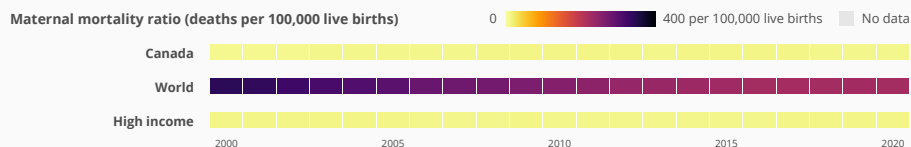


11 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Canada

The maternal mortality ratio in Canada has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 11. Maternal mortality in Canada is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

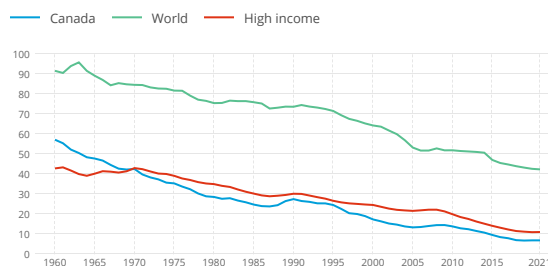


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

7 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Canada in 2021

In Canada, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Data is not available for Canada for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)



Data is not available for Canada for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

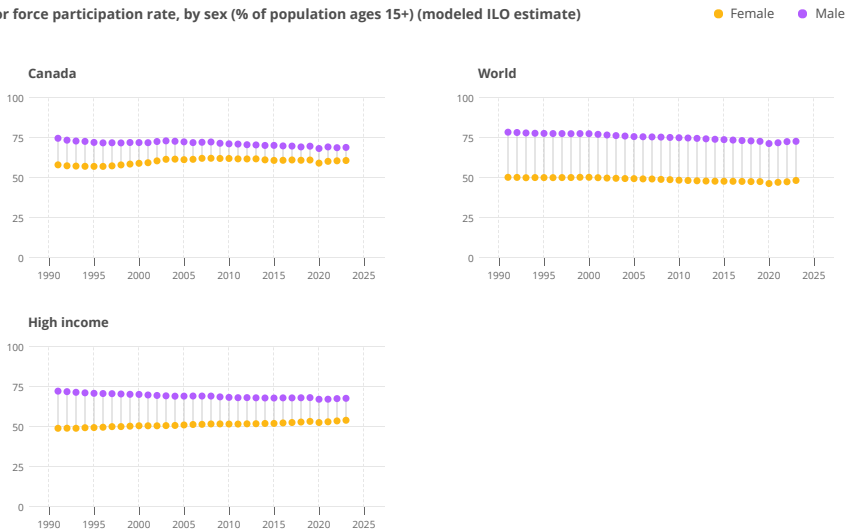


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 19, 2023. <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>.

In Canada, the labor force participation rate among females is 61.1% and among males is 69.3% for 2023

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Canada.

Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)

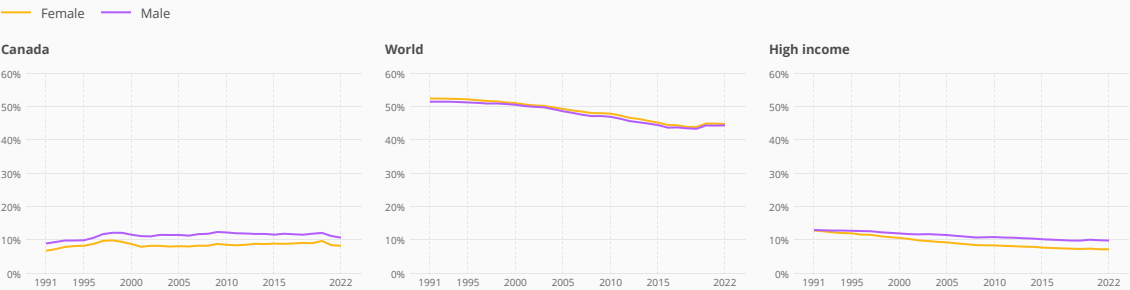


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 8.6% and among men is 11% in Canada for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Canada compared to the average rate in the World.

