

ON THE STREET AND IN PUBLIC PLACES

According to a study conducted among women in Montréal:

- 99.4% of the women participants reported adopting at least one strategy to feel safer when they had to get around the city, such as being careful about how they dressed or did their makeup, making sure to avoid "hostile" areas, or having their keys ready to hit an attacker if need be;
- More than one out of two participants had been subjected to harassment or assault at an event outside Montréal. Women in the LGBTQ+ community sustained more assaults and harassment (71%).

ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

1. According to the UN (2015), 73% of women have been subjected to online harassment or violence.
2. In Québec, twice as many adolescent girls as boys are the targets of cyberviolence.

IN OUR RELATIONSHIPS, ESPECIALLY WITH ROMANTIC AND INTIMATE PARTNERS

1. In Québec, 79% of victims of conjugal violence are women. In a conjugal context, women are the victims in all cases of homicide (100%), all cases of kidnapping (100%), nearly all cases of forcible confinement (97.8 %) and nearly all cases of sexual assault (97.2 %).
2. According to a study conducted among high school students in Québec:
 - 1 girl out of 5 reported at least one episode of sexual violence on the part of her partner;
 - 1 boy out of 15 reported at least one episode of sexual violence on the part of his partner.

As long as the world is not equal and feminist, we will continue to demand respect for all women and girls (for everyone).

RESPECT HAS TO BE SHOWN IN ALL SPHERES OF OUR LIVES.

On March 8, SHOW IT!

Intersyndicale des femmes des femmes

Alliance du personnel professionnel
et technique de la santé et des
services sociaux (APTS)

Centrale des syndicats
démocratiques (CSD)

Centrale des syndicats
du Québec (CSQ)

Fédération autonome
de l'enseignement (FAE)

Fédération interprofessionnelle
de la santé du Québec (FIQ)

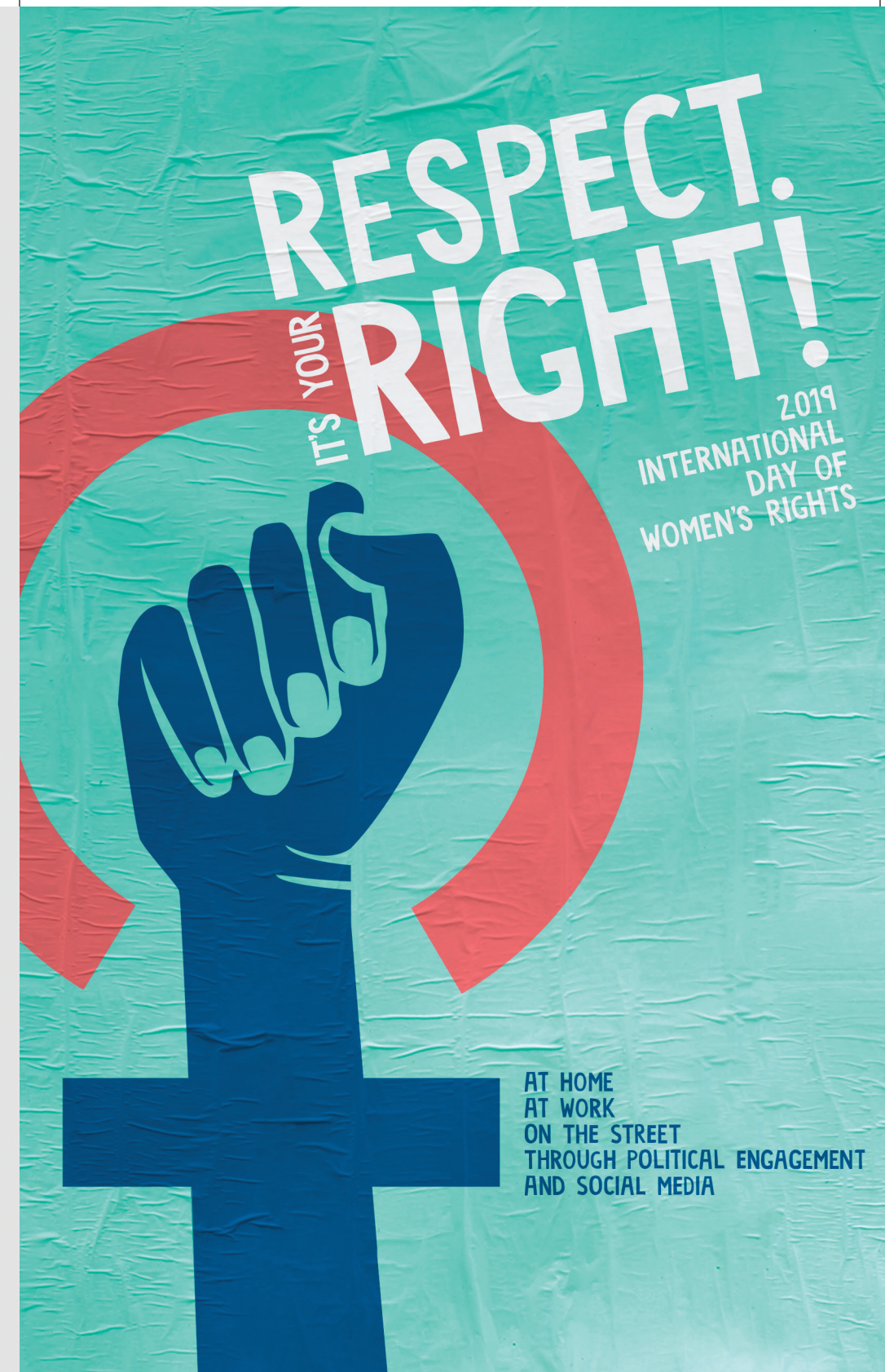
Syndicat de la fonction publique
et parapublique du Québec (SFPQ)

