

# APPENDICES



## Appendix 1: Data Sources

**S**tatistics Canada's **Survey of Consumer Finances** (SCF) is an annual survey conducted in the month of April along with the Labour Force Survey. The SCF contains information on income, as well as personal and labour related characteristics, for families and individuals aged 15 years and over. Limited data on children under 15 years is also included. In 1995, the SCF collected data on 76,777 individuals over the age of 15 excluding persons living in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories, on Indian reserves and Crown Lands, and in institutions. This study uses the Individual microdata file linked with selected information from the SCF Economic Family file.

This study uses 1991 **Census Public Use Microdata File** on individuals for information on persons in a visible minority. The file contains data based on a 3% sample of the population enumerated in the census. Demographic, social and economic information on the Canadian population over the age of 15 is provided in the file.

The section on Aboriginal women was derived from the **Aboriginal Peoples Survey** (APS), a post-Censal survey administered by Statistics Canada in 1991. The APS used information gathered from the responses to ethnic origin and registered Indian status questions in the 1991 Census to locate households that included Aboriginal persons. Statistics Canada surveyed individuals identifying as Aboriginal or registered Indian in the Census – a group commonly referred to as the Aboriginal Identity population. We use the 1991 APS Adults microdata file. The file contains 25,122 cases of persons identifying as Aboriginal aged 15 years and over. These cases correspond to a population of 388,610 adults identifying as Aboriginal in Canada. While the APS is probably the most comprehensive source of information on this population, a number of Indian reserves and settlements were not completely enumerated in the survey process. According to Statistics Canada, 273 Indian reserves, settlements or communities were incompletely enumerated in the Census and APS process. As well, the APS does not include Aboriginal people living in collective dwellings, institutions, military camps and overseas. Please note that in this study, people over the age of 64 identifying as Aboriginal are not included. As well, people who did not respond to or did not answer questions about whether they received social assistance, welfare or workers' compensation in 1990 are not included in the results. In the data dealing with poverty, please note that people living on Indian reserves or settlements, or in the Yukon or Northwest Territories, were excluded from the microdata file. Poverty data for respondents in these areas were not included due to the reluctance of Statistics Canada to apply low income cut-offs to areas where cost of living data was not collected.

Data for this study on people with a disability was compiled using the household portion of the **Health and Activity Limitation Survey** (HALS), a post-Censal survey administered by Statistics Canada. Using two disability screening questions in the 20% population sample of the 1991 Census, Statistics Canada identified persons with a disability in households. A random sample of these people were contacted in the fall of 1991 to participate in the HALS. Microdata from the HALS used in this study include information on persons aged 15 to 64 years and

represent all geographic areas in Canada except the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Estimates are presented based on 25,942 people with a disability in the HALS microdata file.

Custom tabulations by Statistics Canada of the **Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD)** from 1993 and 1994 are used in this study to provide an additional source of income data on social assistance recipients. The LAD is based on Revenue Canada's database on tax filers and dependents of tax filers. This longitudinal database contains detailed income and demographic information on a 10% sample of all tax filers.

**Welfare Incomes 1995**, published annually by the National Council of Welfare, was used as a reference for this study. In cooperation with provincial and territorial governments, the Council provides estimates of welfare incomes for the year 1995 and presents caseload data for March 1995. The publication focuses on four types of households: a single employable person, a single person with a disability, a single-parent family with a child aged two years, and a two-parent family with two children aged 10 and 15 years.

**Appendix 2:  
National Council of Welfare:  
Selected Tables**

**Table 1: Estimated Number of People on Welfare by Province**

Province	March 31, 1994	March 31, 1995	Increase/Decrease %
Newfoundland	67,400	71,300	5.8
PEI	13,100	12,400	-5.3
Nova Scotia	104,000	104,000	0.0
New Brunswick	73,500	67,400	-8.3
Quebec	787,200	802,200	1.9
Ontario	1,379,300	1,344,600	-2.5
Manitoba	89,300	85,200	-4.6
Saskatchewan	81,000	82,200	1.5
Alberta	138,500	113,200	-18.5
British Columbia	353,500	374,300	5.9
Canada	3,086,800	3,056,800	-1.0

Source: National Council of Welfare, *Welfare Incomes 1995* (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1997) p.44. Data derived from survey of provincial welfare departments.

**Table 2: Estimated Welfare Income by Type of Household, 1994**

Type of household	Province				
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Quebec
Single employable	\$ 4,525	\$7,388	\$6,103	\$3,283	\$6,199
Disabled person	8,546	9,202	8,806	8,325	8,312
Single parent, one child	12,993	12,586	12,273	10,518	13,097
Couple, two children	14,834	18,831	15,120	12,524	16,104

Type of household	Province				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	BC
Single employable	\$8,554	\$6,841	\$5,959	\$4,927	\$6,764
Disabled person	11,757	8,227	8,515	6,770	9,504
Single parent, one child	16,834	11,336	12,094	10,811	13,561
Couple, two children	22,210	19,745	17,448	17,215	17,656

Source: National Council of Welfare, *Welfare Incomes 1994* (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1995) pp.16-24. Data derived from survey of provincial welfare departments.

The table presents a national picture of estimated welfare incomes for 1994. The incomes are for the basic needs of four household types. To facilitate interprovincial comparisons, the NCW assumes that each household was on welfare for the entire calendar year. These figures represent the total amount an individual or family might receive (excluding special needs assistance). Total welfare income includes basic social assistance, additional benefits (where applicable), child tax benefit (where applicable), provincial child benefits (where applicable), GST credit and provincial tax credits (where applicable).

