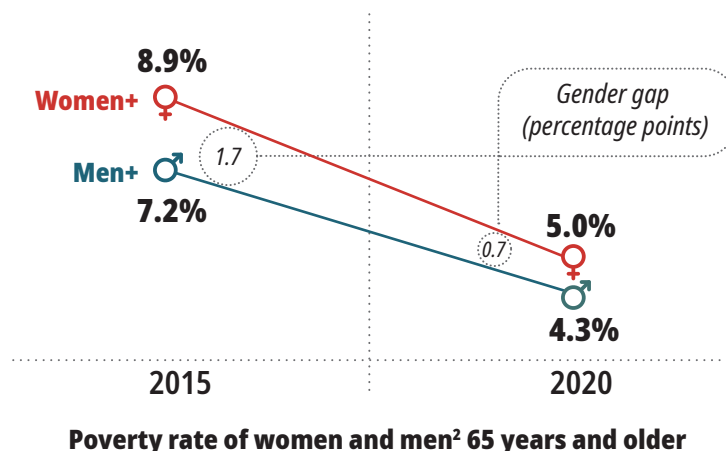


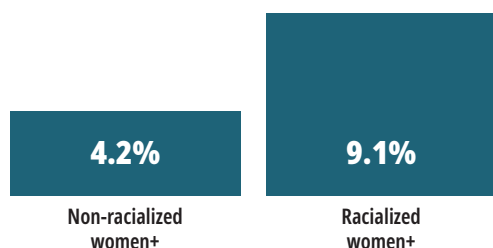
# Poverty rates

## of older women living in Canada

From 2015 to 2020, the likelihood of living in poverty<sup>1</sup> declined among individuals aged 65 and older, especially among women in this age group. As a result, the gender gap narrowed.

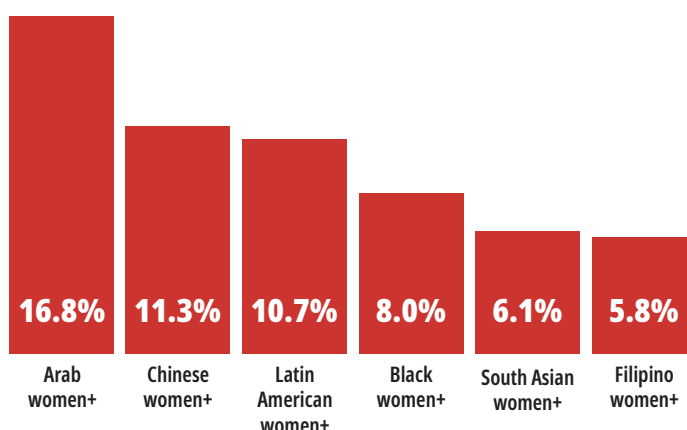


Among older women, racialized women were more likely to live in poverty than non-racialized women in 2020.

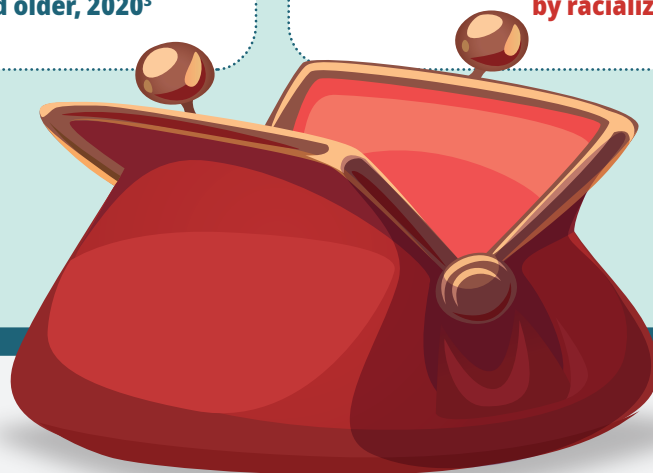


Poverty rate of racialized and non-racialized women aged 65 and older, 2020<sup>3</sup>

In 2020, the poverty rate varied significantly among racialized groups of older women. Arab women had the highest poverty rate, while Filipino women had the lowest.



Poverty rate of women aged 65 and older, by racialized group, 2020



**Note:** This infographic was funded by Women and Gender Equality Canada.

1. In Canada, the poverty rate is calculated using the Market Basket Measure (MBM). The MBM is based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living.
2. The category “women+” includes women as well as some non-binary persons, while the category “men+” includes men as well as some non-binary persons.

3. Data on racialized groups are measured using the “visible minority” variable. The “non-racialized group” is measured based on the category “not a visible minority” of the visible minority variable and excludes Indigenous people.

**Source:** Leclerc, Karine, 2024, “The poverty rate and low-income situation of older persons in Canada: An intersectional analysis,” *Studies on Gender and Intersecting Identities*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 45-20-0002.