

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Study: Persons with disabilities and employment	2
The employment rate of Canadians aged 25 to 64 with disabilities was 49% in 2011, compared with 79% for Canadians without a disability. Among those with a 'very severe' disability, the employment rate was 26%.	
Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012	5
Farm Product Price Index, September 2014	7
Residential construction investment, third quarter 2014	10
Asphalt roofing, October 2014	11
Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), third quarter 2014	12
Canadian foreign post indexes, December 2014	13

New products and studies	14
---------------------------------	----



Releases

Study: Persons with disabilities and employment

The employment rate of Canadians aged 25 to 64 with disabilities was 49% in 2011, compared with 79% for Canadians without a disability. Among those with a 'very severe' disability, the employment rate was 26%.

Canadians with disabilities include those with a physical or mental disability related to seeing, hearing, mobility, flexibility, dexterity, pain, learning, development, psychological/mental disorders or memory.

More than two million Canadians aged 25 to 64, or 11% of the population in this age group, reported being limited in their activities because of at least one of these conditions. Of this group, approximately one million were employed in 2011.

To account for the fact that some disabilities can be more limiting than others, each person with disabilities was assigned a 'severity score' based on the number of disability types, the intensity of difficulties and the frequency of activity limitations. Using this score, persons with disabilities were classified across four categories of severity: 'mild,' 'moderate,' 'severe' and 'very severe.'

Among those who had a mild disability, the employment rate was 68%, compared with 54% of those who had a moderate disability. The rate drops to 42% for persons who had a severe disability and 26% among those who had a very severe disability.

University graduates with a mild or moderate disability have employment rates similar to their counterparts without a disability

The difference in age-adjusted employment rates between persons with disabilities and those without a disability was lower among university graduates.

University graduates with a mild or moderate disability had employment rates that did not significantly differ from those of their counterparts without a disability. The employment rates for the three groups, the mild or moderately disabled, as well as the non-disabled, ranged from 77% to 83%.

The employment rate of university graduates with a severe or very severe disability was lower at 59%.

However, a lower level of educational attainment may represent one employment barrier among those with disabilities, particularly among those who had a severe disability.

In 2011, the age-adjusted employment rate of individuals who had less than a high school education and had a severe or very severe disability was 20%, compared with an employment rate of 65% among those who did not have a disability.

Both severity of condition and level of education were important determining factors of employment among Canadians with disabilities, along with the type of condition (that is, mental or psychological versus physical).

Perceptions of discrimination higher among young individuals with disabilities

The survey also asked persons with disabilities whether they had perceived employment discrimination in the five previous years.

Among Canadians with disabilities who were employed at some point in the five previous years, 12% reported having been refused a job as a result of their condition.

Perceptions of discrimination, however, were higher among younger disabled individuals, especially if they had a severe or very severe disability and were without a job at the time of data collection.

Among individuals aged 25 to 34, 33% of those with a severe or very severe disability said that they had been refused a job in the past five years because of their condition.

Among men aged 25 to 34 with a severe or very severe disability who were without a job, 62% reported they had been refused a job because of their condition.

Employed persons with disabilities more concentrated in personal services and sales occupations

In part because persons with disabilities are less likely to be university-educated, they were more likely to be employed in specific occupations, such as personal service and customer information service occupations, or sales occupations.

For instance, employed men with a severe or very severe disability were at least twice more likely than their counterparts without a disability to be in personal service and customer information service occupations.

University graduates with or without a disability were more alike in their employment profile. About 18% of those with a mild or moderate disability and 9% of those with a severe or very severe disability had a university degree, compared with 27% among those without a disability.

In particular, university graduates with disabilities were just as likely as those without a disability to be employed in occupations typically requiring a university degree (or professional occupations).

Among university graduates with disabilities, 49% of men and 54% of women were employed in professional occupations. These percentages were the same among university graduates without a disability.

However, university graduates with disabilities were less likely to work in management occupations. This was especially the case among men, since 12% of those with disabilities held a management occupation (compared with 20% among those without a disability).

