

# Day #3 – Session 6 – 9:00 to 10:30

## **DISAGGREGATING SOCIAL OUTCOMES: Unlocking the Data through Standard Tables**

September 11, 2025

Presentation by Kari Wolanski



Statistics  
Canada Statistique  
Canada

Canada

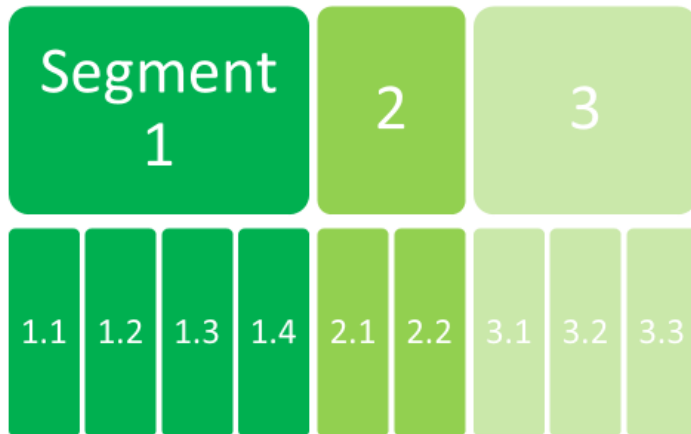
# WHAT IS A SYSTEM? A comprehensive view

PLACES

Statistics organized by meaningful geo-political locations

PEOPLE

Population and its Composition



*Vertical integration; statistics about people disaggregated on a consistent basis using a tiered classification structure (population segments)*

RELATIONSHIPS

Society and its Institutional Structure



*Structural integration; statistics about how society is structured organized by 'level'; e.g., government, school, household; identifies key social 'actors' and their functions*

OUTCOMES

Social Outcomes by Thematic Dimension



*Horizontal integration; statistics about social outcomes organized more systematically by thematic dimension/sector (e.g., education)*

TIME

Change over time



**POLICY APPLICATIONS:**  
A BUSINESS REQUIREMENT  
FOR DISAGGREGATED  
SOCIAL OUTCOMES



# Building on the 2018 *Gender Budgeting Act*

*An act respecting the consideration of gender equality and diversity in the budget process*

## Implementation of Policy

**3 The Minister of Finance must table**, before each House of Parliament, on any of the first 30 days on which that House is sitting after the day on which a budget plan is tabled in Parliament, **a report on the impacts in terms of gender and diversity of all new budget measures** described in the plan, if an assessment of the impacts is not included in the budget plan or any related documents that the Minister has made public.

**4** Once a year, the Minister of Finance must make available to the **public analysis of impacts in terms of gender and diversity of the tax expenditures**, such as tax exemptions, deductions or credits, that the Minister considers appropriate.

**5** Once a year, **the President of the Treasury Board must make available to the public analysis of impacts in terms of gender and diversity of the existing Government of Canada expenditure programs** that the President, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, considers appropriate.

# The Annual Budget cycle



## Monitoring and Agenda-Setting:

- Quality of life indicators used to monitor how Canadians are doing, to identify emerging policy priorities.
- Disaggregated indicators used to identify which groups may be falling behind, for targeted interventions.

## Budgeting Decision-Making and Reporting:

- Disaggregated data used to identify and articulate who is benefiting from potential investments (Gender-based Analysis Plus)
- Expected impacts publicly reported through 'Impacts Report' – who is expected to benefit (GBA Plus), and what is the nature of the expected benefits (QoL)

# Decision-making: Budget templates

## EXPECTED IMPACTS

### Expected Impacts on [Quality of Life Indicators](#)

	Primary domain?	Evidence/Explanation
Prosperity	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose an item	Choose an item
Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose an item	Choose an item
Society	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose an item	Choose an item
Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose an item	Choose an item
Good Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose an item	Choose an item

#### Overview

Canada's Quality of Life framework was released in Budget 2021, with a set of indicators to monitor Canadians' well-being now and into the future. The most recent data for most of the framework indicators can be found at Statistics Canada's [Quality of Life Hub](#).

Budget proposals should highlight how they contribute to the components of quality of life in Canada, as measured by the framework domains and indicators. This will strengthen consistency across government in assessing the relative impacts of proposals across domains and over time.

#### Quality of Life — Domains and Indicators

This table includes drop-down lists of Quality of Life framework **indicators**, grouped by **domain**.

Please select up to four indicators per domain, **to a maximum of 6 total indicators**, for which the proposal can be reasonably expected to have a significant positive impact. There is no distinct timeframe that needs to be used when determining Quality of Life impacts. Instead, focus on **significant** impacts, regardless of when these impacts are expected to occur. Please delete unused domain rows. Please set all unused cells to the "blank" option.

In the primary domain column, select **one** domain, which is most impacted by the proposal. For example, while an environmental-focused proposal may have secondary impacts on health, the primary domain affected would be environment. In the evidence/explanation column, provide a brief explanation (a maximum of 10 words) of how or why each selected domain would reasonably be expected to be impacted positively by the proposal.

It is possible, although unlikely, that a proposal has no positive impact on any Quality of Life indicator (e.g., winding down of programs, minor regulatory additions). In these cases, remove the entire Quality of Life expected impact table from the proposal.

## 4. EXPECTED BENEFITS

The proposal should be assessed in relation to the direct and indirect benefits (section 4) and barriers to access/participation or negative impacts (section 5) on different demographic groups. This assessment should cover/address the relevant quality of life domains identified in the [budget proposal](#), where applicable. For further information and examples, please consult the [User Instructions](#).

- a) **Direct Benefits:** which gender and demographic groups are expected to directly benefit from the proposal, and what are their intersecting identity factors? ⓘ

The benefiting group(s) has the following **demographic characteristics that are predominant relative to the Canadian population at large**. ⓘ Please select at least one option in the Gender identity and sexual orientation box and select all other characteristics that apply.

Gender identity and sexual orientation	Population group	Socio-economic, cultural and familial characteristics
<input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly Women (≥80%) <input type="checkbox"/> Women (60%-79%) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender balanced <input type="checkbox"/> Men (60%-79%) <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly Men (≥80%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples <input type="checkbox"/> First Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit <input type="checkbox"/> Métis <input type="checkbox"/> Black or other racialized / visible minority communities: <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> <input type="checkbox"/> White (Caucasian)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower-educated individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Highly-educated individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Lower income <input type="checkbox"/> Middle income <input type="checkbox"/> Higher income <input type="checkbox"/> English or French-language learners <input type="checkbox"/> Newcomers or Immigrants
<input type="checkbox"/> 2SLGBTQ+ <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i>	<b>Health characteristics</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with physical or mental health issues (or their caregivers)	<b>Geographic characteristics</b> <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban populations <input type="checkbox"/> Rural or remote populations <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals in particular regions: <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals in other countries <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> ⓘ
<b>Age and life stage</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals under the age of 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals between 18-29 <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals between 30-60 <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals over the age of 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Students <input type="checkbox"/> Workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals in particular occupations or sectors: <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Single person households <input type="checkbox"/> Two person households <input type="checkbox"/> Parents <input type="checkbox"/> Lone parent households <input type="checkbox"/> Two parent households <input type="checkbox"/> Other household type: <i>&lt;specify&gt;</i> ⓘ	

Please select, as applicable:

- These traits describe multiple groups, rather than one distinct group with intersecting characteristics. Please explain below.  
 The benefiting group has no notable characteristics beyond those of the Canadian population overall (no one group disproportionately benefits over another).

