

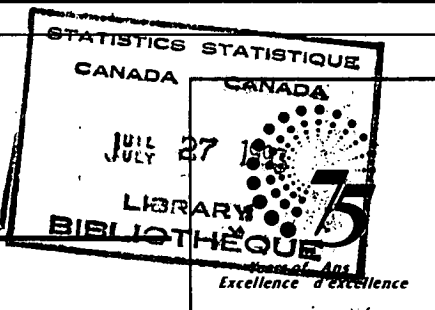


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 27, 1993
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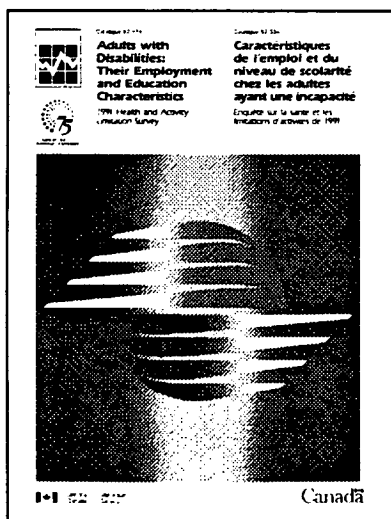


1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey: Employment and Education

3

- 2.3 million Canadians between 15 and 64 years of age – 13% of the working age population – reported some level of disability in 1991. In 1986, 1.8 million Canadians in this age group (10%) reported disabilities.
- In 1991, 48% of working age Canadians with disabilities were employed (1.1 million), up from 40% in 1986. Among persons without disabilities, the percentage employed increased to 73% in 1991, from 70% in 1986.
- A larger percentage of Canadians with disabilities had at least some post-secondary education in 1991 (35%) than in 1986 (31%). Forty-nine percent of the population without disabilities had this level of education in 1991.
- Among individuals with a university degree, the percentage employed was lower for persons with disabilities (67%) than for persons without disabilities (87%).

(continued on page 2)



Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

The information in this publication was obtained from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

Data tables include information for Canada, the provinces and territories, and 17 selected census metropolitan areas; data are tabulated for persons with and without disabilities between 15 and 64 years of age.

To obtain a copy of *Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics*, 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (82-554, \$60), see "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information on this release, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations, July-September 1992	8
Construction Type Plywood, May 1993	8
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1993	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

11

MAJOR RELEASE

Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

Today's release highlights information on the employment and education characteristics of 2.3 million Canadians who reported in the 1991 Health and Limitation Survey that they had some level of disability or limitation in activity. These persons, aged 15 to 64, were among the 4.2 million persons with disabilities covered in the survey. Further information on their characteristics is available in the October 13, 1992 issue of *The Daily*.

Profile of the Working Age Population

The working age population with disabilities has an older age distribution than the population without disabilities. Among the 1991 population with disabilities, 30% were aged 15 to 34 years; in the population without disabilities, 50% were in this age group.

Within the 1991 population with disabilities, 54% (1,248,500) reported mild disabilities, 32% (725,430) reported moderate disabilities, and 14% (323,205) reported severe disabilities.

Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

1991

Age	Total	Males	Females
All Levels of Severity			
15-64	2,297,135	1,136,325	1,160,810
15-34	675,055	328,435	346,615
35-54	992,835	491,740	501,095
55-64	629,245	316,145	313,100
Mild			
15-64	1,248,500	651,110	597,395
15-34	447,305	220,310	227,000
35-54	524,380	283,070	241,315
55-64	276,815	147,730	129,085
Moderate			
15-64	725,430	329,910	395,520
15-34	173,605	78,540	95,065
35-54	321,430	140,035	181,390
55-64	230,400	111,335	119,065
Severe			
15-64	323,205	155,305	167,900
15-34	54,140	29,590	24,555
35-54	147,030	68,640	78,390
55-64	122,030	57,075	64,955

Persons with Disabilities

In 1991, 4.2 million Canadians of all ages — 16% of the population — reported some degree of disability. Today's release focuses on the group of persons typically referred to as the "working age population" — that is, persons aged 15 to 64, excluding institutional residents.