As well, male university graduates with disabilities earned less than their non-disabled counterparts. Among men working on a full-year full-time basis, the average employment income was \$69,200, compared with \$92,700 among their non-disabled counterparts.

Among women working full-year full time who had a university degree, employment income averaged \$64,500 among those with disabilities, compared with \$68,000 among those without a disability.

Note to readers

In this study, data from the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) are used to examine the employment dynamics of Canadian adults whose daily activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health-related problem.

The CSD was conducted in 2012 on the basis of a sample of persons who reported an activity limitation in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). The results of this study are therefore a combination of disability information collected as per the CSD itself in 2012, with employment information from the 2011 NHS. Employment statistics refer to the employment situation at the time of the NHS collection, that is, on May 10, 2011.

To identify whether a person had a disability, screening questions were asked to survey respondents on the basis of 10 possible types of disabilities. A severity score was also calculated for each person with a disability, depending on the scores obtained for each disability type. At the time of the CSD survey collection (in 2012), 31% of persons with disabilities had a 'mild' disability, 19% had a 'moderate' disability, 23% had a 'severe' disability and 27% had a 'very severe' disability.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3251](#) and [5178](#).

The article "Persons with disabilities and employment" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* ([75-006-X](#)) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tim Leonard (613-889-5376; tim.leonard@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRoche-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012

Learning and mental health-related disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older, 2012

To coincide with the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, Statistics Canada is releasing two fact sheets on learning and mental health-related disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older. According to the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD), respondents are considered to have a disability not only if they report a difficulty or impairment because of a long-term condition or health problem, but also if they report that they are limited in their daily activities as a result of their condition.

Learning disabilities

In 2012, approximately 622,300 Canadians (2.3%) aged 15 years and older reported a learning disability. The most prevalent underlying learning conditions reported included attention deficit disorder (ADD) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and other developmental disorders of scholastic skills.

The prevalence of a learning disability as a proportion of all disabilities declines with age. Among those aged 15 to 24 who reported at least one type of disability, nearly half of them reported a learning disability. For those aged 65 and over, the proportion fell to 1 in 11.

Adults with a learning disability had overall lower levels of educational attainment than those without any disability. Among adults aged 15 to 64 not currently attending school, those with a learning disability were more than twice as likely as adults without a disability to have not completed high school.

In 2012, 63.5% of Canadians aged 15 to 64 with a learning disability were not in the labour force, and another 7.7% were unemployed. The employment rate of working-age adults (aged 15 to 64) with a learning disability was 28.8%, less than half the employment rate for those without any disability (73.6%). Moreover, employed adults with a learning disability worked fewer hours per week on average than those without a disability (28 hours versus 37 hours).

Mental health-related disabilities

In 2012, close to 1.1 million (3.9%) Canadians aged 15 years and older reported a mental health-related disability. The most commonly reported underlying mental health conditions were anxiety, depression and bipolar disorder, as well as schizophrenia, substance abuse and anorexia.

The occurrence of a mental health-related disability as a proportion of all disabilities declined as age increased. Among Canadians aged 15 to 24 who reported at least one type of disability, nearly half reported a mental-health disability. In contrast, for older Canadians, the proportion was one in seven.

Adults with mental health-related disabilities had overall lower levels of educational attainment than those who did not have any disability. For example, among Canadians aged 15 to 64 who were not in school and who reported a mental health-related disability, almost one in five reported not completing high school. In comparison, about one in eight adults without any type of disability did not finish high school.

The employment rate of working-age adults (aged 15 to 64) with a mental health-related disability was 35.9%, less than half the employment rate of those who did not have any type of disability (73.6%). Even when employed, this group had a lower median employment income compared with those who did not report any disability. Those with a mental health-related disability were also three times more likely than those without any disability to rely on government transfers as their major source of income (57.8% versus 18.7%).

Available in CANSIM: tables [115-0005](#) and [115-0007 to 115-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3251](#).