Please provide details, in 250 words or less, on these impacts and on the gender and diversity context related to this initiative, with specific breakdowns and data where feasible. Include an explanation on whether this proposal benefits multiple groups or one specific group. Sources and data gaps are to be noted in Section 9.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

**Long-term benefits:** if the long-term benefits of the proposal differ from the benefits specified above, please describe the long-term benefits and the affected group(s) in the box below, in 250 words or less.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

# Public Reporting: Budget Impacts Report

## Lower Energy Bills for Renters and Homeowners

This initiative would primarily benefit low- to median-income households through energy efficiency retrofits that improve affordability for these households. Low- to median-income renters, who typically have less control over the energy efficiency of their dwelling, will also benefit. Statistics Canada found that an estimated 770,000 households (30 per cent of which are households that rent) below a low- to modest-income threshold, do not have access to reliable and affordable energy sources. This initiative would also benefit all Canadians by reducing emissions from the buildings sector.

Data Sources: Statistics Canada; Natural Resources Canada

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Prosperity** – Household wealth  
**Environment** – Greenhouse gas emissions; Climate change adaptation;  
**Air quality**

**Target Population:** All Canadians  
**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior   
 Additional Characteristics: Buildings Sector

## Addressing Homelessness and Encampments

These investments are expected to benefit those experiencing or at risk of homelessness, who are more likely to be men (63 per cent), Indigenous people (31 per cent), people aged 25 to 49 (55 per cent), 2SLGBTQI+ people (13 per cent), Black and racialized people (28 per cent), and persons with disabilities (45 per cent). In addition, women and their children are more likely to experience "hidden homelessness," while veterans are more likely to experience chronic homelessness. First responders and construction workers, who are predominantly men, as well as homeless support workers, who are predominantly women, are expected to indirectly benefit from these investments.

Data Sources: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness; Point-in-Time Count Data

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Prosperity** – Homelessness; Acceptable housing; Financial well-being  
**Health** – Unmet health care needs; Unmet needs for mental health care;  
**Self-rated health**

**Gender Results Framework Objective:**  
 Fewer vulnerable individuals lacking stable, safe, and permanent housing

**Target Population:** People Experiencing or at Risk of Homelessness

**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior   
 Additional Characteristics: Indigenous People, 2SLGBTQI+ People, Black and Racialized People, Persons with Disabilities, Women and Children, Veterans

### GBA Plus Responsive Approach

Funding for this program may be difficult to access for people in rural or remote areas experiencing or being at risk of homelessness, as they may not live in communities that will be pre-selected based on population data. To mitigate this, Reaching Home provides funding through a Rural and Remote Homelessness funding stream. In addition, funding to address encampments will be available on an application basis, for communities or organizations that demonstrate an existing need in the area that they serve.

## Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition

This measure would directly benefit internationally educated health professionals (IEHPs) and international medical graduates by addressing the barriers of entry and helping them find employment in the Canadian health workforce. Women may be more likely to benefit, since 7 in 10 of IEHPs are women, who are also less likely to obtain employment in healthcare compared to men. More broadly, this measure would benefit all Canadians and their families by helping to ease the shortage of health professionals, that is impacting wait times and the reliability of Canada's public health care system.

Data source: Statistics Canada

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Prosperity** – Employment; Job satisfaction; Labour underutilization  
**Health** – Timely access to primary health care provider

**Gender Results Framework Objective:**  
 Increased labour market opportunities for women, especially women in underrepresented groups.

**Target Population:** Internationally Educated Health Professionals and International Medical Graduates

**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior

## Launching a National Pharmacare Plan

This measure would directly benefit people living with diabetes, as well as women and girls, gender diverse people, and their partners, particularly those without access to private drug coverage. Improved access to contraception has been attributed to higher educational attainment, narrowing the gender pay gap, and lowering the poverty rate among women. Type 2 diabetes disproportionately affects seniors, First Nations and Métis people, as well people who are African, East Asian and South Asian. About 5 to 10 per cent of people living with diabetes have type 1, which usually develops in early childhood or early adulthood. Low-income people may particularly benefit as they are less likely to have access to private health coverage.

Data Source: Academic articles

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Prosperity** – Future outlook  
**Health** – Unmet healthcare needs; Cost-related non-adherence to medication

**Gender Results Framework Objective:**  
 Improved access to contraception for young people and reduced adolescent birth rate

**Target Population:** All Canadians

**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior

## Replacing and Acquiring New Military Capabilities

This measure would benefit all Canadians by ensuring Canada's military has the resources and equipment it needs to perform in operations at home and abroad, which helps to preserve the rules-based international order upon which Canada's security and economic interests depend. For members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), who are predominantly White men, renewed capabilities would improve working conditions and ensure they have the equipment to fulfill their duties. Investments in military capabilities to defend Canada's Arctic would also benefit Northern and Inuit communities by promoting security and economic growth. Indirectly, benefits would accrue to workers in the defence industry, which predominantly employs men.

Data Sources: Department of National Defence; Statistics Canada

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Environment** – Natural disasters and emergencies  
**Society** – Sense of pride/belonging to Canada  
**Good Governance** – Canada's place in the world; Indigenous self-determination

**Target Population:** All Canadians

**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior   
 Additional Characteristics: CAF Personnel, Workers in Defence Industries, Indigenous People

## Sustaining Naval Vessels

This measure would benefit all Canadians by ensuring our military is equipped to perform in operations at home and abroad, which helps to preserve the rules-based international order upon which Canada's security and economic interests depend. For members of the Royal Canadian Navy, who are predominantly White men, this measure would improve working conditions and ensure they have the equipment to fulfill their duties. Indirectly, benefits would accrue to workers in the defence industry, which predominantly employs men.

Data Sources: Internal administrative data; Statistics Canada

### Quality of Life Impacts



**Society** – Sense of pride/belonging to Canada  
**Good Governance** – Canada's place in the world

**Target Population:** All Canadians

**GBA Plus Timing:** Early   Later  Existing

### Expected Benefits

Gender: Men     Women   
 Income: Low     High   
 Age cohort: Youth    Senior   
 Additional Characteristics: Royal Canadian Navy, Defence Industry Workers

# Investments in the Disaggregated Data Action Plan: Better data for better outcomes

**The 2021 federal budget  
allocated:**

**\$172 million**

of funding over five years to Statistics  
Canada to implement a  
Disaggregated Data Action Plan (DDAP)

