

a Fact Sheet on...

Women and Poverty

- Despite women's increased workload in the last 30 years, female and child poverty levels, especially in households headed by single mothers, remain well above average.
- When time and income are both considered, poverty rates of working single mothers are 70% higher than official estimates and approach poverty rates of their unemployed counterparts. "The Inclusion of Time Availability in Canadian Poverty Measures", Douthitt, Robin in ISTAT. Time Use Methodology: Toward Consensus, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Rome, 1993, p90.
- 70% of Nova Scotia single mothers live below the official low-income cut off line.
- A single parent with one child would need to work two full-time jobs at minimum wage to bring the family income up to the poverty line "Wake Up, Canada!", Raven, Pauline, from Interaction, NS Council on the Family, Fall, 1999
- Over 70% of the world's people living in absolute poverty are women. "Fourth World Conference on Women: Press Kit." New York, NY: United Nations, Department of Public Information, 1995
- The percentage of female lone parents living on low incomes is 69.9% in Nova Scotia and 59.6% in Canada.
- The percentage of unattached female seniors living on low incomes is 47.3% in Nova Scotia and 55.8% in Canada. "Selected Statistics on Women in Nova Scotia." Statistics Canada Ottawa, Aug 1995
- In 1993, 64% of young women aged 15-24 who live alone (or with unrelated persons) were living on low incomes. "Women in Canada- A Statistical Report." 3rd edition, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, 1995)
- In 1992 the full time/full year earnings of Canadian women averaged only 71.8% of men's. "110 Canadian Statistics on Work and Family", Lero, Donna and Karen Johnson, Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, April, 1994

