**D I S A B L E D W O M E N ’ S N E T W O R K O F C A N A D A**

**R E S E A U D ' A C T I O N D E S F E M M E S H A N D I C A P É E S C A N A D A**



# Factsheet:

**Women with Disabilities and Poverty**

## Introduction

1 out of 5 Canadian women live with disabilities.i Women with disabilities face obstacles and prejudices in various aspects of daily life such as education, employment and housing. Dis- crimination experienced by women with disabilities is complex since it is the result of the in- tersection of multiple oppressions related to disability, gender, sexual orientation, level of ur- banization, ethnicity and culture, age, economic circumstances and employment status.ii

Women with disabilities are poorer than their male counterparts.iii Major cuts in Canadian so- cial programs in the last twenty years have forced women with disabilities in a precarious sit- uation. iv The Caledon Institute for Social Policy notes that one area in which there has been almost no progress in the last thirty years has been that of income security. v

**According to Statistics Canadavi:**

* 55 percent of all adults with disabilities were women;
* Women and girls with disabilities made up 13.3 percent of the Canadian popula- tion;
* 42 percent of women 65 years and older identify themselves as experiencing dis- abilities.

## Low level of educationvii

* Women with disabilities generally have a lower level of education than women with no disabilities.
* Of the population aged 15 and over, 10% of women with disabilities had a university de- gree in 2001, compared with 19% of women without disabilities.
* 48% of women with disabilities in this age range had not completed high school, where- as the figure among their counterparts without disabilities was 28%.

## At the bottom of the employment queue in Canada

* Women with disabilities are generally like less likely to be employed than women with- out disabilities.viii
* People with disabilities are more likely than people without disability to be in short-term and part-time employment, self-employment, and in the “informal economy.”ix
* The unemployment rate among women with disabilities has been identified as being as high as 75% while the unemployment rate for men with disabilities is 60%.x
* Women with disabilities who have been abused experience poverty and unemployment at higher levels. Some women with disabilities have experienced harassment and intimi- dation in their workplace by their abusers, while others have been prevented from work- ing, as a means of control by their abusers, causing loss of employment altogether.xi
* In 2001, just 40% of women aged 15 to 64 with disabilities were part of the Canadian work force, compared with 69% of women in this age range without disabilities. xii
* They are highly concentrated in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, or part time and con-

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tract work, increasing their risk of low earnings.xiii

* Women with disabilities continue to work in traditionally gendered patterns of employ- ment. They tend to hold occupations, such as homemaker, secretary, nurse and teacher that mimic traditionally female occupations (and roles) which have lower social status. xiv
* The average employment income for women with severe/very severe disabilities was on- ly $17,459 in 2006 compared to $31,172 for men in the same category. The pattern is the same for workers with mild/moderate disabilities—$27,988 for women and $39,755 for men—and for workers without disabilities—$30,517 for women and $46,625 for men.xv
* Aboriginal women with disabilities face many discriminatory attitudes when seeking em- ployment. More First Nations, Inuit and Metis women than non-Aboriginal women live with a disability.xvi
* Lack of appropriate accommodations in the workplace for women with disabilities make it difficult for many of them to keep paid work. Some people live with unrecognized disabili- ties. For example, one deaf woman in Manitoba was considered disabled by the federal government, but not the provincial government. She therefore did not qualify for addition- al assistance in finding work and to purchase TTY telephone equipment.xvii

## One third of Canadian women with disabilities live below the pov- erty linexviii

* Twenty-five percent of people living in low-income households are people with disabili- ties. xix
* A woman with disabilities lives with an average of $8,360.000 a year while a man with disabilities lives with an average of $19,250.00. xx
* 24% of women with disabilities aged 65 and over lived in a low-income situation, more than twice the figure for senior men with disabilities, 11% of whom had low incomes. xxi
* The low income rate for persons with severe/very severe disabilities is 27.5 percent for women and 16.4 percent for men in the same category. xxii
* Women with disabilities were three times more likely to rely on government programs than women without disabilities and more likely than men with disabilities. xxiii
* 21.3% of lone parents with disabilities, who are mostly women, have incomes below the poverty line compared with 18.4% of lone parents without disabilities. xxiv
* Social disadvantages, such as income insecurity may be viewed to affect their ability to parent. xxv
* Disability-related expenditures for medications, services, assistive technologies which are not covered by public health insurance impose an additional financial burden on women with disabilities.
* Inadequate housing put women with disabilities in dangerous situations such as develop- ing serious health problems and forcing them to stay with an abusive partner.
* One study indicates that all of the public disability benefits programs available in Ontario fail to provide adequate support to disabled people, in many cases, allowing them to be- come homeless. xxvi
* One-third of the homeless population is individuals with mental health issues and many of them are women. xxvii In a study on the homeless population in Toronto, 42% of women participants experienced traumatic brain injury in their life. xxviii

i Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), 2006.

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2. *Idem.*

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xvi Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Women’s experiences of social

programs for people with low incomes, No. 9 - 2007, p.8.

xvii *Idem.*

xviii Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), 2006.

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xx Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), 2006.

xxi Statistics Canada, Women in Canada: A Gender-based statistical report, 2006, p.289.

xxii Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), 2006.

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**DisAbled Women’s Network (DAWN-RAFH) Canada** is a national, feminist, cross-disability organization whose mission is to end the poverty, isolation, discrimination and violence experi- enced by Canadian women with disabilities and Deaf women. DAWN-RAFH is an organization that works towards the advancement and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and Deaf women in Canada. Our overarching strategic theme is one of leadership, partnership and networking to engage all levels of government and the wider disability and women’s sectors and other stakeholders in addressing our key issues. ([www.dawncanada.net)](http://www.dawncanada.net/)