The fact sheets "Mental health-related disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older, 2012" and "Learning disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older, 2012," as part of *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012* ([89-654-X](#)), are now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

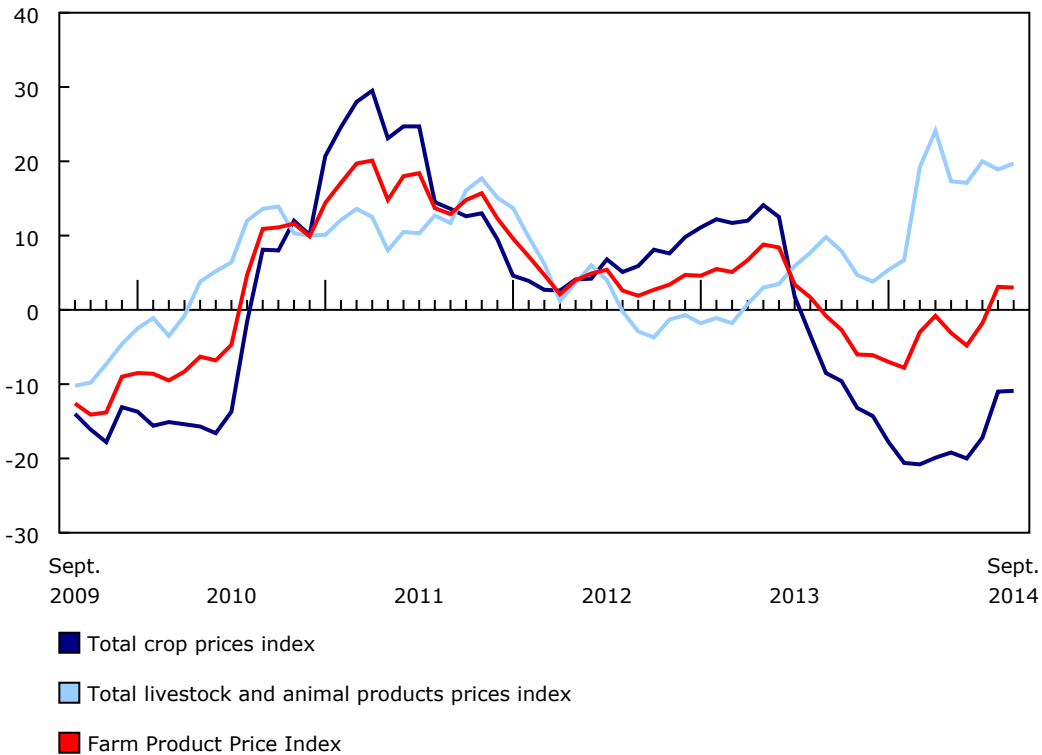
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm Product Price Index, September 2014

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) increased 3.0% in September compared with September 2013, mainly because of higher cattle and hog prices. This followed a 3.1% gain in August, which marked the first year-over-year increase since August 2013. In both August and September, gains in the overall livestock and animal products index exceeded the decline in the crops index.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index

12-month % change



Source(s): CANSIM table 002-0068.

The livestock and animal products index continued to advance, rising 19.7% in September compared with September 2013, mainly as a result of higher prices for cattle and hogs. This index has been advancing on a year-over-year basis since April 2013, posting double-digit gains since March 2014.

Compared with September 2013, the cattle and calves index was up 41.3%, and the hogs index was up 16.2%. In both cases, low inventories continued to contribute to high prices. The number of cattle slaughtered this year (January to September) in the United States and Canada was 5.8% below the same period last year. The United States and Canadian semi-annual inventory of market hogs for June 2014 declined to its lowest level since June 2006.

The 12-month advance of the livestock and animal products index continued to be moderated by declines in the supply-managed sectors of poultry (-3.5%) and eggs (-1.2%), coinciding with lower feed grain prices.

The crops index was down 10.9% in September compared with September 2013. The year-over-year drop in crop prices began in August 2013 and has continued with double-digit decreases since November 2013. In September 2014, year-over-year declines were recorded in all crop categories except vegetables, with decreases ranging from 2.0% for fruit to 15.6% for grains.

