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Disability in Canada: A 2006 Profile



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Section 1: Introduction

Disability in Canada: A 2006 Profile presents some key statistical findings on persons with disabilities in an accessible, plain language document. Profile 2006 is intended as a resource tool to assist anyone interested in disability issues by presenting a national picture of disability in Canada.

The 2006 Profile follows the format of *Disability in Canada: A 2001 Profile*, which was published in 2003. This report presents a national picture of disability in Canada, highlighting important social participation statistics for people from birth to old age.

Readers interested in a comparison of data from 2001 and 2006 are encouraged to review the *2009 Federal Disability Report, Advancing the Inclusion of People with Disabilities 2009*.

Information on Government of Canada policies and programs that support people with disabilities is available in the *2008 Federal Disability Report, Advancing the Inclusion of People with Disabilities 2008*.

Concept of disability and survey methodology

The *UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* uses the following definition for people with disabilities:

“Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”



In 2006, the second cycle of Canada's national survey of people with disabilities—the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS)—was conducted. Information was gathered on children aged 14 and under through interviews with parents or guardians, using a children's questionnaire. A different questionnaire was used to interview youth and adults aged 15 and over.

Under the terminology used by the survey, people with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental health condition or health problem reduced the kind or amount of activities they could do.

It is important to note that the respondents' answers represent their perceptions of their situations (or in the case of children under 15, their parent or guardian's perception) and are therefore subjective; many factors may affect an individual's perception of the severity of disability and the limitations it places on participation and activity.

Structure of this report

This report is organized using a life-cycle approach, beginning with a brief overview of national statistics, and then presenting information for all age groups, ranging from preschool children to older seniors.

This approach is used because disability rates and experiences differ across age groups. Among very young children aged 0 to 4, the disability rate is comparatively low at 1.7%. Among older seniors aged 75 and over, the disability rate is 56.3%. As well, disability supports are important across all ages. However, certain topics are more relevant to some ages than others. In measuring outcomes of children and youth with disabilities, this report focuses on access to education and access to needed supports and services; among working-age adults, equitable employment and income; and among seniors, income and access to caregiving.

This report is broken down into eight main sections. Following the overview, Section 2 presents a national profile of disability that shows disability rates and the prevalence of different types and severity levels of disabilities. Sections 3 to 7 summarize data on key issues for four age groups: children, youth and young adults, working-age adults and seniors. Section 8 contains highlighted statistics on topics that are important to each of the age groups for each of the provinces and territories.

Glossary of key terms

Disability: The Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) uses self-reporting to identify disability. Respondents are considered to have a disability if they (or their parents or guardians, in the case of children 14 and under) report having a physical or mental health condition or a health problem that restricts their ability to engage in activities of daily living. This approach was developed by Statistics Canada through work with the World Health Organization.

Severity of disability: Statistics Canada constructed a PALS index to measure severity of disability based on the intensity and frequency of the activity limitations reported. Since the survey questions differed depending on the survey respondent's age, there are separate severity ratings for children under 5, for children aged 5 to 14 and for youth and adults 15 years and over. For adults, youth and children over 5, severity is classified into four groups (mild, moderate, severe and very severe), whereas for children under 5 it is divided into two groups (mild to moderate and severe to very severe).

Type of disability: PALS survey questions allow the identification of different types of disabilities based on the nature of the activity limitation. For children 0 to 4, 5 types of disabilities are identified; for children 5 to 14, PALS distinguishes 10 types; and for youth and adults 15 and over, 11 types of disabilities are identified. Hearing and seeing disabilities can be identified for all ages but the remaining types vary for the three age groups. For all age groups, the type of disability may be identified as "other" if none of the specific types apply. PALS allowed people to report more than one type of disability and many survey respondents did have more than one type.



After-Tax Low Income Cut-Off (LICO): Developed by Statistics Canada, the LICO is an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined across five categories of community size and seven of family size. LICOs are not applicable to territories.

Employment income: Refers to the total income received by people 15 years of age and over during 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice and net farm self-employment income. In this report, those earning no employment income are excluded from employment income calculations.

Total income: Refers to the total income received by people 15 years of age and over during 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice and net farm self-employment income, child benefits, Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, retirement pensions and investment income. In this report, those earning no total income are excluded from total income calculations.

Household income: The sum of the total incomes of all members of that household. In this report, those earning no household income are excluded from household income calculations.

Labour force participation rate: The percentage of the population identified as either employed or unemployed and seeking employment relative to the entire population. Labour force participation rates are age-standardized.

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the population identified as unemployed and seeking employment relative to the population participating in the labour force. Unemployment rates are age-standardized.

Section 2: Disability in Canada

Disability is becoming increasingly common in Canada. The disability rate in 2006 was 14.3%, meaning that over 4.4 million Canadians, or about one in seven, had a disability. Disability rates vary across Canada's provinces and territories, and also steadily increase with age. The disability rate among seniors is much higher than among children—43.4% of seniors aged 65 and over compared to 3.7% of children aged 14 and under have a disability.

Every person with a disability has a unique experience. Severity of a disability can impact all dimensions of a person's life. The more severe a person's disability, the more barriers he or she may encounter. The majority of Canadians with disabilities have mild to moderate activity limitations. Overall, across Canada, 8.6% of people experience mild to moderate disabilities, and another 5.7% experience severe to very severe disabilities.

Certain types of disabilities are also much more common than others. Children are more likely to be diagnosed with disabilities related to their academic and social functioning. The most common types of disabilities for children are learning limitations, communication limitations and developmental (5 and older) or delay (0 to 4) limitations. In contrast, adults are more likely to be diagnosed with disabilities commonly associated with aging. The most common types of disabilities for adults are pain-related, mobility and agility disabilities.

Section 3: Children (aged 0 to 14)

Children with disabilities and their families face many challenges. At early ages, disabilities can be difficult to diagnose, since children develop at different rates, and finding a suitable health professional can be challenging.

School-aged children face additional barriers with respect to their education. Finding the most appropriate school and the classroom style that best benefits the child can be trying, as can ensuring children have their needs met for assistive aids in the classroom. Children may also face barriers to participating in social and leisure activities.

When a child has a disability, the family is affected as well. The child's condition can make it challenging for parents or guardians to obtain child care. Many parents of children with disabilities have altered their employment situation as a result of the increased need for care and support. Help for parents to fulfill their other family or personal obligations can be difficult to find.

Preschool-aged children (aged 0 to 4)

Demographic profile

Across Canada, 27 540 children under the age of five have an identified disability. This represents 1.7% of the younger child population, the lowest disability rate for any age group. However, because the experiences and development of young children at home vary, barriers can be difficult to observe and disability difficult to detect.

There are four specific types of disability identified in children aged 0 to 4: hearing, seeing, developmental delay and chronic conditions. More than one disability type may be identified for the same child, and some conditions, such as autism, can result in multiple disability types being identified in the survey. Young children with disabilities who do not fit into any of those categories are classified as “other”, though there were not many young children identified in the survey who were part of this category.

The breakdown of children with disabilities under the age of five by disability type is shown in Table 3.1. The most common types of disabilities among small children are activity limitations caused by chronic conditions and developmental delays. The most common chronic conditions that result in disability are asthma or severe allergies, autism, cerebral palsy and heart conditions or heart disease.

Table 3.1: Disability type by gender for young children with disabilities aged 0 to 4, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%
Chronic condition	12 120	1.4	7 110	0.9
Developmental delay	10 840	1.3	6 250	0.8
Hearing	1 810	0.2	1 460	0.2
Seeing	1 700	0.2	1 330	0.2

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian young children (0 to 4 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

At this young age, boys are more likely to have a reported disability than girls. The difference between boys and girls is concentrated in chronic conditions and developmental delays, which are both significantly higher for boys. At this young age, there is no significant difference between the rates of seeing and hearing limitations amongst boys and girls.



Among young children with a disability, 63.4% have their disability classified as mild or moderate, while 36.6% have their disability classified as severe or very severe.

Many parents or guardians of younger children with disabilities indicate their children experience disadvantages in the home or while playing as a result of their disability. 52.5% of young children with disabilities experience mild or moderate difficulties in home life and 5.2% experience severe difficulties at home. 69.7% of parents of young children with disabilities reported their child was mildly or moderately disadvantaged while playing, while 8.8% reported their child was severely disadvantaged while at play.

Childcare

Approximately half (51.6%) of parents of young children with disabilities use some form of child care, such as a babysitter or a daycare centre. Another 18.9% would like to use a childcare service but do not, with the most common reason being that costs were too high.

Of parents who place their young children in childcare or who want to, 13.3% report that their children have been either refused care because of their condition, or could not be placed in the preferred arrangement because of a lack of places for children with special needs. Childcare providers that have most commonly refused to provide care are daycare centres, followed by before- and after-school programs and providers operating out of their homes.

20.3% of parents of young children with disabilities do not use child care because they prefer to care for their children full-time.

Health professionals

Parents of young children with disabilities are typically able to receive diagnoses for their children. 89.6% of children aged 0 to 4 have obtained a diagnosis for the condition that resulted in their disability. It is common, however, for Canadian parents to encounter a variety of obstacles while obtaining a diagnosis for their child:

- 46.7% had doctors or health professionals who took a “wait and see” approach with the child’s disability;
- 39.3% experienced long waiting periods to get the diagnosis;
- 29.5% had difficulty getting referrals or appointments;
- 25.7% could not obtain the diagnosis locally;
- 23.0% encountered health professionals who were not familiar with the child’s condition.

Only 9.6% of parents reported finding the cost of obtaining the diagnosis too expensive.

Apart from general practitioners and pediatricians, the health professionals that young children with disabilities see most commonly on a regular basis are speech therapists (58.9%), specialist physicians such as cardiologists or neurologists (57.4%) and occupational therapists (39.5%).

14.8% of parents of young children with disabilities reported that they were unable to see the health professional they needed for their child. In 77.0% of those cases, parents reported that the need went unmet because waiting lists were too long. The greatest unmet need by far was for speech therapists.

Older children (aged 5 to 14)

Demographic profile

Children aged 5 to 14 have a disability rate of 4.6%. Across Canada, 174 810 children between the ages of 5 and 14 have an identified disability. As children enter the school system, barriers and challenges are more likely to be encountered and disability is more likely to be identified. Whereas only four specific disability types were identified for children aged 0 to 4, nine specific disability types are identified for children aged 5 to 14. The five additional types measured are emotional/psychological, communication and learning disabilities and disabilities related to agility and mobility.

