

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC WELL-BEING CONTINUES TO LAG BEHIND MALE PEERS

“Ensuring women’s economic security is a key step toward ensuring women’s personal security and overall well-being. It is also important to the economic well-being of the country”⁽¹⁸⁾. Yet, women’s economic well-being continues to lag behind their male peers despite advances for women in education and training.

34% less

Women’s median employment income compared to men’s in 2011⁽¹⁹⁾



The employment rate for women (15yrs. & over) continues to be below that for men (15yrs. & over)⁽²⁰⁾

It’s true that working part-time can be a personal preference, however, over the past 5 years, almost double the number of women (compared to men) state the reason they are working part-time is because of a lack of full-time jobs or business conditions⁽²¹⁾.

Gender gaps that disadvantage women during their working years compromise their economic security in older age. For instance, older women have less income and a higher percentage of their income comes from government transfers (e.g., old age security, CPP, social assistance) than from market income (salaries, retirement income).

Sources of retirement income for older women in 2008⁽²²⁾:

Market Income



Government Transfers