**\$36.3million**

ongoing

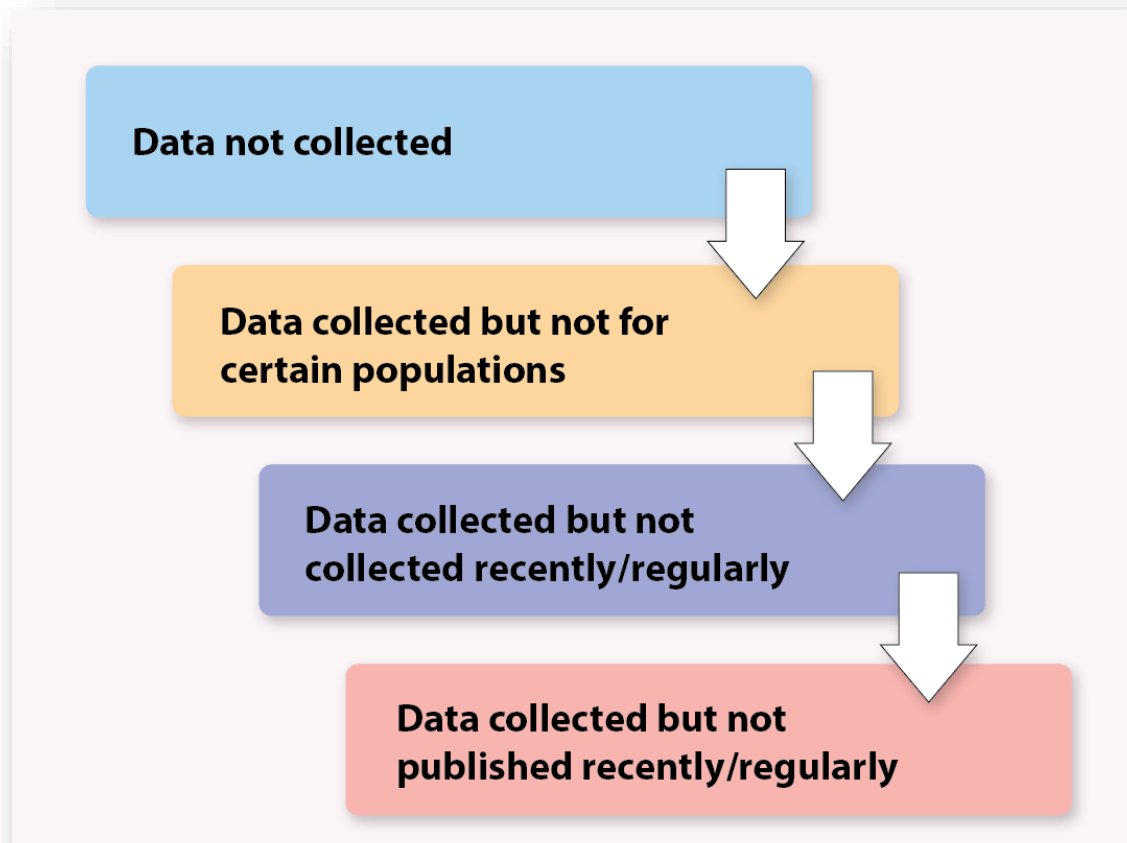


## Objectives

- Supporting more **representative data** collection
- Enhancing statistics on **diverse populations**
- Supporting the government and society's efforts to address **systemic racism** and **gender discrimination**
- Bringing **fairness** and **inclusion** considerations into decision-making processes



# A mandate to fill data gaps



Domain	Indicator	15	16	17	18	Indicator lead	Division	Frequency
Life satisfaction and sense of meaning and purpose	Life satisfaction	1	1	1	1	Kari Wolanski	CSDII	Quarterly
Life satisfaction and sense of meaning and purpose	Sense of meaning and purpose	1	1	1	1	Kari Wolanski	CSDII	Quarterly
Prosperity	Future outlook	1	1	1	1	Kari Wolanski	CSDII	Quarterly
Prosperity	Financial well-being	1	1	1	1	Scott McLean	CISWS	Quarterly
Prosperity	Job satisfaction					Eric Olson, Vincent	CLMI	
Health	Self-rated mental health	1	1	1	1	Jennifer Ali	CPHD	
Health	Self-rated health	1	1	1	1	Jennifer Ali	CPHD	
Society	Sense of belonging to local community	1	1	1	1	John Leung	DSS	Quarterly
Society	Someone to count on	1	1	1	1	John Leung	DSS	Quarterly
Society	Trust in others - general	1		1		DSS	DSS	Biannual
Society	Trust in others - neighbourhood people					DSS	DSS	
Society	Trust in others - different groups of people					DSS	DSS	
Society	Sense of pride/belonging to Canada	3		3		DSS	DSS	Biannual
Society	Satisfaction with personal relationships	2		2		DSS	DSS	Biannual
Society	Loneliness	1		1		DSS	DSS	Biannual
Society	Satisfaction with time use	1	1	1	1	Patricia Houle, Dan	DSS	Quarterly
Society	Positive perceptions of diversity		6			DSS	DSS	Annual
Society	Participation in cultural or religions practices, recre	1		1		DSS	DSS	Biannual
Good governance	Confidence in institutions	5	5	5	5	John Leung	DSS	Quarterly
Good governance	Discrimination or unfair treatment	2	2	2	2	John Leung	DSS	Quarterly
Good governance	Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark		1		1	Rebecca Kong	CCJCSS	Biannual
Good governance	Household emergency preparedness		1			Rebecca Kong	CCJCSS	Annual
Good governance	Misinformation/trust in media					Mark Uhrbach	CITES	
Good governance	Cyberbullying					Rebecca Kong	CCJCSS	
Environment	Satisfaction with local environment	1	1	1	1	Kari Wolanski	CSDII	

# Infosheet: Quality of Life Framework for Canada

## Central indicators

- ✘ Life satisfaction
- ✘ Sense of meaning and purpose
- ✘ Future outlook

## Prosperity

### Income and growth

- ✘ Household income
- Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita
- Productivity
- Access to high-speed internet
- Household wealth
- Investment in in-house research and development
- General government net financial liabilities-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio
- Firm dynamism

### Employment and job quality

- ✘ Employment
- Labour underutilization
- Wages
- Job security and gig work
- Job satisfaction

### Skills and opportunity

- ✘ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)
- Early learning and child care
- Child skills
- Adolescent skills

- Adult skills  
Postsecondary attainment
- ### Economic security and deprivation
- ✘ Core housing need
  - ✘ Acceptable housing
  - ✘ Poverty
  - Protection from income shocks
  - ✘ Making ends meet
  - Homelessness
  - Food insecurity

## Good Governance

### Safety and security

- Victimization
- Crime Severity Index
- ✘ Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark
- Childhood maltreatment
- Household emergency preparedness

### Democracy and institutions

- ✘ Confidence in institutions
- Voter turnout
- Representation in senior leadership positions
- Canada's place in the world
- Misinformation
- Trust in media
- Indigenous self-determination

### Justice and human rights

- ✘ Discrimination and unfair treatment
- Cyberbullying

- Confidence in access to fair and equal justice (civil)
- Confidence in access to fair and equal justice (criminal)
- Resolution of serious legal problems
- Incarceration rate

## Health

### Healthy people

- Health-adjusted life expectancy
- ✘ Perceived mental health
- ✘ Perceived health

- Physical activity
- Functional health status
- Children vulnerable in early development
- Fruit and vegetable consumption
- Healthy eating environments

### Healthy care systems

- Timely access to primary care provider
- Unmet needs for health care
- Unmet needs for mental health care
- Long-term care (access and quality)
- Access to supplementary health insurance
- Unmet needs for home care
- Cost-related non-adherence to prescription medication

## Society

### Culture and identity

- Sense of pride in Canada
- Sense of belonging to Canada
- Shared values
- Indigenous languages
- Knowledge of official languages
- Participation in cultural or religious practices, recreation or sport

