that over the ten years, the percentage of women in the labour force 15 years of age and over with children at home increased from 65.6% in 1986 to 75.3% in 1996. However, the percentage of women in the labour force with no children at home changed very little – 59.5% in 1986 and 58.1% in 1996. The largest increase in labour force participation is for women with both children under six years and over six years old. The percentage increased from 54.0% in 1986 to 68.3% in 1996. Women with children under six years old increased their presence in the labour force from 61.3% in 1986 to 75.1% in 1996. Women with children six years of age and older have a participation rate of 68.9% in 1986 and 76.8% in 1996.

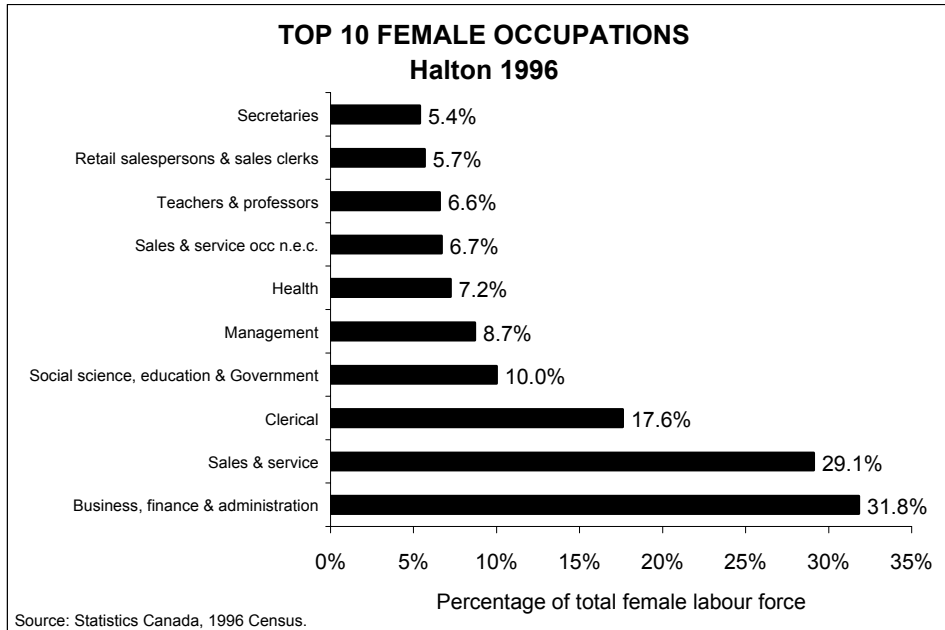


• Figure 10 Labour force participation rates for females 15+ with children at home in 1986, 1991 and 1996

Of the municipalities in Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of women in the labour force with children at 76.7% and Oakville has the lowest at 73.4%. Halton Hills has the highest percentage of women in the labour force with children less than 6 years of age at 78.8% and Oakville has the lowest at 73.0%. Milton has the highest percentage of women with children both under six years and six years and older at 69.6% and Oakville has the lowest at 67.0%. Milton has the highest percentage of women in the labour force with children six years and older at 79.0% and again Oakville has the lowest at 74.8%.

## Occupations

Figure 11 shows that the most common occupation category for females in Halton is business, administration and finance at 31.8%. The next most common occupation is sales and service at 29.1%, followed by clerical occupations at 17.6% and social science, education and government at 10.0%.



• Figure 11 Top ten female occupations in Halton in 1996

In Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of women in business, finance and administration at 32.8% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 30.3%. Milton also has the highest percentage of women in sales and service at 30.4% and Oakville has the lowest at 27.4%. Milton has the highest percentage of women in clerical occupations at 19.0% and Oakville has the lowest at 16.2%. Oakville has a much higher percentage of women in management (10.5%) than the other municipalities.

