

Catalogue no. 89-654-X2024001  
ISBN 978-0-660-70040-3

## Reports on Disability and Accessibility in Canada

# A demographic, employment and income profile of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over in Canada, 2022

by Benoît-Paul Hébert, Christina Kevins, Amirabbas Mofidi, Stuart Morris, Diana Simionescu and Madison Thicke

Release date: May 28, 2024

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## Introduction

The Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) is the official source for the disability rate among the Canadian population and provides insight on the lived experiences of persons with disabilities. This profile is the first in-depth look at results of the 2022 CSD, following the [initial release in late 2023](#) (The Daily, 2023a). The goal of this article is to provide an overview of the prevalence of disability in Canada, and of the labour market participation and income of Canadians with disabilities. Where possible, results of the 2022 CSD will be compared with the 2017 CSD, to provide insight into changes in the rate of disability, labour market participation and income over the past five years.

This profile, which builds on a previous CSD report (A demographic, employment and income profile of Canadians with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2017), is divided into three sections – demographics, employment, and income – and is guided by three main questions: What is the prevalence of disabilities in Canada? How does the employment level of persons with disabilities compare to those without disabilities? How does income compare between persons with and without disabilities, and what implications does this have regarding poverty? This article considers a number of factors that may have a meaningful impact on employment and income for persons with disabilities, including severity of disabilities, age, gender, education, and living arrangements. As a result of differences in the way some estimates were calculated in the previous CSD report, comparisons between the two articles should be made with caution.

Data from the CSD, and this profile in particular, will help inform policies, programs and services which support persons with disabilities. Furthermore, these data support the implementation of [Canada's Disability Inclusion Action Plan \(DIAP\)](#) (Government of Canada, 2022a) and the *Accessible Canada Act (ACA)* (2019).

## Comparisons between CSD cycles

For the first time, it is possible to compare two cycles of the CSD – that is, the 2017 and 2022 CSD. This is possible because the same set of questions and the same methodology were used to identify persons with a disability. However, changes to survey content may impact the comparability of data over time. For more information on comparability between 2022 and 2017, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosì et al., 2023). Comparisons with the 2012 CSD are not possible due to changes in survey methodology that occurred between the 2012 and 2017 cycles, specifically changes to the questions used on the census to identify the CSD target population of persons most likely to have a disability. For more information on comparability between 2017 CSD and 2012 CSD, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Cloutier et al., 2018).

## Text box 1

### About the Canadian Survey on Disability

Canada has collected data on disability for more than 30 years. Since 2012, the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) has been Canada's main source of that data. The CSD provides comprehensive data on persons with disabilities for each province and territory. The survey also collects essential information on disability types and severity, supports for persons with disabilities, their employment profiles, income, education, and other disability-specific information.

The survey population for the 2022 CSD was comprised of Canadians aged 15 years and over as of the date of the 2021 Census of the Population (May 2021) who were living in private dwellings. It excludes those living in institutions, on Canadian Armed Forces bases, on First Nations reserves and those living in collective dwellings. As the institutionalized population is excluded, the data, particularly for the older age groups, should be interpreted accordingly.

The CSD uses Disability Screening Questions (DSQ) which are based on the social model of disability (Grondin, 2016). This model defines disability as the relationship between body function and structure, daily activities and social participation, while recognizing the role of environmental factors. In keeping with this framework, the CSD targeted respondents who not only have a difficulty or impairment due to a long-term condition or health problem but also experience limitations in their daily activities. The CSD definition of disability includes anyone who reported being "sometimes", "often" or "always" limited in their daily activities due to a long-term condition or health problem, as well as anyone who reported being "rarely" limited if they were also unable to do certain tasks or could only do them with a lot of difficulty.

For more information, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosi et al., 2023).

## Section 1 Demographics

Section 1 explores key demographics of Canadians with disabilities in 2022. It presents data on the prevalence (or rate) of disability, disability severity, types of disability, number of co-occurring disability types, and how these characteristics differ by age and gender. Where applicable, comparisons between 2017 and 2022 are also provided to highlight changes over time.<sup>1</sup>

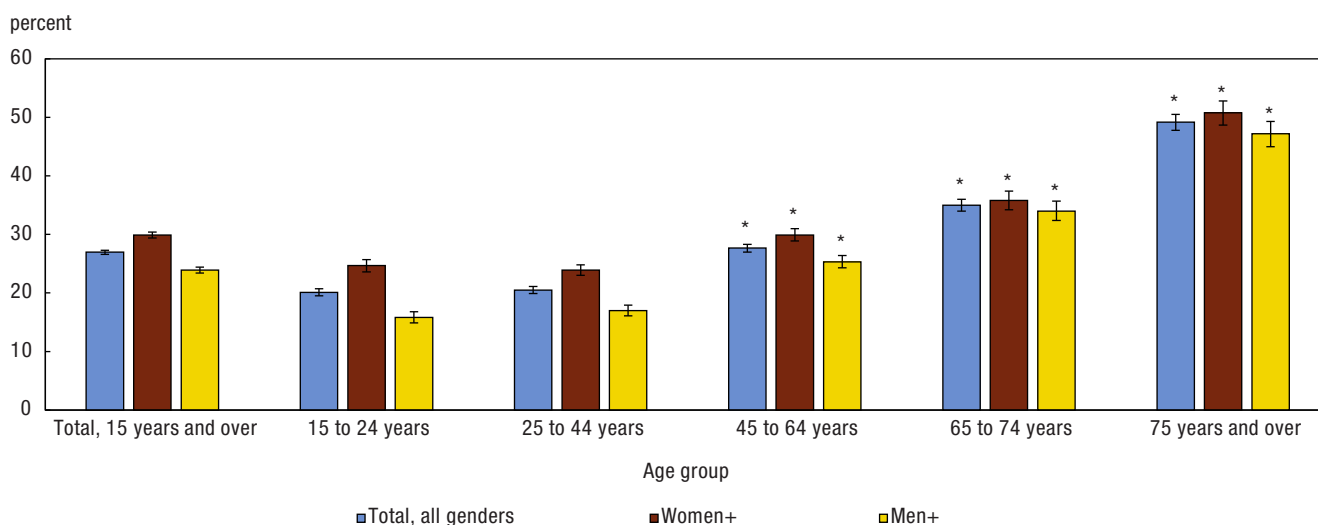
### 1.1 Prevalence and severity of disabilities

#### More than one in four Canadians aged 15 years and over have a disability

In 2022, the disability rate for persons aged 15 years and over in Canada was 27%. This represents nearly 8 million people who were identified as having one or more disabilities, an increase of 1.7 million people over 2017, when the disability rate was 22% (Table 1.1.A; Table 1.1.B). Disability rates increased with age: one in five (20%) youth aged 15 to 24 years had one or more disabilities in 2022, compared to one in four (24%) adults aged 25 to 64 years and two in five (40%) seniors aged 65 years and over (Chart 1.1; Table 1.1.A).

**Chart 1.1**

**Disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by gender and age group, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Estimates for women+ are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those for men+ for all age groups except persons aged 65 to 74 years.

Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

1. For this report, confidence intervals were constructed using the modified Wilson method for proportions and the Bootstrap percentile method for other statistics. Statistically significant differences between estimates were determined by calculating the confidence interval of the difference between the two estimates using the Bootstrap percentile method; if the confidence interval of the difference does not include zero, the difference is statistically significant. Note that the difference between two estimates may be statistically significant even when the confidence intervals of the estimates themselves overlap. Further details on the methods used to construct confidence intervals and to test for statistical significance for the 2022 CSD are available upon request by email through Statistics Canada Client Services or by phone at 1-800-263-1136.

## Text box 2

### Sex at birth and gender

The 2022 CSD includes questions on both sex at birth and gender, while the 2017 CSD asked respondents if they were male or female (i.e., their sex). This analysis uses the concept of gender to disaggregate and disseminate 2022 CSD data. The change to disseminate data on gender rather than sex is consistent with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's Policy direction to modernize the Government of Canada's sex and gender information practices (2018) and is consistent with the changes to the 2021 Census (see [Filling the gaps: Information on gender in the 2021 Census](#)).

In this analysis, in the case of the 2022 CSD data, a two-category gender variable is used to protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. More specifically, non-binary persons have been redistributed into the 'men' and 'women' categories. The category of 'men' includes cisgender and transgender men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons, while 'women' includes cisgender and transgender women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons (in charts and tables these categories are denoted as 'men+' and 'women+'). Although sex and gender refer to two different concepts, the introduction of gender is not expected to have a significant impact on data analysis and historical comparability relative to the 2017 CSD, given the small size of the transgender and non-binary populations.

For more information, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosi et al., 2023).

### Women are more likely than men to have a disability

In 2022, among Canadians aged 15 years and over, a greater proportion of women (30%) had a disability than men (24%). Disability rates were higher among women than men for all age groups except those aged 65 to 74 years, where the difference between women and men was not statistically significant (Chart 1.1; Table 1.1.A). The largest gaps in the disability rate between women and men occurred for those aged 15 to 24 years (9 percentage points) and 25 to 44 years (7 percentage points), with the gap tending to narrow with age.

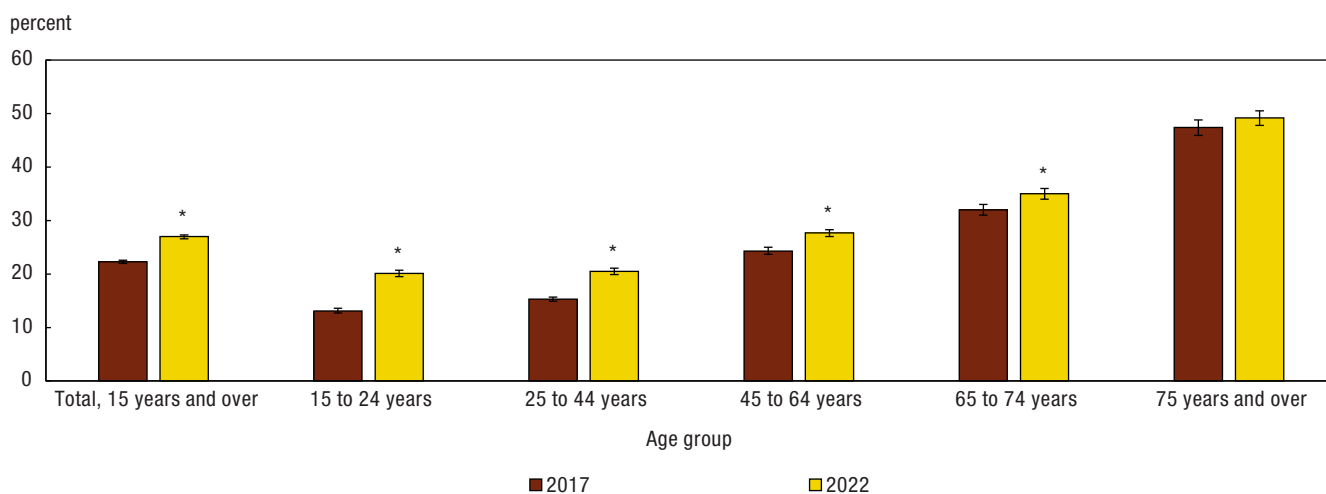
### Younger age groups see largest increase in disability rate since 2017

Between 2017 and 2022, the overall disability rate increased by 5 percentage points (from 22% to 27%) among people aged 15 years and over (Chart 1.2; Table 1.1.A). Disability rates increased across all age groups except for seniors aged 75 and over. These increases were largest among youth aged 15 to 24 years (an increase of 7 percentage points) and adults aged 25 to 44 years (an increase of 5 percentage points). High rates of disability among seniors ([a growing population in Canada](#)<sup>2</sup>) and increased rates of disability among younger age groups contributed to the overall increase in the prevalence of disabilities since 2017.

In addition, disability rates increased among women and men between 2017 and 2022, but the increase was larger for women (from 24% to 30%) than for men (from 20% to 24%). This means that the difference in disability rates among women and men also widened between 2017 and 2022 (from 4 to 6 percentage points).

2. According to the Census of Population, there were 7 million people aged 65 years and older in 2021, representing nearly 1 in 5 Canadians (19%) – an increase of 2.1 percentage points from 2016 (16.9%).

**Chart 1.2**  
**Disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by age group, 2017 and 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for 2017 within the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Estimates are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those of persons aged 15 to 24 years for all age groups in both years, except for persons aged 25 to 44 years in 2022.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

### Text box 3

#### Global severity class

A global severity score was developed for the CSD, which was calculated for each person using: a) the number of disability types that a person has, b) the level of difficulty experienced in performing certain tasks, and c) the frequency of activity limitations. To simplify the concept of severity, four severity classes were established: mild, moderate, severe, and very severe. Note that the name assigned to each class is intended to facilitate use of severity score and is not label or judgement concerning the person’s level of disability.

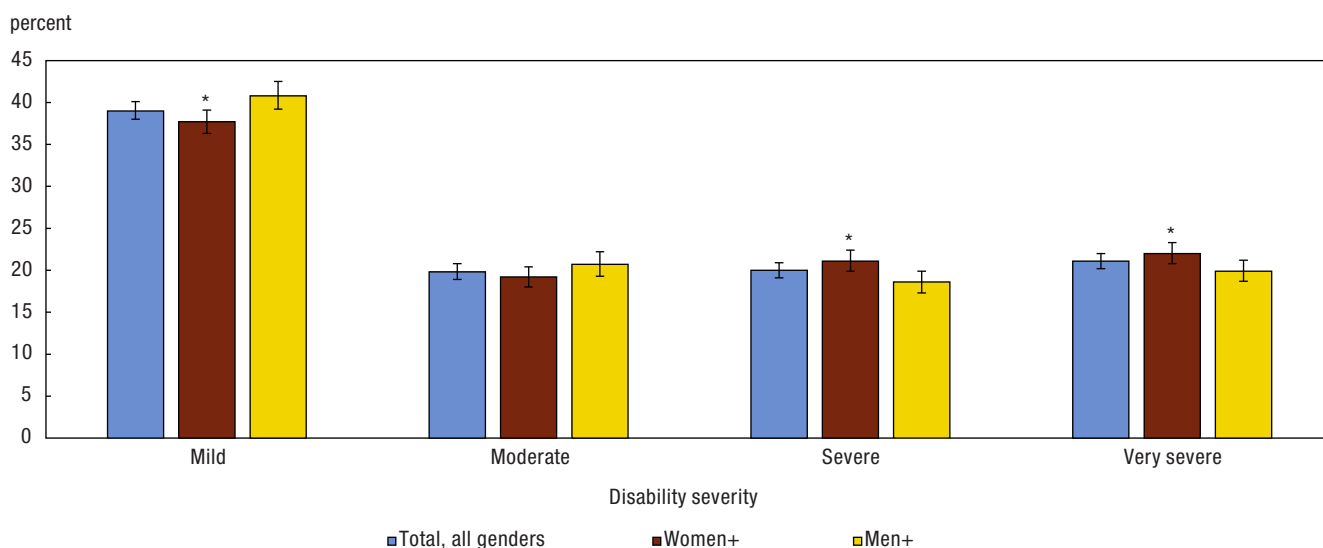
For more information, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosì et al., 2023).