The most common types of disability reported for children aged 5 to 14 are chronic conditions and learning and/or communication limitations. Boys were more likely to experience each of these disability types than were girls, in addition to most other types of disability as well. Table 3.2 displays the disability rates for each disability type by gender.

Table 3.2: Disability type by gender for older children with disabilities aged 5 to 14, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	25 540	1.3	11 700	0.6
Chronic condition	75 120	3.8	41 220	2.2
Communication	54 130	2.8	24 100	1.3
Developmental	37 660	1.9	16 080	0.9
Emotional/Psychological	40 840	2.1	19 470	1.0
Hearing	12 620	0.6	7 410	0.4
Learning	80 990	4.1	40 090	2.2
Mobility	11 210	0.6	11 940	0.6
Seeing	10 190	0.5	6 490	0.3
Other	3 450	0.2	2 840	0.2

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian older children (5 to 14 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Among children aged 5 to 14 with disabilities, 57.6% have mild to moderate disabilities and 42.4% have severe to very severe disabilities.

As children grow older, they encounter more areas of life where they may experience disadvantage. As is the case with children aged 0 to 4, the majority of parents of older children with disabilities reported their child is at a disadvantage in home life and at play, but now also report that their child can be at a disadvantage at school and in other areas. 77.4% of parents reported their child was at a disadvantage in life at school, and 44.3% reported their child was at a disadvantage in areas such as transportation or leisure.

Education

Access to the education system is one of the most important issues for older children with disabilities. Among children with disabilities aged 5 to 14, 94.0% attend school. Of children aged 5 to 14 with a disability, 90 590 attend mainstream schools with no special education classes, 55 650 attend mainstream schools with at least some special education classes and 12 880 attend special education schools.

Disability severity can have an impact on what type of school children with disabilities attend. Among those who attend mainstream or special schools, 14.5% of children with severe or very severe disabilities attend special schools, while only 3.0% of children with mild or moderate disabilities attend special schools.

In addition to special education classes, many schools throughout Canada now practice inclusive education, where children who have special education requirements are able to participate fully in regular classroom settings with the help of aides such as tutors:

- 35 100 children with disabilities who attend only regular classes have tutors or teachers' aides;
- 10 470 children who attend only regular classes have note-takers or readers;
- 4 020 receive attendant care;
- 3 480 use talking books.

Children with disabilities are in general reported to be doing well at school. 73.9% of parents report that their children did average, well or very well on their latest report card.

Schoolyard violence can be a reality for children with disabilities. 30.1% of parents of school-aged children with disabilities reported their child had been physically assaulted or attacked by another child at school within the twelve months prior to being surveyed. Disability severity is a significant factor with respect to violence: for children with severe or very severe disabilities, the reported rate of assault by other children is 38.2%.

Health Care

Similar to young children aged 0 to 4, most school-aged children aged 5 to 14 were able to obtain a diagnosis for their condition (88.4%). For those that obtained a diagnosis, experiencing a long waiting period was the most common obstacle. Cost is more likely to be a difficulty for parents of older children with disabilities than for those with younger children (17.8% versus 9.6%).

School-aged children with disabilities are less likely than young children to visit most types of health professionals. The major exception is child psychologists and psychotherapists, whom 28.1% of school-aged children with disabilities have visited. General practitioners (76.4%), pediatricians (50.8%) and specialist physicians (42.0%) are the health professionals most commonly seen.

84.0% of parents of school-aged children with disabilities report their children had received services from the appropriate health professionals when necessary. For those with unmet needs, speech therapists, child psychologists and specialized physicians are the health professionals most commonly sought. As is the case with young children, for older children the most common obstacle to seeing a health professional is long waiting lists.

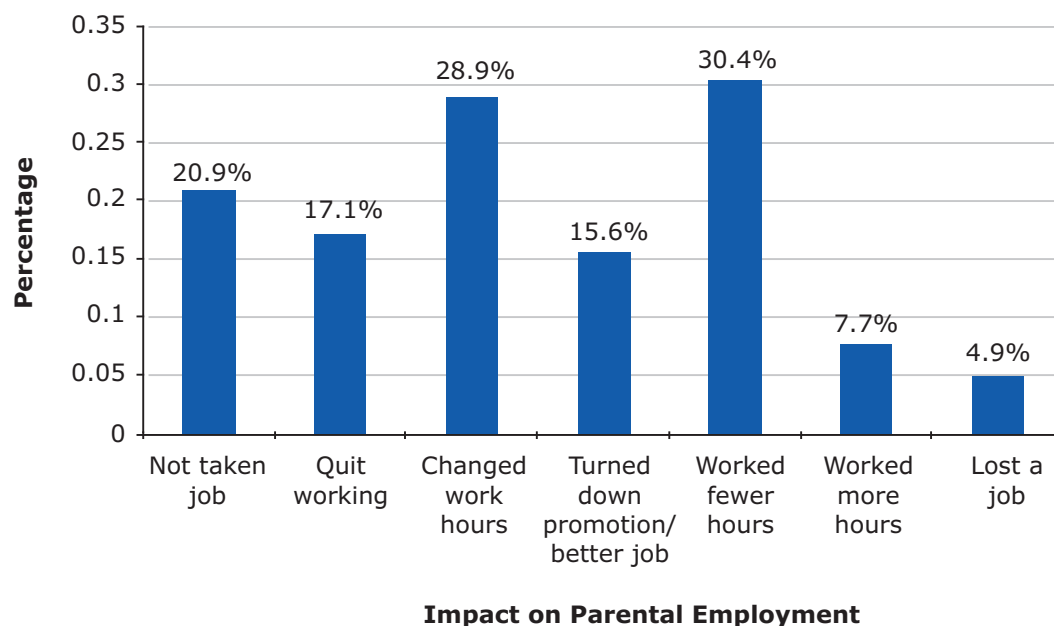
Impact on the families of children (aged 0 to 14)

Employment

Families of children with disabilities experience an impact on their employment as a result of caring for their children beyond that which is experienced by families of children without disabilities. Caring for children with disabilities can result in a great deal of pressure on families.

In almost 50% of cases of disability in children, one or more family members have altered their employment situation because of the child's condition. The choices families make can differ, from working more hours to help financially support the child's needs, to working fewer hours or outright quitting a job to care for the child. The most common effects of child disability on family employment are shown in Chart 3.1.

Chart 3.1: Impact of child's condition on parental employment for parents of children with disabilities aged 0 to 14, Canada, 2006



1. Percentages are over entire population of parents or guardians of children with disabilities (0 to 14 years).
2. More than one type of effect could be selected.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

While the effect of child disability on family employment does not generally vary with the age of the child, it does vary with the level of disability severity. Parents of children with severe or very severe disabilities are over twice as likely to have quit a job because of the child's condition than parents of children with mild or moderate disabilities (26.8% versus 10.2%).

In the wide majority of cases, it is the mother's employment situation that is most affected. 64.1% of families whose employment situation was altered reported that the mother was most affected, while only 8.3% reported that the father was most affected. 24.6% reported that both parents experienced the effects on employment, meaning the employment situation of mothers was affected almost 90% of the time, and for fathers approximately 33% of the time.

Income

Children with disabilities are more likely to live in low-income households than children without disabilities. In 2006, the average household yearly income for families with children with disabilities was \$69,440, which is only 81.4% of the average household income for families with children with no disabilities (\$85,294). Moreover, 19.1% of families with children with disabilities have a household income less than the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO), compared to only 13.4% of families with children without disabilities.

In general, families of younger children with and without disabilities have lower household incomes than families with older children, due to different workforce factors and childcare obligations. Families with children aged 0 to 4 have a household income that is on average about 94% of that of families with children aged 5 to 14. That percentage holds for families of children with disabilities and for families of children without disabilities, meaning that while child disability does affect household income, there is no evidence of it modifying the effect of child age on household income.

A number of factors may explain the household income discrepancies between families of children with disabilities and families of children without disabilities. The reported negative impact on family employment that is shown above can often lead to a negative impact on household income. It is also possible that children living in low-income situations are more likely to develop health problems and consequently experience disability.

Support

A child's disability can affect the family in more ways than financially. The additional demands it creates can sometimes impact parents' abilities to meet other family obligations.

Parents of children with disabilities were surveyed about their need for extra help, specifically because of the child's condition, with housework, family responsibilities or respite time for personal activities. The results were largely dependent on the severity of the child's disability. For children with mild or moderate disabilities, 18.3% of families reported needing help, while for children with severe or very severe disabilities, 55.3% of families reported needing help.

The need for help of families with children with disabilities often goes unmet. Of families who reported they needed help with housework or family responsibilities, 92.0% reported they had at least some unmet needs for help. This percentage did not vary with the age of the child.

A variety of factors were reported for the reasons families were unable to meet their needs for help. Over half (52.4%) of those with unmet needs cited cost as a major reason they could not get help. Other common reasons mentioned were that help was not available from family or friends (43.6%), services and programs were not available locally (26.8%) and the family did not know where to look for help (25.9%).

Section 4:

Youths and young adults (aged 15 to 24)

Youths (aged 15 to 19)

Demographic profile

96 060 youths aged 15 to 19 in Canada experienced disability in 2006, which represents 4.6% of the youth population.

Men (4.7%) at this age are still more likely to have a disability than women (4.4%), but the reported rates are closer together for this age group than for children. A large contributing factor to the increased disability rate in women is that pain disabilities are identified for the first time. Women are much more likely than men to experience disability related to pain (2.5% versus 1.6%). Men in this age group remain more likely than women to have a learning or developmental disability. The youth disability rates by disability type for men and women are listed in Table 4.1.

Youths with disabilities are more likely to have their disability categorized as mild or moderate (70.2%) than severe or very severe (29.8%). Among youths with disabilities, 69.4% reported that they have more than one type of disability.