### **Class of Worker**

Work class is divided into employees, self-employed workers and unpaid family workers. In 1996, 90.2% of women workers are employees, 9.3% are self-employed and 0.5% are unpaid family workers. Compared with males, females have a smaller percentage of self-employed workers and a larger percentage of unpaid family workers and employees. Male workers consist of 84.7% employees, 15.1% self-employed and 0.2% unpaid family workers. Of the 8,215 women that are self-employed in Halton, 29.2% have incorporated businesses and 70.8% have unincorporated businesses. A larger percentage (40.1%) of self-employed males have incorporated businesses. As well, a larger percentage of self-employed males (47.1%) have paid help while only 34.4% of females have paid help. For both males and females the percentage of self-employed workers increased from 1986 to 1996. Figure 12 shows the increase in self-employed females from 3.1% in 1986 to 9.3% in 1996.





• Figure 12 Percentage of self-employed females 15+ in Halton in 1986, 1991 and 1996

In Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of self-employed females in Halton at 10.5% and Burlington has the lowest percentage at 8.6%. All four municipalities showed an increase in the percentage of self-employed females over the ten-year period.

## Workplace

In 1996, 88.1% of women work at a usual place of work, 8.1% work at home, 0.3% work outside Canada and 3.5% has no fixed workplace. A larger percentage of women than men work at home – 8.1% of women work at home and 6.8% of men work at home. The percentage of women that work at home or have no fixed workplace increased from 1991 when only 6.5% of women worked at home and 0.6% had no fixed workplace. The percentage working outside Canada remained the same over the five years and the percentage working at a usual place of work decreased from 92.7% in 1991.

In Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of females that worked at home in 1996 at 9.9% and Burlington has the lowest at 7.4%.

## Implications

- Female unemployment is an issue. Although the female unemployment rate decreased between 1986 and 1996, the participation rate also decreased. This suggests that some females exited the labour force.
- Since the majority of females are providing most of the care to children and seniors, doing most of the housework and participating in the labour force, many may be overworked and stressed. This could have implications on the quality of family life.

- The percentage of women who work in their homes and the percentage who are self-employed is on the rise. This trend creates issues of double duty at home (work and family responsibility) and isolation.
- The presence of women with children in the labour force has increased over the past ten years. Therefore, fewer women are staying home to raise their children. This means that the need for childcare is increasing.
- Women with children six years of age and over are more likely to participate in the labour force than those with younger children or those with no children at all.

## Income

### Employment Income

Fifty percent of females in Halton work part-time or for part of the year and 47.7% work full-time for the full year. In comparison, 46.0% of women in Ontario work part-time and 50.8% work full-time. Also, a larger percentage of males work full-time and fewer work part-time than females – 66.4% full-time and 31.8% part-time.

In Halton, Burlington has the largest percentage that work part-time or for part of the year at 50.9% and Halton Hills has the smallest percentage at 48.2%. Both Milton and Halton Hills have the highest percentages that work full-time at 48.5% and Burlington has the lowest at 46.8%. Table 1 shows the average female employment income for each municipality in Halton in 1996.

#### AVERAGE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT INCOME

|           | Oakville | Burlington | Milton   | Halton Hills | Halton   |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Total     | \$26,634 | \$24,319   | \$23,912 | \$24,068     | \$25,114 |
| Full-time | \$38,686 | \$35,599   | \$34,575 | \$34,616     | \$36,541 |
| Part-time | \$15,645 | \$14,410   | \$13,906 | \$14,258     | \$14,805 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.

- Table 1 Average female employment income by municipality in Halton in 1996

Full-time and part-time employment incomes are both higher for males in Halton. In Halton, Oakville has the highest female full-time and part-time average employment incomes and Milton has the lowest.

## Average Total Income

In 1995, the average income for females 15 years of age and over in Halton is \$24,459 (including only those with an income). This is slightly higher than the average female income for Ontario, which is \$21,048, but much lower than the average male income for Halton which is \$45,559. Average female incomes in Halton increased 75.4% from \$13,961 in 1985. The gap between male and female incomes decreased over these ten years; however, males still have an average income nearly twice as large as females in 1995.

In Halton, Oakville not only has the highest average female income in all three census periods, but also it increased the most. Female incomes in Oakville increased 76.9% from 1985 to 1995 compared with only 69.5% in Milton. Table 2 shows the average female income for each municipality in Halton in 1985, 1990 and 1995.