#### One in five are classified as having “very severe” disabilities

Of the nearly 8 million persons with disabilities in Canada in 2022, 39% were classified as having a mild disability; 20% had a moderate disability; 20% had a severe disability; and 21% had a very severe disability (Chart 1.3; [Table 1.2.A](#)). Women were more likely than men to have severe or very severe disabilities (21% versus 19%, and 22% versus 20%, respectively), and less likely to have mild disabilities (38% versus 41%). The distribution of severity classes in 2022 was similar to that of 2017, both in the overall population and when analyzed by gender.



**Chart 1.3**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ ( $p < 0.05$ )

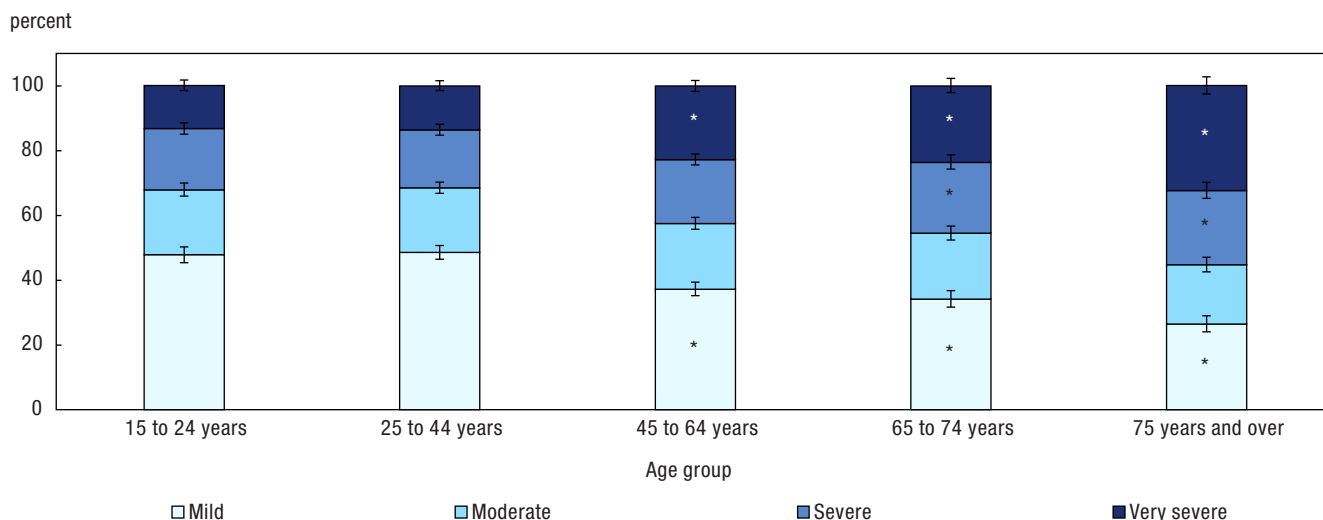
**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### Proportion of severe or very severe disabilities increases with age

Among persons with disabilities, the distribution of severity classes varied across age groups in 2022. For example, the proportion of persons with a mild disability ranged from 48% among youth aged 15 to 24 years to 27% among those aged 75 years and over (Chart 1.4; Table 1.2.A). In contrast, the proportion of persons with a very severe disability ranged from 13% among youth aged 15 to 24 years to 32% among those aged 75 years and over. Findings for disability severity by age groups were similar to results from the 2017 CSD.

**Chart 1.4**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## 1.2 Types of disabilities

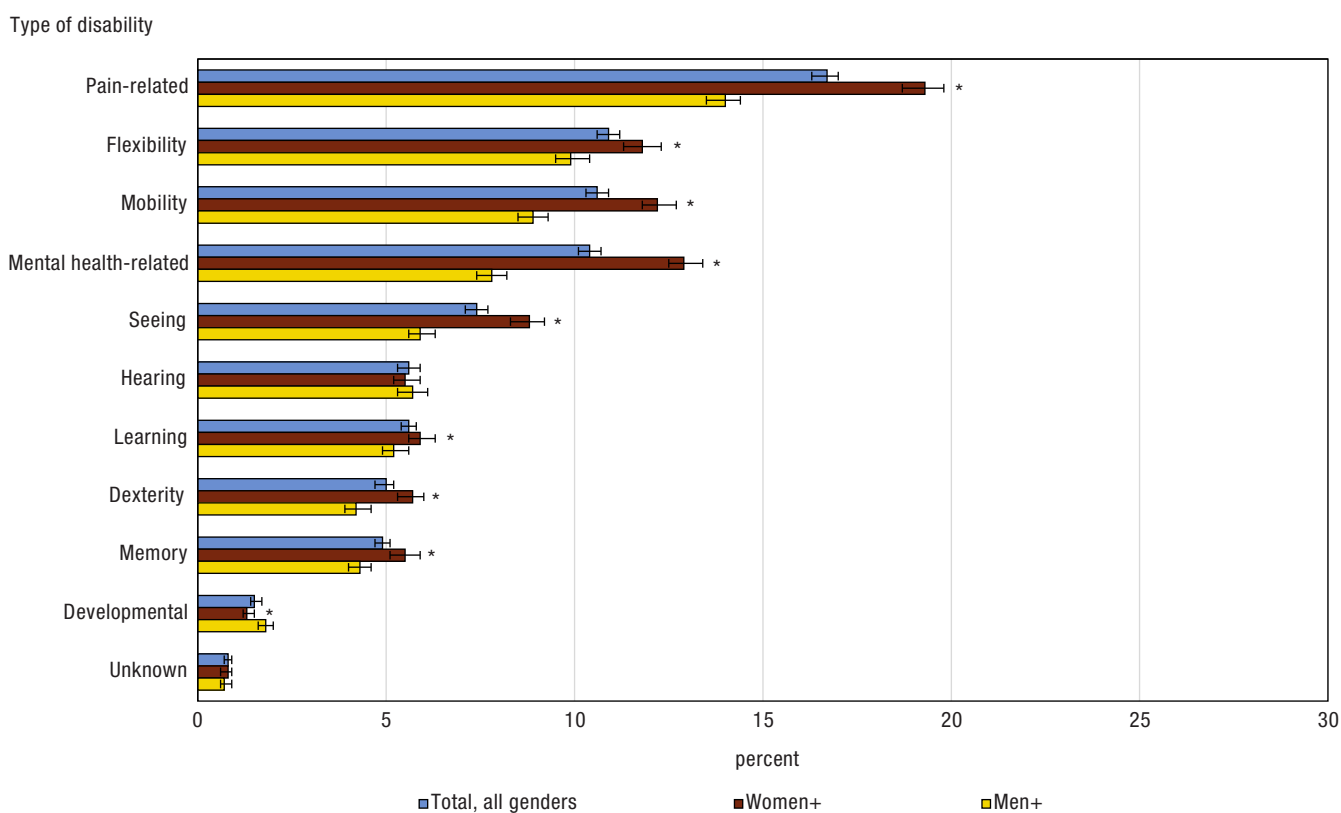
### Disabilities related to pain, flexibility, mobility, and mental health remain the most common

In 2022, more than one in ten Canadians aged 15 years and over had a disability related to pain (17%), flexibility (11%), mobility (11%) and mental health (10%) (Chart 1.5; [Table 1.3.A](#)), making these the most common disability types in 2022. These were also the most prevalent disability types in 2017. These were followed by seeing (7%), hearing (6%), learning (6%), dexterity (5%), and memory (5%) disabilities. Developmental and unknown<sup>3</sup> disabilities were the least prevalent types, representing approximately 2% and 1% of those aged 15 years and over.

### Women are more likely than men to have a disability related to pain and mental health

In 2022, the prevalence of disability was higher among women than men across all disability types, except for hearing, learning, and unknown disabilities (Chart 1.5; [Table 1.3.A](#)). Pain-related and mental health-related disabilities showed the largest gap (more than 5 percentage points) between women and men.

**Chart 1.5**  
Disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by type of disability and gender, 2022



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ (p < 0.05)

**Note:** Estimates for women+ are significantly different (p < 0.05) from those for men+ for all age groups except persons aged 65 to 74 years.

Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

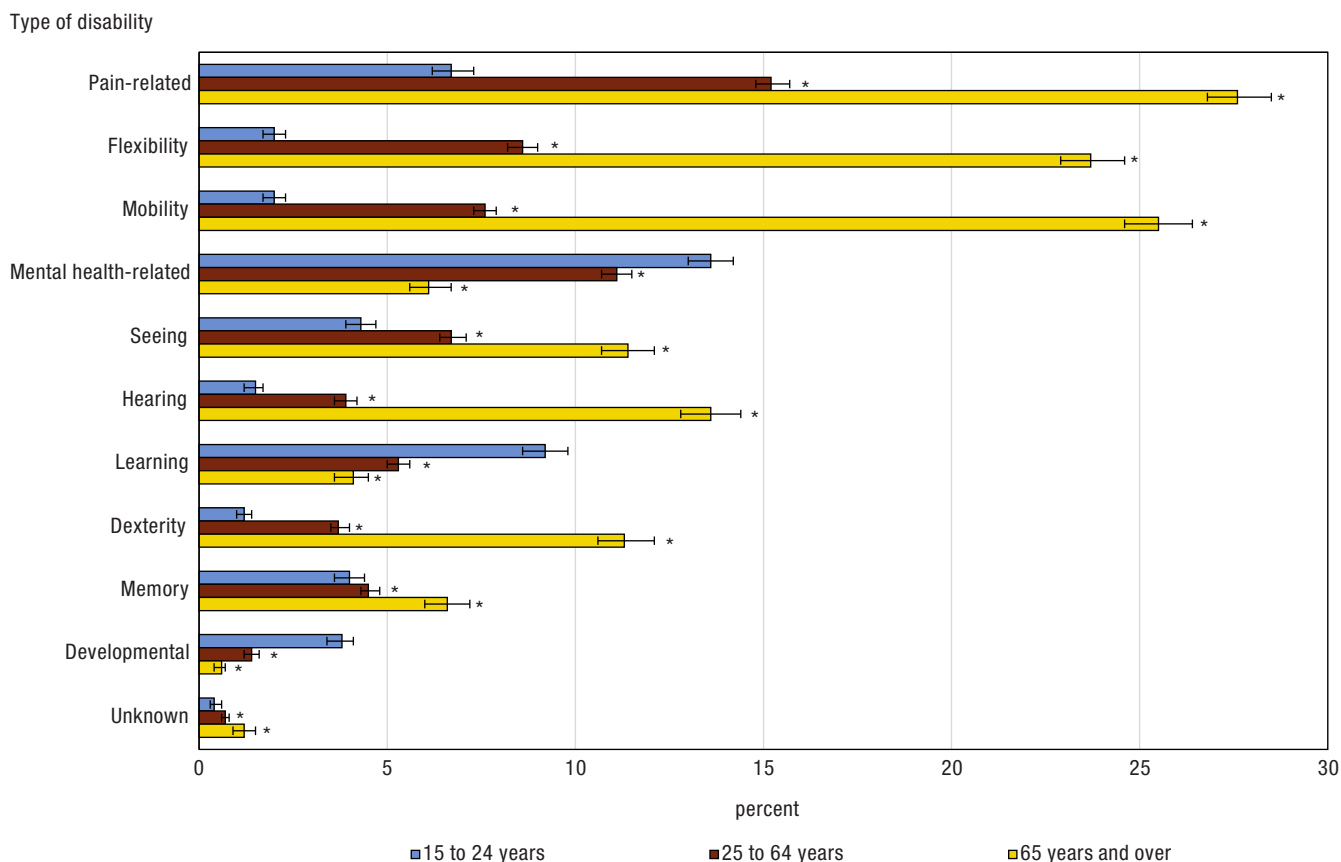
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

3. The Disability Screening Questions (DSQ) include a catch-all question about other health problems or conditions not already captured in the 10 previous disability types. This question is associated with an 11th "unknown" disability type. For more information on how types of disability are identified, please see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosi et al., 2023).

## The most prevalent disability types among working-age adults are related to pain, mental health and flexibility

The prevalence of disability types varied with age. Among youth aged 15 to 24 years, the three most common disability types were mental health-related (14%), learning (9%) and pain-related (7%) disabilities (Chart 1.6; [Table 1.4.A](#)). Among adults aged 25 to 64, the three most common disability types were related to pain (15%), mental health (11%) and flexibility (9%). Among seniors aged 65 years and over, the most common disability types were related to pain (28%), mobility (26%) and flexibility (24%). The top three disability types within each age group were the same in 2017.