Table 4.1: Disability type by gender for youths with disabilities aged 15 to 19, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	14 600	1.3	13 820	1.4
Communication	17 270	1.6	11 090	1.1
Developmental	14 730	1.4	7 660	0.8
Emotional/Psychological	9 010	0.8	10 820	1.1
Hearing	5 000	0.5	5 330	0.5
Learning	36 040	3.3	21 730	2.1
Memory	11 470	1.1	7 010	0.7
Mobility	17 710	1.6	18 630	1.8
Pain	17 770	1.6	25 560	2.5
Seeing	5 070	0.5	5 770	0.6
Other	2 180	0.2	2 650	0.3

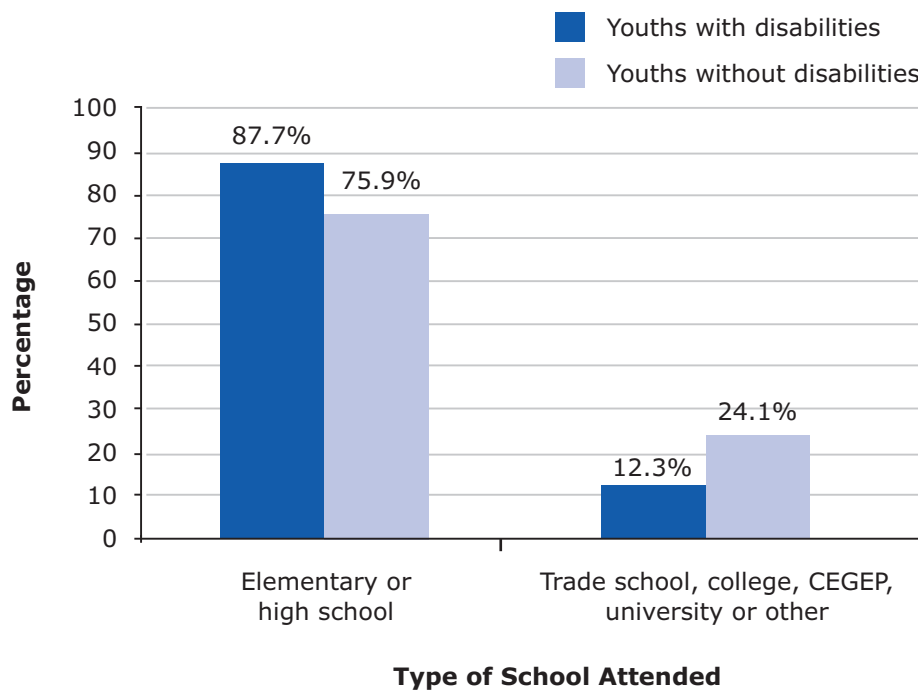
1. Percentages are over entire Canadian youth (15 to 19 years) population.
 2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.
- Source:** Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Education

Youths with disabilities have a more difficult time remaining in school than youths without disabilities. Youths who do not have a high school diploma and who are not currently attending school are identified as high school drop-outs. The high school drop-out rate for youths with disabilities is 14.2%, compared to 9.7% for those without a disability. Severity plays a large role in high school drop-out rates: 18.2% of youths with severe or very severe disabilities dropped out, whereas the drop-out rate for youths with mild or moderate disabilities was 12.5%.

Youths with disabilities are also more likely to remain in high school at older ages. Chart 4.1 displays the percentages of youths with and without disabilities attending primary or secondary school versus those attending post-secondary education. Among youths with a disability attending school in 2006, 87.7% remained in junior high or high school. For youths without disabilities, that percentage is 75.9%.

Chart 4.1: Type of school attended by disability status for youths aged 15 to 19, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Employment

The employment situation for youths can vary widely depending on their circumstances. Some youths aged 15 to 19 might be looking for full-time employment, while others may be looking for a part-time job while they continue their education. Obtaining employment at a young age can be an important step for young Canadians.

The labour force participation rate for youths with disabilities, i.e. the percentage who are identified as either employed or unemployed and seeking employment, is 40.1%, compared to 51.4% for youths without disabilities. Since youths with disabilities on average remain in primary or secondary school longer, they may not be ready to transition to employment as quickly.

Women with disabilities are both far more likely to participate in the labour force and far more likely to obtain employment than men with disabilities in the 15 to 19 age group. Labour force participation and unemployment rates are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Labour force status by disability status for youths aged 15 to 19, Canada, 2006

Gender	Youths with disabilities		Youths without disabilities	
	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
Men	34.1%	26.9%	50.5%	13.8%
Women	47.1%	16.8%	52.4%	18.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

For women youths with disabilities, the labour force participation and unemployment rates are not significantly different from those for women youths without disabilities. Men with disabilities have a much more difficult time obtaining employment than their counterparts without disabilities.

Young adults (aged 20 to 24)

Demographic profile

99 440 young adults aged 20 to 24 had a disability in 2006, representing 4.9% of the Canadian young adult population.

Table 4.3: Disability type by gender for young adults with disabilities aged 20 to 24, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	17 060	1.7	18 690	1.8
Communication	13 500	1.3	10 760	1.1
Developmental	10 020	1.0	5 540	0.5
Emotional/Psychological	12 490	1.2	12 580	1.2
Hearing	6 720	0.7	4 750	0.5
Learning	26 060	2.5	18 850	1.9
Memory	10 140	1.0	9 420	0.9
Mobility	19 400	1.9	22 240	2.2
Pain	23 710	2.3	31 030	3.1
Seeing	4 780	0.5	7 030	0.7
Other	2 350	0.2	2 360	0.2

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian young adult (20 to 24 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

The 20 to 24 age group is the first age group where the disability rate for women is higher than that for men (4.9% versus 4.8%). Table 4.3 displays the disability type rates by gender for 2006. As with the 15 to 19 age group, pain disabilities are significantly more common for women aged 20 to 24 than they are for men.

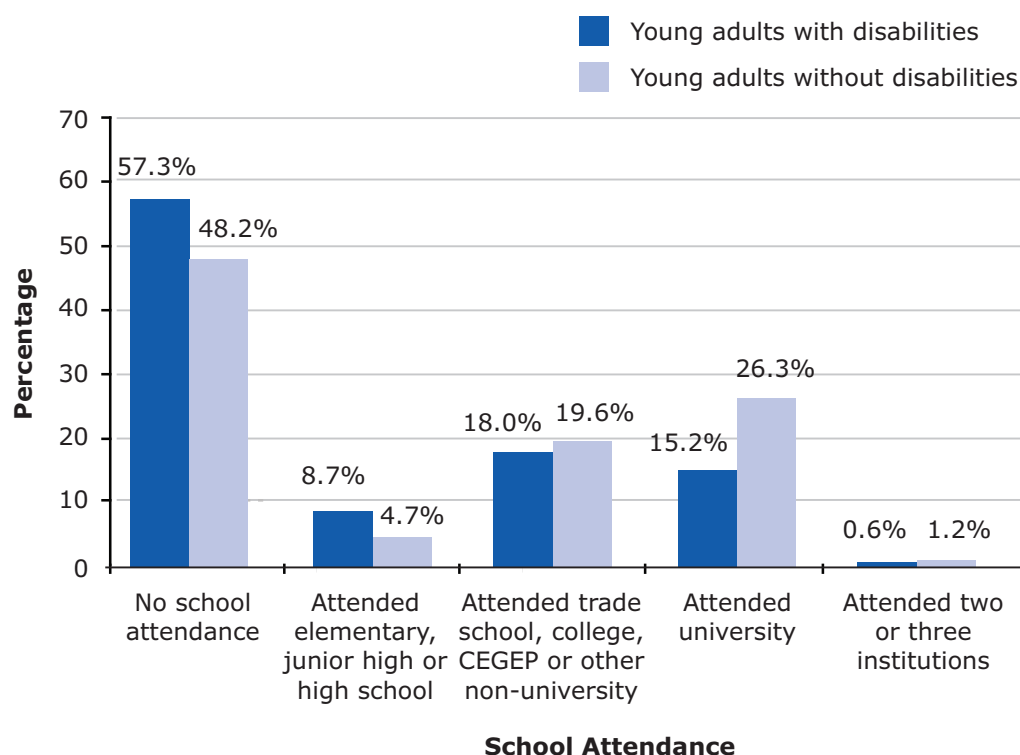
Learning disabilities are still more common for men, but the percentage of the population who experienced learning disabilities is lower for this age group than for young people aged 15 to 19. Note that this may mean the percentage of the population with the underlying condition has remained the same, but that those with the condition are less likely to encounter a barrier related to learning.

Similar to youths, young adults with disabilities are more likely to have their disability categorized as mild or moderate (70.7%) than severe or very severe (29.3%). Over two-thirds (69.4%) had more than one disability.

Education

Young adults with disabilities are more likely to have discontinued their education without obtaining their high school diploma than young adults without disabilities. 20.1% of young adults with disabilities report they have not completed high school and are not attending school, compared to 9.9% of young adults without a disability. Severity is again a significant factor for high school completion: 33% of young adults with severe or very severe disabilities have dropped out of high school without their diplomas.

Chart 4.2: School attendance by disability status for young adults aged 20 to 24, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Chart 4.2 displays that young adults with disabilities are more likely to have ceased their education (57.3% versus 48.2%). Young adults with disabilities aged 20 to 24 tend to remain in elementary, junior high or high school longer than young adults without disabilities (8.7% versus 4.7%). Similarly, young adults with disabilities are less likely to attend post-secondary institutions. Among young adults who do move on to post-secondary education, those with disabilities are more likely to attend colleges or trade schools, whereas those without disabilities are more likely to attend university.

Employment

As was the case for youths, the employment situation for young adults varies. They might be looking for their first full-time job after finishing their education, or looking for part-time work to help finance their continued education.

The overall labour force participation rate (percentage either employed or seeking employment) for young adults in 2006 was 80.7%. The labour force participation rate for young adults with disabilities was much lower at 63.7%, compared to 81.5% for young adults without disabilities. Young adults with severe and very severe disabilities had a labour force participation rate of 41.3%.

Similar to youth aged 15 to 19, young women aged 20 to 24 with disabilities are more likely to participate in the labour force than young men with disabilities, but the gap is narrower (65.4% versus 62.0%). The labour force participation gap is still quite wide between young women and men with severe or very severe disabilities (48.7% versus 34.7%).

For those who seek work, unemployment is higher for young adults with disabilities than for those without. The unemployment rate for young adults with disabilities was 15.1%, compared to 9.9% for young adults without disabilities. Severity again plays a significant role: those with severe and very severe disabilities experienced an unemployment rate of 22.7%.