### AVERAGE FEMALE INCOME

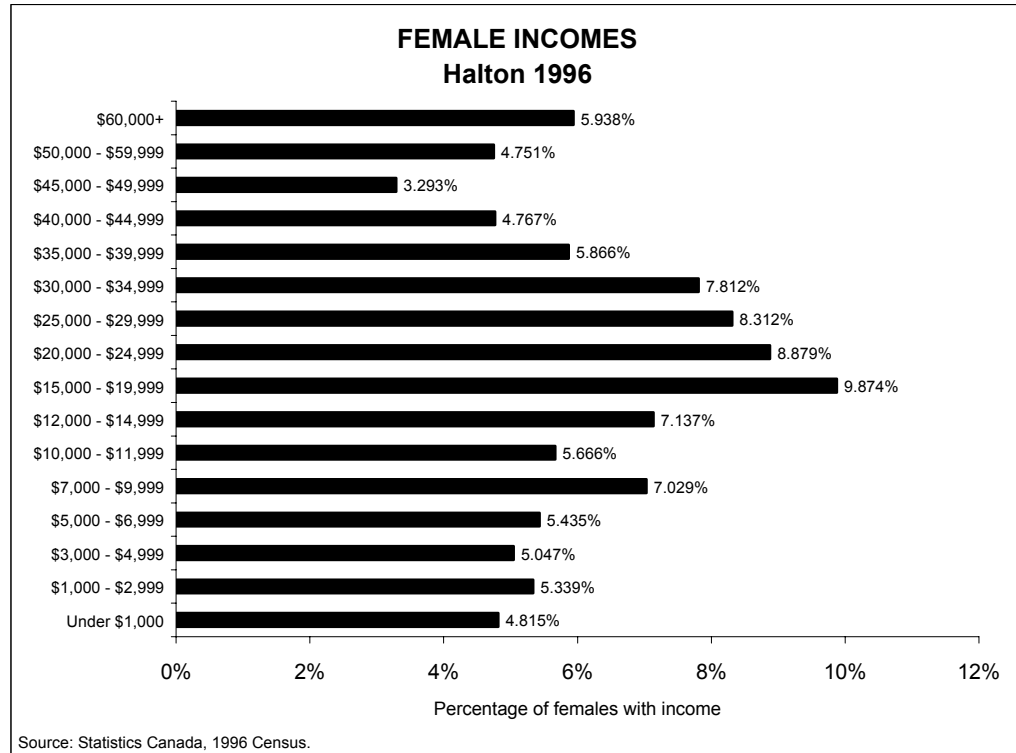
|      | Oakville | Burlington | Milton   | Halton Hills | Halton   |
|------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1985 | \$14,690 | \$13,657   | \$13,755 | \$13,360     | \$13,961 |
| 1990 | \$22,607 | \$20,500   | \$20,633 | \$19,927     | \$20,917 |
| 1995 | \$25,981 | \$23,730   | \$23,294 | \$23,218     | \$24,459 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Data.

- Table 2 Average female income in Halton by municipality in 1985, 1990 and 1995

When average female incomes are compared by age in Halton, average income is lowest for 15-24 year-olds at \$7,855. Income then rises to \$26,291 for 25-34 year-olds. Thereafter, incomes change very little, peaking for 35-44 year-olds at \$31,680 and then decreasing to \$20,390 for those 70 years and over.

Figure 13 shows that the majority of women (50.2%) have incomes less than \$20,000.



• Figure 13 Incomes of females 15+ in Halton in 1995

In Halton, Burlington has the highest percentage of females with incomes lower than \$20,000 at 51.6% and Oakville has the lowest at 48.6%. Oakville also has the lowest percentage with \$20,000 to \$50,000 at 38.6% and Halton Hills has the highest at 40.7%. Oakville has the highest percentage with income over \$50,000 at 12.8% while Halton Hills has the lowest at 8.9%.

