Wamen and Nen in Canada:

## A Statistical Glance



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## Women and Men in Canada:

## A Statistical Glance

This statistical package was produced for Status of Women Canada by the Target Groups Project of Statistics Canada. The participation of Monique Hickey, Mario Lisciotto, Colleen Thompson, Shirley Li, Marcia Almey and Josée Normand in the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged.

Questions or comments should be directed to: Target Groups Project, $7^{\text {th }}$ Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, ON, K1A OT6. The Target Groups Project can also be reached by telephone at (613) 951-2603; by fax at (613) 951-0387; or by e-mail at lindcol@statcan.ca.

Additional copies of this report can be obtained from Status of Women Canada by calling (613) 995-7835.

## Population

Total population
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Population by province and territory
Population in selected groups
Immigrant arrivals

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Members of the House of Commons
Members of the Senate
Federal Deputy Ministers
Federally appointed judges
Members of Provincial/Territorial legislatures

Total Canadian population, 1921-1998

|  | Women | Men | Total | Women as \% of the total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 000 s |  |  |
| 1921 | 4,258.3 | 4.529 .6 | 8.787 .9 | 48.4 |
| 1931 | 5.002 .2 | 5,374.5 | 10,376.8 | 48.2 |
| 1941 | 5,606.1 | 5,900.5 | 11,506.7 | 48.7 |
| 1951 | 6,920.6 | 7,088.9 | 14.009 .4 | 49.4 |
| 1961 | 9.019 .4 | 9.218 .9 | 18,238.2 | 49.4 |
| 1971 | 10.935 .3 | 11,026.8 | 21.962 .1 | 49.8 |
| 1981 | 12.468 .8 | 12,351.6 | 24,820.4 | 50.2 |
| 1991 | 14.136 .4 | 13.894 .4 | 28.030 .9 | 50.4 |
| 1996 | 14.980 .1 | 14.691 .8 | 29.671 .9 | 50.4 |
| 1998 | 15.302 .3 | 14,998.8 | 30.301 .2 | 50.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 93-310; and Demography Division.

Population distribution, by age, 1998

|  | Women | Men | Total | Wamen as \% of the total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 000 s |  |  |
| People aged: |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 15 | $2,911.7$ | 3,064.1 | 5.975 .8 | 48.7 |
| 15-24 | 1.996 .1 | 2.091 .9 | 4.088 .0 | 48.8 |
| 25-44 | 4,859.9 | 4,9182 | 9.778 .2 | 49.7 |
| 45-64 | 3,386.5 | 3.335 .5 | 6.772 .1 | 50.0 |
| 65-84 | 1.882 .0 | 1.474 .2 | 3.356 .2 | 56.1 |
| 85 and over | 266.0 | 114.9 | 380.9 | 69.8 |
| Total | 15,302.3 | 14,998.8 | 30,301.2 | 50.5 |

[^0]Population, by province and territory, 1998

|  | Women | Men | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { as \% of } \\ & \text { the total } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 000 s |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 273.8 | 270.0 | 543.8 | 50.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 69.3 | 67.3 | 136.5 | 50.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 476.4 | 457.8 | 934.2 | 51.0 |
| New Brunswick | 379.8 | 373.1 | 753.0 | 50.4 |
| Quebec | 3.717 .4 | 3.617.1 | 7.334 .5 | 50.7 |
| Ontario | 5.788 .4 | 5.625.2 | 11.413 .7 | 50.7 |
| Manitoba | 574.2 | 564.4 | 1.138 .7 | 50.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 514.8 | 509.5 | 1,024.3 | 50.3 |
| Alberta | 1.446.0 | 1,468.6 | $2,914.5$ | 49.6 |
| British Columbia | 2.014.8 | 1,994.2 | 4.009.0 | 50.3 |
| Yukon | 15.1 | 16.6 | 31.7 | 47.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 19.7 | 21.3 | 41.0 | 48.0 |
| Nunavut | 12.4 | 14.0 | 26.4 | 47.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Aboriginal identity, immigrant, and visible minority populations, 1996