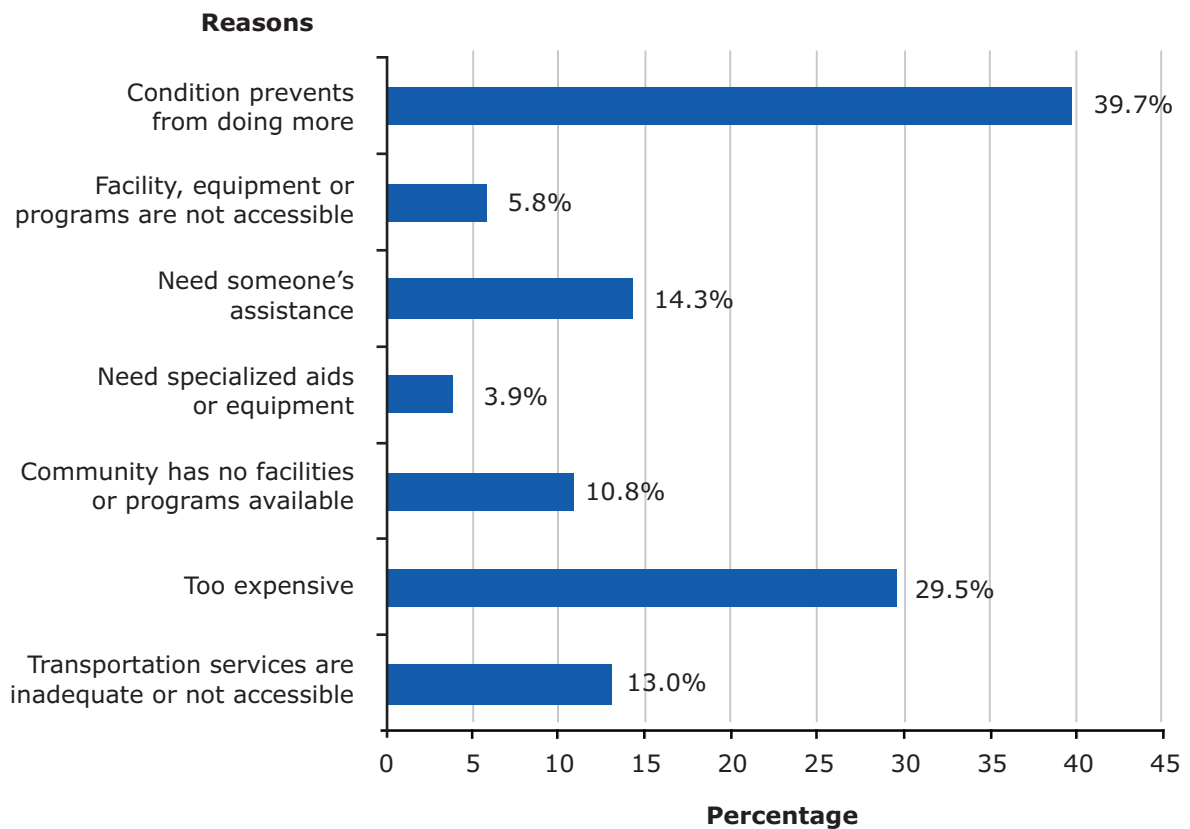
Contrary to the trends for the 15 to 19 age group, where men had a significantly higher unemployment rate than women, women aged 20 to 24 with disabilities had a slightly higher unemployment rate than men with disabilities of that age (16.5% versus 13.5%). The high unemployment rate for young adults with severe and very severe disabilities is especially felt by women; their unemployment rate was 29.2%.

Social participation of youths and young adults (aged 15 to 24)

Youths and young adults with disabilities are leading active social lives. 93.6% reported they visited family and friends, 84.8% report they either played sports or exercised and 78.9% reported they attended sporting events, cultural events or visited public attractions such as museums or parks.

Over half of youths and young adults with disabilities felt they would like to do more social activities during their spare time. Most commonly, their condition and the cost of activities were the factors preventing them from doing more, although requiring assistance and inaccessible transportation were also common reasons.

Chart 4.3: Reasons youth and young adults with disabilities aged 15 to 24 do not participate in more social activities, Canada, 2006



1. More than one reason could be selected.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Section 5: Younger working-age adults (aged 25 to 54)

Demographic profile

There are over 1.4 million Canadians aged 25 to 54 living with a disability, which represents 10.6% of the total population for that age group. The disability rate increases steadily with age beginning around age 25. Adults aged 25 to 34 have a disability rate of 6.1%, adults aged 35 to 44 have a disability rate of 9.6% and adults aged 45 to 54 have a disability rate of 15.1%.

Table 5.1: Disability type by gender for younger working-age adults with disabilities aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	397 000	6.0	486 670	7.0
Communication	99 150	1.5	103 870	1.5
Developmental	37 960	0.6	34 210	0.5
Emotional/Psychological	127 070	1.9	212 730	3.1
Hearing	144 700	2.2	133 190	1.9
Learning	166 940	2.5	149 210	2.1
Memory	92 460	1.4	103 730	1.5
Mobility	378 120	5.7	519 890	7.5
Pain	486 550	7.3	621 080	8.9
Seeing	120 450	1.8	157 880	2.3
Other	21 460	0.3	20 230	0.3

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian younger working-age adult (25 to 54 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

The most common types of disability for younger working-age adults are pain, mobility and agility disabilities. The percentages of women and men populations that experience the different types of survey-identified disabilities are listed in Table 5.1. In addition to being more likely to experience disabilities related to pain, mobility and agility, women are also more likely to experience emotional or psychological disabilities. Overall, women of this age group are slightly more likely to experience disability than men (11.1% versus 9.9%).

For younger working-age adults, disabilities are still more likely to be classified as being of mild or moderate severity (59.9%) than severe or very severe (40.1%). Still, more people in this age group reported severe or very severe disabilities than in the 15 to 24 age group. Also, for the 25 to 54 age group, 80.4% of people who reported a disability reported having more than one type, a significant increase over the 15 to 24 age group.

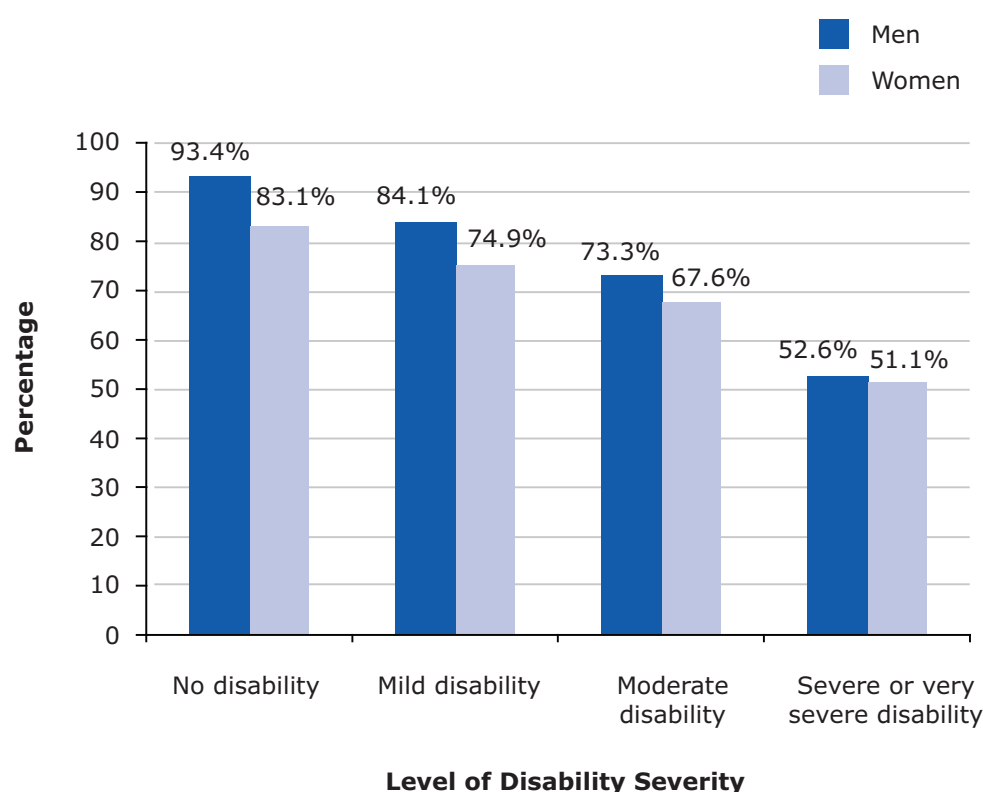
Employment

Younger working-age adults with disabilities are far less likely to participate in the labour force (i.e. work or seek work) than their counterparts without disabilities. The labour force participation rate for adults with disabilities aged 25 to 54 is 66.0%, compared to 88.2% for adults without disabilities from the same age group. As severity of disability increases, younger working-age adults have a much lower labour force participation rate (79.2% for younger working-age adults with a mild level of disability versus 51.9% for those with a severe or very severe level of disability).

Younger working-age women with disabilities are less likely to participate in the labour force than younger working-age men with disabilities (63.0% versus 69.6%). The relative ratio of women's participation to men's participation for adults with disabilities is not significantly different from that of adults without disabilities.

However, when disability severity is factored in, the effect of gender on labour force participation changes. The labour force participation rates for men and women aged 25 to 54 by disability severity are shown in Chart 5.1. As can be seen, as disability becomes more severe, the percentage difference between the participation rates of men and women diminishes. For younger working-age adults with severe or very severe disabilities, the labour force participation rates for men and women are almost identical.

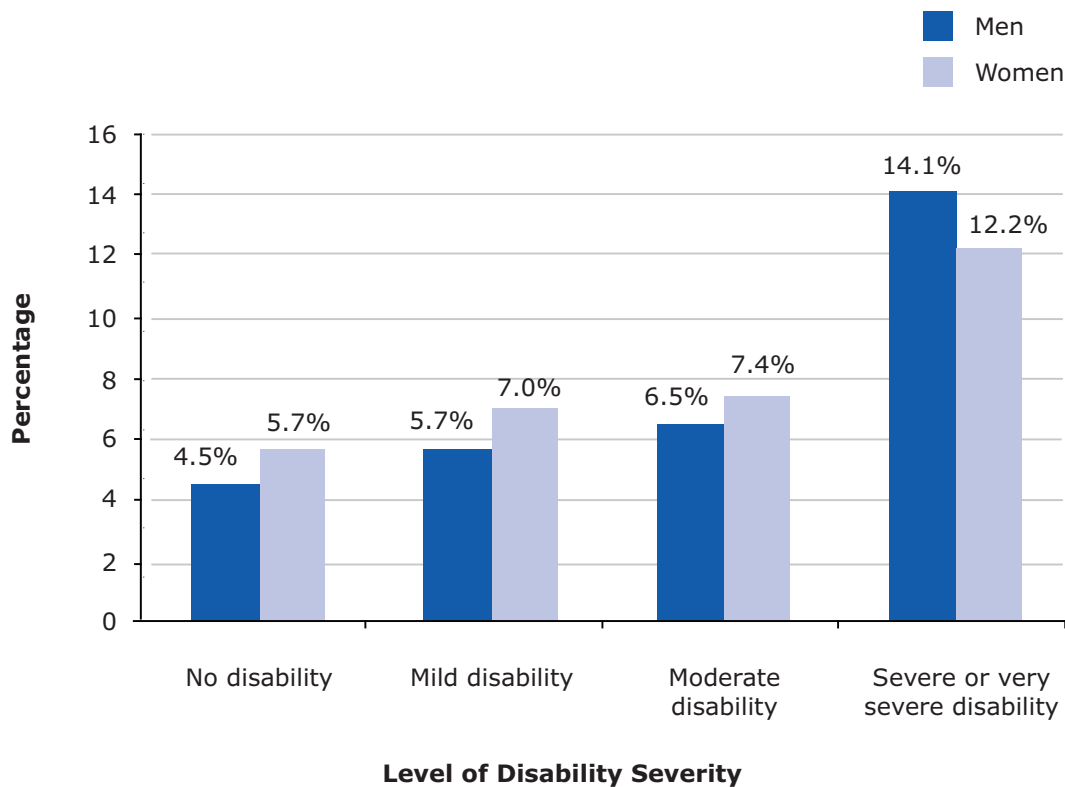
Chart 5.1: Labour force participation by level of disability severity and gender for younger working-age adults aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