**Chart 1.6**  
Disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by type of disability and age group, 2022

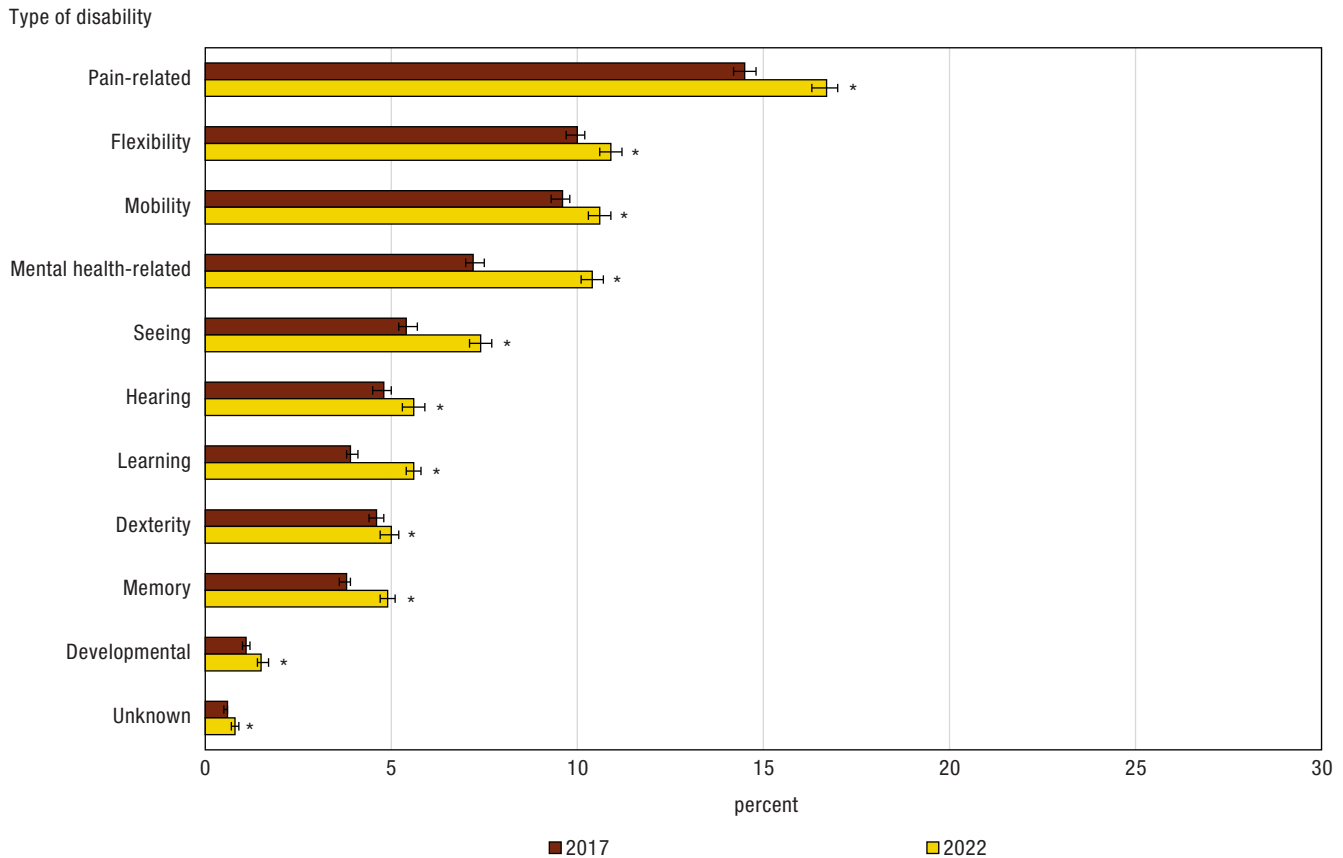


\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years ( $p < 0.05$ )  
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## Prevalence of all disability types increased between 2017 and 2022, with mental health-related disabilities increasing the most

Since 2017, the prevalence of all disability types increased among the Canadian population (Chart 1.7; Table 1.3.A). The largest increases occurred for mental health-related (3 percentage points), pain-related (2 percentage points) and seeing (2 percentage points) disabilities.

**Chart 1.7**  
**Disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by type of disability, 2017 and 2022**



\* significantly different from 2017 (p < 0.05)

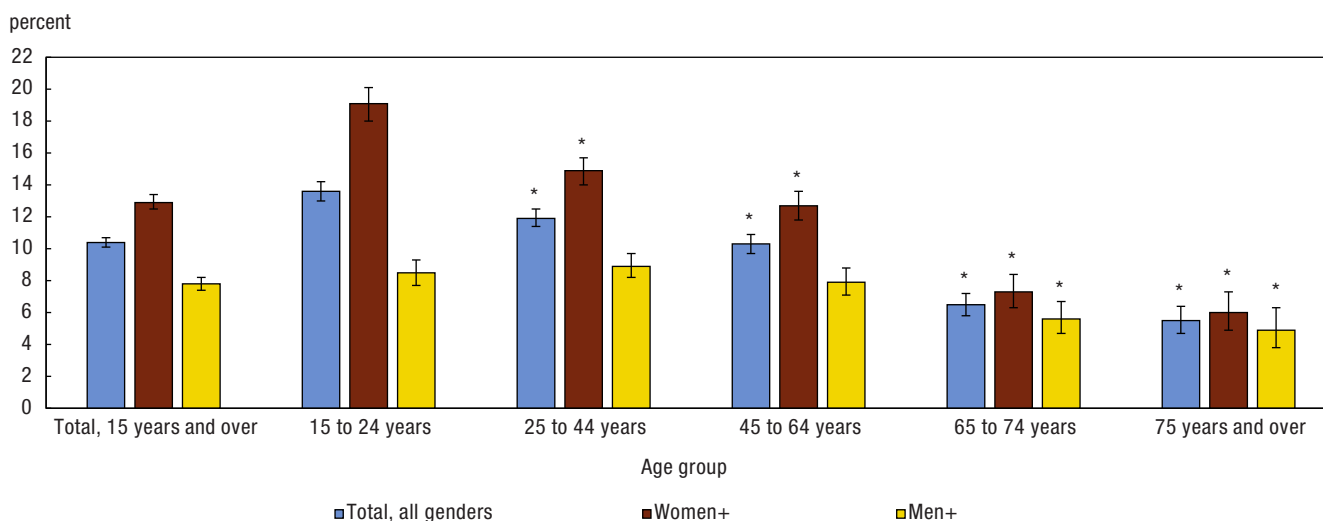
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

Mental health-related disabilities showed the largest increase in prevalence for women (4 percentage points) and men (2 percentage points) (Table 1.3.A). This was also the case among youth aged 15 to 24 years (6 percentage points) and adults aged 25 to 64 years (4 percentage points). Among persons aged 65 years and over, seeing disabilities had the largest increase (2 percentage points) between 2017 and 2022 (Table 1.4.A).

### Young women are more than twice as likely as young men to have a mental health-related disability

In 2022, one in five (19%) women aged 15 to 24 years had a mental health-related disability, compared to one in ten (9%) men in the same age group (Chart 1.8; Table 1.5.A). The prevalence of mental health-related disabilities was also higher among women than men in most other age groups, except for those aged 65 to 74 years and 75 years and over. However, the gap in rates among women and men narrowed with age due to a decrease in the proportion of women with mental health-related disabilities in older age groups. This is a similar pattern to 2017.

**Chart 1.8**  
**Mental health-related disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by gender and age group, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years within the same gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Estimates for women+ are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those for men+ for all age groups except persons aged 65 to 74 years.

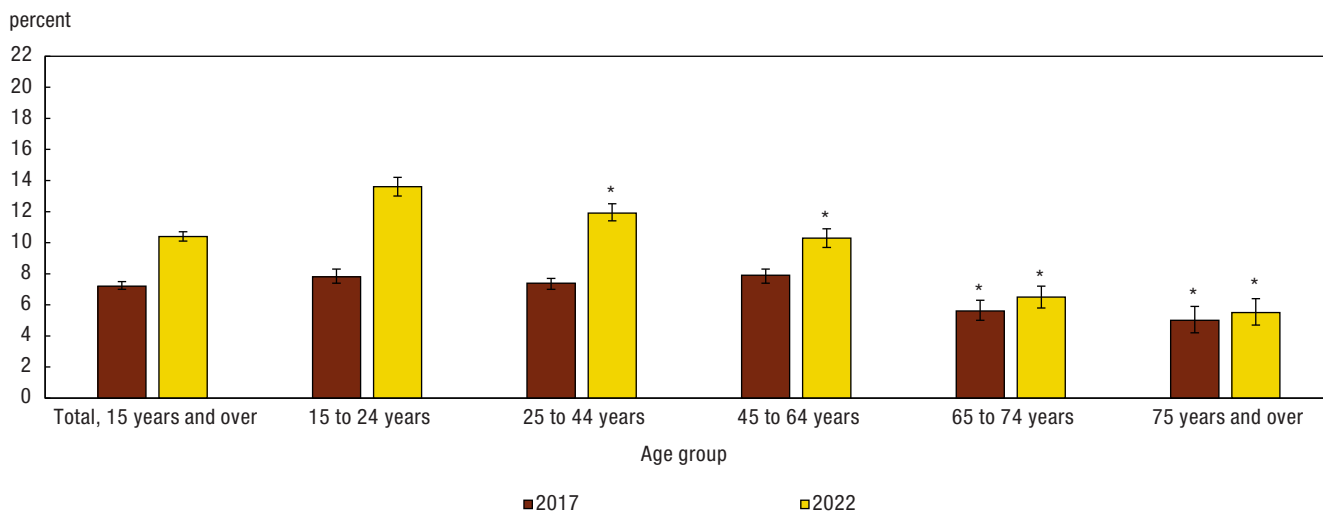
Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### Rate of mental health-related disabilities has increased most for young women

The prevalence of mental health-related disabilities increased between 2017 and 2022 for most age groups, except for those aged 65 years and over (Chart 1.9; Table 1.5.A). This finding held across genders, but was particularly pronounced among young women. The largest increase in mental health-related disabilities occurred among women aged 15 to 24 years, for whom the rate doubled since 2017 (an increase of 9 percentage points). In contrast, the largest increase in the rate of mental health-related disabilities among men was for those aged 25 to 44 (4 percentage points).

**Chart 1.9**  
**Mental health-related disability rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by age group, 2017 and 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years within the same year ( $p < 0.05$ )

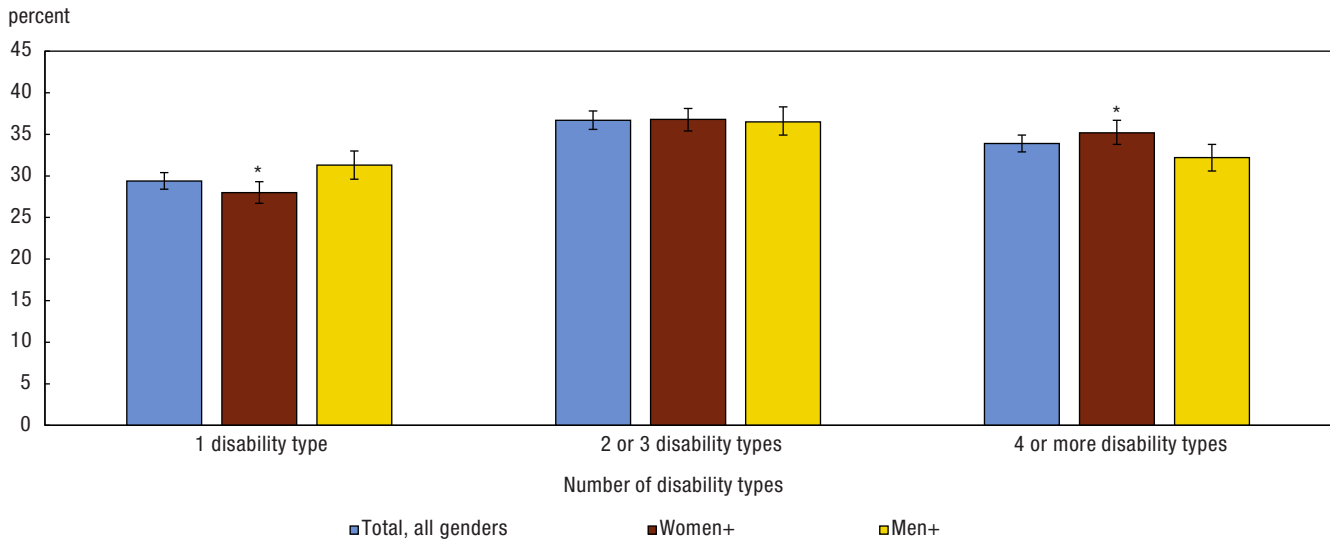
**Note:** 2022 estimates are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those of 2017 for all age groups except persons aged 65 to 74 years, and 75 years and over.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

## Over two-thirds of persons with disabilities have two or more co-occurring disability types

In 2022, 29% of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over had one type of disability; 37% had two or three disability types; and 34% had four or more disability types (Chart 1.10; [Table 1.6.A](#)). In addition, women were more likely than men to have a higher number of co-occurring disability types.

**Chart 1.10**  
**Number of disability types among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender, 2022**



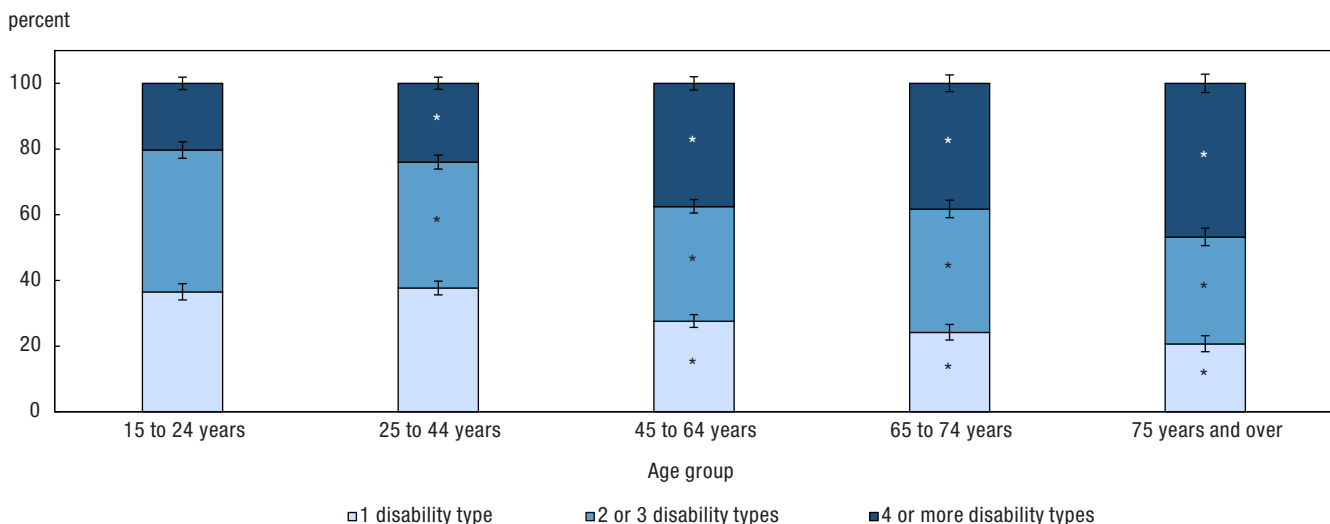
\* significantly different from estimate for men+ ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

The number of co-occurring disability types tended to increase with age. For example, seniors aged 75 years and older were more than twice as likely as youth aged 15 to 24 years to have four or more disability types (47% versus 20%) (Chart 1.11; [Table 1.6.A](#)). The distribution of the number of co-occurring disability types in 2022 mirrored that of 2017, both in the overall population of persons with disabilities, and when analyzed by gender or age groups.

**Chart 1.11**  
**Number of disability types among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## Section 2 Employment

This section examines labour market characteristics for working-age adults (aged 25 to 64 years) and youth (aged 15 to 24 years) as well as persons aged 65 to 69 years with disabilities. Differences in employment rates by disability characteristics, age groups, and educational attainment are discussed. In addition, the potential size of the labour force with disabilities in an inclusive, accessible, and accommodating labour market, is explored. Where relevant, comparisons between 2017 and 2022 CSD are provided to highlight changes over time.