Among persons of this age group, the number with disabilities increased from 1.8 million in 1986 to 2.3 million in 1991, representing an increase in the percentage of Canadians of working age with disabilities, from 10% in 1986 to 13% in 1991. This increase is partly due to an aging population and partly to a change in survey methodology, which provided a more comprehensive enumeration of persons with mental health conditions or handicaps and of persons with learning disabilities. As well, an increased public awareness of disability in recent years may have made people more willing to report the limitations in activity and the barriers they encounter in everyday activities.

The increased enumeration of persons with mild disabilities likely contributed to the increase in employment and education levels among the population with disabilities.

Persons with Disabilities Made Gains in Employment

While there are still major differences between the rates of employment of persons with disabilities and non-disabled persons, the percentage of persons with disabilities who were employed increased to 48% (1.1 million) in 1991 from 40% in 1986. A smaller increase in the percentage employed occurred among persons without disabilities, from 70% in 1986 to 73% in 1991.

Women led the increase in percentage employed in both these populations. The percentage of women with disabilities who were employed increased from 31% in 1986 to 41% in 1991. Among women without disabilities, the percentage with employment increased from 60% to 66%.

The percentage of men with disabilities who were employed also increased, from 50% in 1986 to 56% in 1991; for men without disabilities, the percentage employed was unchanged at 80%.

While 48% of all persons with disabilities were employed in 1991, this percentage varied according to the level of severity of disabilities. Persons reporting mild disabilities were far more likely to be employed (62%) than those with moderate disabilities (37% employed) and those with severe disabilities (19% employed). Between 1986 and 1991, the number of employed persons with disabilities increased by 396,000; 82% of this increase (325,000) was among persons with mild disabilities.

Employment percentages among persons with disabilities were higher than the national average in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the Western provinces; this was also the case for the employment percentages of persons without disabilities. The highest percentage of employment of persons with disabilities was reported in Regina, while the lowest was reported in Sudbury.

The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey included questions addressing barriers to employment of persons with disabilities. The survey results indicate the following:

- 4% of employed persons with mild disabilities believed that they had been refused employment during the last five years because of their condition; this percentage increased to 10% for persons with moderate disabilities and to 19% for persons with severe disabilities;
- 3% of employed persons with mild disabilities, 7% of those with moderate disabilities and 9% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition, and equal proportions believed that they had been dismissed from a job because of their condition;
- 16% of employed persons with mild disabilities, 38% of those with moderate disabilities and 54% of those with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment;
- As to the potential for advancing in their present jobs or for changing jobs, 22% of respondents with mild disabilities, 54% of those with moderate

disabilities and 69% of those with severe disabilities indicated that it would be difficult or very difficult.

The Unemployment Rate of Canadians with Disabilities Was 14% in 1991

The unemployment rate (i.e., percentage of unemployed in the labour force) among Canadians with disabilities was 14% in 1991, down from 15% in 1986. The unemployment rate among Canadians without disabilities was 10% in 1991, unchanged from 1986. There was a difference between the 1991 unemployment rates for women (16%) and men (13%) with disabilities, but there was little difference between the rates for women (9.7%) and men (9.9%) without disabilities.

Unemployment rates among Canadians with disabilities also varied by level of severity. The 1991 unemployment rate was 12% among persons with mild disabilities, 17% among persons with moderate disabilities and 28% among persons with severe disabilities.

Survey data on barriers to employment in 1991 reveal that, among those who were unemployed at the time of the survey:

- 12% of those with mild disabilities, 23% of those with moderate disabilities and 28% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused employment because of their condition during the last five years;
- 3% of those with mild disabilities, 7% with moderate disabilities and 12% with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition;
- 10% of persons with mild disabilities, 23% with moderate disabilities and 30% with severe disabilities believed that they had been dismissed from a job during the past five years because of their condition;
- 29% of persons with mild disabilities, 55% with moderate disabilities and 72% with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment.