A similar trend exists for unemployment among those who seek work. For this age group, adults with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed than adults without disabilities (8.7% versus 5.1%). Women are more likely to be unemployed than men (6.0% versus 4.8%). Younger working-age adults with severe or very severe disabilities are more likely to be unemployed than younger working-age adults with mild disabilities (13.4% versus 6.3%). However, the effect of gender on unemployment changes with disability severity, as shown in Chart 5.2. Men with severe or very severe disabilities actually have a higher unemployment rate than do women with severe or very severe disabilities (14.1% versus 12.2%).

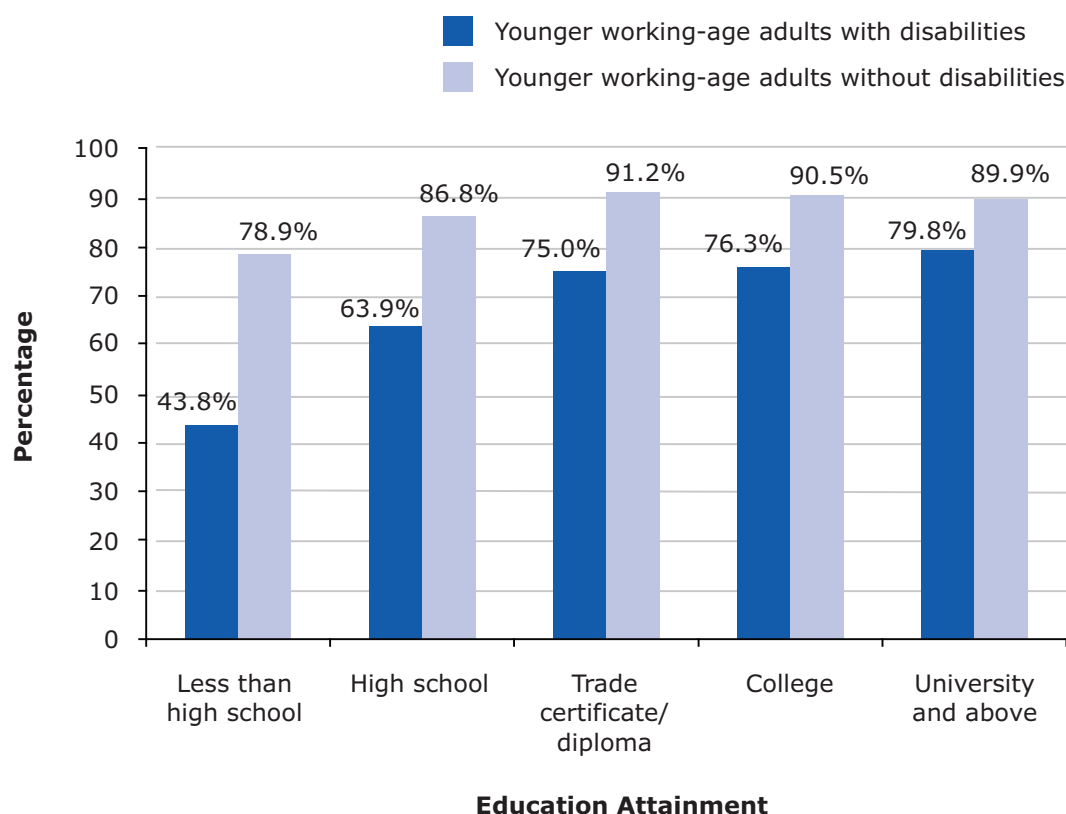
Chart 5.2: Unemployment rates by level of disability severity and gender for younger working-age adults aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Displayed in Chart 5.3, education attainment has a large impact on labour force participation for people with disabilities. The labour force participation rate for working-age adults with disabilities with less than a high school education is 43.8% compared to 78.9% for working-age adults without disabilities. Working-age adults with disabilities who have higher levels of education experience labour force participation and unemployment rates closer to those of working-aged adults without disabilities. Working-age adults with a disability who have a university degree have a labour force participation rate of 79.8% (compared to 89.9% for working-age adults without disabilities).

Chart 5.3: Labour force participation rates by highest level of education attained for younger working-age adults with and without disabilities aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Working-age adults with disabilities who have not completed high school have a higher unemployment rate than their counterparts without disabilities (13.3% versus 9.0%). However, adults with disabilities with a university degree have a slightly lower unemployment rate than those without disabilities (3.1% versus 4.0%).

Income and the workplace

Younger working-age adults with disabilities have much lower average employment incomes than those without. The average employment income for adults with disabilities aged 25 to 54 in 2006 was \$32,155, approximately 73.4% of the average income for adults without disabilities in the same age group (\$43,785).

Younger working-age women with disabilities have lower average employment incomes than younger working-age men with disabilities, earning approximately 65.4% of what their men counterparts earn (see Table 5.2). Similarly, younger working-age women without disabilities earn 64.9% of what younger working-age men without disabilities earn. While the gender effect is similar across disability status, women with disabilities aged 25 to 54 earned on average less than half of what men without disabilities of the same age group earned.

Table 5.2: Mean employment income by disability status and gender for younger working-age adults aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006

Disability status	Men	Women
People with disabilities	\$39,245	\$25,678
People without disabilities	\$52,865	\$34,305

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

The employment landscape for people with and without disabilities differs, which partially contributes to income discrepancies. The percentage of the workforce with and without disabilities by different occupation types is displayed in Table 5.3. People with disabilities are significantly more likely to work in sales and service positions, and to a lesser degree manufacturing and utilities positions, than people without disabilities. They are less likely to hold positions in management, natural and applied science, health and social science, education, government service and religion.

Table 5.3: Type of occupation by disability status for younger working-age adults aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006

Type of occupation	Adults with disabilities		Adults without disabilities	
	Number	%	Number	%
Management	80 030	8.0	1 250 820	11.4
Business, finance and administrative	179 860	18.0	1 979 120	18.1
Natural and applied sciences	47 280	4.7	935 320	8.5
Health	56 750	5.7	705 500	6.4
Social science, education, government service and religion	83 540	8.3	1 003 530	9.2
Art, culture, recreation and sport	35 390	3.5	348 670	3.2
Sales and service	252 740	25.2	2 098 510	19.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators	155 710	15.6	1 619 910	14.8
Occupations unique to primary industry	36 420	3.6	324 460	3.0
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	73 400	7.3	692 640	6.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

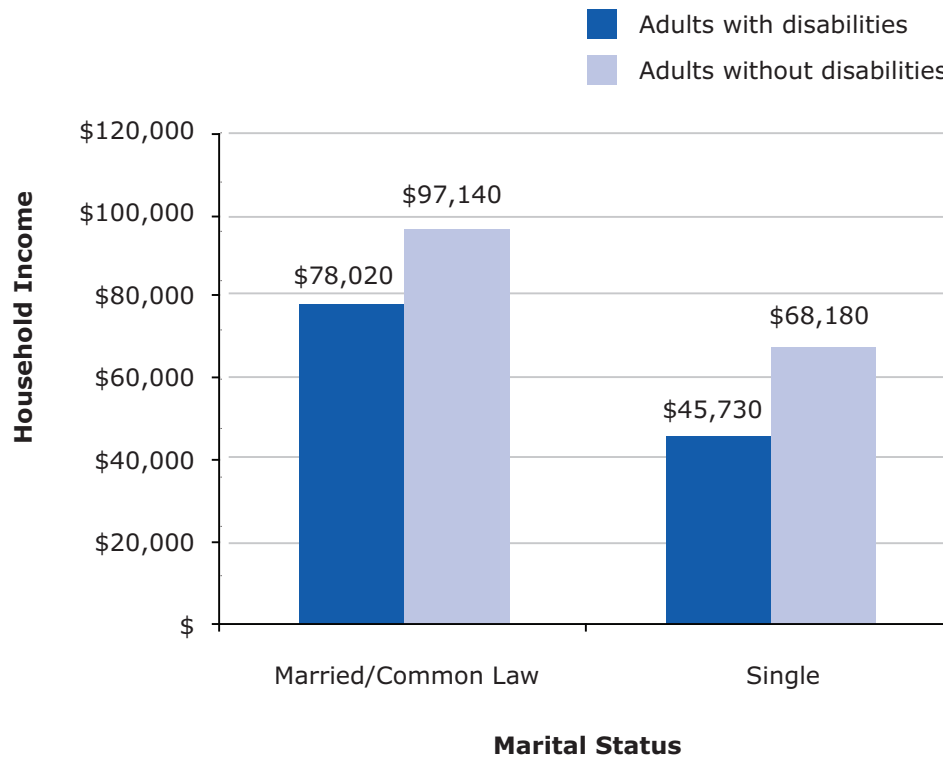
For those in management positions, younger working-aged adults with disabilities have average employment incomes equal to approximately 68.9% of the incomes of younger working-aged adults without disabilities (\$50,180 versus \$72,863). A similar discrepancy can be seen for working-age adults in business, finance and administrative positions (\$28,163 versus \$39,760). For working-age adults with and without disabilities in processing, manufacturing and utilities positions, average employment incomes are almost identical (\$35,468 versus \$35,959).

Family characteristics and household income

In 2006, for the 25 to 54 age group, people with disabilities were less likely to be in marriages or common-law relationships than people without disabilities (56.2% versus 71.4%). Younger working-age adults with disabilities are more likely to be divorced or separated from their spouse than younger working-age adults without disabilities (24.2% versus 15.3% of the population who is or had been married at one time).