It is important to note that while the CSD data were collected in 2017 and 2022, the information regarding labour force status presented in this section (unless otherwise noted) comes from the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population. Therefore, the data reflects the reference weeks for the censuses, May 1 to May 7, 2016, and May 2 to May 8, 2021.<sup>4</sup> For more information, see the [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022: Concepts and Methods Guide](#) (Pianosi et al., 2023).

### 2.1 Employment rates among adults aged 25 to 64 years

#### Persons with mild disabilities are more than twice as likely to be employed as those with very severe disabilities

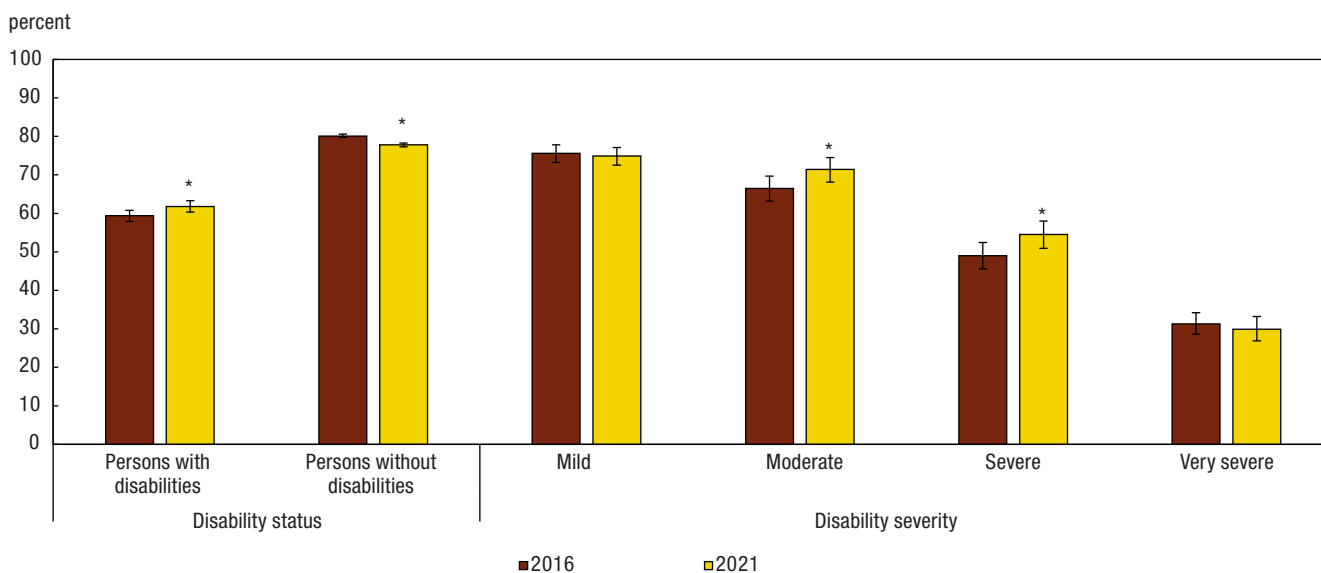
Consistent with previous research on the employment experiences of persons with disabilities, adults with disabilities had lower rates of employment in 2021 than those without disabilities. Among those aged 25 to 64 years, three in five (62%) persons with disabilities were employed compared to almost four in five (78%) persons without disabilities (Chart 2.1; [Table 2.1.A](#)). The results also showed that employment rates decreased as the severity of disability increased. In particular, persons with very severe disabilities had a much lower employment rate than persons with mild disabilities (30% versus 75%).

#### Employment rates among persons with disabilities increased between 2016 and 2021

Between 2016 and 2021, the employment rate for persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years increased from 59% to 62%. While the employment rates for persons with mild or very severe disabilities remained relatively unchanged, the rates for persons with moderate or severe disabilities increased by about 5 percentage points each (Chart 2.1; [Table 2.1.A](#)). In contrast, the employment rate for persons without disabilities in the same age group decreased from 80% to 78% over the same time period.

4. The labour force information in the CSD can come from either the Census (via the CSD-Census record linkage) or the CSD itself. While the labour market information collected directly via the CSD is more recent than the Census-linked data, it is only available for persons with disabilities and, therefore, cannot be used to compare persons with disabilities to those without disabilities.

**Chart 2.1**  
**Employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, 2016 and 2021**



\* significantly different from 2016 estimate for persons with the same disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Estimates for persons with and without disabilities are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) in 2016 and 2021. Compared to persons with mild disabilities, estimates for all other severity categories are also significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) in both years, except for persons with moderate disabilities in 2021.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

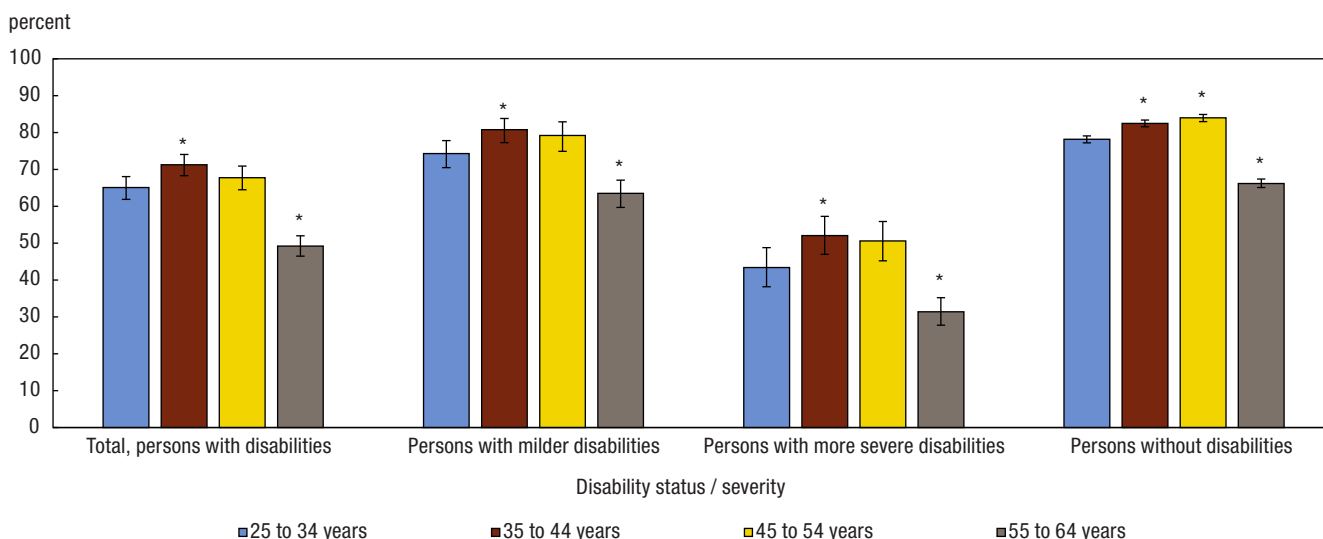
For ease of discussion, the rest of this article combines the “mild” and “moderate” categories into a “milder” severity class, and the “severe” and “very severe” categories into a “more severe” severity class.

### Three in ten persons with more severe disabilities aged 55 to 64 years were employed

Employment rates varied across age groups for persons with and without disabilities. Among those with disabilities, employment rates were lower among those aged 55 to 64 years compared to those aged 25 to 34 years regardless of severity (Chart 2.2; [Table 2.2.A](#)). In contrast, employment rates for persons with disabilities aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years were generally higher than among their younger counterparts, except for those aged 45 to 54 years with more severe disabilities. Persons without disabilities followed a similar pattern in employment rates by age group, with higher rates among those aged 35 to 54 years relative to those aged 25 to 34 years, and a lower rate for those aged 55 to 64 years.



**Chart 2.2**  
**Employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and age group, 2021**



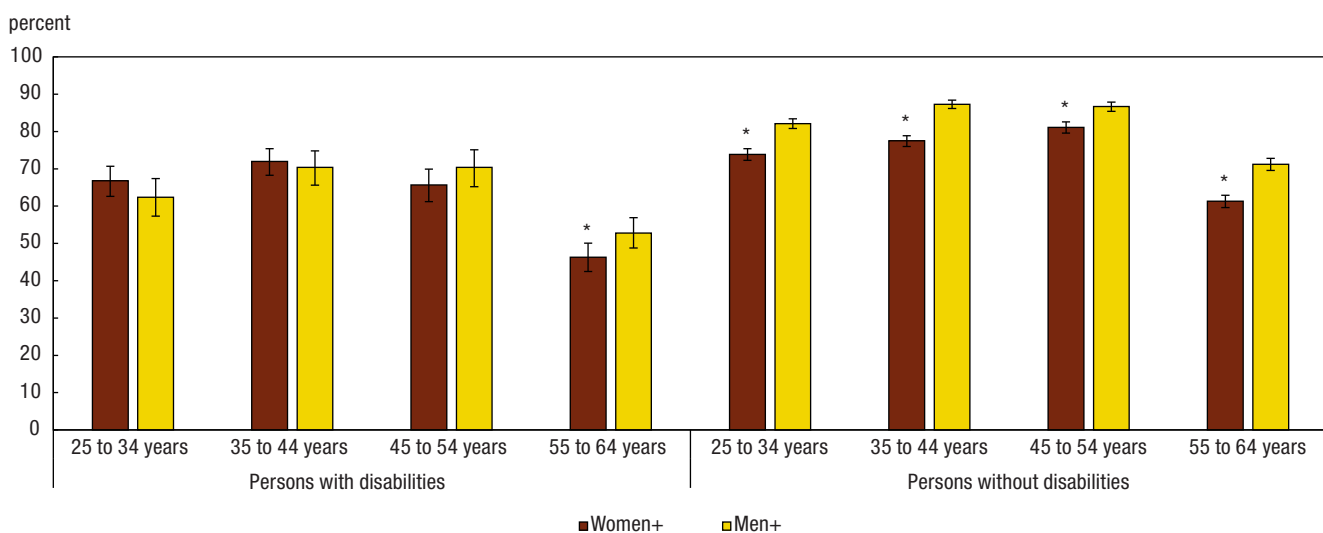
\* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 25 to 34 years with the same disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Estimates for persons with disabilities are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those of persons without disabilities across all age groups and levels of severity, except for persons with milder disabilities aged 35 to 44 years and 55 to 64 years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

When examined by gender, women and men with disabilities had similar employment rates for most age groups, except for those aged 55 to 64 years where women were less likely to be employed than men (46% versus 53%) (Chart 2.3; Table 2.2.A). Similarly, among those with milder disabilities, the employment rate for women aged 55 to 64 years (58%) was lower than that of men (70%) (Table 2.2.A). However, the opposite was observed among those with milder disabilities aged 25 to 34 years, where women had a higher employment rate than men (78% versus 69%). No significant gender differences in employment rates were found for any of the age groups among those with more severe disabilities. In contrast, among those without disabilities, employment rates for women were consistently lower than for men across all age groups.

**Chart 2.3**  
**Employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status, age group and gender, 2021**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability status and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## Employment rate among younger women with more severe disabilities decreased between 2016 and 2021

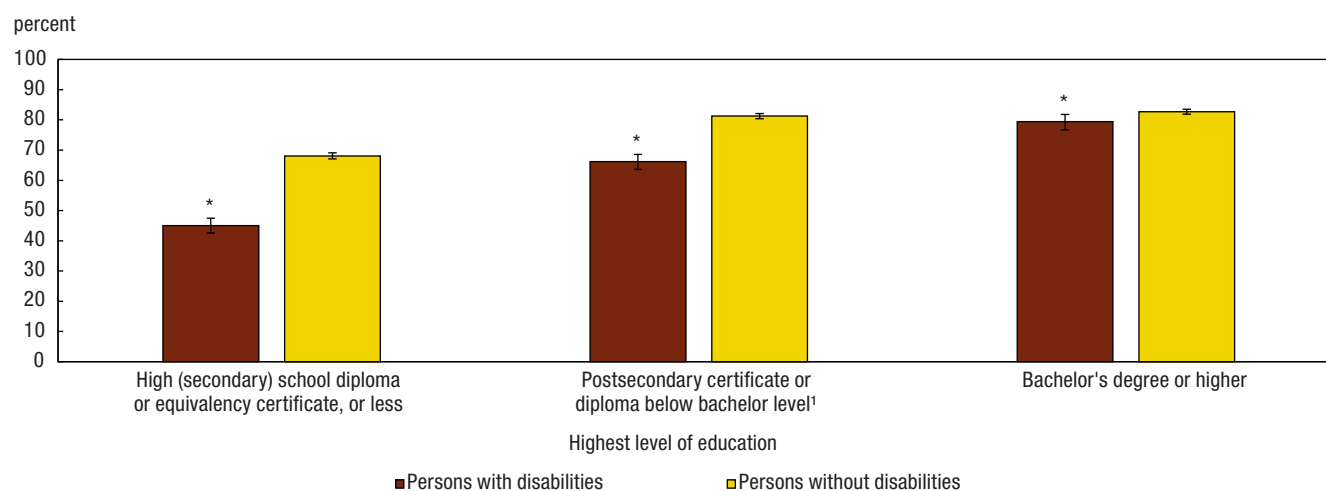
While the overall employment rate for persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years increased by 2 percentage points between 2016 and 2021, this finding was not consistent when the results were examined by gender, age group and disability severity. In fact, men aged 45 to 54 years with more severe disabilities were the only subgroup where a significant increase in employment rate (from 41%<sup>E</sup> to 56%<sup>E</sup>) was observed. In contrast, the employment rate of women with more severe disabilities aged 25 to 34 years decreased from 59% to 43%. There were no significant differences in employment rates of persons with milder disabilities between 2016 and 2021.

## Higher levels of education are associated with higher rates of employment among persons with disabilities

Previous research has indicated that those with higher levels of education are more likely to be employed (Statistics Canada, 2024; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2020; Till et al., 2015). In 2021, employment rates were lowest among those with high school or less regardless of disability status, gender, and severity (Chart 2.4; Table 2.3.A). Among persons with disabilities, those who had a university degree (bachelor's degree or higher) had an employment rate that was 34 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts with high school or less (79% versus 45%). Educational attainment also played a role in employment rates among persons without disabilities, but the differences were not as pronounced.

**Chart 2.4**

### Employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status and highest level of education, 2021



\* significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

**Note:** Estimates for those with a post-secondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level and those with a bachelor's degree or higher are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those with a high (secondary) school diploma or less, for persons with and without disabilities.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

Persons with disabilities were less likely to be employed than persons without disabilities across all levels of education, although the gap in employment rates decreased with higher levels of education.<sup>5</sup> Among those with high school education or less, 45% of persons with disabilities were employed compared to 68% of persons without disabilities. This discrepancy in employment rates decreased among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level (66% and 81% among persons with and without disabilities, respectively), and those with a bachelor's degree or higher (79% and 83%).

