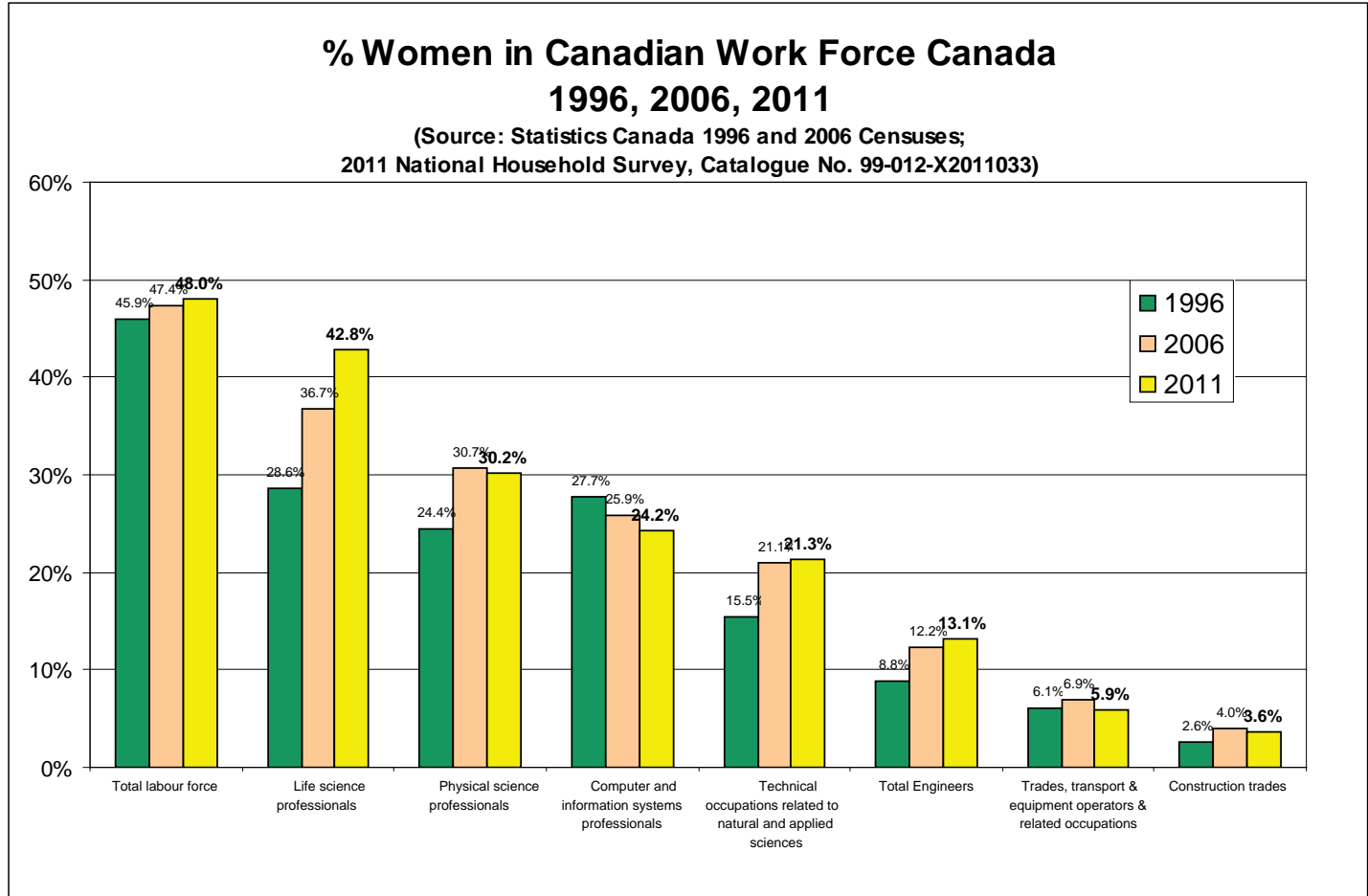




Women in the Workforce and Society

QuickStats #20 Feb 2016



The Canadian Centre for Women in Science, Engineering, Trades and Technology is an action-oriented, non-profit organization that aspires to recruit, retain and advance women in science, engineering, trades and technology.

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QuickFacts:

- In 2014, women were 50.4% of Canada's population.¹
- In 2011, women represented 48% of employed Canadians.¹
- 72.9% of women with children under the age of 16 were in the workforce in 2009.¹
- In 2010, women spent an average of 50.1 hours per week on unpaid child care, more than double that spent by men (24.4 hours).²
- In 2010, while women spent 13.8 hours per week doing housework, men spent 8.3 hours.²
- Women were almost twice as likely as men (49% compared to 25%) to spend more than 10 hours per week caring for a senior.²
- Across the 2016–2025 scenario, total market expansion requirements for trades occupations in the construction sector will be 11,400 jobs, and demand to replace retirements is estimated at 250,000 workers.³
- Just 2.6% of all apprenticeship completions in thirteen predominant skilled trades were women in 2013.⁴
- Women are only 3.6% of the construction trades workforce.⁵
- From 2015 to 2019, employers will need, in a baseline scenario, 182,000 new ICT workers. The supply of domestic graduates will not meet the demand.⁶
- Women are currently less than 25% of the ICT workforce.^{5,6}
- In engineering programs overall, females peaked in percentage of undergraduate enrolments at 20.6% in 2001, dipped but has slowly climbed back to 19.1% in 2014.⁷
- Only 13% of the engineering workforce and <12% of professionally accredited engineers are women.^{5,7}

Data Sources:

1. Statistics Canada (2015). Women in Canada: A Gender-Based Statistical Report 7th Edition. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-503-x/89-503-x2015001-eng.htm> (Note - only initial demographic data are available in the 7th edition at this time; the 6th edition 2010-2011 has more complete information on women in education and the workforce, for example)
2. Status of Women Canada (2012). Women in Canada at a Glance – Statistical Highlights <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/rc-cr/stat/wic-fac-2012/wic-fac-2012-eng.pdf>
3. BuildForce Canada (2016). Construction and Maintenance Looking Forward 2016-2025 National summary. 9 pp. https://www.constructionforecasts.ca/sites/forecast/files/highlights/2016/2016_National_Summary_Constr_Maint_Looking_Forward.pdf
4. Statistics Canada (2014). Statistics Canada Registered Apprenticeship Training, Tables 477-0053,4. <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattern=4770053..4770055>
5. Statistics Canada (2013). 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011033; 2006 Census, Catalogue Number 97-559-XCB2006011
6. Information and Communications Technology Council (2015). <http://www.ictc-ctic.ca/what-we-do/research/forecast/>. Labour Market Outlook 2015 to 2019. <http://www.digcompass.ca/labour-market-outlook-2015-2019/highlights/>
7. Engineers Canada (2015). Canadian Engineers for Tomorrow: Trends in Engineering Enrolment and Degrees Awarded 2010-2014 <https://www.engineerscanada.ca/sites/default/files/EnrolmentReport2014-e-r2.pdf>