### Social cohesion and connections

- ✘ Sense of belonging to local community
- ✘ Someone to count on
- Trust in others
- Volunteering
- Satisfaction with personal relationships

- Loneliness
- Accessible environments
- ### Time use
- Time use
- ✘ Satisfaction with time use

## Environment

### Environment and people

- ✘ Air quality
- ✘ Drinking water
- Climate change adaptation
- Natural disasters and emergencies
- Satisfaction with local environment
- Active living environments
- Access to public transit

### Ecological integrity and environmental stewardship

- ✘ Greenhouse gas emissions
- ✘ Conserved areas
- Canadian species index
- Water quality in Canadian rivers
- Natural capital
- Waste management
- Marine and coastal ecosystems



✘ **Headline indicators: intended to provide a high-level assessment of overall quality of life in Canada.**



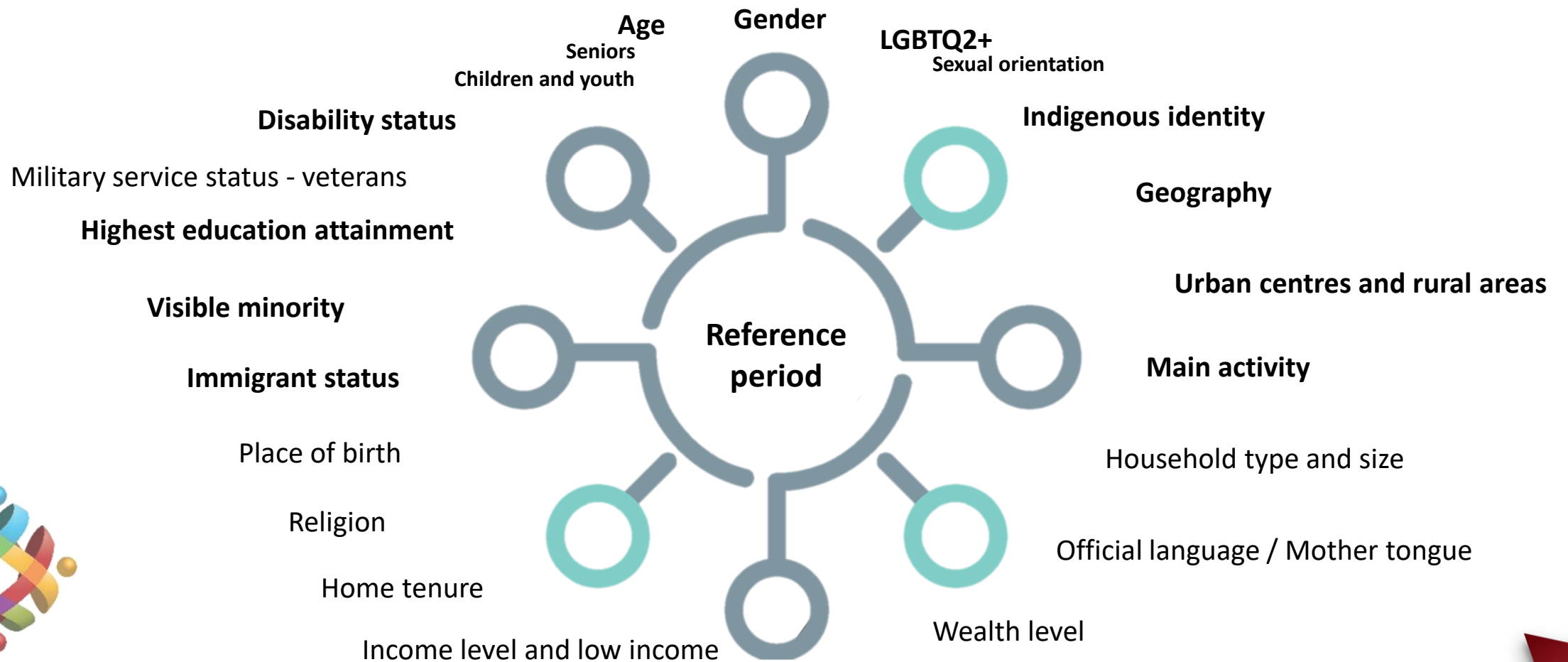
The Fairness and Inclusion lens is intended to inform policy and program development, leading to greater equity and equality, by assessing the distribution of outcomes for different populations in Canada.



The Sustainability and Resilience lens promotes long-term thinking by considering the trajectory of indicators in order to identify risks, build resilience and ensure that policy choices are contributing to a higher quality of life not only now but in the years ahead.

# Review of standard groupings and challenges

## Disaggregation: recommended approaches for disaggregation in disseminated products



# A business requirement for data integration

**Places:** Standard, hierarchical geographical classifications, geo-tagging, address files to enable layering/linkages of social, environmental and economic data; geo-spatial visualizations

**Outcomes:** Standard domains and indicators to standardize taxonomy for benefits/ultimate outcomes; while retaining flexibility for domestic adjustments

**People:** Strengthened international standards for population base and updated estimates (e.g., migration), hierarchical classification standards (with domestic flexibility to define population segments) as a group-level 'spine' for system-level interoperability; potential for anonymized, person-level data linkages where appropriate.

	Prosperity	Health	Environment	Society	Good Governance
by life stage (age)					
by gender					
by household income quintile					
by disability status					
by immigration status					
....					

**Time:** Consistent time series to enable linking social, environmental data in relation to events; and to monitor:

- historical trends (past)
- current status (present)
- expected trajectories (future)

# UNLOCKING THE DATA THROUGH STANDARD TABLES: PROOF OF CONCEPT



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada



# Unlocking Data through Standardized Tables

- The issue to solve:
1. Variables are often buried in varying CODR tables from different surveys with multiple target populations and varying supplementary content
  2. CODR tables are often inconsistent in their design
  3. Users without access to microdata cannot answer meaningful questions because they cannot combine tables



- Proposed solution:
- Proof of concept: Fully standardized tables for key variables, disaggregated using standard groupings



Use the Quality of Life Framework to disseminate data from various fields using standardized groupings



Allow data users to follow the experience of specific demographics across variables and to conduct more sophisticated analyses even without access to microdata



Fully leverage the existing STATCAN infrastructure to augment data access and close dissemination data gaps