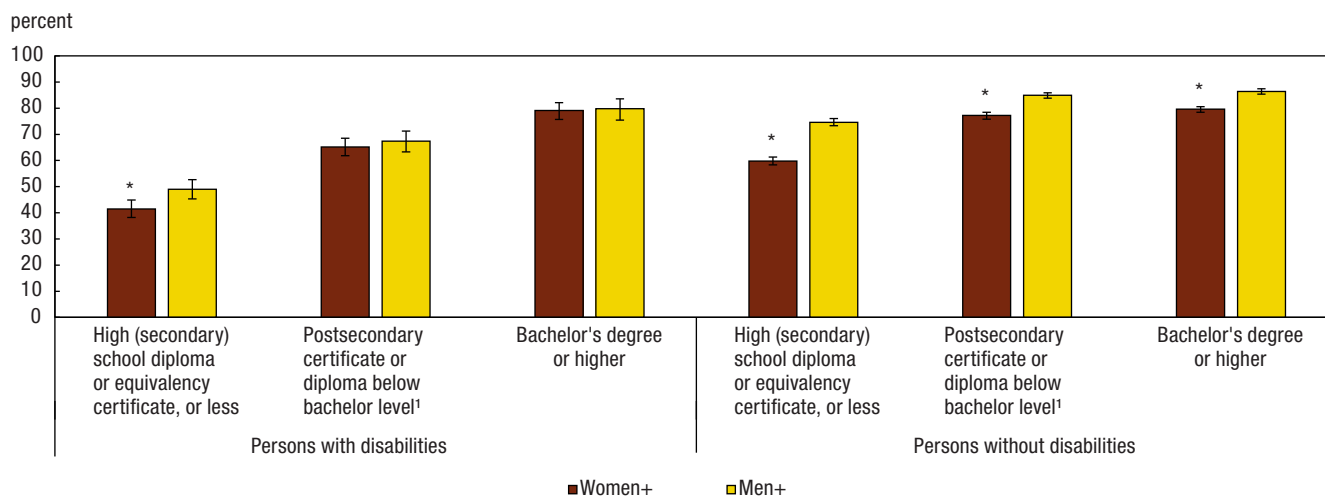
<sup>E</sup> use with caution

5. It is important to remember that the rate of disability increases with age (see Section 1), so people may not have had their disability while they were attending school. Thus, for some, disability could potentially impact their educational attainment, while for others, the link between disability and education may be more difficult to explain. There is likely a complex relationship between disability, education, age of disability onset, and employment for which further research is needed.

While gender differences in employment rates persisted among persons without disabilities regardless of their level of education, this was not the case for persons with disabilities. In fact, women and men with disabilities had equal levels of employment in most cases, except for those whose highest level of education was high school or less. In this case, women were less likely to be employed than men (42% versus 49%) (Chart 2.5; Table 2.3.A).

**Chart 2.5**

**Employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status, gender and highest level of education, 2021**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability status and level of education ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## Text box 4

### Among persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, one in four indicated that the cause of their condition was work-related

In 2022, the CSD asked respondents a series of questions about the medical conditions or health problems that caused them the most difficulty or limitations in their daily activities. Among persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years who specified a medical condition,<sup>6</sup> almost one-quarter (24%) reported that one of the underlying causes of their condition was work-related. This includes, for example, accidents or injuries at work, stress or violence in the workplace, and exposure to chemicals. Men were more likely than women to report a work-related cause of their condition (30% versus 19%).

## 2.2 Part-time employment among adults aged 25 to 64 years

### Prevalence of part-time work is higher among workers with more severe disabilities

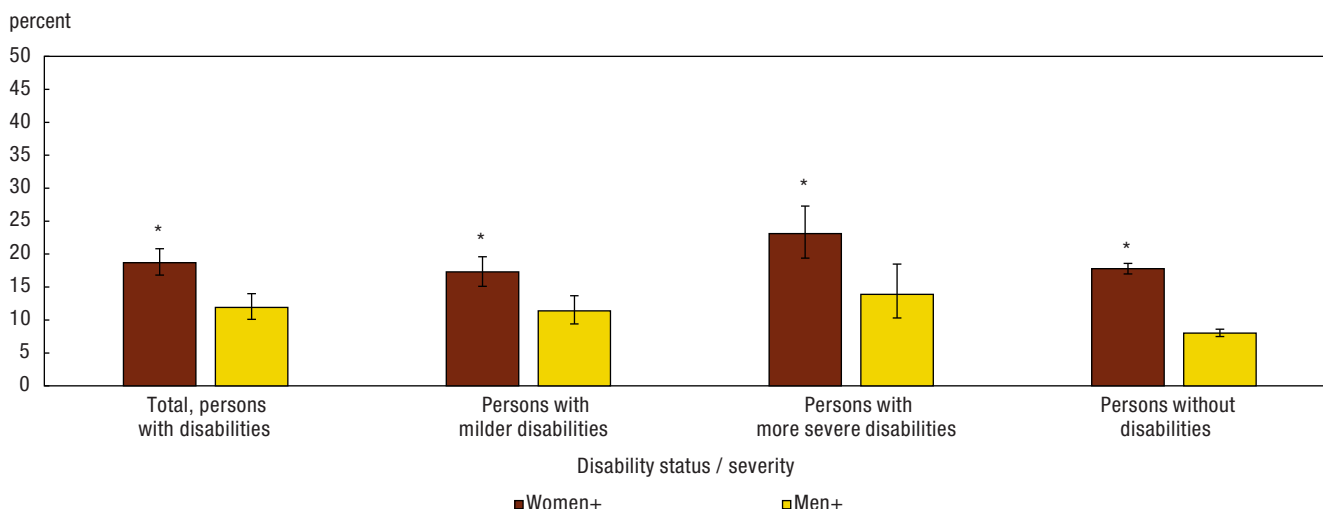
Among employed persons aged 25 to 64 years, persons with disabilities were more likely to work part-time (less than 30 hours/week) than their counterparts without disabilities (16% versus 13%) (Table 2.4.A). This was particularly evident among men with more severe disabilities, who were almost twice as likely to have been working part-time (14%) as men without disabilities (8%). Likewise, women with more severe disabilities were more likely (23%) than their counterparts without disabilities (18%) to have been part-time workers. Men with milder disabilities were

6. Respondents were only asked about the cause(s) of their condition if they specified a medical condition. Those who did not do so were excluded from the analysis (less than 4% of persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years).

slightly more likely to work part-time than their counterparts without disabilities (11% versus 8%), whereas no such difference was found among women (Chart 2.6).

**Chart 2.6**

**Part-time employment rate among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and gender, 2021**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### 2.3 Potential to work among non-employed adults aged 25 to 64 years with disabilities

Given the lower rate of employment for persons with disabilities noted above (Section 2.1), it is useful to provide an indication of the total size of the potential labour force with disabilities under the best-case scenario—an inclusive labour market without discrimination, with full accessibility and accommodation. As one way to examine how the labour market might change under these more inclusive conditions, work potential describes non-working persons with disabilities who might be likely to enter paid employment under this best-case scenario. It is not an attempt to measure one's internal capacity, ability to work, or even likelihood of finding employment under current conditions. Improving our understanding of the population of potential workers could aid in better targeting for labour market programs.

#### More than 741,000 persons with disabilities have potential for paid employment in an inclusive labour market

Among those with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years who were not employed in 2022, two in five (42%) could be considered as having work potential<sup>7</sup> (see Text box 5 for more information). This translates into 741,280 persons with disabilities who were not working but had the potential to work.<sup>8</sup>

Among non-working adults with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, the proportion classified as having work potential was similar for women and men (41% versus 43%). In terms of absolute numbers, women with work potential outnumbered men (423,580 versus 317,710).

7. Work potential is based on information obtained from the 2022 CSD rather than from the 2021 Census and pertains to reference year 2022.

8. While this section focuses on work potential among persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, the concept of work potential can be equally applied to youth with disabilities. In 2022, among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years who were not employed, 282,850 (89%) were deemed to have work potential. Among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, over one million individuals (1,024,140, or 49% of those not employed) were deemed to have work potential.

## Text box 5

### Defining work potential

Work potential is a concept used to assess the potential size of the labour force with disabilities in an inclusive, accessible, and accommodating labour market. It applies to persons with disabilities not currently working who might be likely to enter paid employment under the best-case scenario, i.e., an inclusive labour market without discrimination, with full accessibility and accommodation. It is not an attempt to measure individuals' capacity or ability to work. It is rather a way to examine how the labour market might change under more inclusive conditions.

The work potential concept was measured as follows: persons who were officially unemployed, or who were not in the labour force but stated they would be looking for work in the next 12 months, were classified as potential workers. Among the remaining respondents who were not in the labour force, those who stated they were "completely retired", or who said their condition completely prevented them from working and that no workplace accommodation existed that would enable them to work, were classified as not being potential workers. Conversely, those who said that they were not completely retired and that either they were not prevented from working due to their condition, or that workplace accommodations existed that would enable them to work, were classified as potential workers. Work potential was not determined for individuals who could not be explicitly classified into any of the categories above due to incomplete information.

The definition of work potential used in this report differs from the one previously applied by Morris et al. (2018) when analysing the 2017 CSD. In the current definition, students are classified as being potential workers or not depending on other characteristics mentioned above. In the previous definition, students not in the labour force and not looking for work were not classified as either potential workers or non-potential workers, but were excluded from the analysis. Additionally, in the current definition, the work potential of persons who reported that they are housebound due to their condition is determined by the characteristics mentioned above. Previously, persons who were housebound due to their condition were classified as non-potential workers, as it was thought that they were not likely to enter the workforce. Being housebound is not considered in the current definition for two reasons. First, the questions measuring this attribute were not the same in the 2017 and 2022 CSD, posing comparability problems. Secondly, although not all jobs can be done at home, the increase in telework or remote work opportunities since 2020 means that being housebound is less of a decisive factor in determining work potential (Ameri et al., 2023; Ivanchev, 2023; Schur et al., 2020).

## 2.4 Employment and education among youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 24 years

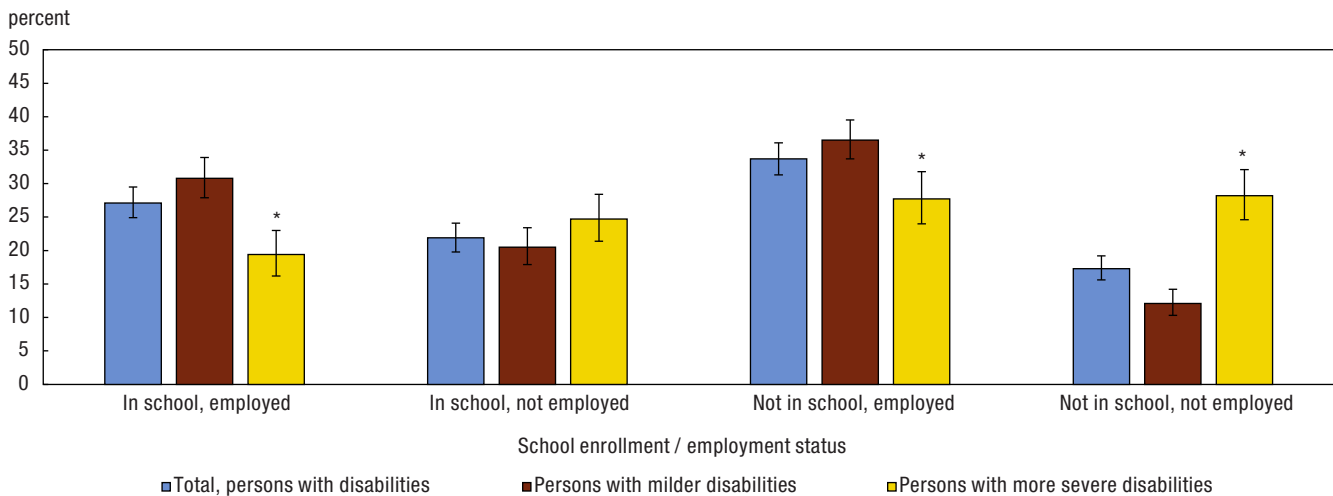
Sections 2.1 to 2.3 explored labour market characteristics of working-age adults with disabilities (aged 25 to 64 years). However, it is also critical to examine youth (aged 15 to 24 years), as those in this age group are typically engaged in several key transitions as they navigate from high school to post-secondary education and/or the work force. Although many young people may find these transitions difficult, those with disabilities can face additional challenges (Lindsay et al., 2019; Hirano et al., 2018). This section focuses on youth who are neither in school nor employed, as those in this group may be experiencing difficulties in making these transitions.

As discussed in Section 1 on demographics, youth with disabilities had a somewhat different profile than working-age adults and seniors. The most prevalent types of disabilities among youth were mental health-related and learning disabilities. This is important to note as it may have implications for the types of challenges faced by youth with disabilities, and the types of accommodations they need to transition successfully into post-secondary education or employment.

### Three in ten youth with more severe disabilities are neither in school nor employed

The severity of disability had a strong relationship with school enrolment and employment among youth. For example, youth aged 15 to 24 years with more severe disabilities were more than twice as likely as those with milder disabilities to be neither in school nor employed<sup>9</sup> in 2022 (Chart 2.7; Table 2.5.A). Moreover, persons with more severe disabilities in this age group were less likely than those with milder disabilities to be employed during their school enrolment.

**Chart 2.7**  
**School enrollment / employment status among youth with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years, by disability severity, 2022**

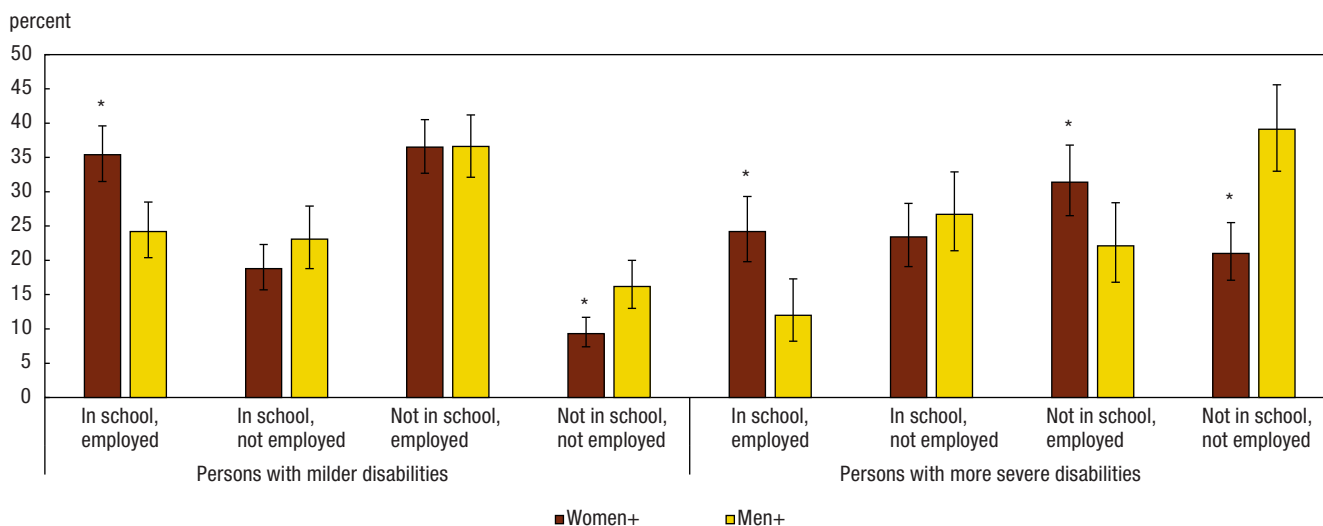


\* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities (p < 0.05)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

In addition, among youth with disabilities, men were more likely than women to be neither in school, nor employed (23% versus 13%) (Table 2.5.A). However, this difference was more pronounced among youth with more severe disabilities (39% versus 21%) than it was among youth with milder disabilities (16% versus 9%) (Chart 2.8; Table 2.5.A). Among youth with disabilities, women were also more likely than men to be employed during their school enrolment. This was the case for those with milder and more severe disabilities.