**Table 3: Percentage Change in Welfare Income by Type of Household, 1994-1995**

Type of household	Province				
	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Quebec
Single employable	-2.1	-22.9	-2.1	-1.7	-2.1
Disabled person	-2.1	-3.7	-1.8	-0.3	-2.1
Single parent, one child	-2.1	-4.7	-1.8	4.9	-2.1
Couple, two children	-2.1	-4.0	-2.1	5.2	-2.1

Type of household	Province				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	BC
Single employable	-7.1	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-1.7
Disabled person	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.7
Single parent, one child	-7.2	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-1.7
Couple, two children	-7.8	-2.1	-2.0	-1.0	-1.7

Source: National Council of Welfare, *Welfare Incomes 1995*, Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1997, 30-34. (Data derived from survey of provincial welfare departments)

From 1994 to 1995, most welfare recipients in Canada saw erosion of their already precarious financial well-being. Whenever the change from 1994 to 1995 appears as -2.1%, the rates were frozen and people lost 2.1% of their purchasing power to inflation. The largest single drop in annual welfare incomes – almost 23% – occurred in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario, welfare rates for all clients except the aged and the disabled were cut by 21.6% as of October 1995. Because the new rates applied only for the last three months of 1995, the net decrease between 1994 and 1995 was under 8%. For 1995, New Brunswick has the only increase in welfare incomes for families with children.



## **Appendix 4: Income Profile: Selected Tables**











**Appendix 5: Income Profile:  
Direct Social Assistance Recipients: Selected Tables**







## Appendix 6: Low Income Cut-Offs, 1994

### Low income cut-offs (LICOs), 1994 (1992 Base)

	Size of area of residence				
	Urban areas				Rural areas
	500,000 and over	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Less than 30,000*	
<b>1992 base</b>	<b>Dollars (\$)</b>				
1 person	16,511	14,162	14,063	13,086	11,410
2 people	20,639	17,702	17,579	16,357	14,263
3 people	25,668	22,016	21,863	20,343	17,739
4 "	31,071	26,650	26,465	24,626	21,472
5 "	34,731	29,791	29,583	27,527	24,003
6 "	38,393	32,931	32,702	30,428	26,533
7 or more people	42,054	36,072	35,820	33,329	29,064

Note: \* Includes cities with a population between 15,000 and 30,000 and small urban areas (under 15,000).

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1994, Cat.13-207



## **Appendix 7: Changes to Social Assistance and Services**







**Appendix 8:  
Research Reports Funded by Status of Women Canada  
on the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST)  
and its Impact on Women**

**Benefiting Canada's Children: Perspectives on Gender and Social Responsibility  
(Des prestations pour les enfants du Canada : perspectives sur l'égalité des sexes et la  
responsabilité sociale)**

Christa Freiler and Judy Cerny  
Child Poverty Action Group

**Qui donnera les soins? Les incidences du virage ambulatoire et des mesures d'économie  
sociale sur les femmes du Québec**

**(Who Will be Responsible for Providing Care? The Impact of the Move Toward More  
Ambulatory Care and of Social Economic Policies on Quebec Women)**

Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFÉAS), Denyse Côté, Éric Gagnon,  
Claude Gilbert, Nancy Guberman, Francine Saillant, Nicole Thivierge and Marielle Tremblay

**Women and the CHST: A Profile of Women Receiving Social Assistance, 1994  
(Les femmes et le TCSPS : profil des femmes à l'assistance sociale en 1994)**

Katherine Scott  
Centre for International Statistics, Canadian Council on Social Development

**Women and the Equality Deficit: The Impact of Restructuring Canada's Social Programs  
(Les femmes et le déficit en matière d'égalité : l'incidence de la restructuration des  
programmes sociaux du Canada)**

Shelagh Day and Gwen Brodsky  
Day, Brodsky and Associates

**The Impact of Block Funding on Women with Disabilities  
(L'incidence du financement global sur les femmes ayant un handicap)**

Shirley Masuda  
DAWN Canada

**Women's Support, Women's Work: Child Care in an Era of Deficit Reduction,  
Devolution, Downsizing and Deregulation  
(Le soutien aux femmes, le travail des femmes et la garde d'enfants à l'ère de la réduction  
du déficit, du transfert des responsabilités, de la réduction de la taille de l'État et de la  
déréglementation)**

Gillian Doherty, Martha Friendly and Mab Oloman  
Doherty Inc.

## **Research Reports Funded by Status of Women Canada on Women's Access to Justice**

**A Complex Web: Access to Justice for Abused Immigrant Women in New Brunswick  
(Une toile complexe : l'accès au système de justice pour les femmes immigrantes victimes de violence au Nouveau-Brunswick)**

Baukje Miedema and Sandra Wachholz

**Lesbian Struggles for Human Rights in Canada (not published)  
(La lutte des lesbiennes pour la reconnaissance de leurs droits fondamentaux au Canada)  
(non publié)**

Ann Robinson and Sandra Kirby

**L'accès à la justice pour des victimes de harcèlement sexuel : l'impact de la décision  
*Béliveau-St-Jacques* sur les droits des travailleuses à l'indemnisation pour les dommages  
(Access to Justice for Sexual Harassment Victims: The Impact of *Béliveau St-Jacques* on  
Female Workers' Right to Damages)**

Katherine Lippel and Diane Demers

**Getting a Foot in the Door: Women, Civil Legal Aid and Access to Justice  
(Un pied dans la porte : les femmes, l'aide juridique en matière civile et l'accès à la justice)**

Lisa Adario

National Association of Women and the Law

**Family Mediation in Canada: Implications for Women's Equality  
(La médiation familiale au Canada : ses implications pour l'égalité des femmes)**

Yvonne Peters, Sandra Goundry and Rosalind Currie

Equality Matters! Consulting