Violence against Women – Summary notes

Contents

General increase of violence against women statistics ....................................................................................................................... 1
Gender gap efforts and slow process ...100 years to get there (I guess she means in the House of Commons -at 48 women senators, it is quite close to parity in the senate) ................................................................. 3
Violence of women in politics sphere statistics if possible and specific examples Canada -conservative and liberal women in politics ................................................................................................................ 5

Original Request

- General increase of violence against women statistics (she must be thinking of women parliamentarians, or broader society? Not sure)
- Gender gap efforts and slow process ...100 years to get there (I guess she means in the House of Commons -at 48 women senators, it is quite close to parity in the senate)
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Violence against Women Statistics

Note: For obvious reasons it is very difficult to get data on crimes that aren’t reported, and even that data is not very reliable because there will always be some amount of under-reporting.

Criminal victimization in Canada, 2014 (StatsCan, 2015)

- Among victims of violence, 11% of incidents experienced by young women were reported to the police, significantly less than 28% of incidents experienced by young men. For women, the violence was not reported because victims considered the crime as minor and not worth taking the time to report (75% of women gave this reason).
- Only 5% of sexual assaults were brought to the attention of the police in 2014, a proportion not significantly different from that recorded a decade earlier (8%).

Police-reported violence against girls and young women in Canada, 2017 (StatsCan, 2018)

- In 2017, there were 350,457 victims of police-reported violent crime in Canada (968 per 100,000 population), and approximately half (53%) were female. Among those aged 24 and younger, females represented a slightly higher proportion of victims (56%).
- Before age 45, violence against females is dominant, and violence against males is more prominent beyond age 45 (victim’s age).
- Between 2009 and 2017, the overall rate of police-reported violence in Canada declined by 20%, with a smaller decrease noted for females than males (-16% versus -23%)
- Sexual offences are more commonly experienced by female victims (29% of all reported offences) than by male victims (6%).
• Sexual offences are more than twice as common for victims aged 12-17 than for victims aged 18 to 24.
• 81% of police-reported violence against women were perpetrated by a male accused, for sexual offences this increases to over 95%.
• Around six in ten (57%) girls and young women were victimized by a family member, a non-spousal intimate partner or a friend.
• Approximately four in ten (37%) girls and young women sustained a physical injury—nearly all minor in nature—from the violent incident they experienced.
• Of all girls and young women who were victims of violence, just under three-quarters (72%) had no delay in reporting. For sexual offences, girls and young women had a delay in reporting more often than women aged 25 and older (54% versus 41%); however, boys and young men most often had a delay for this type of offence (60%).
• Young women most often had the incidents in which the perpetrator was charged (57%).
• On average, homicide rates for girls and young women between 2007 and 2017 were three times lower than boys and young men
• the Northwest Territories had the highest rate of violence against girls and young women, followed by Nunavut and Yukon. Among the provinces, rates were highest in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and lowest in Ontario and British Columbia.
• In 2017, the rate of police-reported violence was 1.8 times higher for girls and young women in rural areas than it was in urban areas
• Every province and territory recorded a decline in the rate of police-reported violence against girls and young women between 2009 and 2017, with the exception of Quebec.

More Links

• Health Impacts of Violent Victimization on Women and their Children (Department of Justice, 2012)
• Canadians’ perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2014 (Perrault, 2017)
• About Gender-Based Violence (Government of Canada, 2018)
• Seven Facts to Better Understand Violence Against Women in Canada (HillNote, 2018)
• Family violence: How big is the problem in Canada? (Government of Canada, 2018)
• Facts and figures: Ending violence against women (UN, 2019)
Gender Pay Gap in Canada

General public

The gender wage gap in Canada: 1998 to 2018 (StatsCan, 2019)

- In 2018, female employees aged 25 to 54 earned $4.13 (or 13.3%) less per hour, on average, than their male counterparts. In other words, these women earned $0.87 for every dollar earned by men.
- The gender gap in hourly wages has narrowed by $1.04 (or 5.5%) since 1998, when it was $5.17 (or 18.8%).
- The reduction in the gender wage gap between 1998 and 2018 was largely explained by changes in the distribution of men and women across occupations; women’s increased educational attainment; and the decline in the share of men in unionized employment.
- The two largest factors explaining the remaining gender wage gap in 2018 were the distribution of women and men across industries, and women’s overrepresentation in part-time work. These were also the largest explanatory factors behind the gap in 1998.
- Similar to other studies, nearly two-thirds of the gap in 2018 was unexplained. Possible explanations for this portion include gender differences in characteristics that were beyond the scope of this study, such as work experience, as well as unobservable factors, such as any gender-related biases.

Parliamentarians

Women Candidates in General Elections (Data Only) (LoP, 2019)

Graph below is % of seats represented by each gender.
Proportion of all candidates that were women and the proportion of seats held by women.

I made these, so if you want the data presented differently feel free to ask.

I needed to use % rather than flat numbers because the total number of seats in HoC increased by 50% in the last hundred years.

According to this CBC ranking from 2011 Canada was 50th, but now that we have 34.7% female representation in the HoC, we would be 26th.

Using this list, we would be 34th. This stuff changes so much it is hard to get an actual real-time snapshot.

Links

- [Closing the Gender Gap: Canada](http://www.oecd.org) (OECD)
- [Gender equality in Canada](http://www.oecd.org) (OECD)
- [Canada should elect a gender-balanced Parliament in 2019](http://www.macleans.ca) (Macleans, 2018)
- [Women in Canadian Politics – Timeline of Notable Events](http://www.wikipedia.org) (Wikipedia)
- [Women in Canada’s Parliament](http://www.hillnotes.ca) (HillNotes, 2016) – Good one, includes party break-downs
- [Unpacking Gender’s Role in Political Representation in Canada](http://www.canadianparliamentaryreview.ca) (Canadian Parliamentary Review, 2015)
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The Article “Understanding Sexism and Sexual Harassment in Politics” which is in the folder as a PDF has a detailed summary of harassment that women MPs have faced – beginning on page 15 (445).

MP Sheila Copps: I was raped and sexually assaulted (CBC, 2014)

She and other MPPs were on a parliamentary tour in northern Ontario studying violence against women. After lunch, she and a male MPP stepped off an elevator, she said, and he backed her against the wall.

“He pushed me up against the wall and fondled me, and tried to kiss me,” she said.

She kneed him in the groin, she said, and “he kind of recoiled and backed off, and never tried it again.

Links

- The abuse Catherine McKenna receives on Twitter exploded the day the carbon tax started (National Observer, 2019)
- Call for submissions on Violence against Women in Politics (UN – some international stats)
- Violence Against Women in Politics (India, Nepal, and Pakistan only) (UN, 2014)
- Violence against Women in Politics: A Rising Global Trend (Krook, 2018)