Average household income by relationship status for working-age adults with and without disabilities can be seen in Chart 5.4. Working-age adults with disabilities who are either married or in a common-law relationship have, on average, household incomes equal to about 80.3% of the incomes of working-age adults without disabilities who are in relationships. However, average household income for working-age single adults with disabilities is only 67.0% of the average household income for single working-age adults without disabilities.

Chart 5.4: Average household income by disability and marital status for younger working-age adults aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

20.5% of younger working-aged adults with disabilities live below the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO) threshold, compared to 10.0% of their counterparts without disabilities.

Section 6:

Older working-age adults (aged 55 to 64)

Demographic profile

Older working-age adults aged 55 to 64 have a disability rate of 22.8%. Across Canada, an estimated 824 920 adults aged 55 to 64 have a disability. 19.6% of the population with disabilities in Canada is from this age group.

As was the case for younger working-age adults, pain (17.2%), mobility (16.7%) and agility (16.3%) are the most common type of disability among older working-age adults. Hearing and seeing disabilities also affect a larger percentage of this population (6.4% and 4.1% respectively) than they did the 25 to 54 age group.

The percentages of the women and men populations affected by each type of disability are shown in Table 6.1. Women of this age group are more likely to experience disability than men for most disability types, including the three most common types: pain, mobility and agility. Men aged 55 to 64 are more likely to have a hearing disability than women.

The majority of older working-age adults with disabilities have mild to moderate disabilities (58.4%), while 41.6% have severe or very severe disabilities. Among older working-age adults with disabilities, 83.1% reported that they have more than one type of disability.

Table 6.1: Disability type by gender for older working-age adults with disabilities aged 55 to 64, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	256 060	14.4	333 820	18.1
Communication	43 390	2.4	37 320	2.0
Developmental	12 320	0.7	6 880	0.4
Emotional/Psychological	53 610	3.0	67 310	3.6
Hearing	140 070	7.9	91 050	4.9
Learning	54 420	3.1	57 130	3.1
Memory	38 480	2.2	48 210	2.6
Mobility	249 420	14.0	355 360	19.3
Pain	269 660	15.2	354 530	19.2
Seeing	65 510	3.7	82 020	4.4
Other	7 850	0.4	9 000	0.5

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian older working-age adult (55 to 64 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Labour force participation

As people approach the traditional retirement age of 65, choices regarding continued labour market participation or retirement present themselves. Some older working-age adults will gladly continue their employment to 65 and beyond, while others may choose to retire early. Others still will retire involuntarily, either due to their condition or to other factors.

Adults aged 55 to 64 with disabilities are far less likely to participate in the labour force than those without disabilities (42.5% versus 65.1%). The labour force participation rate for older working-age adults with disabilities represents a drop of more than 33% from the rate of younger working-age adults with disabilities, compared to a 26% drop for their counterparts without disabilities.

The fact that some adults with disabilities can no longer work because of their condition and are forced to retire may explain some of the difference between labour force participation rates. 36.2% of retired older working-age adults with disabilities reported they retired involuntarily from the workforce.

Income

Older working-age adults with disabilities have significantly lower average household incomes (\$60,516) than do their peers without disabilities (\$88,202).

Older working-age adults with disabilities who are not married or in common-law relationships are especially at risk of having lower household incomes, with an average household income of \$31,716, compared to an average of \$51,677 for older single working-age adults without disabilities. The average household income for older single working-age adults with disabilities represents a 31% drop from the corresponding average household income for younger single working-age adults with disabilities (age 25 to 54). This drop is consistent with the drop in labour force participation for people with disabilities in this age group.

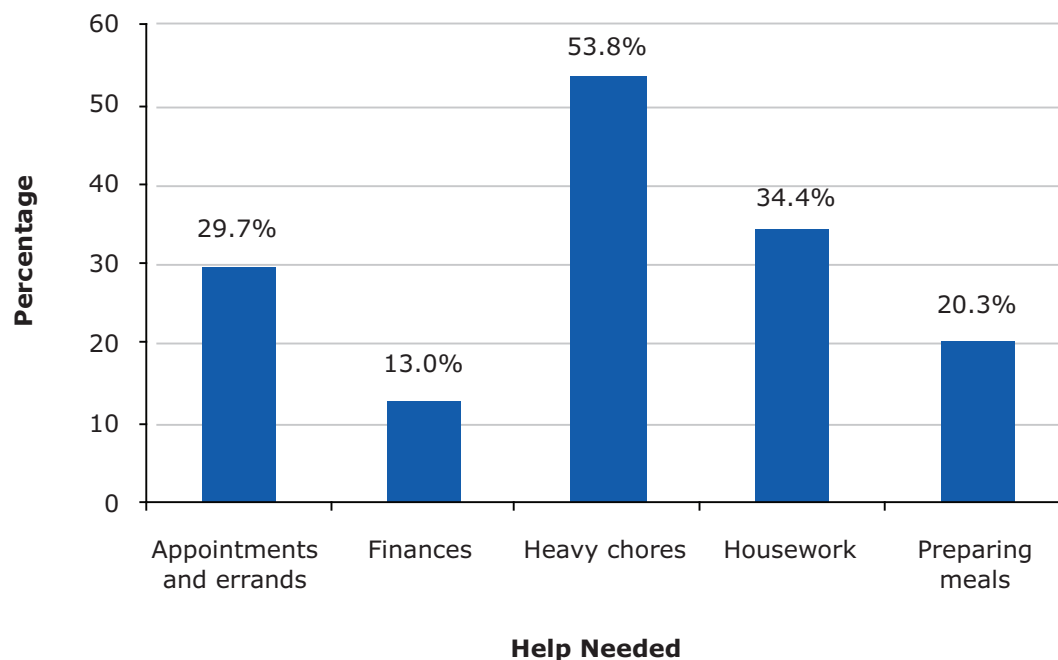
Employment income follows a similar trend; on average, older working-age adults with disabilities earn \$28,103 annually compared to \$43,698 for older working-age adults without disabilities. Women with disabilities fare worse than men with disabilities in this age group, with average employment income only three-fourths as high (\$23,293 compared to \$32,189).

Over twice as many older working-age adults with disabilities have an income below the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO) than do working-age adults without disabilities (19.6% versus 8.3%).

Caregiving

Survey respondents were asked if they required help performing everyday activities, such as preparing meals or housework. 62.9% of adults aged 55 to 64 with disabilities responded that they needed help with at least some everyday activities. This percentage is not significantly different from the percentage of adults with disabilities aged 65 to 74 who required help with everyday activities. The most common types of help needed for older working-age adults with disabilities are displayed in Chart 6.1.

Chart 6.1: Percentage of older working-age adults aged 55 to 64 who needed help with different types of everyday activities, Canada, 2006



1. More than one type of everyday activity could be selected.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Approximately 43.3% of older working-age adults with disabilities who need help with everyday activities do not get all the help they need. The types of activities for which adults have the largest unmet need are heavy household chores and housework.

Caregivers for adults aged 55 to 64 are mostly family members; 75.2% of primary caregivers for older working-age adults with disabilities are members of the family. Other common categories of caregivers are friends, neighbours or coworkers (9.3%), government or non-profit organizations (7.2%) and paid employees (6.5%).



Section 7: Seniors (aged 65 and over)

Demographic profile

Younger seniors (aged 65 to 74)

There are 739 500 seniors aged 65 to 74 living with a disability in Canada, representing 33.0% of the population for that age group.

The majority of the population of younger seniors with disabilities is affected by physical limitations. Disabilities related to mobility, agility and pain affect over 22% of the younger seniors population. Hearing disabilities affect a significantly larger percentage of the total population than for the 55 to 64 age group (11.9% versus 6.4%). Younger seniors are less likely to report emotional, psychological or learning disabilities than are older working-age adults.

The percentages of the women and men populations with different types of disability are displayed in Table 7.1. The trend of women being more likely to be affected by disabilities related to mobility, agility and pain continues for younger seniors. Women are also now more likely to experience a seeing disability. Men in this age group have almost double the chance of women of living with a hearing disability.

Table 7.1: Disability type by gender for younger seniors with disabilities aged 65 to 74, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	227 740	21.4	294 200	25.1
Communication	29 520	2.8	20 150	1.7
Emotional/Psychological	18 900	1.8	26 930	2.3
Hearing	167 750	15.7	97 990	8.3
Learning	21 500	2.0	24 040	2.0
Memory	27 890	2.6	29 610	2.5
Mobility	216 030	20.3	316 860	27.0
Pain	219 270	20.6	291 690	24.8
Seeing	51 170	4.8	74 030	6.3
Other	11 300	1.1	11 650	1.0

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian younger senior (65 to 74 years) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

66.4% of younger seniors have indicated their level of disability is mild or moderate, compared to 33.6% who indicate their disability level is severe or very severe. The relative percentage of younger seniors with mild or moderate disabilities is higher than that of older working-age adults. 81.6% of younger seniors with disabilities have reported they have more than one type of disability.

Older seniors (aged 75 and over)

In 2006, there were 1 018 090 seniors aged 75 and over living with a disability in Canada, which represents 56.3% of the overall older seniors population. This percentage is the highest for any age group.

Physical limitations were again the most common form of disability, with mobility (44.7%) and agility (42.0%) disabilities being the most common types. The percentage of the population affected by these two types has almost doubled from the 65 to 74 age group. Over a quarter of older seniors live with a hearing disability (25.9%), which is over double the rate for the 65 to 74 age group. Memory disabilities are also experienced by a larger percentage of the population (6.5%).

Table 7.2: Disability type by gender for older seniors with disabilities aged 75 and over, Canada, 2006

Disability type	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agility	284 200	38.6	475 720	44.3
Communication	45 490	6.2	48 230	4.5
Emotional/Psychological	14 830	2.0	23 180	2.2
Hearing	214 150	29.1	255 410	23.8
Learning	23 220	3.2	31 900	3.0
Memory	53 070	7.2	64 500	6.0
Mobility	289 840	39.4	519 500	48.4
Pain	211 690	28.8	413 120	38.5
Seeing	88 850	12.1	153 680	14.3
Other	10 850	1.5	17 520	1.6

1. Percentages are over entire Canadian older senior (75 years and over) population.

2. More than one disability type could be identified for each survey respondent.

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

The disability rates for each type are listed in Table 7.2 for men and women. The trends set for previous age groups hold for the 75 and over age group. Women are more likely to experience mobility, agility and pain disabilities, while men are more likely to have a hearing disability.

