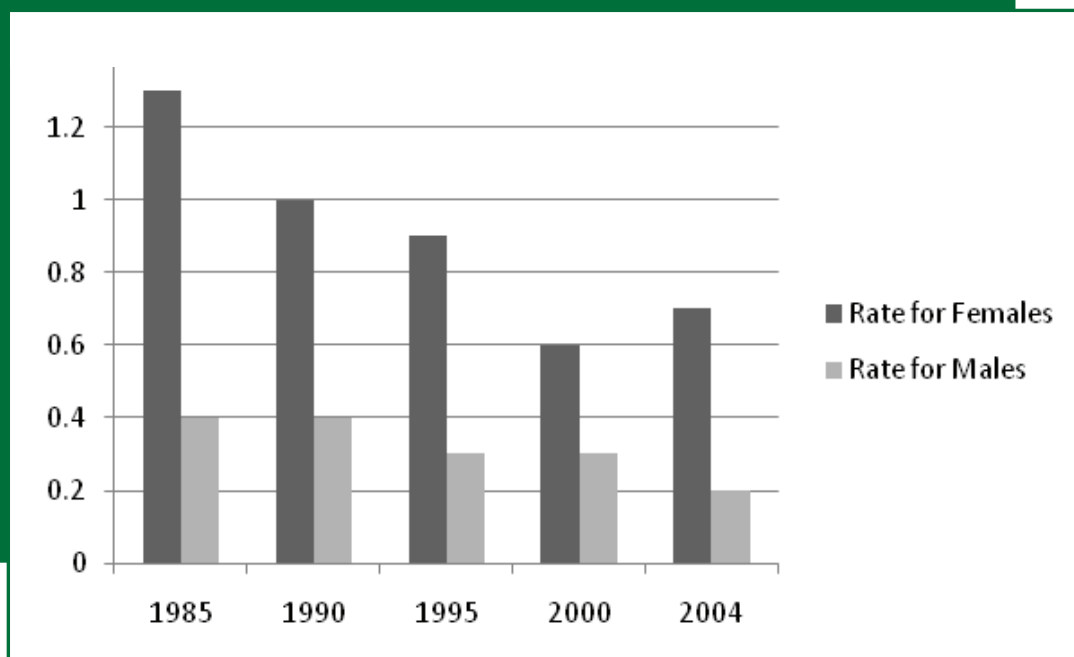


Violence against women has its roots in the history of women's inequality. Statistics can help paint a clearer picture of how women and men compare. They can tell us where equality is improving and where improvement is still needed.

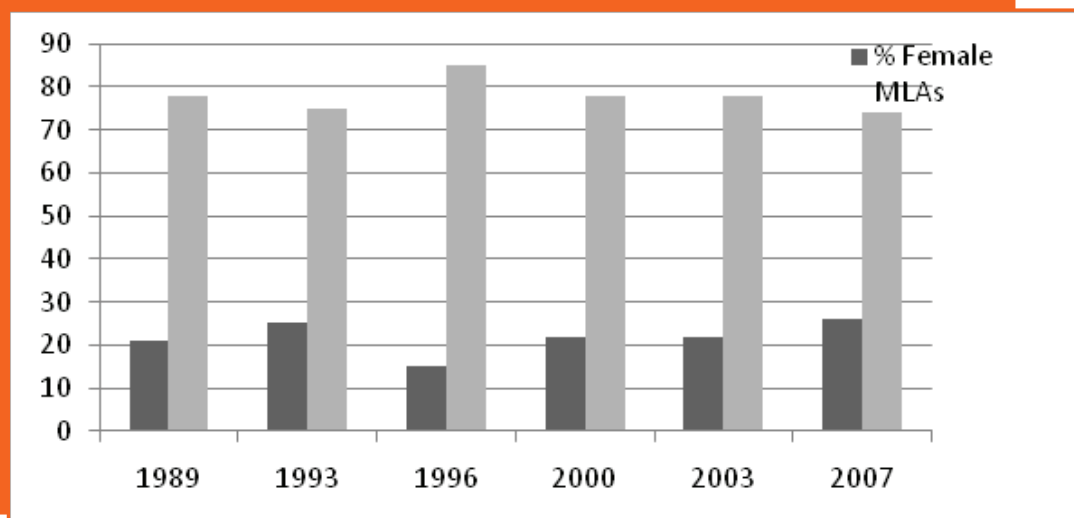
When you look at the charts below that show statistics changing over about 20 years for murder rates, election results, university and college attendance, and wages for young workers, can you see how women and men compare? Has change over time led to more equal results, or not?

