

### Canada

#### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	2,799,758	2,661,645	2017
Total population over 15	14,741,893	15,159,609	2017

\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017

#### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	7	2015	CIA, 2017 est.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.6	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	5.3	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	4.5	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	98	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	79.2	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Life expectancy for women	84.6	2016	CIA, 2017 est.

#### Education

Canada does not make readily available sex-disaggregated data for youth literacy (ages 15–24); instead, it presents youth literacy in terms of reading, math, and science levels in Canada, using the OECD's PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) scores. For more information, see: [http://www.cmec.ca/508/Programs-and-Initiatives/Assessment/Programme-for-International-Student-Assessment-\(PISA\)/PISA-2015/index.html](http://www.cmec.ca/508/Programs-and-Initiatives/Assessment/Programme-for-International-Student-Assessment-(PISA)/PISA-2015/index.html)

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	No Data	No Data	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	99%	99%	2015
Gross enrolment rate in primary education	101.12%	100.05%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	109.83%	110.04%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	No Data	No Data	2015

\* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2002) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 58.4%
- Female graduates from science, technology, engineering, mathematics and computer science tertiary education programs (2002) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 39%

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- Female teachers in primary education (2000) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 68.1%
- Female teachers in secondary education: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in tertiary education who are female (2000) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 41.2%

### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 70.3%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 61%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 99.59%

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 26

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 1%

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### Gender and Development Trends in Canada

#### Health

According to a 2012 report by Canada's National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health, socio-economic factors such as income may impact Aboriginal women's ability to access health care services equitably; they may not be able to affordable health services not covered under Canada's health insurance system (p. 8).

According to the 2013/2014 Canadian Community Health Survey, 59% of females aged 12 or older living in households self-rated their overall health as very good or excellent (Statistics Canada, 2016a).

#### Education

53% of Canadian adults have a tertiary qualification, the highest share among OECD countries where the average is 32% (OECD, 2016).

Women are more likely than men to hold a tertiary qualification. This gender gap is greater among 25-34-year-olds (66% for women versus 48% for men) than among the broader 25-64-year-old age grouping (58% for women versus 47% for men), reflecting faster attainment growth for women than for men (OECD, 2014).

#### Economy

Canadian women earned 87 cents an hour for every dollar made by men in 2015. The gender wage gap has shrunk by 10 cents since 1981, when female workers earned 77 cents for each dollar earned by men.

A Statistics Canada report notes that "gender often overlaps with other social characteristics, such as visible minority status, Aboriginal status, immigrant status (i.e., Canadian-born or foreign-born) and class. These social characteristics may intersect, creating diverse labour market experiences among women (and men)" (Moyser, 2017).

#### Governance

In 2015, women were elected to 88 of 338 total seats, marking a 26% female representation in government (Parliament of Canada, n.d.).

#### Human Rights

In June 2015, the RCMP reported indigenous women were disproportionately represented as victims of homicide and in missing persons cases. The report found there were 204 unresolved cases involving the disappearance or homicide of indigenous women, a decrease from 225 in 2014. A 2014 RCMP report concluded 1,017 indigenous women had been killed between 1980 and 2012 and that another 164 were missing (RCMP, 2014).

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### Canada SDG Progress Profile

- Canada is currently ranked 13<sup>th</sup> for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 14<sup>th</sup>.
- Canada has ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

#### **SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels.** (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 15.9 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): Insufficient data
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 99.1 (SDG threshold met)

#### **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.**

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 26 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 100.6 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 87.3 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 12.5 (SDG threshold met)

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