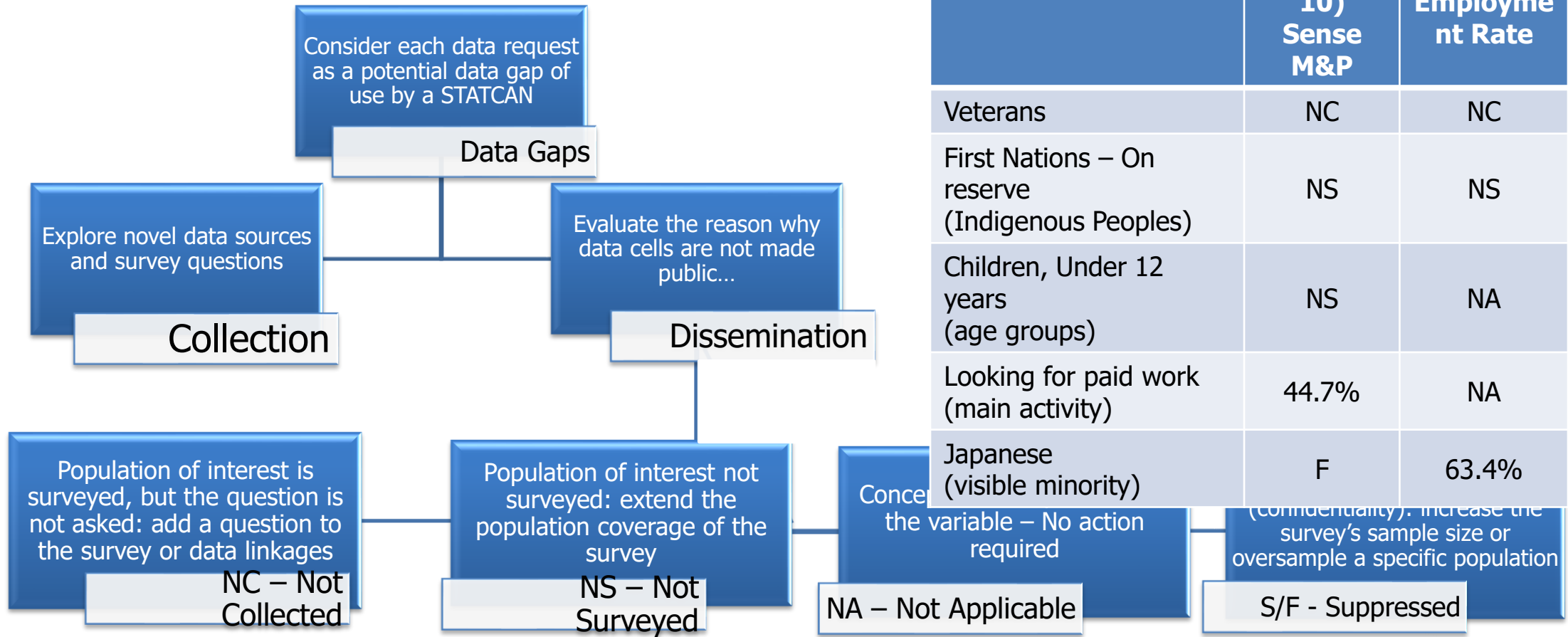
# Low Hanging Fruit – Dissemination Data Gaps

	Sense of Meaning & Purpose				Employment Rate	Poverty Rate
	Avg. Score	% of persons, pooled 2021			2021	2020
		0-5	6-7	8-10	% of persons	% of persons
<b>Age, total, all persons</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Total, Under 15 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total, 15 years and over	-	-	-	-	60.2	-
15 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	55.2	-
25 to 54 years	-	-	-	-	82.3	-
25 to 34 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	12.9	3.1
65 to 74 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-



	Sense of Meaning & Purpose				Employment Rate	Poverty Rate
	Avg. Score	% of persons, pooled* 2021			2021	2020
		0-5	6-7	8-10	% of persons	% of persons
<b>Canada (excl. Territories), Age, total, all persons</b>	<b>7.5*</b>	<b>16.2*</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>59.8*</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Total, Under 15 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total, 15 years and over	7.5*	16.2*	24.1*	59.8*	60.2	-
15 to 24 years	7.1*	22.2*	27.6*	50.6*	55.2	-
25 to 54 years	7.5*	15.8*	25.9*	58.3*	82.3	-
25 to 34 years	7.3*	17.8*	29.3*	53.0*	81.1*	-
35 to 44 years	7.6*	15.7*	24.1*	60.6*	83.3*	-
45 to 54 years	7.7*	13.9*	24.4*	61.8*	82.5*	-
55 to 64 years	7.7*	15.1*	21.4*	63.7*	62.6*	-
65 years and over	7.8*	13.9*	19.9*	66.5*	12.9	3.1
65 to 74 years	7.9*	12.2*	20.5*	67.*	-	-
75 years and over	7.7*	16.6*	18.9*	64.7*	-	-

# Roadmap for Strategic Data Gap Investments



Disaggregation	High (8-10) Sense M&P	Employment Rate	Poverty Rate
Veterans	NC	NC	NC
First Nations – On reserve (Indigenous Peoples)	NS	NS	NS
Children, Under 12 years (age groups)	NS	NA	4.7%
Looking for paid work (main activity)	44.7%	NA	12.6%
Japanese (visible minority)	F	63.4%	F



**VERTICAL INTEGRATION:**  
FORMALIZING THE LINK  
BETWEEN POPULATION  
COMPOSITION STATISTICS AND  
DISAGGREGATED SOCIAL  
OUTCOMES



# DEMO: National Occupational Classification Standards



**About the NOC**  
Learn about the NOC and the revision process, take a tutorial, or read the FAQ.

## About the National Occupational Classification

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The National Occupational Classification (NOC) is the national reference for occupations in Canada. It provides a systematic classification structure that categorizes the entire range of occupational activity in Canada for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating occupational data for labour market information and employment-related program administration. Occupational information is of critical importance for the provision of labour market and career intelligence, skills development, occupational forecasting, labour supply and demand analysis, employment equity, and numerous other programs and services.



**Hierarchy and structure**  
Access the NOC occupational structure and matrix.

## Hierarchy and structure

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The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 is based on a five-tiered hierarchical structure. The first level contains 10 broad occupational categories, the second level is made up of 45 major groups, the third level consists of 89 sub-major groups, the fourth level gathers 162 minor groups, and the last level comprises 516 unit groups.

The hierarchy and structure presented below allows you to drill down from one of the broad occupational categories to its associated unit groups and access the profile page of a unit group.

# DEMO (cont'd): A high level view

Structure breakdown - NOC 2021 Version 1.0

Filter items  Expand all Collapse all

- ▶ 0 Legislative and senior management occupations
- ▶ 1 Business, finance and administration occupations
- ▶ 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
- ▶ 3 Health occupations
- ▶ 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services
- ▶ 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
- ▶ 6 Sales and service occupations
- ▶ 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
- ▶ 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations
- ▶ 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities



# Demo (cont'd): DRILL-DOWN CAPABILITY

- ▼ 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services
  - ▶ 40 Managers in public administration, in education and social and community services and in public protection services
  - ▶ 41 Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services
  - ▼ 42 Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services
    - ▼ 421 Occupations in front-line public protection services
      - ▼ 4210 Occupations in front-line public protection services
        - ▶ 42100 Police officers (except commissioned)
        - ▼ 42101 Firefighters

Firefighters carry out firefighting and fire prevention activities, and assist in other emergencies. They are employed by municipal, provincial and federal governments and by large industrial establishments that have internal firefighting services. Apprentices are also included in this unit group.