9. Information on employment and school attendance in this section is obtained from the 2022 CSD rather than from the 2021 Census and pertains to reference year 2022.

**Chart 2.8****School enrolment and employment among youth with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years, by disability severity and gender, 2022**

\* significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

## 114,000 youth with disabilities neither in school nor employed have potential to work

Youth who are neither in school nor employed may be at risk of low-income or social exclusion (Brunet, 2019). Youth with disabilities may face additional challenges with entry into education or the labour force, given the potential need for education and workplace accommodations, as well as other disability supports. However, there may be considerable potential for youth with disabilities to transition into employment with proper accommodations and supports. Among the 141,980 youth with disabilities who were neither in school nor employed in 2022, 114,490 (or 81%) could be identified as having work potential (53,160 women and 61,340 men).

## 2.5 Employment among persons with disabilities aged 65 to 69 years

Many individuals with and without disabilities continue to work beyond the typical age of retirement. In 2021, 151,240 persons with disabilities aged 65 to 69 years were employed. However, persons with disabilities were still less likely to be employed than persons without disabilities in this age group (22% versus 29%). Employment rates among persons aged 65 to 69 years also decreased as disability severity increased: 24% of persons with milder disabilities and 18%<sup>E</sup> of persons with more severe disabilities were employed.

These findings remained consistent when examined by gender, however the gap among women with and without disabilities (17% versus 22%, or 5 percentage points) was smaller than that of men with and without disabilities (27% versus 36%, or 9 percentage points). Similarly, women and men with more severe disabilities were less likely than women and men without disabilities to be employed (16% and 21%, versus 22% and 36%). Among women and men, those with milder disabilities were as likely to be employed as those without disabilities. These findings follow the same trends observed in 2016, with no significant differences identified between the two CSD cycles.

## Section 3 Income

This section is guided by three questions: First, how does income compare between persons with and without disabilities? Second, using Canada's Official Poverty Line, how does poverty vary with key characteristics such as disability severity, gender, age, and living arrangements? Third, among those with disabilities who were unable to afford required aids, devices, or medication, does living above the poverty line reduce or eliminate the risk of having unmet disability-related needs due to cost?

Where applicable, comparisons between the 2017 and 2022 CSD are provided to highlight differences between the two periods. In this regard, it is important to note that the income and poverty data included in the 2022 CSD are linked from the Census and pertain to reference year 2020. Likewise, the 2017 CSD provides income and poverty data for reference year 2015. The circumstances brought about by COVID-19 in 2020 must be kept in mind when comparing the two periods.

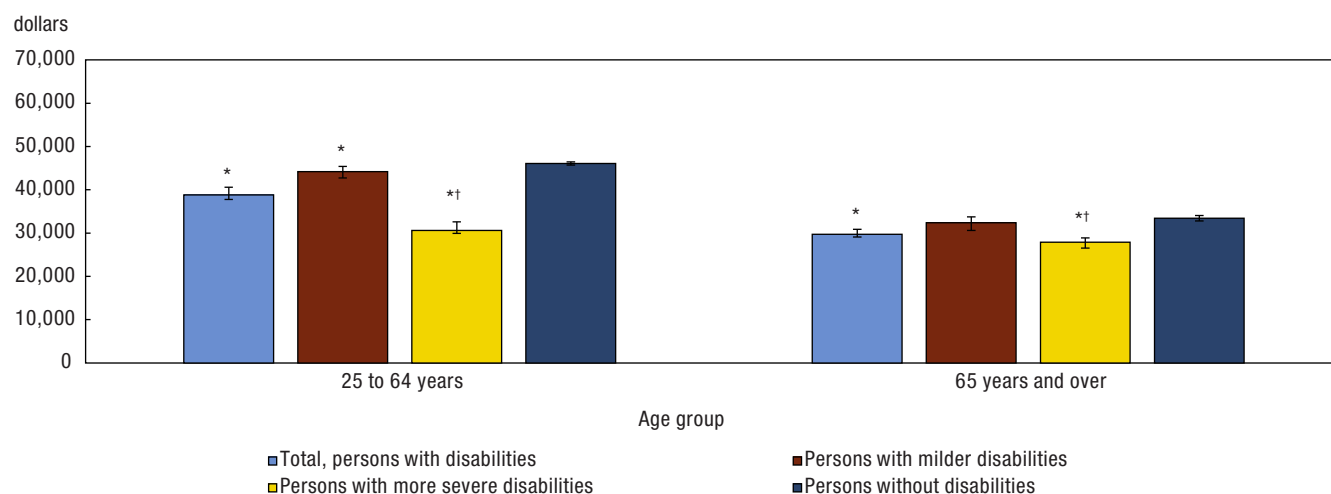
### 3.1 Median personal income

#### Median income of persons with more severe disabilities is one-third less than that of those without disabilities

Among working-age adults (persons aged 25 to 64 years), median personal after-tax income<sup>10</sup> (hereafter median income) differed by both disability status and severity. Those without disabilities had a higher median income (\$46,080) than persons with disabilities (\$38,810). Those with milder disabilities (\$44,210) had a higher median income than persons with more severe disabilities (\$30,590) (Chart 3.1; Table 3.1). The median income of those with more severe disabilities was over 30 percent less than that of those without disabilities.

**Chart 3.1**

#### Median after-tax income of individuals aged 25 years and over, by disability status / severity and age group, 2020



\* significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those for persons aged 25 to 64 years in all disability status / severity categories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

Among seniors, persons aged 65 years and over, differences in median income by disability status and severity existed – but to a lesser extent than among those of working age. Seniors with no disabilities had a higher median income (\$33,430) than seniors with disabilities (\$29,720). When considering severity of disability, the median income of seniors with milder disabilities (\$32,370) was higher than that of persons with more severe disabilities (\$27,920), but comparable to that of seniors without disabilities.

10. This refers to median personal income from all sources after tax. Sources of personal income included earnings, market income and government transfers. After-tax income is examined since this reflects the impact of tax measures aimed at reducing income inequality.



Consistent with findings for persons without disabilities, seniors with disabilities had a lower median income than working-age persons with disabilities. This was the case for both seniors with milder and more severe disabilities.

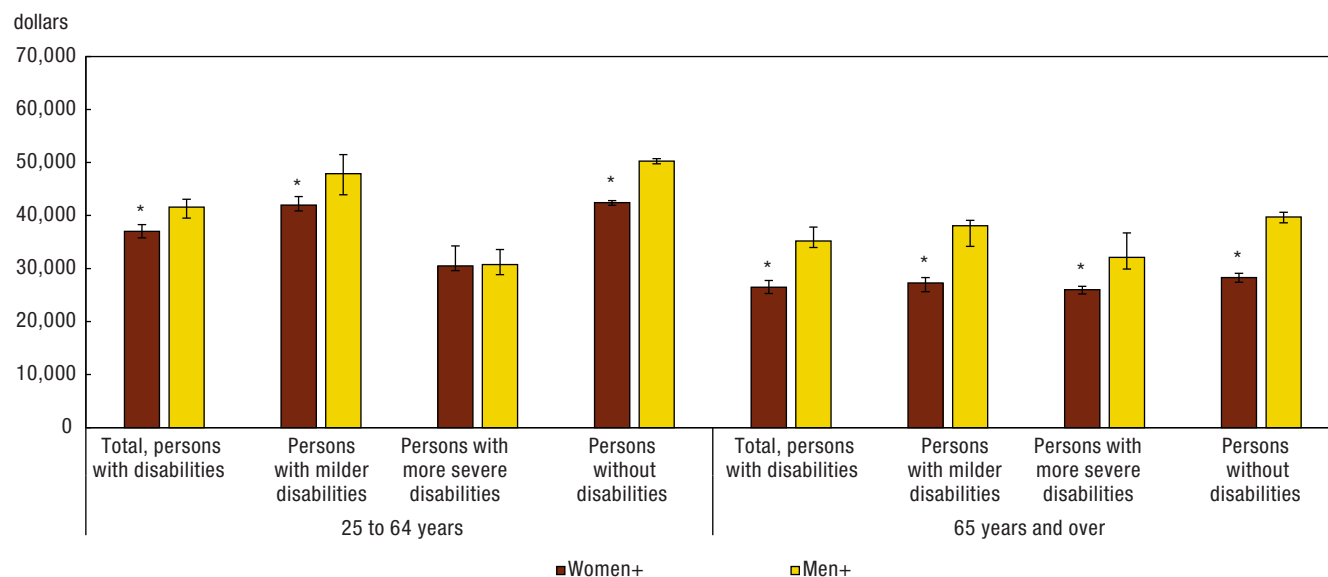
### Women have lower levels of income than men

The gender gap in income in the general population has been well-documented over the years (Drolet and Amini, 2023; Bonikowska et al., 2019; and Fox and Moyser, 2018). Among individuals aged 25 to 64 years, the income gap between women and men was significant among those without disabilities as well as those with disabilities (Chart 3.2; Table 3.1). The median income of women with disabilities (\$37,010) was 11% less than men with disabilities (\$41,580). Among those with milder disabilities, the median income of women (\$41,960) was 12% less than men (\$47,870). Among those with more severe disabilities, no significant differences were found in median income between women and men. Among those without disabilities, the median income of women (\$42,430) was 16% less than men (\$50,260).

Among seniors aged 65 years and over, women with disabilities had a median income that was 25% less than men with disabilities (\$26,480 versus \$35,210). Among seniors with milder disabilities, the gender gap in income was slightly larger, with women's median income being 28% less than that of men (\$27,300 versus \$38,080). Among seniors with more severe disabilities, the gender gap in income was slightly smaller, with women's median income being 19% less than that of men (\$26,030 versus \$32,090).

Among persons with milder disabilities, the difference in median income between seniors and working-age adults was greater among women (\$14,660) than men (\$9,790). Among those with more severe disabilities, differences in median income between seniors and working-age adults were not as large among women (\$4,490), and were not significant among men.

**Chart 3.2**  
**Median after-tax income of individuals aged 25 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group and gender, 2020**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability status / severity and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

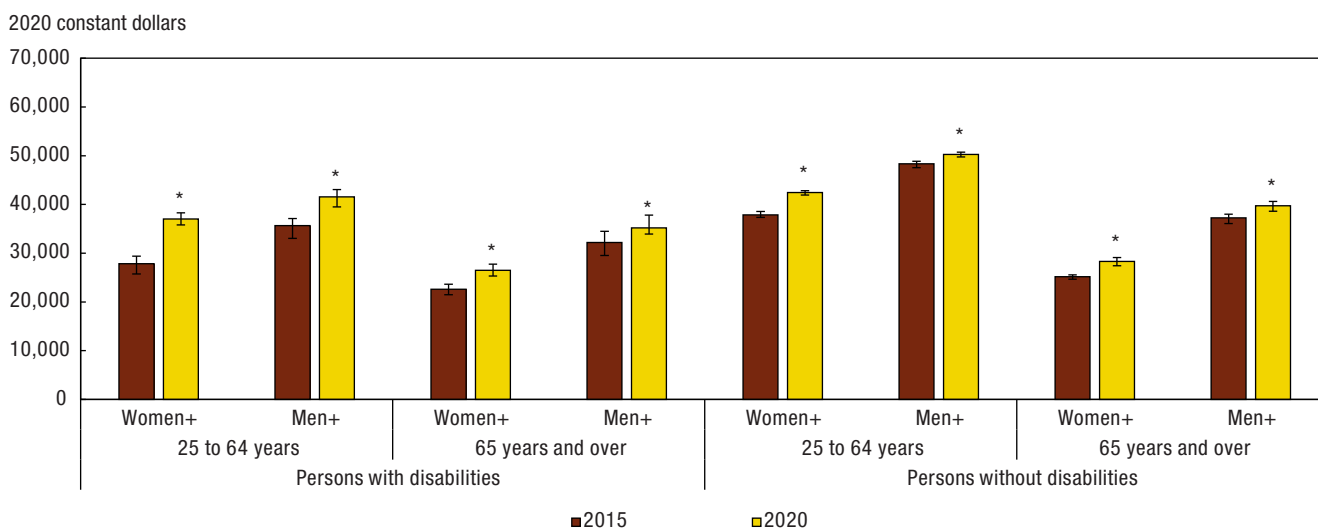
### Median personal income increased between 2015 and 2020

Between 2015 and 2020, median after-tax personal income (expressed in 2020 constant dollars) increased for persons with and without disabilities, regardless of age or gender.

These increases were greatest among women with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years (+33%), women with disabilities aged 65 years and over (+17%), and men with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years (+17%) (Chart 3.3; Table 3.1).