Female and male rates of murder by their spouses in Canada, 1985 - 2004 (rate per 100,000 spouses, rounded)



Source: Statistics Canada <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-570-x/85-570-x2006001-eng.pdf>

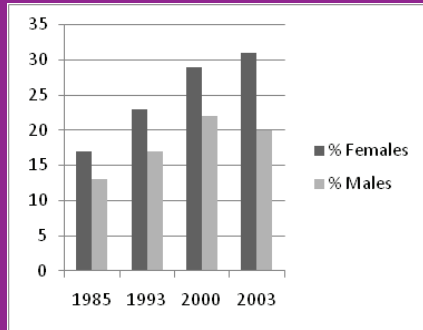
Female and Male MLAs Elected to the PEI Legislature, 1989 to 2007



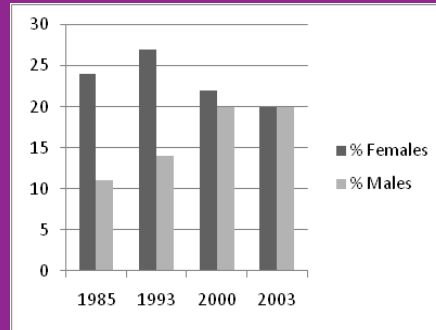
Source: Elections PEI <http://www.electionspei.ca/provincial/historical/results/files.php>

**Female and Male Young People (17 to 24) in University and College
Canada: 1985 to 2003**

University

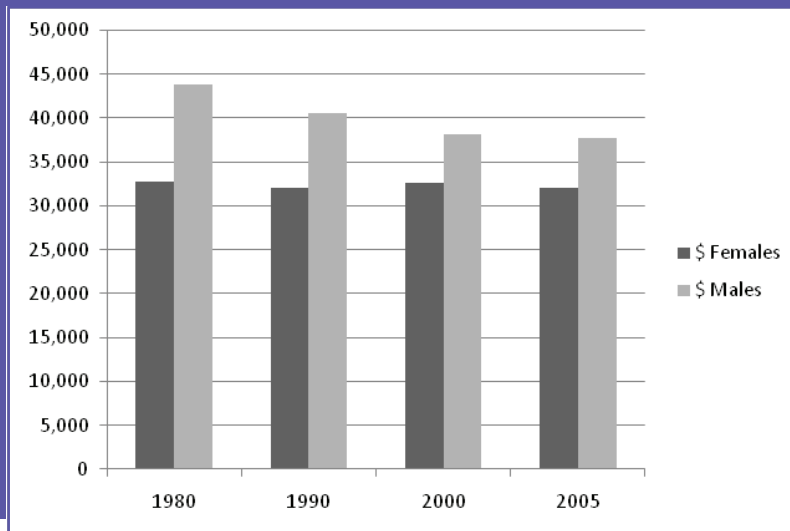


College



Source: Study by Christofides, Hoy, and Yang (2006), from Statistics Canada Data
http://www.utoronto.ca/rdc/files/papers/L_Yang_Gender.pdf

**Earnings of Female and Male Full-time Workers in Canada
Ages 25 to 29 Years Old, 1980 to 2005
(median earnings, calculated in constant 2005 dollars)**



Source: Statistics Canada
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-563/tables-tableaux-notes-eng.cfm>