Labour Force Status of Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years

	Persons With Disabilities			
	1991		1986*	
	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes**	2,297,135	100.0	1,757,055	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		56.3		47.7
Employed	1,106,205	48.2	709,740	40.4
Unemployed	186,300	8.1	127,850	7.3
Unemployment Rate		14.4		15.3
Not in Labour Force	1,004,625	43.7	889,660	50.6
Females	1,160,810	100.0	873,285	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		48.5		37.1
Employed	472,640	40.7	268,595	30.8
Unemployed	90,310	7.8	55,075	6.3
Unemployment Rate		16.0		17.0
Not in Labour Force	597,860	51.5	536,765	61.5
Males	1,136,325	100.0	883,770	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		64.2		58.2
Employed	633,565	55.8	441,145	49.9
Unemployed	95,990	8.4	72,780	8.2
Unemployment Rate		13.2		14.2
Not in Labour Force	406,765	35.8	352,895	39.9
	Persons Without Disabilities			
	1991*		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes**	15,859,035	100.0	15,179,720	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		80.8		78.0
Employed	11,558,940	72.9	10,623,180	70.0
Unemployed	1,255,365	7.9	1,217,900	8.0
Unemployment Rate		9.8		10.3
Not in Labour Force	3,022,770	19.1	3,338,645	22.0
Females	7,949,635	100.0	7,641,245	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		73.3		68.0
Employed	5,253,610	66.1	4,593,255	60.1
Unemployed	574,770	7.2	599,415	7.8
Unemployment Rate		9.9		11.5
Not in Labour Force	2,112,180	26.6	2,448,575	32.0
Males	7,909,400	100.0	7,538,480	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		88.3		88.2
Employed	6,305,335	79.7	6,029,925	80.0
Unemployed	680,595	8.6	618,485	8.2
Unemployment Rate		9.7		9.3
Not in Labour Force	910,595	11.5	890,070	11.8

* Respondents not stating their labour force activity are not shown, but are included in the totals.

** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Fewer Canadians with Disabilities Were Not in the Labour Force in 1991

Between 1986 and 1991, the percentage of working age Canadians with disabilities who were not in the labour force declined from 51% to 44%, to one million people. In 1991, by contrast, only 19% of Canadians without disabilities in this age group were not in the labour force. Women were less likely than men in both populations to be in the labour force. In 1991, 52% of women with disabilities and 36% of men with disabilities were not in the labour force. Among Canadians without disabilities, 27% of women and 12% of men were not in the labour force.

Differences in the percentage of persons not in the labour force also existed between levels of severity reported by persons with disabilities. In 1991, the percentage of persons not in the labour force was 29% among persons with mild disabilities, 55% among persons with moderate disabilities and 74% among persons with severe disabilities.

Among the population with disabilities who were not in the labour force in 1991, 59% or almost 600,000 persons reported being completely prevented from working. For those with mild disabilities, this percentage was 35%; it increased to 66% for those with moderate disabilities and to 86% for those with severe disabilities.

Questions on barriers to employment in 1991 reveal that, among people with disabilities who were not in the labour force at the time of the survey:

- 5% of those with mild disabilities, 9% of those with moderate disabilities and 9% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused employment because of their condition during the last five years;
- 2% with mild disabilities, 3% with moderate disabilities and 3% with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition;

Labour Force Status of Persons With Disabilities Aged 15 to 64 Years

	1991		1986*	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Levels of Severity**	2,297,135	100.0	1,757,055	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		56.3		47.7
Employed	1,106,205	48.2	709,740	40.4
Unemployed	186,300	8.1	127,850	7.3
Unemployment Rate		14.4		15.3
Not in Labour Force	1,004,625	43.7	889,660	50.6
Mild Disabilities	1,248,500	100.0	907,375	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		70.9		58.2
Employed	774,970	62.1	449,700	49.6
Unemployed	109,630	8.8	78,090	8.6
Unemployment Rate		12.4		14.8
Not in Labour Force	363,905	29.1	361,755	39.9
Moderate Disabilities	725,430	100.0	580,740	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		44.8		43.2
Employed	271,525	37.4	213,680	36.8
Unemployed	53,515	7.4	37,170	6.4
Unemployment Rate		16.5		14.8
Not in Labour Force	400,395	55.2	322,220	55.5
Severe Disabilities	323,205	100.0	268,935	100.0
Labour Force Participation Rate		25.6		21.9
Employed	59,710	18.5	46,360	17.2
Unemployed	23,160	7.2	12,595	4.7
Unemployment Rate		27.9		21.4
Not in Labour Force	240,330	74.4	205,685	76.5

* 1986 respondents not stating their labour force activity are not shown, but are included in the totals.