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Members of the visible minority community (000s) | $1.631 .9$ | $1.565 .6$ | $3,197.4$ |
| As a \% of total population | $11.3$ | $11.1$ | $11.2$ |
| Aboriginal identity population <br> (000s) | 408.1 | 390.9 | 799.0 |
| AS a \% of the total population | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Immigrants (000s) | 2.565 .7 | 2.405 .4 | 4,971.1 |
| As a \% of the total population | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.4 |

[^1]Immigrants arriving in Canada by class, 1998

|  | Women | Men | Total | Women as <br> $\%$ of the <br> group |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Family class | 19,921 | 31.064 | 50.985 | 39.1 |
| Convention refugees | 12.230 | 10.416 | 22.646 | 54.0 |
| Other | 52.834 | 47.786 | 100.620 | 52.5 |
| Tolal | 84.985 | 89,266 | 174.251 | 48.8 |

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Family status of the population aged 15 and over, 1996

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% |  |
| Marital spouse <br> Common-law spouse <br> Lone parent <br> Child living at home <br> Living with extended family | $\begin{array}{r} 50.0 \\ 8.0 \\ 8.2 \\ 13.7 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.8 \\ 8.4 \\ 1.8 \\ 18.5 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | 51.4 8.2 5.1 16.0 3.3 |
| Total living with family | 83.5 | 84.4 | 84.0 |
| Living with non-relatives Living alone | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 12.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 10.4 \end{array}$ | 4.4 11.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada

Marital status of the population aged 15 and over, 1996

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Married | 57.4 | 60.9 | 59.1 |
| Separated | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Divorced | 5.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 |
| Widowed | 10.0 | 2.2 | 6.2 |
| Single, never married | 23.8 | 30.4 | 27.0 |
| Tolal | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

[^2]Tolal fertility rate, 1921-1996 ${ }^{1}$

Births per woman


Newfoundland included onily since 1990
Refers to all births over the course of a woman's lifetime.
Source: Statistics Canada. Health Stalistics Division.

Births per 1,000 women, by age group, 1986-1995

|  | Women aged |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $15-19$ | $20-24$ | $25-29$ | $30-34$ | $35-39$ | $40-44$ | $45-49^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 23.0 | 78.7 | 119.0 | 72.5 | 22.3 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| 1991 | 26.0 | 77.5 | 120.3 | 83.6 | 28.3 | 3.9 | 0.2 |
| 1993 | 24.9 | 73.0 | 114.7 | 84.9 | 29.5 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| 1994 | 25.1 | 72.2 | 114.0 | 86.0 | 30.4 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| 1995 | 24.5 | 70.5 | 109.7 | 86.8 | 31.3 | 4.8 | 0.2 |

[^3]Percentage of all families with children under age 24 living at home, 1971-1996


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, 1921-1996


[^4]Leading causes of death, 1996


Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Percentage reporting long-term disabilities, by age group, 1996-1997

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
| People aged: | 9.6 |  |  |
| $25-54$ | 19.4 | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| $55-64$ | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.6 |
| $65-74$ | 27.0 | 22.2 | 20.8 |
| $75-84$ | 44.4 | 46.0 | 45.0 |
| 85 and over | 24.0 | 25.8 | 24.8 |
| Total aged 65 and over | 13.8 | 12.7 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2}$ |
| Total aged 25 and over |  |  |  |

[^5]Percentage who smoke daily, by age, 1996-1997


Source: Statistics Canada. National Population Health Survey.

Smoking status of people living in a private household, 1996-1997

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

People aged 25 and over:
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Daily smoker } & 21.8 & 27.2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Former daily smoker: } & 23.4 & 31.3\end{array}$
Occasional smoker
$3.4 \quad 3.7$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Never smoked } & 47.1 & 33.5\end{array}$

- includes people who smoke occasionally:

Source: Satatistics Canada. Nationial Population Health Survey.

Homicide victims, 1997

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total number of victims | 204 | 376 | 581 |
| As \& \% of all victims | 35.1 | 64.7 | 100.0 |
| Victims per 100.000 population | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 |

[^6]Distribution of homicide victims, ${ }^{1}$ by relationship to accused, 1997

|  |  |  | Women <br> as $\%$ of <br> victims <br> in group |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Women |  | Men | Total |

## ' Refers to solved offenses.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Victims of police-reported spousal violence, by age, 1997


Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 85-224-XPE.

Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over, 1996

|  | Wormen | Men | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
| Less than Grade 9 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| Some high school | 22.4 | 23.0 | 22.7 |
| High school graduation | 15.6 | 13.0 | 14.3 |
| Trades certificate or diploma | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Some postsecondary | 16.9 | 15.5 | 16.2 |
| Non-university certificate or diploma | 17.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 |
| University degree | 12.3 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| Tolal | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total population (000s) | $11,606.4$ | $11,022.4$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 2 6 8 . 9}$ |

Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada

Full-lime university enrollment, by level, 1997-1998

|  | Women |  |  | Women as <br> $\%$ <br> \% of total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| enrollment |  |  |  |  |

[^7]Women as a percentage of full-time university enrollment, by level and field of study, 1997-1998

|  | Bachelor's and first professional degree | Master's | Doctorate | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% |  |  |  |
| Education | 69.5 | 69.7 | 66.3 | 69.4 |
| Fine/applied arts | 63.4 | 61.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 |
| Humanities | 62.2 | 57.7 | 50.0 | 60.8 |
| Social sciences | 57.4 | 50.7 | 51.6 | 56.6 |
| Agriculture/biological sciences | 63.5 | 55.6 | 40.1 | 61.8 |
| Engineering/applied sciences | 21.5 | 25.2 | 15.6 | 21.5 |
| Health protessions | 70.8 | 62.4 | 47.4 | 68.1 |
| Mathematics/physical sciences | 29.7 | 32.7 | 23.4 | 29.4 |
| Total ${ }^{\prime}$ | 55.7 | 50.7 | 42.5 | 54.8 |

[^8]Percentage of selected populations with a university degree, 1996


Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada.

Percentage of the population aged 16 and over with difficulty reading,' 1994


Refers to those who are only able to perform simple reading skills such as locating and matching a single piece of information in a text.
Source: Statistics Canada, International Adull Literacy Survey.

Percentage using a computer, 1993

|  | Computer use |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Women | Men |
| People aged: |  | $\%$ |
| 15-19 | 82.5 | 86.0 |
| $20-24$ | 77.0 | 83.0 |
| $25-34$ | 71.7 | 66.0 |
| $35-44$ | 69.4 | 64.0 |
| $45-54$ | 55.0 | 58.3 |
| $55-64$ | 35.1 | 38.6 |
| 65 and over | 7.8 | 14.4 |
| Total | 56.0 | 58.3 |

[^9]Percentage of the population aged 15 and over employed, 1976-1998


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Percentage employed, by age, 1998

|  | Women | Men |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| People aged: |  | $\%$ |
| $15-24$ | 52.1 | 53.0 |
| $25-44$ | 73.0 | 85.4 |
| $45-54$ | 69.2 | 82.9 |
| $55-64$ | 35.6 | 55.4 |
| 65 and aver | 3.3 | 10.3 |
| Total | 53.4 | 66.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Percentage of the population aged 15 and over employed, by province, 1998

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
| Newfoundland | 39.7 | 49.2 | 44.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 52.6 | 6.3 | 56.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 48.4 | 60.2 | 54.1 |
| New Brunswick | 48.7 | 58.6 | 53.5 |
| Quebec | 48.7 | 63.1 | 55.8 |
| Ontario | 55.3 | 68.1 | 61.6 |
| Manitoba | 56.4 | 70.5 | 63.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 55.7 | 69.8 | 62.7 |
| Alberta | 61.2 | 74.9 | 68.0 |
| British Columbia | 54.1 | 64.1 | 59.1 |
| Canada | 53.4 | 66.2 | 59.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

Employment rates of women with pre-school age children, 1981 and 1998


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

Percentage of selected populations employed, 1996


Source: Statistics Canada 1996 Census of Canada.

Occupational distribution, 1998
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrr}\hline & & \begin{array}{r}\text { Women as } \\ \text { Wof total in }\end{array} \\ \text { Occupation }\end{array}\right]$

[^10]Employed persons working part-time, by age, 1998

|  | Women |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |
| Workers aged: | 53.1 |  |
| $15-24$ | 22.7 | 37.8 |
| $25-44$ | 25.4 | 4.9 |
| $45-64$ | 56.8 | 6.3 |
| 65 and over | 28.6 | 34.3 |
| Total | 1.865 .9 | 10.4 |
| Total employed part-time (000s) | 69.5 | 818.1 |
| $\%$ of all part-time employment |  | 30.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey

Percentage of workers self-employed, 1998


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Unemployment rates, by age, 1998

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
| Labour force participants aged: |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 15.2 |
| $25-44$ | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| $45-54$ | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 55-64 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| 65 and over | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Total | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Total unemployed (000s) | $\mathbf{5 7 7 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 7 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 5 . 1}$ |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Unemployment rates among selected populations, 1996


[^11]Hours spent on unpaid housework, per week, 1996


Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada.

