



Gender Statistics for GBA+

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Brad Thomas, Centre for Gender, Diversity, & Inclusion Statistics (CGDIS), Statistics Canada



Delivering insight through data for a better Canada



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Requirements for producing gender statistics (United Nations Statistics Division)

- Data are collected and presented by sex
- Data reflect gender issues
- Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people
- Data collection methods take into account possible stereotypes, or social and cultural factors that may introduce gender bias into the data

Gender statistics are used to

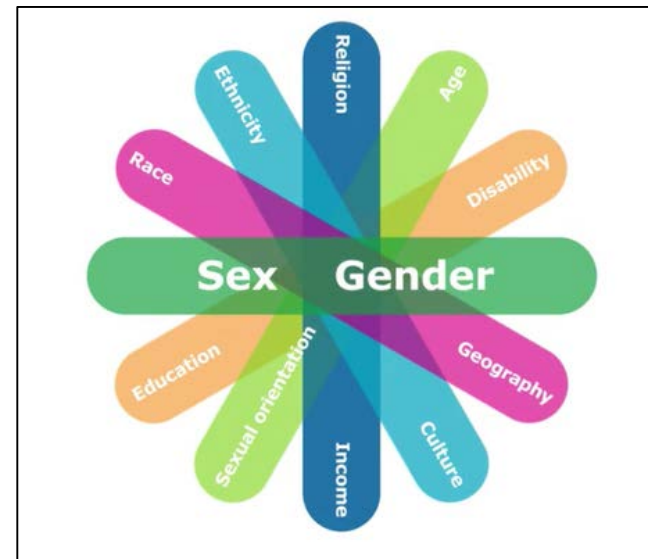
- Measure and monitor progress towards gender equality
- Raise public awareness surrounding gender issues
- Measure the potential impacts of policies, programs, and other initiatives on diverse groups of Canadians
- Conduct gender research

What is GBA+ ?

GBA+ is an analytical approach used to assess the potential impacts of policies, programs, and other initiatives on diverse groups of Canadians

The “+” refers to intersectionality

I.e., in addition to sex and gender, all people have multiple identity factors, such as age, Aboriginal identity, immigrant status, and disability status





The Centre for Gender, Diversity, & Inclusion Statistics

The Centre continues to identify & address gaps in the availability of disaggregated data on sex, gender, & other intersecting identity characteristics to enrich our understanding of social, economic, & environmental issues

The Centre's Goals and Objectives

- Report to Canadians about the state & progress of gender, diversity, & inclusion in Canada
- Generate new information to increase knowledge, develop new concepts & measures to address intersecting characteristics
- Build statistical capacity to increase knowledge of gender, diversity, inclusion, & Gender-based Analysis Plus

Check out the Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Centre (GDIC) Hub

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/gender-diversity-inclusion>



GENDER, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION STATISTICS



Find data on



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Quick facts

Sex

- 61.4% - The proportion of Canadian women who participated in the labour force in June 2019, compared to 70.1% among men. ([Source](#))
- In 2016, less than 1/5 of all leadership roles were held by women. ([Source](#))
- 44% - The proportion of first-year STEM students aged 19 or less in undergraduate degree programs who were women, compared to more than 64% of students in BRASE, or non-STEM, programs in 2010. ([Source](#))
- 11% - The proportion of young women (aged 15 to 24) who have a mental health-related disability in 2017, compared to 5% of men. ([Source](#))

Immigration

- 321,065 - The number of immigrants admitted in 2018. ([Source](#))
- In 2016, 61.8% of new immigrants were born in Asia (including the middle east). Africa ranks second, as a source continent of recent immigrants to Canada (13.4%). ([Source](#))
- After 5 years in the country, the median income of refugees admitted in 2011 had increased by 25% to \$21,700. ([Source](#))

► More quick facts on languages, Aboriginal people, disability and ethnocultural diversity

Gender Results Framework – Data tables

- Education and skills development
- Economic participation and prosperity
- Leadership and democratic participation
- Gender-based violence and access to justice
- Poverty reduction, health and well-being
- Other Statistics Canada gender indicators

Features

Results from the 2016 Census: Occupations with older workers

Item 2 of 6

Pause

Gender-Based Analysis Plus



GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS PLUS

- [Health Inequalities Data Tool](#)
- [Status of Women, GBA+](#)
- [Status of Women Canada, GBA+, Take the GBA+ course](#)
- [Status of Women Canada, Gender-based Violence Knowledge Centre](#)
- [Treasury Board Submission, Gender-Based Analysis](#)
- [Statistical standard for gender of a person](#)

Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub



Browse Canada's statistics for the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

Gender in the international context



- [OECD Gender Initiative](#)
- [UN Gender Statistics Manual](#)
- [UN Women](#)
- [International Labour Organization, Gender Equality](#)
- [World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Report](#)

Finance Canada Inquiry – Financial Crime (e.g. Money Laundering)

On the hub, click on circle “Crime and Justice”

Keyword defaults to “sex”. Enter “Money Laundering” as a substitute.



Home → [Subjects](#) → Crime and justice

Crime and justice

Key indicators

Canada ▼

[Crime Severity Index \(2018\)](#) **75.0**
1.9% ↑
(annual change)

[Police-reported crime rate per 100,000 population \(2018\)](#) **5,488**
2.1% ↑
(annual change)

[More crime and justice indicators](#)

Filter results by i

[Remove "sex" filter](#) x

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Keyword(s)

🔍

Sort by relevance ▼ [Apply](#) i

Show 10 ▼ entries [Apply](#)

All (262) |
 Data (83) |
 Analysis (178) |
 Reference (1)

1. [Adult criminal courts, guilty cases by type of sentence](#)

Table: 35-10-0030-01 (formerly: CANSIM 252-0056)

Geography: Canada, Province or territory

Frequency: Annual

Financial Crime (e.g. money laundering)

Money Laundering Compared to Crime in General

	2009	
	Money Laundering	Overall Crime
	Percent	
Accused: Males	83	76
Females	17	24
Police Identify an Accused Person	18	39
Adult Court Case Ends in Guilty Verdict	34	65
	Median Age	
All Accused Persons	33	26

Source: Statistics Canada Cat No. 85-005-X: Money Laundering in Canada, 2009

Financial Crime (e.g. money laundering)

Low rates of police being able to identify an accuser lead us to be more cautious about concluding that money laundering is a male-dominated crime.

And keep in mind that these are only the REPORTED cases of money laundering. If females were generally better at evasion, then the crime might actually be female-dominated.

Source:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-005-x/2011001/article/11454-eng.htm>

The Stories Behind the Data

Measuring and Analyzing the Gender Pay Gap: A Conceptual and Methodological Overview (Moyser, 2019)

- Gender pay gap, (average hourly wage, 2018); women earn \$ 0.87 for every \$ 1 earned by men.
- One story behind the data: women more likely than men to experience work absences & interruptions
 - long-term: childbearing, childrearing
 - short-term: child illness, oversee major household appliance repair
- Consequences
 - stigmatization of work absences & interruptions leads to fewer promotion opportunities
 - greater number of work interruptions means fewer years of work experience

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The Statistical Information Service offers a complete range of services to data users. They can be reached at:

1-800-263-1136

E-mail: infostats@canada.ca or STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca

There may be other data options:

- Custom Tabulations (cost recovery)
- Public Use Microdata Files (PUMFs) – formerly only available at selected university-based Research Data Centres (RDCs), some are now available online. (e.g. Survey of Labour & Income Dynamics, aka SLID)