** Totals may not add due to rounding.

- 4% of persons with mild disabilities, 7% with moderate disabilities and 10% with severe disabilities believed that they had been dismissed from a job during the past five years because of their condition.
- 40% of persons with mild disabilities, 71% with moderate disabilities and 82% with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment.

Post-secondary Education Increases Among Persons with Disabilities

In 1991, individuals with at least some post-secondary education represented 35% of the population with disabilities, an increase over 1986 (31%). Forty-nine percent of the population without disabilities had at least some post-secondary education.

Educational Distribution of Persons With and Without Disabilities

1991

	Persons with Disabilities	Persons without Disabilities
	%	
Highest Level of Schooling		
Total	100.0	100.0
No Formal Schooling	1.7	0.4
1 to 8 years	18.1	7.7
Secondary	44.9	43.1
Some Post-secondary Studies	10.8	12.9
Certificate/Diploma	18.7	22.3
University Degree	5.9	13.6

The proportion of persons with disabilities having at least some post-secondary education varies by level of severity. In 1991, 39% of persons with mild disabilities, 32% of persons with moderate disabilities and 28% of persons with severe disabilities had at least some post-secondary education.

Among persons with a university degree, the percentage employed was lower for persons with disabilities (67%) than for persons without disabilities (87%). In the population with disabilities who had a university degree:

What is a Disability?

The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability: "... any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Adults were asked questions about various limitations in activities related to daily living (sensory, mobility, agility, or other physical or psychological abilities) to determine the presence of a disability. The answers to the questions on disability represent the respondents' **perception** of the situation and are, therefore, subjective.

Severity of Disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the activity limitation questions in HALS.

Each respondent receives a severity score by adding together the individual's responses to all activity limitation questions: one point is scored for each partial loss of function and two points are scored for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score is then categorized as follows:

mild:	less than 5 points
moderate:	5 to 10 points
severe:	11 or more points

- 74% of persons with mild disabilities were employed;
- 61% of persons with moderate disabilities were employed;
- 31% of persons with severe disabilities were employed.

Among persons with a university degree, the percentage unemployed in 1991 was similar for persons with and without disabilities: 6% compared to 5%.

The percentage of persons with a university degree who were not in the labour force was substantially higher for persons with disabilities (27%) than for persons without disabilities (8%). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations

July-September 1992

Operating statistics for the third quarter of 1992 showed continued improvement for Canadian air carriers, although the improvement over 1991 was not as great as that reported in the second quarter. The total number of passengers increased by only 1%, but passenger-kilometres rose by 9%, as the economy grew slightly in the third quarter of 1992.

Air Canada reported a 9% increase in scheduled passenger-kilometres, while Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported an 8% increase. To accomplish this, Air Canada increased its available seat-kilometres by 15%, while CAIL's increased by only 5%. As a result, the Air Canada load factor on scheduled services fell from 73% to 70%; CAIL's load factor rose from 71% to 73%. Air Canada added capacity in the second quarter by returning three Boeing 747-400's to their fleet that had been parked.

In each of the first three quarters of 1992, passenger revenue did not keep pace with the increases in scheduled or charter passenger-kilometres. In the third quarter of 1992, passenger revenue on scheduled services rose by about half as much (+5%) as passenger-kilometres (+9%). However, air carriers kept the increases in operating expenses and operating revenues to the same amount, roughly 4%. By trimming expenses per passenger-kilometre, they generated a slight increase in operating income (+1%) and a 4% increase in before-tax income.

Canadian air carriers reported net income of \$29 million in the third quarter of 1992, compared with a net loss of \$5 million in the same quarter of 1991. Once again, the reason for their improved net position was less income tax paid: in the third quarter of 1991, they paid \$43 million in tax; in the third quarter of 1992, they paid only \$10 million in tax.