Over the ten-year period from 1985 to 1995, the gap between male and female incomes decreased. In 1985, females had incomes that represented 44.8% of male incomes, but by 1995, female incomes are 53.6% of male incomes. In the three census periods, Halton Hills has the smallest discrepancy between male and female incomes in Halton – female incomes are 60.8% of males in 1995. Oakville has the largest inequality in Halton. Women in Oakville have incomes that are half that of males.

A higher percentage of females are without income than males – 8.3% for females compared with 3.3% for males. In Halton, Milton has the highest percentage of females without income at 9.5% while Burlington has the lowest at 7.3%.

## **Implications**

- Despite the decreasing gap between male and female average incomes, male and female incomes are still unequal. This has an impact particularly on female lone-parent families and single female seniors, who may have difficulty covering their basic living expenses

## Report on Women

### Ontario Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Total population | 10,740,325 |
| Male             | 48.9%      |
| Female           | 51.1%      |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 2,932,725      |
| Female lone parent families | 12.1%          |
| Fertility rate              | 57.4 per 1,000 |

#### House Activities

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Female population 15+        | 4,348,275 |
| No hours of housework        | 7.9%      |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 7.2%      |
| No hours of childcare        | 58.4%     |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 10.1%     |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 81.3%     |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 3.1%      |

#### Education

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Female population 15+                 | 4,348,275 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 41.8%     |
| Secondary certificate                 | 25.3%     |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 32.9%     |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 1,712,245 |
| Commerce, management and business     | 26.9%     |
| Health                                | 18.8%     |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 14.5%     |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Female population 15+                 | 4,348,270 |
| In labour force                       | 60.0%     |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 1,869,325 |
| In labour force                       | 70.6%     |

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 2,609,255 |
| Employed                              | 90.4%     |
| Unemployed                            | 9.6%      |

#### Occupations

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 2,609,255 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 29.0%     |
| Sales and service                     | 29.8%     |
| Clerical                              | 17.0%     |

#### Place of Work

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 2,358,100 |
| Usual place of work            | 88.4%     |
| At home                        | 7.5%      |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.4%      |
| No usual place of work         | 3.7%      |

#### Class of Worker

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Female pop. 15+ all class of workers | 2,507,080 |
| Employees                            | 90.9%     |
| Self-employed                        | 8.4%      |
| Unpaid family worker                 | 0.7%      |

#### Income

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Average female income             | \$21,048  |
| Average female employment income  | \$22,188  |
| Full-time                         | \$32,645  |
| Part-time                         | \$13,373  |
| Total female pop. 15+ with income | 3,920,240 |
| Less than \$20,000                | 58.0%     |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 34.8%     |
| \$50,000+                         | 7.2%      |

## Report on Women

### Halton Region Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Total population | 339,880 |
| Male             | 49.2%   |
| Female           | 50.8%   |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 96,300         |
| Female lone parent families | 8.8%           |
| Fertility rate              | 57.8 per 1,000 |

#### Unpaid House Activities

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Female population 15+        | 136,395 |
| No hours of housework        | 7.5%    |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 6.7%    |
| No hours of childcare        | 57.5%   |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 10.2%   |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 82.6%   |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 2.6%    |

#### Education

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Female population 15+                 | 136,065 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 33.8%   |
| Secondary certificate                 | 26.0%   |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 40.1%   |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 63,695  |
| Commerce, management and business     | 28.5%   |
| Health                                | 17.3%   |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 16.0%   |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Female population 15+                 | 136,395 |
| In labour force                       | 65.9%   |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 62,045  |
| In labour force                       | 75.3%   |

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 89,855 |
| Employed                              | 94.1%  |
| Unemployed                            | 5.9%   |

#### Occupations

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 89,855 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 31.8%  |
| Sales and service                     | 29.1%  |
| Clerical                              | 17.6%  |

#### Place of Work

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 84,510 |
| Usual place of work            | 88.1%  |
| At home                        | 8.1%   |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.3%   |
| No usual place of work         | 3.5%   |