Grain and oilseed prices came under pressure in the fall of 2013 when world production recovered and Canada harvested a record breaking crop. In the fall of 2014, abundant on-farm stocks of grain in Canada, as well as a forecast for a record US corn and soybean harvest, further amplified the supply situation and continued to exert downward pressure on grain and oilseed prices. At the end of September, the International Grains Council increased its total grains production forecast for the upcoming 2014/2015 crop year to stand 0.5% below the record set in the 2013/2014 crop year.

Compared with August, the FPPI was down 3.2%, the third decline in five months. Lower crop prices (-4.5%) were the main contributor to the decline, as the livestock and animal products index edged down 0.2%.

Note to readers

The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indexes using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

**Table 1
Farm Product Price Index**

	September 2013 ^r	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	125.2	133.2	128.9	-3.2	3.0
Crops	120.6	112.6	107.5	-4.5	-10.9
Grains	112.8	98.0	95.2	-2.9	-15.6
Oilseeds	140.4	129.4	121.2	-6.3	-13.7
Specialty crops	125.0	112.3	113.8	1.3	-9.0
Fruit	102.5	99.2	100.4	1.2	-2.0
Vegetables	112.9	112.7	113.7	0.9	0.7
Potatoes	146.4	148.8	141.3	-5.0	-3.5
Livestock and animal products	131.7	158.0	157.7	-0.2	19.7
Cattle and calves	141.8	194.1	200.3	3.2	41.3
Hogs	146.0	196.9	169.6	-13.9	16.2
Poultry	133.2	129.3	128.5	-0.6	-3.5
Eggs	135.2	133.5	133.6	0.1	-1.2
Dairy	108.8	112.8	112.4	-0.4	3.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0068](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0068](#) to [002-0070](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5040](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Residential construction investment, third quarter 2014

Residential construction investment totalled \$30.2 billion in the third quarter, up 5.9% from the same quarter in 2013. Renovation spending was behind most of the increase at the national level, rising 8.9% to \$13.9 billion. Increases in investment in single-family dwellings (+4.8% to \$7.4 billion) and row houses (+16.3% to \$1.2 billion) also contributed to this growth.

Total residential investment was up in five provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Alberta and Quebec. Ontario's advance (+7.6% to \$10.8 billion) resulted mainly from higher renovation spending and investment for single-family dwellings. The increase in Alberta (+9.7% to \$4.7 billion) came mostly from higher investment in singles, apartments, row houses and semi-detached dwellings. Quebec's gain (+6.5% to \$6.7 billion) was a result of higher renovation spending.

Note to readers

Data on residential construction investment are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014. Data are expressed in current dollars and are available at the national and provincial levels.

A new revision schedule has been implemented. Annual revisions of the three most recent calendar years will take place during the release of the third quarter data at the beginning December, rather than in June, as was previously the practice.

With this release, data from the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2014 have been revised. Unless otherwise stated, the highlights are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0013](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5016](#).

Data on residential construction investment for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 4, 2015.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Asphalt roofing, October 2014

Production of asphalt shingles reached 3.0 million metric bundles in October, up 18.1% from the previous month. Meanwhile, asphalt shingle shipments declined 25.2% to 2.3 million metric bundles.

Compared with October last year, production of asphalt shingles was up 7.1%, while shipments decreased 13.7%.

Note to readers

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0052](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2123](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Investment in non-residential building construction (revised data), third quarter 2014

Following the release of the Canadian economic accounts for the third quarter, revised data on investment in non-residential building for the third quarter are now available.

Note to readers

Data for the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2014 have also been revised.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0016](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5014](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca; 613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian foreign post indexes, December 2014

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for December.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).

The December 2014 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, December 2014
Catalogue number [62-013-X](#) (HTML)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number [75-006-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012: "Mental health-related disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older, 2012"
Catalogue number [89-654-X2014002](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012: "Learning disabilities among Canadians aged 15 years and older, 2012"
Catalogue number [89-654-X2014003](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Persons with disabilities and employment](#)
Insights on Canadian Society



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2014. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>