Compared to a year earlier, the third quarter of 1992 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services fell 6%, while the discount fare index fell 3%. For international markets, the discount fare index dropped about 4%; in contrast, the economy fare index rose 4% from the previous year.

During the third quarter of 1992, 69% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, down from 71% in 1991. In international markets, 75% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The July-September 1992 issue of *Canadian Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$24.25/\$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

May 1993

Production of construction type plywood totalled 137 110 cubic metres in May 1993, down 12.2% from 156 222 cubic metres produced in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, production totalled 759 391 cubic metres, off 4.0% from 791 379 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 770 142 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1993, up 3.0% from 2 690 003 cubic metres produced in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, production totalled 14 520 089 cubic metres, up 3.5% from 14 029 094 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Wednesday, September 29, 1992 Per release at \$20 Lf.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992	7
• Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992	8
• Building Permits, July 1992	7
• Industrial Shipping - Canada, 1991	10
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• Major Industry Series, August 1992	12
• National Retailing, August 1992	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
• MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992	14

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology, June 1993.

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
Other Countries: US\$49).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
April 1993.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Production, Shipment and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills East of the Rockies**, May 1993.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1993.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
June 1993.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1993.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/
US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1993.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
April 1993.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and
Education Characteristics**, 1991 Health and Activity
Limitation Survey.

Catalogue number 82-554

(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72;
Other Countries: US\$84).

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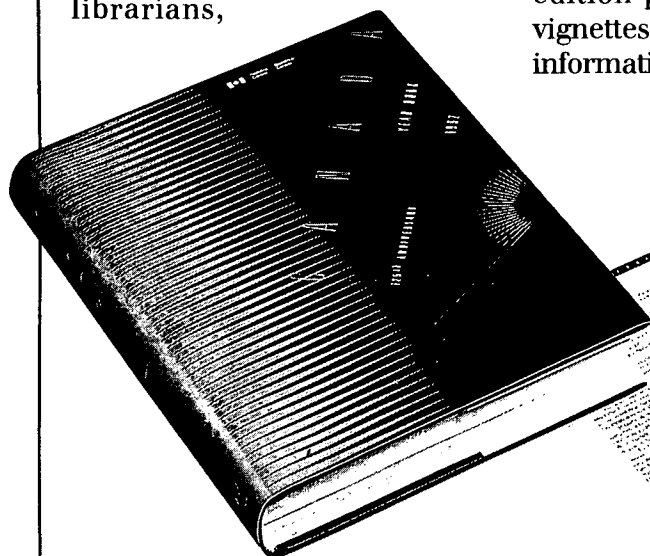
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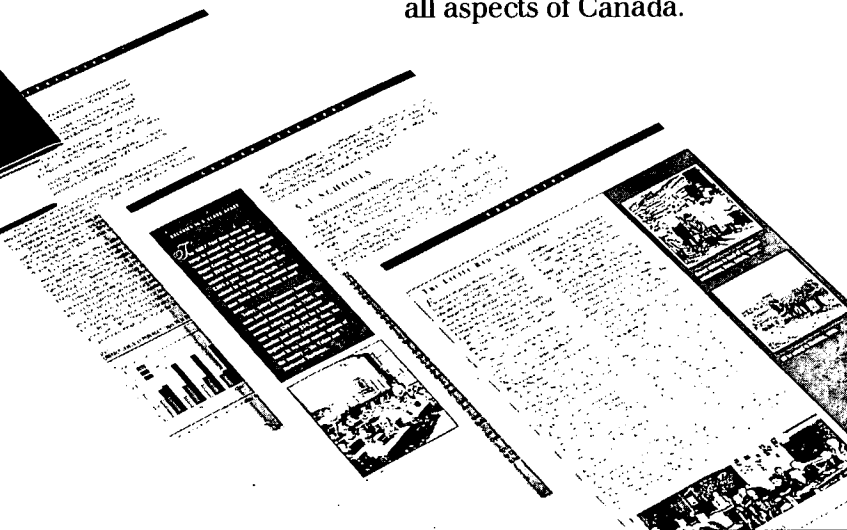
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