Syndicat de professionnelles et
professionnels du gouvernement
du Québec (SPGQ)



Visit your organization's website for links to the statistics used.

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AT HOME
AT WORK
ON THE STREET
THROUGH POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT
AND SOCIAL MEDIA



OUR FEMINIST STRUGGLES HAVE ADVANCED WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN QUÉBEC, THANKS TO OUR TENACITY. BUT WE STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE EQUALITY IS ACHIEVED IN ALL SPHERES OF OUR LIVES.

IN CONCRETE ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT

The government has legislative and executive powers and is responsible for voting in laws, implementing programs and measures to achieve equality under the law, and promoting substantive equality in practice.

Indigenous women

In Canada, it took 30 years and the disappearance of 1,200 Indigenous women before an investigation was launched to delve into this situation.

Justice system

In Canada, only 5% of sexual assaults are reported to the police, compared to 37% of assaults and 46% of robberies. Fear of not being believed and of having one's private life placed under scrutiny is an obstacle to reporting.

Women's economic and financial health

In Québec, women receive on average the equivalent of two-thirds of men's retirement income.

IN HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION AND ALL PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

In Québec, sectors with a majority of women workers (such as health, education and public services) were 30% harder hit by budget cuts resulting from austerity measures. Moreover, sectors with a majority of male workers have received twice as much in reinvestments.

This discrepancy creates a nearly 7-billion-dollar gap between men and women.

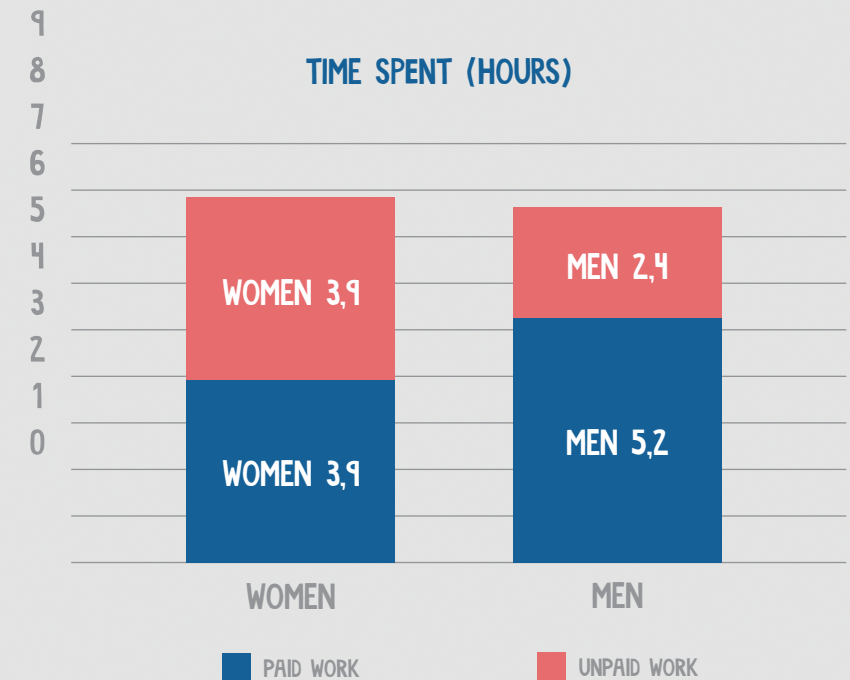
AT WORK

In Québec:

- The three work sectors that are most at risk for violence have a predominantly female workforce:
 - health and social services;
 - government and parapublic services;
 - education.
- In the construction sector, women make up only 1.9% of the workforce.

More than half (56%) of the women who work in this sector drop out in the first five years.

IN OUR FAMILIES



On average, women devote 60% more time than men to unpaid housework, caring for children and acting as caregivers.

This has a major impact on their well-being and on the time they have available for gainful employment.

Nearly 10 times more women than men opt to work part-time in order to look after their children.