Average hours per day spent in paid ${ }^{1}$ and unpaid work by those with children under age 5 , by employment and lamily status, 1992


[^12]Average hours per day spent on unpaid child care activities by those with children under age 5, by employment and family status, 1992


Source: Statistics Canada. 1992 General Social Survey

Average incomes, 1997


[^13]Average tamily incomes, by type of tamily, 1997


Source: Statistics Canada. Income Statistics Division

Average incomes among selected populations, 1996


[^14]
## Sources of income, 1997

|  | Women | Men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% |  |
| Wages and salaries | 67.7 | 72.5 |
| Net income from self-employment | 4.6 | 8.0 |
| Total employment income | 72.2 | 80.5 |
| RRSPs | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Other investment income |  |  |
| Interest/bonds | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Dividends | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total other investment income | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Income from government transters |  |  |
| Old Age Security | 5.7 | 2.4 |
| C/QPP | 4.3 | 3.1 |
| Unemployment insurance | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Social assistance | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Other government transfers | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| Total government transters (including Child Tax Benefits) | 18.1 | 9.9 |
| Retirement pensions | 3.3 | 4.9 |
| Other money income (including alimony) | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total income (\$) | 19.847 | 32.104 |

[^15]Source: Statistics Canada. Income Statistics Division.

Earnings of employed women as a \% of those of men, 1967-1997


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-217-XPB.

Earnings of women employed full-time, full-year, as a \% of those of men, by province, 1997
$\left.\begin{array}{llrr}\hline & & \begin{array}{r}\text { Women's }\end{array} \\ \text { earnings as } \\ \text { a \% of those } \\ \text { of men's }\end{array}\right]$

[^16]Earnings of women employed full-time, full-year, as a \% of those of men, by education, 1997

|  | Women | Men | Women's earnings as a \% of those of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  |  |
| Less than Grade 9 | 21.403 | 30.731 | 69.6 |
| Some high school | 22.846 | 35.367 | 64.6 |
| High school graduate | 27.525 | 37.705 | 73.0 |
| Some postsecondary | 28.360 | 37.812 | 75.0 |
| Non-university certificate |  |  |  |
| or diploma | 29,539 | 41.868 | 70.6 |
| University graduate | 42.661 | 57.930 | 73.6 |
| Total | 30.915 | 42,626 | 72.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 13-217-XPB.

Earnings of women employed full-time, full-year, as a \% of those of men, by occupation. 1997

|  | Women | Men | Women's earnings as a \% of thase of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  |  |
| Managerial/administrative | 33.165 | 53.113 | 62.4 |
| Natural sciences | 34.413 | 44.464 | 77.4 |
| Social sciences | 30.412 | 48.043 | 63.3 |
| Teaching | 30,812 | 42.781 | 72.0 |
| Medicine/health | 28.082 | 55,652 | 50.4 |
| Clerical | 21,426 | 27.899 | 76.8 |
| Sales | 18.478 | 31.631 | 58.4 |
| Service | 14.160 | 23,869 | 59.3 |
| Agriculture | 12,198 | 20.699 | 58.9 |
| Manufacturing | 19,698 | 33.734 | 58.4 |
| Transportation | 22.285 | 33, 166 | 67.2 |
| All occupations | 30,915 | 42,626 | 72.5 |

[^17]Percentage of the population with low incomes, by family status, 1997

|  | Females | Males | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
| Children under age 18 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 19.8 |
| People aged 18-64: |  |  |  |
| In families | 14.4 | 10.7 | 12.6 |
| Unattached | 40.9 | 35.1 | 37.5 |
| All persons aged 18-64 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 16.4 |
| Seniors: |  |  |  |
| In families | 49.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Unattached | 24.0 | 33.3 | 45.0 |
| All seniors | 18.9 | 11.7 | 18.7 |
| Tolal |  | 16.1 | 17.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 13-207-XPB.

