

GENDERED INCOME DISCREPANCY IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Do men and women get equal opportunities and earn the same income? Although these questions are more complicated than what this research study has looked at, we can scheme through the below visualization to understand where women are disadvantaged in Southern Ontario.

Economists have termed this as, "an unexplained gender wage gap."

There could be a multitude of reasons for this and may also be different from place to place. In some places it could be the importance of traditional values over monetary wealth. In other places it could be the competition between members of the population to obtain higher positions.

Even though this study cannot measure how much and in what areas people heed more about traditional values, it can portray the imbalance between the levels of jobs each gender applies for, or how much each gender's activity could be monitored within the economy. However, irrespective of the unemployment rate for each gender, it seems that men always earn higher income.

According to Statistics Canada, women tend to participate in lower paying sectors, such as retail, health and social services. The two maps of the Southern Ontario validate this trend where the more negative numbers indicate higher presence of female categories. The pink subdivisions on the map of median income difference indicates where women tend to earn more than men. In comparison, the darker colours on the right map show that womens' participation in the low paying retail sector reflects their lower income levels compared to men. The average income difference chart also indicates the relative disadvantage of women across Southern Ontario compared to men.

200
100
50
0
Kilometers

Male Advantage in Earned Income

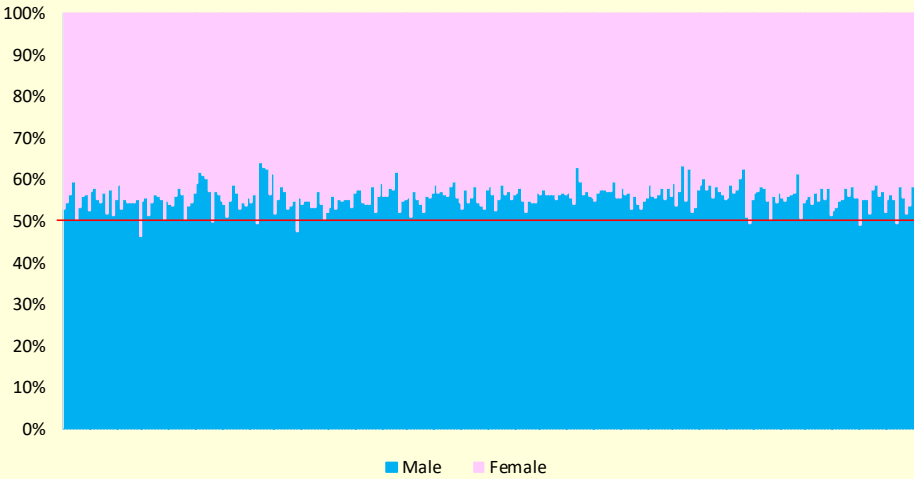
Unemployment Rate

- Male
- Female

Median Income Difference (%)

- 13.00 - 0
- 0.01 - 5.00
- 5.01 - 10.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- 15.01 - 34.00
- No Data

Male vs. Female Average Income Difference for Full-time Full-year Employees



There are few census subdivisions where there is no assigned classification. This is in part due to the limitation of data used from Census Canada. Part of handling the data for this study involved in imputing the missing value in a systematic fashion. However, imputation was not possible for few geographical units and they had to be removed from the study.

Female Dominance in Retail Trade

Retail Trade Participation Difference (%)

- 100.00 - -26.00
- 25.99 - -13.00
- 12.99 - -6.00
- 5.99 - 0
- 0.01 - 20.00
- 100.00
- No Data

0 25 50 100
Kilometers