44.4% of older seniors indicate their level of disability severity is severe or very severe, compared to 55.6% who indicate a mild or moderate disability severity level. This is the highest relative percentage of severe or very severe disabilities for any age group. Among those with disabilities, 84.5% of older seniors report they have more than one of the disability types identified in the survey.

Income

Younger seniors (aged 65 to 74)

For younger seniors, household incomes for people with disabilities and people without are much closer together than for the older working-age population. The average household income for younger seniors with disabilities is \$56,850, 87.4% of that of younger seniors without disabilities. The average household incomes for single younger seniors with disabilities and single younger seniors without disabilities are not significantly different (\$48,270 versus \$49,520).

There can be several reasons for the relative increase in average household income for seniors with disabilities. For instance, retired seniors who are experiencing disability for the first time may not experience an income loss if their income is solely from pensions.

The percentage of younger seniors living under the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO) is 5.4%. This percentage has decreased significantly from that of the 55 to 64 age group (10.9%). Younger seniors with disabilities are slightly more likely to be under the LICO than younger seniors without disabilities (6.1% versus 5.0%).

Older seniors (aged 75 and over)

Average household incomes for older seniors with and without disabilities are virtually identical (\$59,850 versus \$60,120). Average household incomes for men and women with and without disabilities are also not significantly different from each other.

Older seniors with disabilities are slightly less likely to live under the after-tax LICO than older seniors without disabilities (5.6% versus 6.4%).

Caregiving

Younger seniors (aged 65 to 74)

The caregiving needs of younger seniors with disabilities are very similar to those of the older working-age adult age group. 63.9% of younger seniors with disabilities require at least some help with everyday activities. The one area where seniors aged 65 to 74 reported needing more help than adults aged 55 to 64 was moving about in their residence (15.0% versus 8.8%).

Younger seniors are just as likely to have unmet caregiving needs as older working-age adults. 44.9% of younger seniors with disabilities report they have at least some unmet caregiving needs. The most common areas where needs go unmet are help with moving about (39.3%), help with heavy household chores (38.4%) and help with housework (34.0%).

Younger seniors are also just as likely as older working-age adults to rely on family members for care. For younger seniors with disabilities:

- 74.4% of primary caregivers are family members;
- 8.1% of primary caregivers are neighbours, friends or co-workers;
- 7.8% are government or non-profit organizations;
- 7.2% are paid employees.

Older seniors (aged 75 and up)

Older seniors are more likely to require caregiving than any other age group. 77.1% of all older seniors with disabilities require help with at least some everyday activities. This is a significant jump from the younger seniors age group. The most common activities for which older seniors with disabilities require help are heavy household chores (61.7%), attending appointments and errands (52.9%) and housework (50.3%).

Older seniors are also the most likely to receive help. 95.7% of all older seniors who require help with everyday activities receive at least some. Still, 40.0% say they have partially or fully unmet needs for caregiving.

Older seniors are more likely to receive help from sources other than family or friends than younger age groups. Family members are still the most common source of help for older seniors with disabilities (65.6% of all primary caregivers), but older seniors receive increased levels of care from government or non-profit organizations (13.1%) and paid employees (11.0%).



Section 8: Provincial/territorial information

This section presents disability information among different age groups for every province and territory across Canada.

Table 8.1: Disability rates (%) by age, Canada, provinces and territories, 2006

	All ages	0 to 14	15 and over	15 to 64	65 and over
Canada	14.3	3.7	16.6	11.5	43.4
Newfoundland	14.9	3.9	17.0	12.5	40.9
Prince Edward Island	16.3	4.1	18.9	13.0	47.7
Nova Scotia	20.0	4.6	23.0	16.7	52.7
New Brunswick	17.2	4.0	19.8	14.3	46.5
Quebec	10.4	3.0	11.9	7.9	32.3
Ontario	15.5	3.8	18.1	12.6	47.2
Manitoba	15.7	4.1	18.5	12.4	47.6
Saskatchewan	16.0	3.9	18.8	12.1	48.2
Alberta	13.6	4.1	15.8	11.3	47.0
British Columbia	16.0	4.0	18.4	12.8	45.7
Yukon Territory	13.5	4.0	15.7	12.8	45.6
Northwest Territories	8.6	2.9	10.4	8.2	46.7
Nunavut	6.5	2.6	8.4	6.8	46.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

Reported disability rates differ across provinces and territories. The highest rate of self-reported disability is found in Nova Scotia; it is almost double the rate reported by respondents in Quebec, which is the lowest. It is worthwhile to note that individual perception is an important aspect of self-reported disability rates, and many factors may affect the disability rates presented.

The remainder of this section provides provincial and territorial data using the same life-cycle approach used in sections 3 through 7 of the report. Key indicators of full and effective participation are presented for each of the different age groups. The provincial and territorial data provided in this section aim to further assist all people interested in disability issues across Canada.

Age group	Canada Overall disability rate: 14.3%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	202 350	118 070	84 280
	Adults (15 to 64)	2 457 940	1 480 860	977 080
	Seniors (65 and over)	1 757 590	1 057 230	700 360
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 13 860 (51.6%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			56.9%	43.1%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			61.0%	67.0%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			17.2%	9.8%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
		Men	\$39,245	\$52,865
		Women	\$25,678	\$34,305
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
		Men	\$33,701	\$52,436
		Women	\$23,574	\$34,421
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
		Men	69.6%	93.4%
		Women	63.0%	83.1%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
		Men	8.5%	4.5%
		Women	8.7%	5.7%

For tables on pages 46 to 73: "x" = suppressed due to low population counts

Age group	Canada		
	Overall disability rate: 14.3%		
55 to 64			With disability
			Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$34,920
		Women	\$21,347
			With disability
			Without disability
65 to 74	Labour force participation rate	Men	46.8%
		Women	38.6%
			Men
			Women
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		37.6%
			38.2%
75 and over			With disability
			Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$54,774
		Women	\$58,683
			With disability
			Without disability
65 to 74	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		6.1%
			5.0%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 417 700 (58.2%)		
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 205 890 (28.7%)		
75 and over			With disability
			Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$59,159
		Women	\$60,426
			With disability
			Without disability
65 to 74	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		5.6%
			6.4%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 719 540 (73.9%)		
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 298 060 (30.6%)		

Age group	Newfoundland and Labrador Overall disability rate: 14.9%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	3 010	2 010	1 000
	Adults (15 to 64)	44 430	25 910	18 520
	Seniors (65 and over)	27 070	15 300	11 770
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 210 (46.6%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			57.4%	42.6%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			58.7%	65.9%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			21.5%	13.2%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$37,222	\$40,370
	Women		\$21,158	\$25,360
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$27,783	\$42,193
	Women		\$19,033	\$26,607
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		53.3%	88.8%
	Women		54.2%	79.4%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		26.8%	17.4%
	Women		24.8%	15.6%

Age group		Newfoundland and Labrador Overall disability rate: 14.9%	
55 to 64			
65 to 74			
75 and over			

Age group	Prince Edward Island Overall disability rate: 16.3%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	980	620	360
	Adults (15 to 64)	11 800	7 530	4 270
	Seniors (65 and over)	8 980	5 730	3 250
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 80 (42.0%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			78.4%	21.6%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			73.6%	62.6%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			16.4%	11.9%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$29,897	\$36,290
	Women		\$20,068	\$27,670
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$27,634	\$38,962
	Women		\$21,026	\$30,725
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		69.3%	94.9%
	Women		69.3%	89.1%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		14.4%	7.9%
	Women		14.3%	9.9%

Age group	Prince Edward Island Overall disability rate: 16.3%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$28,344	\$42,165
		Women	\$23,347	\$27,142
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	43.7%	79.2%
		Women	33.7%	62.1%
65 to 74			Men	Women
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		38.7%	32.9%
			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$47,349	\$54,887
		Women	\$40,813	\$46,557
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		3.6%	2.2%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 2 220 (60.1%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 910 (24.5%)			
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$47,619	\$45,369
		Women	\$41,593	\$42,717
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		7.2%	2.5%
75 and over	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 4 160 (81.7%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 1 490 (29.3%)			

Age group	Nova Scotia Overall disability rate: 20%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	6 530	3 760	2 780
	Adults (15 to 64)	103 730	65 570	38 160
	Seniors (65 and over)	68 840	43 900	24 940
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 380 (50.4%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			64.4%	35.6%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			60.4%	68.1%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			15.7%	10.0%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$31,318	\$44,061
	Women		\$22,809	\$27,501
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$29,448	\$44,953
	Women		\$22,347	\$28,523
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		64.2%	92.8%
	Women		65.0%	84.9%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		10.2%	5.9%
	Women		9.9%	7.7%

Age group	Nova Scotia Overall disability rate: 20%		
		With disability	Without disability
55 to 64	Average total income	Men	\$35,470
		Women	\$17,429
	Labour force participation rate	Men	40.1%
		Women	33.1%
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired	Men	49.3%
		Women	35.9%
65 to 74	Average household income	Men	\$48,933
		Women	\$45,652
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)	With disability	x
		Without disability	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 18 020 (59.1%)		
75 and over	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 8 400 (27.6%)		
	Average household income	Men	\$42,081
		Women	\$41,941
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)	With disability	x
		Without disability	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 29 040 (79.2%)		
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 10 680 (29.1%)		

Age group	New Brunswick Overall disability rate: 17.2%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	4 680	2 910	1 770
	Adults (15 to 64)	70 980	41 660	29 320
	Seniors (65 and over)	46 880	29 380	17 500
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 380 (50.4%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			70.3%	29.7%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			55.9%	61.2%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			15.5%	13.1%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$33,229	\$41,809
	Women		\$21,183	\$28,035
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$31,311	\$42,364
	Women		\$19,176	\$28,691
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		66.7%	91.6%
	Women		62.1%	84.3%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		14.0%	9.5%
	Women		7.7%	7.0%

Age group	New Brunswick Overall disability rate: 17.2%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$25,612	\$46,246
		Women	\$22,416	\$23,822
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	43.6%	72.7%
		Women	38.3%	51.9%
		Men	Women	
Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		42.8%	37.1%	
65 to 74			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$45,016	\$51,490
		Women	\$43,192	\$47,119
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		x	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 11 880 (58.8%)			
Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 6 420 (31.8%)				
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$47,509	\$47,764
		Women	\$39,804	\$43,805
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		x	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 18 800 (77.6%)			
Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 8 250 (34.0%)				

Age group	Québec Overall disability rate: 10.4%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	36 980	18 910	18 070
	Adults (15 to 64)	408 920	244 340	164 580
	Seniors (65 and over)	322 240	181 930	140 310
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 3 210 (69.5%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			60.6%	39.4%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			59.8%	68.2%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			22.8%	9.2%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$29,501	\$46,371
	Women		\$21,741	\$32,424
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$24,959	\$45,811
	Women		\$19,617	\$32,753
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		60.1%	92.2%
	Women		56.3%	83.6%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		9.6%	5.9%
	Women		13.6%	6.0%