#### Class of Worker

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Female population 15+ all class of worker | 88,285 |
| Employee                                  | 90.2%  |
| Self-employed                             | 9.3%   |
| Unpaid family worker                      | 0.5%   |

#### Income

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Average female income             | \$24,459 |
| Average female employment income  | \$25,114 |
| Full-time                         | \$36,541 |
| Part-time                         | \$14,805 |
| Female population 15+ with income | 125,125  |
| Less than \$20,000                | 50.3%    |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 38.9%    |
| \$50,000+                         | 10.7%    |

## Report on Women

### Oakville Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Total population | 128,405 |
| Male             | 49.2%   |
| Female           | 50.8%   |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 35,940         |
| Female lone parent families | 8.3%           |
| Fertility rate              | 57.3 per 1,000 |

#### Unpaid House Activities

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+        | 50,890 |
| No hours of housework        | 7.8%   |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 6.9%   |
| No hours of childcare        | 56.5%  |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 10.1%  |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 84.0%  |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 2.3%   |

#### Education

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 50,870 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 30.4%  |
| Secondary certificate                 | 25.2%  |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 44.3%  |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 25,830 |
| Commerce, management and business     | 29.1%  |
| Health                                | 16.0%  |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 14.8%  |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 50,865 |
| In labour force                       | 66.2%  |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 23,825 |
| In labour force                       | 73.4%  |

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 33,670 |
| Employed                              | 93.7%  |
| Unemployed                            | 6.3%   |

#### Occupations

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 33,680 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 31.4%  |
| Sales and service                     | 27.4%  |
| Clerical                              | 16.2%  |

#### Place of Work

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 31,580 |
| Usual place of work            | 87.6%  |
| At home                        | 8.6%   |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.3%   |
| No usual place of work         | 3.5%   |

#### Class of Worker

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Female population 15+ all class of worker | 33,060 |
| Employees                                 | 89.7%  |
| Self-employed                             | 9.9%   |
| Unpaid family worker                      | 0.4%   |

#### Income

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Average female income             | \$25,981 |
| Average female employment income  | \$26,634 |
| Full-time                         | \$38,686 |
| Part-time                         | \$15,645 |
| Female population 15+ with income | 46,195   |
| Less than \$20,000                | 48.6%    |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 38.6%    |
| \$50,000+                         | 12.8%    |



## Report on Women

### Burlington Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Total population | 136,980 |
| Male             | 48.6%   |
| Female           | 51.4%   |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 39,520         |
| Female lone parent families | 9.6%           |
| Fertility rate              | 56.5 per 1,000 |

#### Unpaid House Activities

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+        | 56,580 |
| No hours of housework        | 7.6%   |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 6.0%   |
| No hours of childcare        | 60.0%  |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 9.4%   |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 81.7%  |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 3.0%   |

#### Education

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 56,460 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 34.6%  |
| Secondary certificate                 | 26.2%  |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 39.2%  |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 26,025 |
| Commerce, management and business     | 28.6%  |
| Health                                | 18.9%  |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 16.0%  |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 56,460 |
| In labour force                       | 64.7%  |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 24,350 |
| In labour force                       | 76.6%  |

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 36,555 |
| Employed                              | 94.5%  |
| Unemployed                            | 5.5%   |

#### Occupations

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 36,580 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 32.5%  |
| Sales and service                     | 30.1%  |
| Clerical                              | 18.6%  |

#### Place of Work

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 34,550 |
| Usual place of work            | 88.8%  |
| At home                        | 7.4%   |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.2%   |
| No usual place of work         | 3.5%   |

#### Class of Worker

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Female population 15+ all class of worker | 36,005 |
| Employees                                 | 91.0%  |
| Self-employed                             | 8.6%   |
| Unpaid family worker                      | 0.4%   |

#### Income

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Average female income             | \$23,730 |
| Average female employment income  | \$24,319 |
| Full-time                         | \$35,599 |
| Part-time                         | \$14,410 |
| Female population 15+ with income | 52,440   |
| Less than \$20,000                | 51.6%    |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 38.7%    |
| \$50,000+                         | 9.7%     |