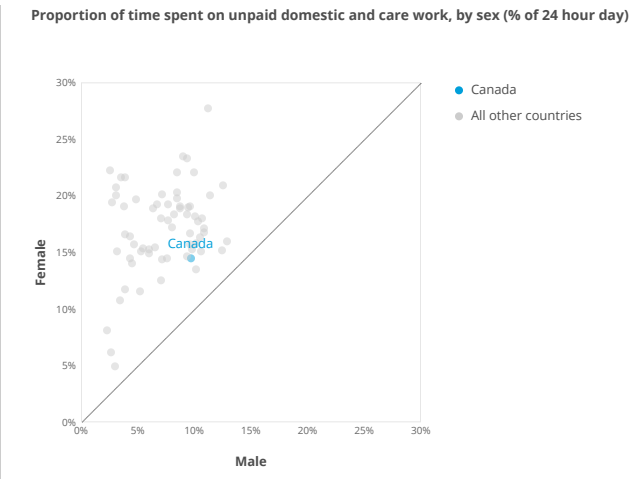
Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

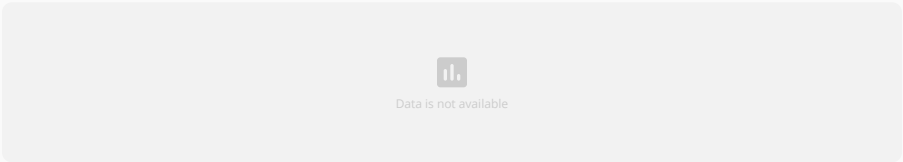
In Canada, women spend 1.5 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2016, women in Canada spent 14.6% of their day and men spent 9.6% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.



Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database:

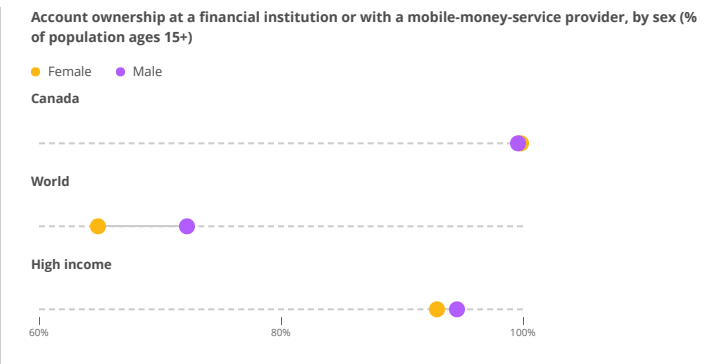
Data is not available for Canada for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)



Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship>). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

In 2017, 99.9% of women and 99.6% of men in Canada had an account

The female rate in Canada is higher than both the World and the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.



Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

Data is not available for Canada for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Male

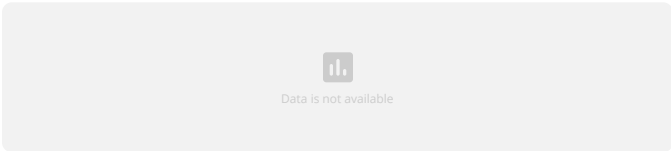


Female



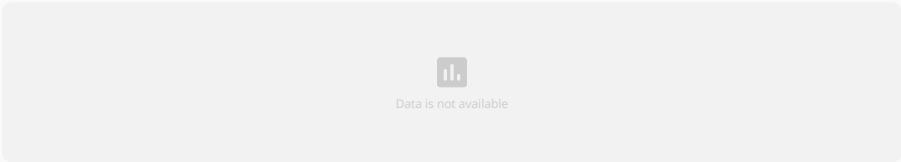
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Canada for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Canada for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

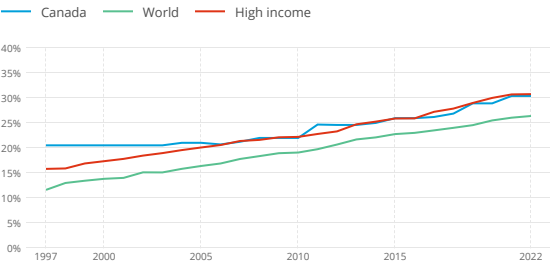


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (<https://www.statcompiler.com/>)

30.5% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Canada

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Canada has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)



Data is not available for Canada for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

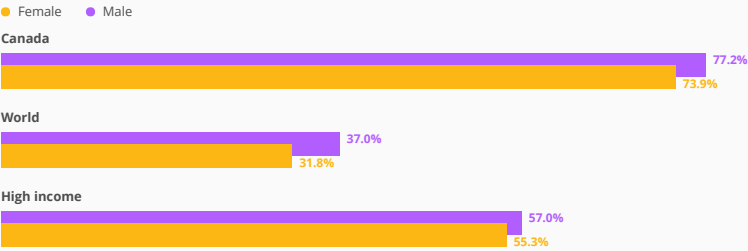


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in Canada is higher than both the World and the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)



Source: Global Findex database