Percentage of family with Jow incomes, by family type, 1997


[^18]Percentage of the population with Iow incomes, by province, 1997

|  | Women | Men | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundiand | 19.2 | 17.4 | 18.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 14.3 | 10.3 | 12.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 18.2 | 12.5 | 15.3 |
| New Brunswick | 16.2 | 13.7 | 15.0 |
| Quebec | 22.2 | 17.4 | 19.8 |
| Ontario | 15.3 | 12.4 | 13.8 |
| Manitoba | 20.7 | 15.0 | 17.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 16.3 | 11.2 | 13.8 |
| Alberta | 17.5 | 12.9 | 15.1 |
| British Columbia | 17.8 | 16.1 | 16.9 |
| Canada |  | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3}$ |

Source: Slatistics Canada. Cataiogue no 13-207-XPB

## Distribution of positions of power



[^19]
## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON GENDER STATISTICS AVAILABLE FROM STATISTICS CANADA AND STATUS OF WOMEN CANADA

Women in Canada: Using data from Statistics Canada and other sources, this 180-page report measures the progress of women-or lack of it-toward greater equality in a wide range of areas. Written in an easily readable style, and supported by numerous tables and charts, Women in Canada provides the most comprehensive overview of the changing status of women in Canadian society, including analysis of their family status, housing, health, education, labour force characteristics, income, and criminal victimization. The report also includes separate profiles of immigrant women, women in a visible minority, Aboriginal women and women with disabilities. (Also note that this publication was prepared to coincide with the fourth United Nations World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 and an updated version is scheduled for release in June 2000).

Women in Canada (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-503-XPE, \$49) can be ordered toll free at 1-800-267-6677.

Economic Gender Equality Indicators. This document presents an innovative set of indicators which provide an overall picture of the economic status of women across Canada. The report. which was initiated by the federal-provincial/territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women, was produced jointly by Statistics Canada and Status of Women Canada and is designed to enhance the understanding of the economic realities faced by Canadian women and to contribute to public policy discussions on gender equality. As such, the report examines the issue of women's economic autonomy from the perspective of income and earnings, participation in paid and unpaid work, and educational attainment and training, particularly within the context of family status and the presence of children.

This report is available upon request from Status of Women Canada by calling (613) 995-7835.

Finding Data on Women: A Guide to Major Sources at Statistics Canada. This report is a reference tool that indicates what gender-specific data is available at Statistics Canada on a wide range of economic, social, and legal issues important to gender equality. The report also spells out how to access the data, whether in the form of regular publications, survey data, analytical articles, or other paper and electronic sources.

This guide can be obtained from Status of Women Canada by calling (613) 995-7835. It can also be accessed at the Status of Women Canada website at www.swc-cfc.gc.ca.

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[^0]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

[^1]:    Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada.

[^2]:    Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada.

[^3]:    ' Includes births to those under age 15.

    - Includes births to those aged 49 and over.

    Source: Statisfics Canada, Heath Statistics Division.

[^4]:    ' Excludes Quebec
    Excludes Newfoundland.
    ${ }^{3}$ Preliminary results.
    Source: Statistics Canada. Health Statistics Division.

[^5]:    Source: Statistics Canada. National Population Health Survey

[^6]:    ' Includes one victim for whom the gender was not known.
    Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

[^7]:    Source: Statistics Canada Centre for Education Statistics.

[^8]:    ' Includes those with no spectalization and those for whom no specialization was stated.
    Source: Statistics Canada. Centre for Education Statistics.

[^9]:    Source: Statistics Canada. 1993 General Social Survey.

[^10]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

[^11]:    Source: Slatistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada

[^12]:    ' Includes time spent on educational activities.
    Source: Statistics Canada, 1992 General Social Survey.

[^13]:    Source: Statistics Canada. Income Statistics Division.

[^14]:    Source: Statistics Canada. 1996 Census of Canada.

[^15]:    ' Includes Guaranteed income Supplements.

[^16]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-217-XPB.

[^17]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-217-XPB

[^18]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no 13-207-XPB

[^19]:    Source: Library of Parliament.