Age group	Québec Overall disability rate: 10.4%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$25,336	\$47,263
		Women	\$16,565	\$26,149
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	39.9%	70.9%
		Women	25.2%	46.0%
			Men	Women
Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		39.4%	38.8%	
65 to 74			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$49,508	\$58,156
		Women	\$55,976	\$47,970
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		10.0%	6.6%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 75 260 (60.5%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 43 580 (35.0%)			
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$67,717	\$51,785
		Women	\$42,143	\$53,749
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		11.2%	9.0%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 156 370 (82.7%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 59 950 (31.7%)			

Age group	Ontario Overall disability rate: 15.5%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	82 820	49 960	32 860
	Adults (15 to 64)	1 038 220	601 500	436 720
	Seniors (65 and over)	732 540	430 060	302 480
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 5 870 (52.1%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			51.6%	48.4%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			67.1%	71.5%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			13.7%	8.4%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$42,781	\$56,976
	Women		\$29,069	\$37,531
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$35,671	\$55,876
	Women		\$25,266	\$36,861
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		67.3%	94.2%
	Women		61.0%	83.2%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		8.4%	3.8%
	Women		8.7%	6.0%

Age group	Ontario Overall disability rate: 15.5%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$38,336	\$64,756
		Women	\$21,896	\$32,243
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	42.9%	77.5%
		Women	39.9%	58.8%
65 to 74			Men	Women
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		41.1%	38.0%
			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$57,679	\$89,660
		Women	\$65,337	\$67,337
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$60,441	\$71,399
		Women	\$80,101	\$72,424
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		3.5%	5.9%
Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 281 110 (70.7%)				
Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 128 670 (32.4%)				

Age group	Manitoba Overall disability rate: 15.7%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	8 290	4 680	3 610
	Adults (15 to 64)	89 740	59 720	30 020
	Seniors (65 and over)	71 140	43 090	28 050
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 580 (50.9%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			67.8%	32.2%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			59.0%	62.1%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			20.0%	14.7%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$33,604	\$46,252
	Women		\$25,665	\$31,163
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$29,853	\$46,286
	Women		\$23,372	\$31,933
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		76.2%	93.8%
	Women		67.8%	84.1%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		7.9%	2.5%
	Women		5.4%	3.6%

Age group	Manitoba Overall disability rate: 15.7%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$38,933	\$57,523
		Women	\$21,401	\$27,662
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	51.0%	80.0%
		Women	45.2%	64.3%
			Men	Women
Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		39.6%	42.3%	
65 to 74			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$53,592	\$63,433
		Women	\$55,254	\$55,524
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		6.8%	4.8%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 15 070 (56.6%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 5 910 (22.2%)			
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$47,335	\$59,456
		Women	\$40,759	\$42,835
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		7.9%	6.1%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 30 290 (71.7%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 12 500 (29.6%)			

Age group	Saskatchewan Overall disability rate: 16.0%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	6 550	4 050	2 500
	Adults (15 to 64)	72 630	46 270	26 360
	Seniors (65 and over)	66 040	40 950	25 090
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 410 (46.9%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			63.3%	36.7%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			52.5%	60.1%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			23.6%	15.2%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$33,933	\$47,116
	Women		\$22,599	\$30,909
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$33,009	\$47,888
	Women		\$22,334	\$32,430
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		79.7%	95.4%
	Women		66.4%	87.5%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		8.2%	4.3%
	Women		8.4%	3.5%

Age group	Saskatchewan Overall disability rate: 16.0%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$32,111	\$51,425
		Women	\$18,292	\$29,718
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	59.7%	79.9%
		Women	45.6%	69.9%
		Men	Women	
Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		34.1%	32.7%	
65 to 74			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$52,959	\$59,413
		Women	\$46,948	\$52,400
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		3.3%	3.7%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 12 580 (51.8%)			
Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 6 180 (25.5%)				
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$46,479	\$50,931
		Women	\$35,987	\$48,554
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		3.9%	1.9%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 27 440 (71.1%)			
Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 9 990 (25.9%)				

Age group	Alberta Overall disability rate: 13.6%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	25 220	16 200	9 020
	Adults (15 to 64)	255 620	166 910	88 710
	Seniors (65 and over)	154 980	99 370	55 610
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 1 360 (46.1%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			55.4%	44.6%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			48.0%	57.4%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			21.0%	13.7%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$48,429	\$63,384
	Women		\$24,000	\$37,034
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$44,972	\$64,406
	Women		\$25,064	\$38,178
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		85.3%	94.5%
	Women		71.7%	84.3%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		4.8%	2.5%
	Women		4.2%	3.5%

Age group	Alberta Overall disability rate: 13.6%		
		With disability	Without disability
55 to 64	Average total income	Men	\$41,537
		Women	\$26,387
	Labour force participation rate	Men	66.6%
		Women	48.2%
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired	Men	28.8%
		Women	37.3%
65 to 74	Average household income	Men	\$60,548
		Women	\$60,807
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)	With disability	x
		Without disability	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 40 630 (60.4%)		
75 and over	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 17 380 (25.8%)		
	Average household income	Men	\$57,404
		Women	\$51,313
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)	With disability	x
		Without disability	x
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 59 180 (70.4%)		
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 22 700 (27.0%)		

Age group	British Columbia Overall disability rate: 16.0%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	26 520	14 480	12 030
	Adults (15 to 64)	2355 420	216 910	138 510
	Seniors (65 and over)	256 690	166 250	90 440
0 to 4	Population with disabilities who use child care services: 1 370 (34.4%)			
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			59.3%	40.7%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			57.9%	64.1%
	Percentage without highschool degree, not attending school		With disability	Without disability
			17.1%	7.4%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$36,520	\$52,486
	Women		\$23,932	\$31,059
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$32,896	\$52,414
	Women		\$23,560	\$31,496
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		75.8%	92.5%
	Women		67.8%	79.7%
	Unemployment rate		With disability	Without disability
	Men		6.5%	3.8%
	Women		7.6%	5.0%

Age group	British Columbia Overall disability rate: 16.0%			
55 to 64			With disability	Without disability
	Average total income	Men	\$36,916	\$56,878
		Women	\$24,324	\$30,596
			With disability	Without disability
	Labour force participation rate	Men	52.9%	75.4%
		Women	44.1%	55.3%
65 to 74			Men	Women
	Percentage of people with disabilities who are retired		27.4%	39.9%
			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$54,536	\$66,529
		Women	\$53,766	\$61,515
75 and over			With disability	Without disability
	Average household income	Men	\$62,022	\$59,958
		Women	\$58,944	\$53,091
			With disability	Without disability
	Percentage of the population under the low income cut-off (LICO)		5.0%	6.1%
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 57 470 (53.6%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 27 410 (25.6%)			
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 101 130 (71.3%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 39 050 (27.6%)			

Age group	Yukon Territory Overall disability rate: 13.5%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	220	140	80
	Adults (15 to 64)	2 820	1 980	840
	Seniors (65 and over)	980	570	410
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			44.4%	55.6%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			65.8%	59.9%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$43,842	\$51,685
	Women		\$37,001	\$37,561
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$44,088	\$51,786
	Women		\$35,067	\$38,858
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Total		81.4%	91.0%

Age group	Yukon Territory Overall disability rate: 13.5%			
			With disability	Without disability
55 to 64	Average total income	Men	\$53,276	\$53,558
		Women	\$27,445	\$43,079
	Labour force participation rate	Men	57.6%	86.9%
		Women	53.5%	71.4%
65 to 74	Average household income	Men	\$55,216	\$67,409
		Women	\$50,295	\$54,915
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 320 (62.9%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 130 (26.4%)			
75 and over	Average household income	Men	\$58,834	\$50,056
		Women	\$36,824	\$48,969
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 300 (70.1%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 140 (31.7%)			

Age group	Northwest Territories Overall disability rate: 8.6%				
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe	
	Children (0 to 14)	280	160	120	
	Adults (15 to 64)	2 380	1590	790	
	Seniors (65 and over)	830	500	330	
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes	
			80.0%	40.0%	
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability	
			54.6%	55.9%	
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability	
			Men	\$53,170	\$61,915
			Women	\$44,759	\$46,866
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability	
			Men	\$45,453	\$60,949
			Women	\$35,564	\$44,829
Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability		
		Total	75.3%	89.1%	

Age group	Northwest Territories Overall disability rate: 8.6%			
			With disability	Without disability
55 to 64	Average total income	Men	\$43,728	\$67,854
		Women	\$33,945	\$45,002
	Labour force participation rate	Men	61.1%	83.0%
		Women	43.4%	73.1%
65 to 74	Average household income	Men	\$64,819	\$73,656
		Women	\$48,190	\$74,776
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 260 (67.4%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 130 (33.4%)			
75 and over	Average household income	Men	\$34,327	\$53,232
		Women	\$48,189	\$39,121
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 380 (89.8%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 150 (34.6%)			

Age group	Nunavut Overall disability rate: 6.5%			
	Population with disabilities	Total	Mild to moderate	Severe or very severe
	Children (0 to 14)	260	190	70
	Adults (15 to 64)	1 270	990	280
	Seniors (65 and over)	370	200	170
5 to 14	Type of school attended		Regular school	Special school or regular school with special classes
			77.8%	22.2%
15 to 24	Percentage attending some type of school		With disability	Without disability
			43.3%	47.5%
25 to 54	Average employment income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$38,207	\$46,972
	Women		\$34,537	\$43,742
	Average total income		With disability	Without disability
	Men		\$30,306	\$43,805
	Women		\$34,332	\$41,816
	Labour force participation rate		With disability	Without disability
	Total		59.5%	81.8%

Age group	Nunavut Overall disability rate: 6.5%			
			With disability	Without disability
55 to 64	Average total income	Men	\$43,690	\$62,519
		Women	\$18,517	\$41,000
	Labour force participation rate	Men	62.6%	81.0%
		Women	41.0%	64.8%
65 to 74	Average household income	Men	\$50,065	\$67,025
		Women	\$49,302	\$61,451
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 210 (81.4%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 120 (45.8%)			
75 and over	Average household income	Men	\$33,090	\$62,285
		Women	\$45,434	\$64,212
	Population with disabilities who receive caregiving: 70 (75.4%)			
	Population with disabilities who have unmet caregiving needs: 40 (38.4%)			