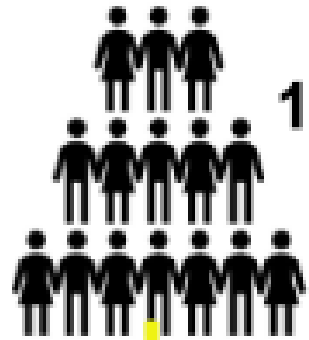
[View unit group profile](#)
        - ▶ 42102 Specialized members of the Canadian Armed Forces

# A HIGH LEVEL VIEW OF POPULATION COMPOSITION

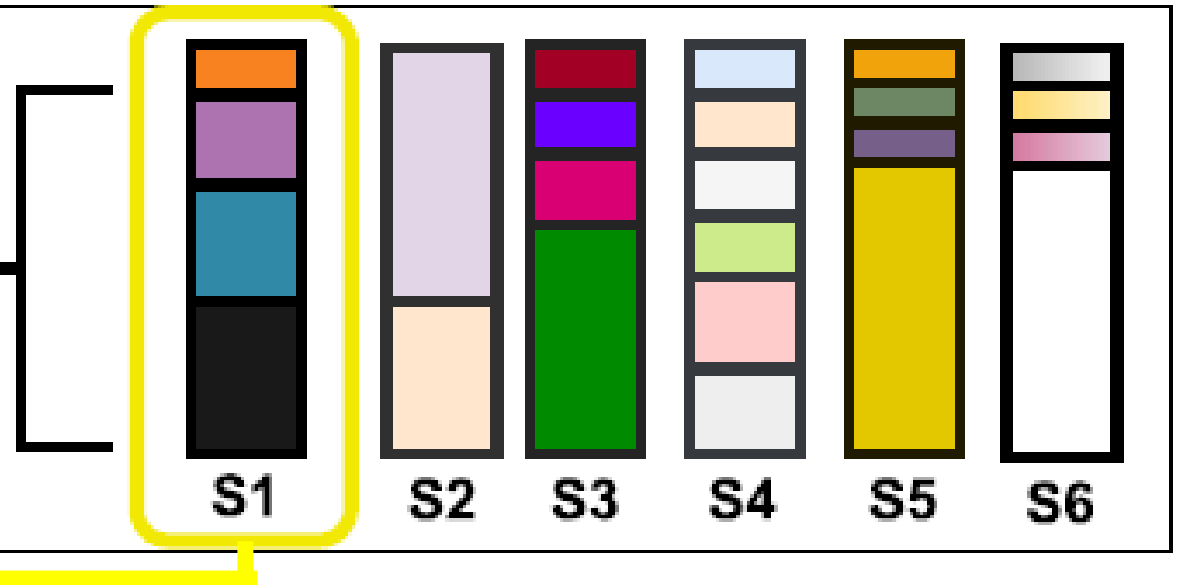
## A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

A more systematic approach to cascading population segmentation would provide a high level overview of population composition by multiple characteristics; with drill-down capability.