## Report on Women

### Milton Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Total population | 32,105 |
| Male             | 50.0%  |
| Female           | 50.0%  |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 8,845          |
| Female lone parent families | 7.9%           |
| Fertility rate              | 51.7 per 1,000 |

#### Unpaid House Activities

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+        | 12,540 |
| No hours of housework        | 7.1%   |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 7.3%   |
| No hours of childcare        | 54.0%  |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 11.4%  |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 82.6%  |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 2.6%   |

#### Education

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 12,505 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 37.3%  |
| Secondary certificate                 | 26.9%  |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 35.8%  |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 5,370  |
| Commerce, management and business     | 26.4%  |
| Health                                | 18.1%  |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 18.3%  |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 12,505 |
| In labour force                       | 68.6%  |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 59,975 |
| In labour force                       | 76.7%  |

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 8,575 |
| Employed                              | 93.8% |
| Unemployed                            | 6.2%  |

#### Occupations

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 8,600 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 32.8% |
| Sales and service                     | 30.4% |
| Clerical                              | 19.0% |

#### Place of Work

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 8,065 |
| Usual place of work            | 86.1% |
| At home                        | 9.9%  |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.3%  |
| No usual place of work         | 3.7%  |

#### Class of Worker

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Female population 15+ all classes of worker | 8,465 |
| Employees                                   | 88.6% |
| Self-employed                               | 10.5% |
| Unpaid family worker                        | 0.9%  |

#### Income

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Average female income             | \$23,294 |
| Average female employment income  | \$23,912 |
| Full-time                         | \$34,575 |
| Part-time                         | \$13,906 |
| Female population 15+ with income | 11,355   |
| Less than \$20,000                | 51.4%    |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 39.1%    |
| \$50,000+                         | 9.3%     |

## Report on Women

### Halton Hills Summary (1996 Census)

#### Population

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Total population | 42,390 |
| Male             | 50.4%  |
| Female           | 49.6%  |

#### Children

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| No. of census families      | 11,995         |
| Female lone parent families | 8.0%           |
| Fertility rate              | 67.7 per 1,000 |

#### Unpaid House Activities

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+        | 16,385 |
| No hours of housework        | 6.7%   |
| 60+ hours of housework       | 7.6%   |
| No hours of childcare        | 54.5%  |
| 60+ hours of childcare       | 12.1%  |
| No hours of care to seniors  | 81.5%  |
| 10+ hours of care to seniors | 2.6%   |

#### Education

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 16,230 |
| Less than secondary certificate       | 39.1%  |
| Secondary certificate                 | 27.4%  |
| Post-secondary certificate            | 33.5%  |
| Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary   | 6,470  |
| Commerce, management and business     | 27.3%  |
| Health                                | 15.1%  |
| Education, recreation and counselling | 18.6%  |

#### Labour Force

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+                 | 16,230 |
| In labour force                       | 67.7%  |
| Female 15+ in household with children | 7,895  |
| In labour force                       | 76.3%  |

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 10,985 |
| Employed                              | 93.8%  |
| Unemployed                            | 6.2%   |

#### Occupations

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Female population 15+ in labour force | 10,995 |
| Business, finance and administration  | 30.3%  |
| Sales and service                     | 30.1%  |
| Clerical                              | 17.3%  |

#### Place of Work

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Female employed population 15+ | 10,315 |
| Usual place of work            | 88.6%  |
| At home                        | 7.7%   |
| Outside Canada                 | 0.1%   |
| No usual place of work         | 3.5%   |

#### Class of Worker

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Female population 15+ all class of worker | 10,755 |
| Employees                                 | 90.5%  |
| Self-employed                             | 8.8%   |
| Unpaid family worker                      | 0.7%   |

#### Income

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Average female income             | \$23,218 |
| Average female employment income  | \$24,068 |
| Full-time                         | \$34,616 |
| Part-time                         | \$14,258 |
| Female population 15+ with income | 15,135   |
| Less than \$20,000                | 50.4%    |
| \$20,000-\$50,000                 | 40.7%    |
| \$50,000+                         | 8.9%     |