**Chart 3.3**

#### Median after-tax income of individuals aged 25 years and over, by disability status, age group and gender, 2015 and 2020



\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

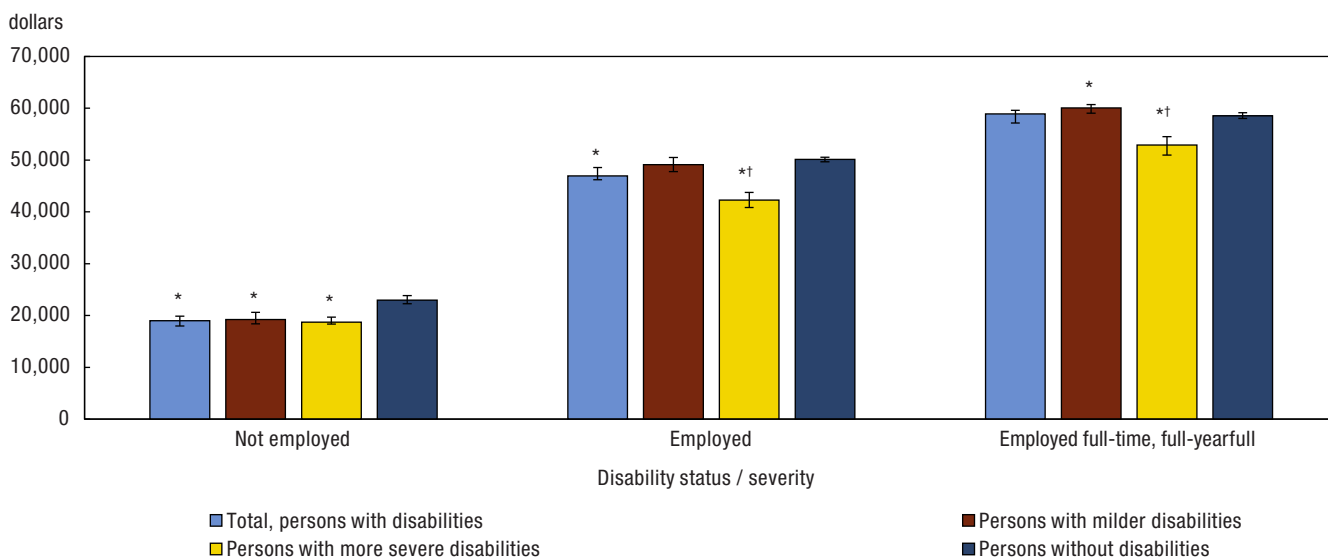
### Employed persons with more severe disabilities still have incomes that fall short of those without disabilities

As mentioned above, persons with disabilities exhibited lower median personal incomes than their counterparts without disabilities. The fact that persons with disabilities had lower employment rates than those without disabilities, as shown in Section 2, is likely a key contributing factor to differences in median income between these populations. This raises a question: for persons with disabilities who are employed, does working help close the income gap between them and those without disabilities?

Persons with and without disabilities aged 25 to 64 years who were employed for some or all of 2020 had a median personal income more than two-times the amount of their counterparts who were not employed (Chart 3.4; Table 3.2). This pattern was consistent regardless of disability severity. Among employed persons, those without disabilities and those with milder disabilities had similar median incomes (\$50,140 and \$49,100, respectively), higher than that of persons with more severe disabilities (\$42,290).

When limiting the analysis to those who were employed full-time for at least 49 weeks in 2020 (full-year, full-time), median income for persons with milder disabilities was higher than for those with no disabilities (\$60,070 versus \$58,530). Notably, this result is in contrast to previous findings, which showed that among those who were employed full-time and worked at least 49 weeks in 2015, persons without disabilities had higher median income than those with milder disabilities (Morris et al., 2018). The median income of full-year, full-time workers with more severe disabilities was 88% of workers with milder disabilities in 2020 (\$52,900 versus \$60,070), which aligns with previous findings.

**Chart 3.4**  
**Median after-tax income of individuals aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and employment status, 2020**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities with the same employment status ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities with the same employment status ( $p < 0.05$ )

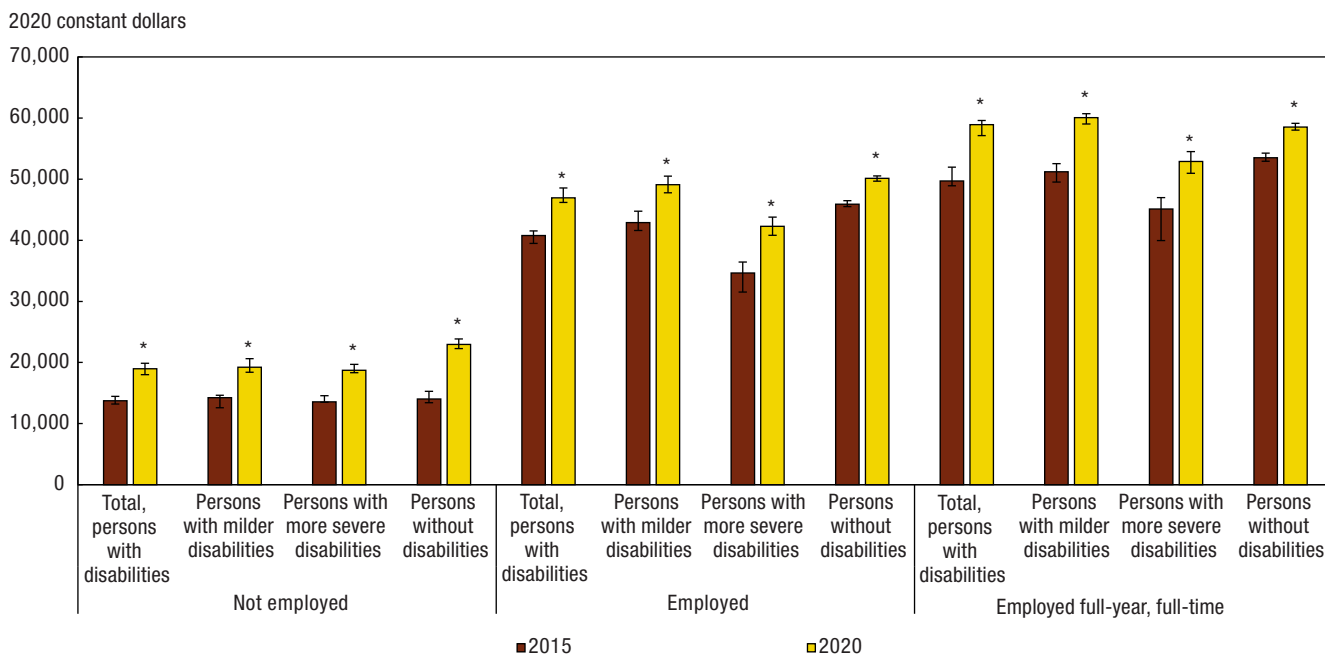
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### The largest percentage increase in median personal income between 2015 and 2020 occurred among non-employed

Between 2015 and 2020, the median after-tax personal income of all adults aged 25 to 64 increased, irrespective of disability status. This increase was observed among persons not employed, as well as those employed and those employed full-year, full-time (Chart 3.5; Table 3.2). Notably, the largest percentage increase was observed within the not employed group, where the median personal income among persons without disabilities rose by more than 60% (from \$14,020 in 2015 to \$22,960 in 2020) and by almost 40% for persons with disabilities (from \$13,740 to \$18,980). Similarly, median income among persons with milder disabilities increased by 35% (from \$14,230 to \$19,230), while it increased by 38% (from \$13,560 to \$18,730) for those with more severe disabilities.

The increase in median income between 2015 and 2020 among all groups, particularly among persons not employed, can be partially attributed to the extraordinary circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addressing the economic challenges of the pandemic, the Government of Canada allocated billions of dollars to implement diverse temporary measures, focusing primarily on income replacement for individuals who were unable to work due to the pandemic (Statistics Canada, 2022). Note that the extent to which temporary income supports contributed to the changes in median income for persons with and without disabilities between 2015 and 2020 is still being evaluated.

**Chart 3.5**  
**Median after-tax income of individuals aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and employment status, 2015 and 2020**



\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status / severity and employment status ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

### 3.2 Poverty

Persons with disabilities are less likely to experience financial security and more likely to live in poverty than persons without disabilities (Scott et al., 2022; Maroto and Pettinicchio, 2020). This section provides information regarding the extent of poverty among persons with and without disabilities using the Market Basket Measure (MBM) (Text box 6). In 2020, 10% of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over lived in poverty compared to 7% of their counterparts without disabilities (Table 3.3.A).

## Text box 6

### Canada's official poverty line

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is Canada's official measure of poverty since 2018. The measure establishes poverty thresholds based on the cost of a specific "basket" of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living (food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other items) for a given region and family size.<sup>11</sup> The disposable income of a family is then compared against its threshold to determine whether the family is "at or above" versus "below." Individuals in a family living below the threshold are considered to be living in poverty.<sup>12</sup>

Reviews and updates to the MBM are required on a regular basis to ensure that the measure continues to reflect basic living standards over time, and that key parameters are sourced using the latest available data and methods. The most recent methodology for the MBM is the 2018-base MBM, which replaced the previously used 2008-base MBM. The 2018-base MBM included important updates to the shelter, clothing, food, and transportation components of the MBM basket, as well as changes to tenure type adjustment, medical expenses, and treatment of capital gains (Djidel et al., 2020).

The implication of these changes to the MBM methodology is that thresholds for low-income using the 2018-base MBM are higher than those of the 2008-base MBM. As such, poverty rates using the 2018-base MBM will be higher than those using the 2008-base MBM even in instances where family income remains unchanged. For example, Djidel et al. (2020) estimates that the percentage of persons living in poverty Canada-wide increased in 2018 from 8.7% (2008-base MBM) to 11.0% (2018-base MBM).

For the purpose of this paper, the poverty rates are estimated using the 2018-base MBM for both the 2017 and 2022 CSD cycles. Please note that in the previous report entitled "*A demographic, employment and income profile of Canadians with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2017*" (Morris et al., 2018), the poverty rates were estimated using the 2008-base MBM and therefore these numbers are not comparable to the estimates presented here.

### Working-age adults with more severe disabilities are more than twice as likely to live in poverty as those without disabilities and those with milder disabilities

The poverty rate among persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years was 12% in 2020, compared to 7% among those without disabilities. Persons with more severe disabilities (18%) were more likely to be living below Canada's official poverty line than those with milder disabilities (8%) (Chart 3.6; Table 3.3.A). As such, the poverty rate for working-age adults with more severe disabilities was more than double that of working-age adults with either milder disabilities or without disabilities.

### Youth are more than twice as likely to live in poverty as seniors, regardless of disability severity

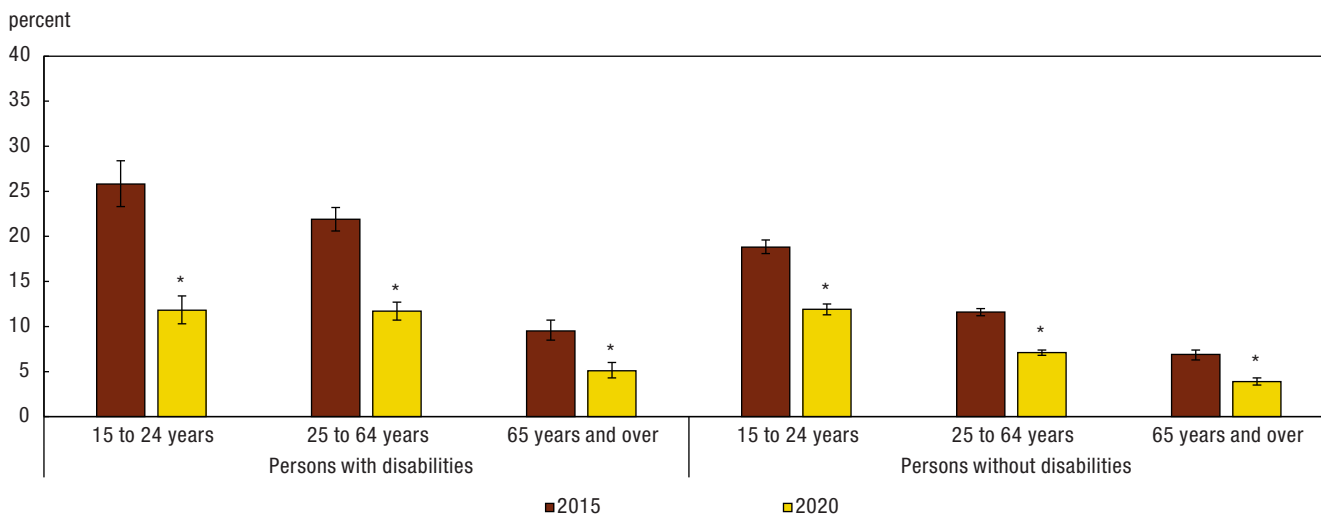
Persons with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years had a poverty rate of 12% in 2020, similar to their counterparts without disabilities. Youth with more severe disabilities had a higher rate (15%) than those with milder disabilities (10%). The poverty rate among youth with disabilities (12%) was more than double that of seniors with disabilities (5%). A similar pattern was observed for youth and seniors without disabilities (Chart 3.6; Table 3.3.A).

In general, women with disabilities aged 15 years and over were as likely as men to live in poverty in 2020. Among persons with milder disabilities aged 25 to 64 years however, men had a slightly higher poverty rate than women (9% versus 7%) (Table 3.3.A).

11. The "economic family" is the unit of calculation for the MBM. Economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law union, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Persons living alone are also counted as their own economic family.

12. See Statistics Canada (2016) for more details about the construction of the Market Basket Measure. The MBM is not available for persons living in any of the territories.

**Chart 3.6**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status and age group, 2015 and 2020**



\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for persons with the same disability status and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Estimates for persons with disabilities are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) from those of persons without disabilities within the same year and age group, except for those aged 15 to 24 years in 2020.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

### The poverty rate decreased between 2015 and 2020

Between 2015 and 2020, the poverty rate among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over in Canada decreased from 18% to 10%. Among those without disabilities, the rate decreased from 12% to 7% (Chart 3.6; Table 3.3.A). Among individuals aged 15 to 24 years without disabilities, the poverty rate decreased from 19% in 2015 to 12% in 2020. Similar changes were observed within the same age category for persons with milder disabilities (24% versus 10%) and more severe disabilities (30% versus 15%) between 2015 and 2020. Extending our analysis to individuals aged 25 to 64 and those 65 years and over reveals additional evidence of an overall reduction in poverty among both persons with and without disabilities.

It is important to acknowledge that the reduction of the poverty rates for persons with and without disabilities between 2015 and 2020 is likely related to the financial assistance provided by the Government of Canada to support Canadians affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Statistics Canada, 2022).