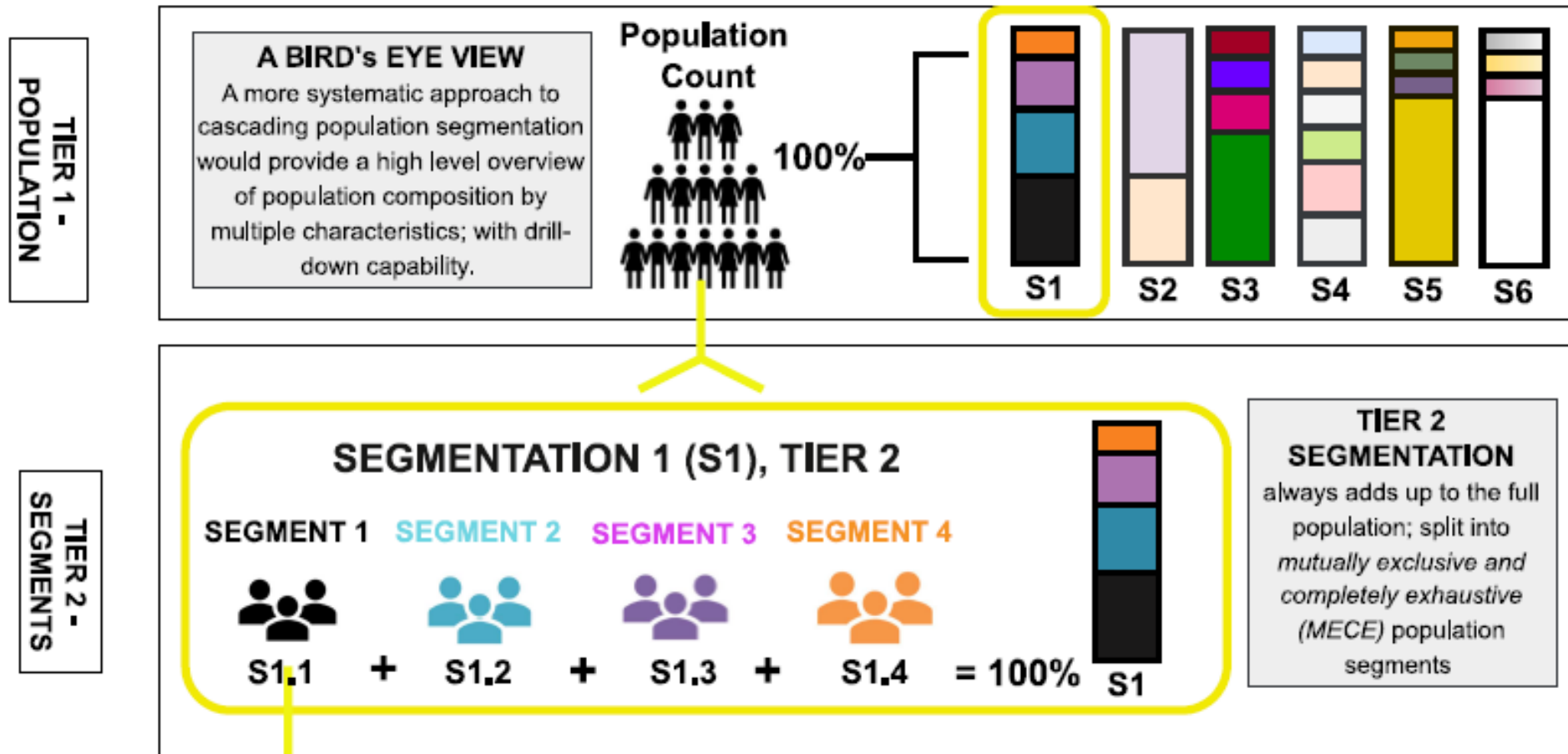
Population  
Count



100%

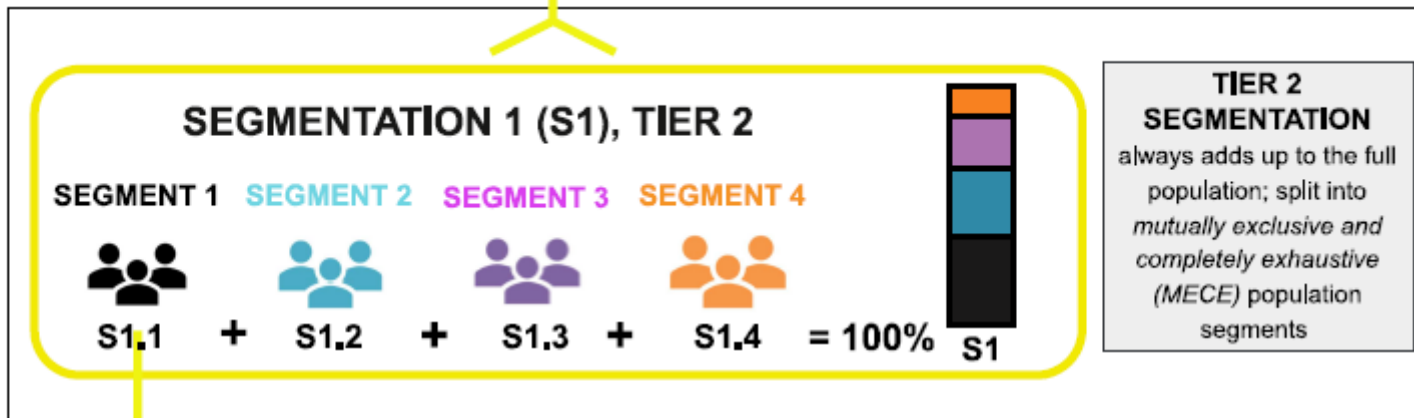


# HIERARCHICAL CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS

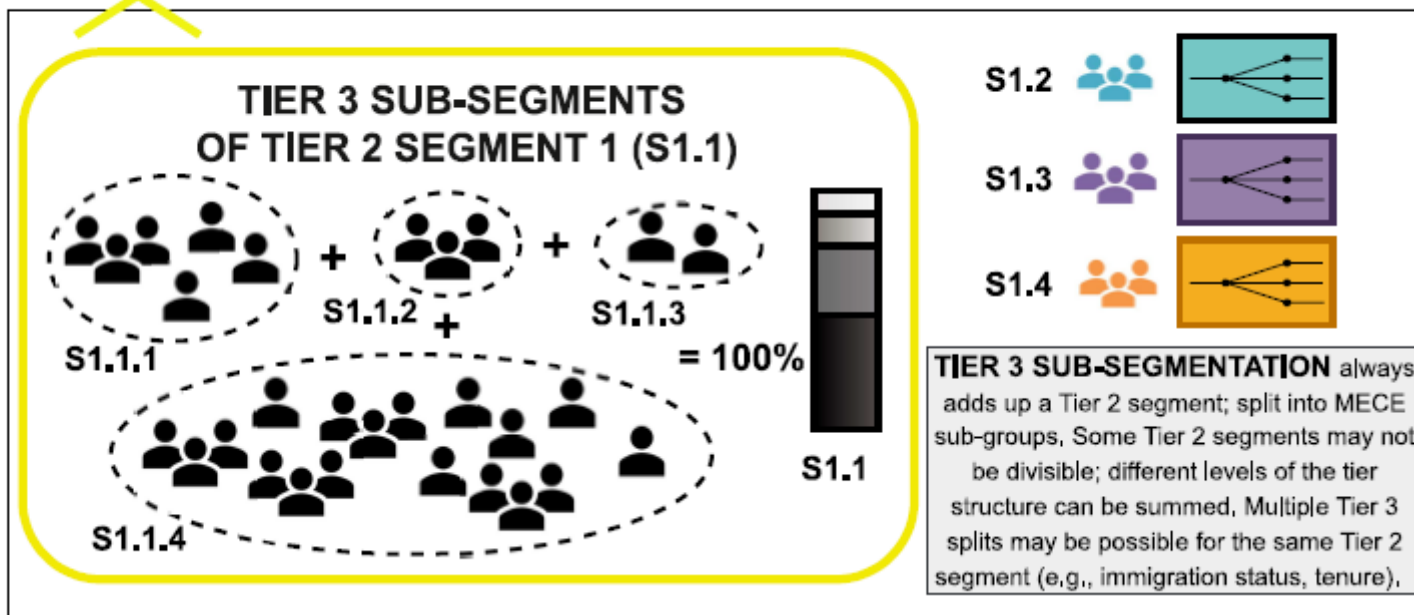


# DRILL-DOWN CAPABILITY

TIER 2 -  
SEGMENTS

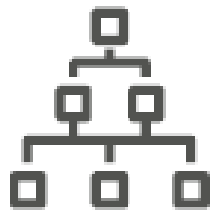


TIER 3 -  
SUB-SEGMENTS



# GRANULAR DISAGGREGATIONS; AND ROLL-UP CAPABILITY

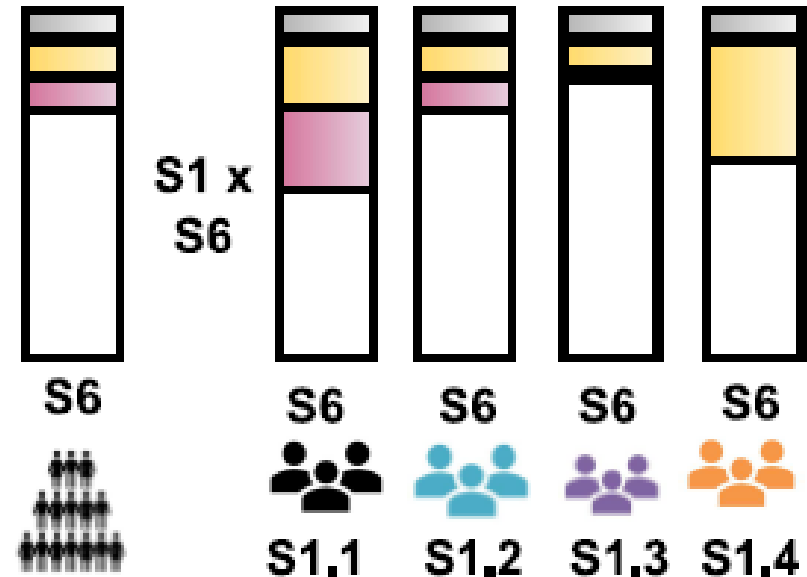
TIER 4+



**TIER 4 SUB-SUB-SEGMENTATIONS AND BEYOND**  
The extent of possible sub-divisions will depend on data granularity and what is meaningful for each population segment.

COMBINATIONS

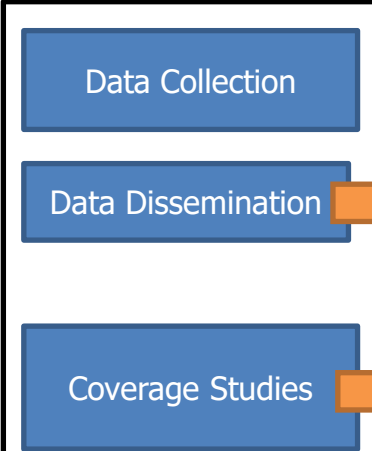
**COMBINATIONS - NETWORK EFFECTS**  
National statistics are already typically structured hierarchically; however the underlying logic is not necessarily transparent or communicated/disseminated in a systematic way. Consistency in international standards with respect to the hierarchical, nested structure aims to create a more more interoperable social statistical infrastructure. The power of interlocking categories is in network effects; such as combining segments and sub-segments to understand population distributions, and combining them with outcomes to understand distributional differences consistently across outcomes.



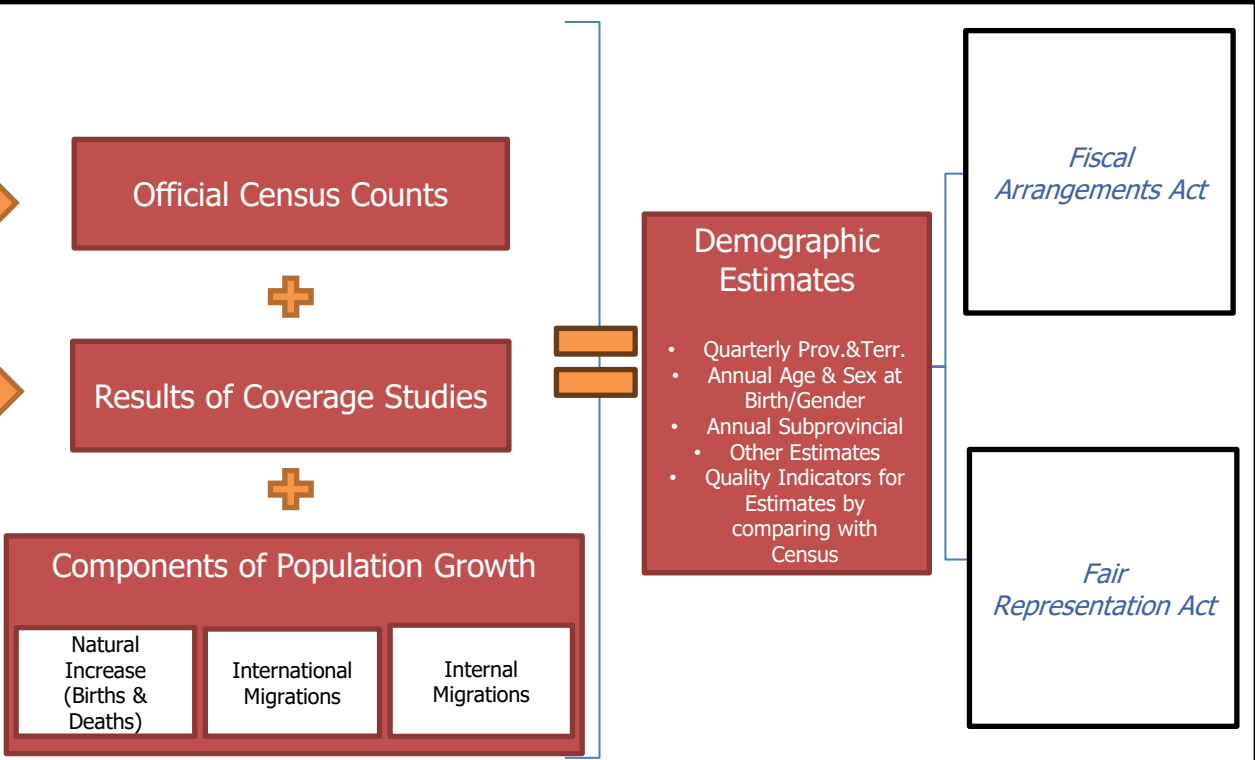
# A SYSTEMS 'NARRATIVE' FOR POPULATION STATISTICS



### 1) CENSUS (every 5 years)



### 2) DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES (Quarterly & Annual)



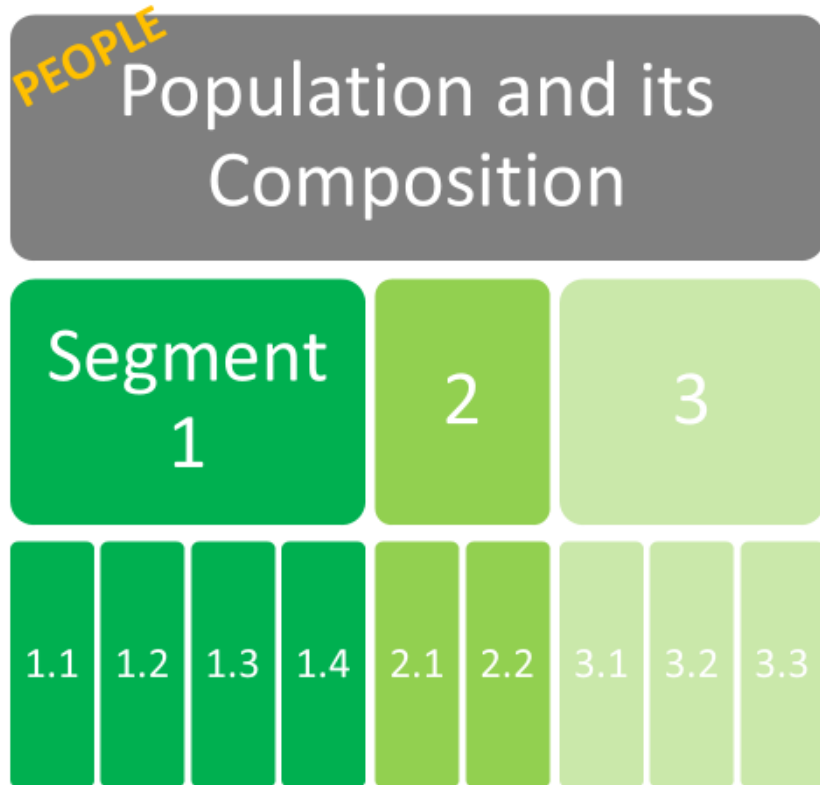
### 3) KEY OUTCOMES



# **HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION:** A SHARED APPROACH TO ORGANIZING SOCIAL OUTCOME DOMAINS



# PROPOSAL 1: SHARED CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

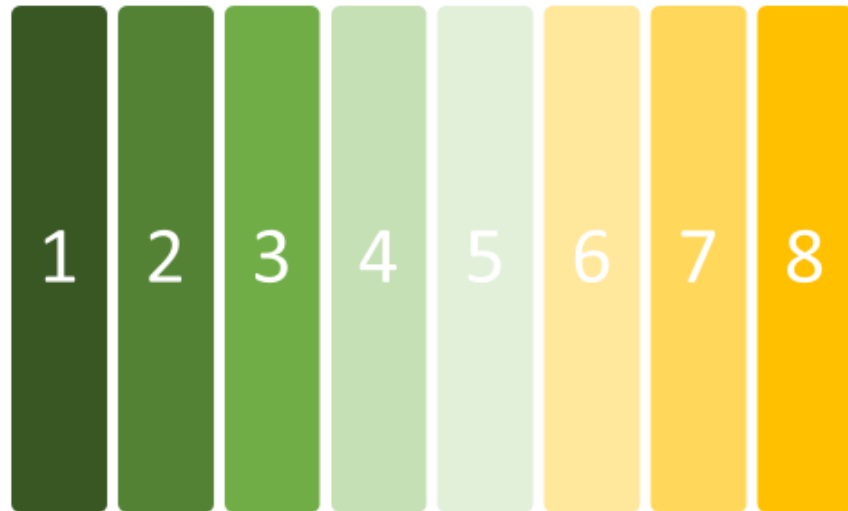


*Vertical integration; statistics about people disaggregated on a consistent basis using a tiered classification structure (population segments)*

- Agree to a hierarchical, tiered classification structure that formally links population composition statistics to outcome disaggregations
- Identify a process to develop shared standards
- Agree to a core set of segments (e.g., gender, region, age)
- Domestic flexibility to define segments, add complementary segments based on national priorities (e.g., Indigenous peoples in Canada)

# PROPOSAL 2: SHARED DOMAIN STRUCTURE

## OUTCOMES Social Outcomes by Thematic Dimension



Horizontal integration; statistics about social outcomes organized more systematically by thematic dimension/sector (e.g., education)

- Agree in principle that identifying shared domains would be a means to organize social statistics
- Identify a process to develop shared domains
- Agree to a shared domains (e.g., health, education, safety)
- Identify shared key indicators within outcome domains, as relevant
- Domestic flexibility to add complementary domains, indicators