### Lone parents and those living alone remain at greater risk of living in poverty

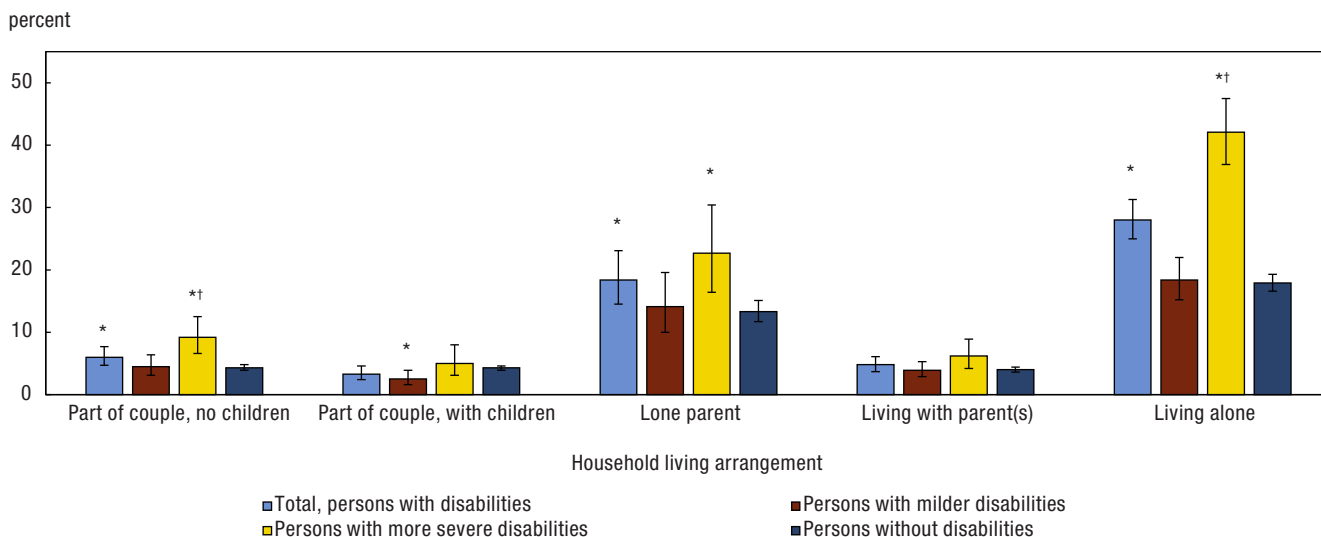
Household living arrangements describe key family structures—and, in particular, the respondent's place within that structure—for people living within the same household. In general, certain family structures, such as lone parent households and those living alone, have higher risks of living in poverty (Notten et al., 2023; The Daily, 2023b; and Raphael, 2020). As such, the discussion below focuses on the risk of poverty among individuals aged 15 to 64 years living in different household and family structures, and whether the presence of disability increases this risk further.

In 2020, and consistent with findings in the previous CSD, the lowest poverty rates among persons with disabilities were among individuals who were either part of a couple (with or without children) or who were living with parent(s) or guardian(s) as an adult child. However, among individuals who were part of a couple without children, those with more severe disabilities had a poverty rate of 9%, about twice as much as their counterparts with milder disabilities or no disabilities (Chart 3.7; Table 3.4.A).

Lone parents<sup>13</sup> or those living alone were at the greatest risk of living in poverty. Among those without disabilities, the poverty rate among lone parents was three times higher than that of those in couples without children (13% versus 4%). However, the impact of lone parenthood was greater for those with disabilities (18% of lone parents with disabilities were living below the poverty line), and this was further compounded by severity—23% of lone parents with more severe disabilities were living below the poverty line. It is important to note that close to nine in ten lone parents with disabilities (85%) were women, while among those without disabilities, close to eight in ten lone parents (75%) were women.

**Chart 3.7**

**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and selected household living arrangements, 2020**



\* significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### Two in five of those living alone with more severe disabilities are living in poverty

Among persons aged 15 to 64 years with disabilities, the rate of poverty of those living alone was more than four times higher than that of persons who were part of a couple without children (28% versus 6%) (Chart 3.7; Table 3.4.A). A similar pattern was observed among persons without disabilities (18% versus 4%). Among those with milder disabilities the rate of poverty for those living alone was more than three times higher than that of those of those who were part of a couple without children (18% versus 5%). Those with more severe disabilities who were living alone had the highest rate of poverty of any group examined, with about two in five living below Canada's official poverty line (42%).

Between 2015 and 2020, the poverty rate generally decreased among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, irrespective of their household living arrangements. This was also the case among persons without disabilities. Among persons with disabilities, the largest percentage point decreases occurred for lone parents (from 40% in 2015 to 18% in 2020), and individuals living alone (from 47% to 28%) (Table 3.4.A). As an exception to the overall pattern, the poverty rate of persons with milder disabilities who were part of a couple with no children did not change significantly between 2015 and 2020.

13. "Lone parents" refers to those who are not part of a couple but who have children (of any age, including adult children) living with them, whereas "living with parent(s)/guardian(s)" refers to those living in the home with one or more parents or guardians. For more information, see the [Families, Households and Marital Status Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021](#).

### 3.3 Unmet needs for disability supports due to cost

#### Cost is the primary reason behind unmet needs for aids, devices, or healthcare services

The CSD asks several questions regarding needs for various disability supports, including personal aids and devices (e.g., canes, walkers, specialized software, or architectural features in the home such as widened doorways and ramps), prescription medication, as well as access to healthcare services (e.g., counselling services, physiotherapy; see Text box 7).<sup>14</sup>

In 2022, 56% of persons with disabilities, nearly 4.5 million people, reported at least one unmet need when it comes to either aids, devices, medication or healthcare services. Three-quarters (73%) of persons with unmet needs (or 3.2 million) cited cost as the reason for those unmet needs.

About 2.3 million persons (29% of persons with disabilities) had unmet needs due to cost for healthcare services. Similarly, 1.2 million had unmet needs due to cost for aids and devices (16%), and one million indicated unmet needs due to cost for prescription medication (13%) (Table 3.5.A; Table 3.5B).

#### Text box 7

##### Unmet need for disability supports due to cost

“Unmet need due to cost” refers to instances in which persons with disabilities need but do not have at least one type of disability support (such as an aid, medication, or healthcare service) due to cost. As was done in 2017, the 2022 CSD first asked a series of questions on both the need for and use of various disability supports, including personal aids and devices (e.g., canes, walkers, specialized software, or architectural features in the home such as widened doorways and ramps), as well as access to healthcare services (e.g., counselling services and physiotherapy).

Where persons with disabilities identified a specific disability support that they need but do not have, the 2022 CSD asked respondents to choose from a list of possible reasons why the need was unmet such as “cost” or “not available”. If “cost” was selected as one of the reasons for not having at least one disability support they need but do not have then they were counted as having an “unmet need due to cost”.

It is important to note that the questions about prescription medication did not follow this format. Instead, respondents were asked whether they had been unable to get prescription medications because of the cost, or they had taken medication less often than they were supposed to due to cost, at any time in the previous 12 months.

##### Note on comparability between 2017 and 2022

The list of disability supports was expanded in the 2022 CSD to include additional aids and devices not covered in the 2017 CSD. New questions about reasons for unmet needs for healthcare services were also included in the 2022 CSD. Because of these changes, an analysis of differences in unmet needs between 2017 and 2022 has not been undertaken.

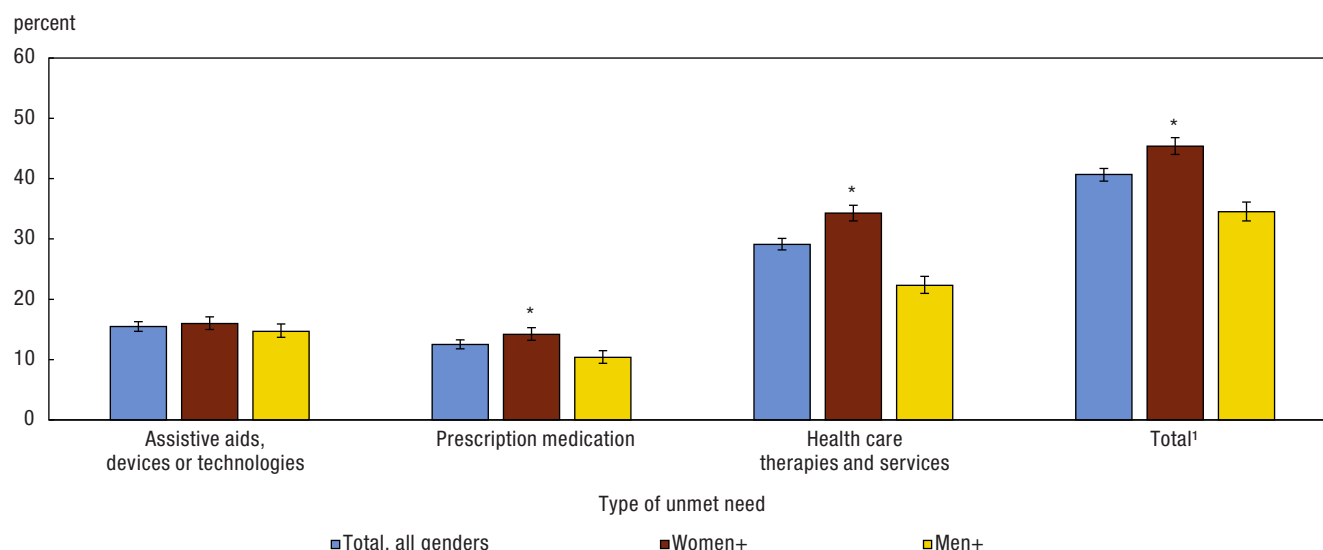
#### Women are more likely to report unmet needs due to cost

Women with disabilities were more likely than men to indicate unmet needs due to cost for health care services (34% versus 22%) and prescription medication (14% versus 10%). Overall, almost half (45%) of women with disabilities reported unmet needs due to cost for either aids, devices, medications, or healthcare services, compared to a third (35%) of men (Chart 3.8; Table 3.5.A).

14. The CSD also asked about requirements for other home supports (e.g., assistance with household chores, getting to appointments, or personal care). However, the survey did not collect information about the reasons for these unmet needs.



**Chart 3.8**  
**Unmet needs due to cost among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender, 2022**



\* significantly different from estimate for men+ ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes persons with unmet needs due to cost for at least one type of disability support (e.g. assistive aids, devices or technologies, prescription medication, or health care services).

**Note:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

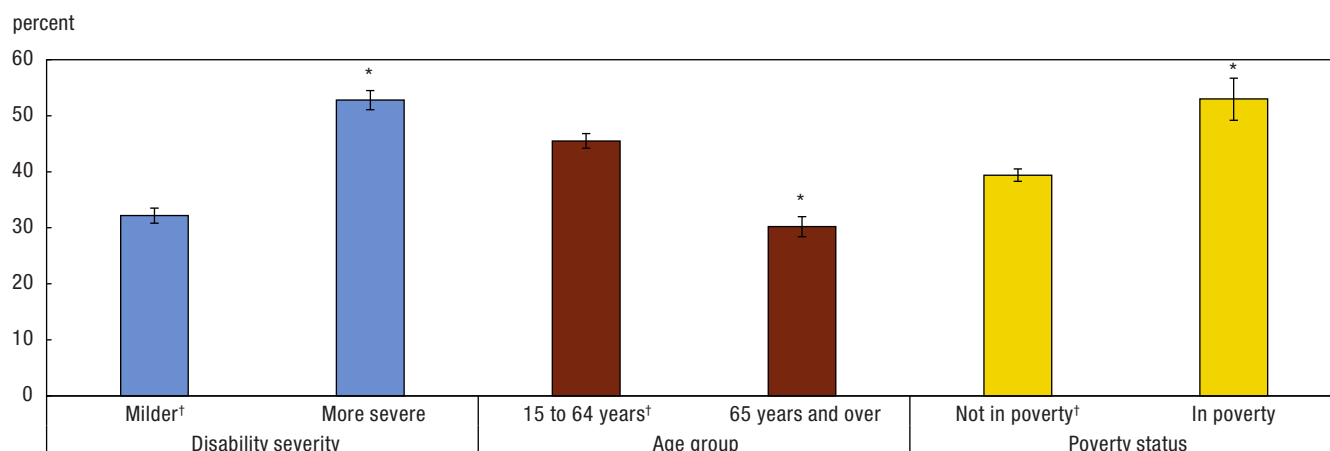
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### Age and severity impact the ability to afford aids, medication and healthcare services

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, 46% (or 2.5 million) had at least one unmet need for an aid, device, prescription medication, and/or healthcare service due to cost. This compares to 30% (or 758,610) among seniors with disabilities aged 65 years and over (Chart 3.9). When broken down by type of disability support, around one in six seniors and non-seniors with disabilities had at least one unmet need for aids or devices due to cost. However, non-seniors were twice as likely as seniors to report unmet needs due to cost when it comes to either prescription medication (15% versus 7%) or healthcare services (35% versus 17%) (Table 3.5.A).

Severity of disability also had an impact on the likelihood of having unmet needs due to cost for disability supports. Among persons with milder disabilities, 32% had at least one unmet need for an aid, device, prescription medication, and/or healthcare service due to cost. This proportion increased to 53% among persons with more severe disabilities. When broken down by type of disability support, persons with more severe disabilities were more likely to report unmet needs due to cost in each instance compared to those with milder disabilities. For example, persons with more severe disabilities (26%) were three times more likely to have unmet needs for aids or devices due to cost than those with milder disabilities (8%).

**Chart 3.9**  
**Unmet needs due to cost among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by selected characteristics, 2022**



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Note:** Includes unmet needs due to cost for at least one type of disability support (e.g. assistive aids, devices or technologies, prescription medication, or health care services).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

### Two in five of those living above the poverty line still cannot afford all required aids, medication and healthcare services

One in two (53%) persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over who were living below Canada’s official poverty line had at least one unmet need for an aid, device, prescription medication, and/or healthcare service due to cost (Chart 3.9; Table 3.5.A). However, while unmet needs due to cost were lower for those living above Canada’s official poverty line, two in five (39%) still reported at least one unmet need due to cost.

## Conclusion

This article provides a broad picture of key insights from the 2022 CSD regarding the demographics, employment, and income characteristics of persons with disabilities, with comparisons to persons without disabilities. This study also provides information on unmet needs for various disability supports due to cost among persons with disabilities including aids and devices, prescription medication, and access to healthcare services. This also marks the first time that – where applicable – comparisons can be made between two cycles of the CSD to highlight important changes over time. Among these insights, several themes emerge in key areas.

### Prevalence of disability

The overall rate of disability among Canadians aged 15 years and older increased from 22% to 27% between 2017 and 2022. The disability rate increased during this period for most age groups, except for seniors aged 75 years and over. The largest percentage-point increase occurred among youth aged 15 to 24 followed by adults aged 25 to 44, and 45 to 64 years. The increase in the overall disability rate can be attributed to several factors including a larger representation of seniors in the total population in 2022 due to population aging (seniors have higher disability rates than non-seniors) as well as an increase in disability rates – particularly mental health-related disabilities – among younger persons.

The distribution of the number of co-occurring disability types in 2022 mirrored that of 2017, both in the overall population of persons with disabilities, and when analyzed by gender or age groups.

### Prevalence of mental health-related disabilities

While disability rates increased from 2017 to 2022 for all disability types, the largest increase belonged to mental health-related disabilities. This aligns with previous findings related to mental health indicating that the proportion of people reporting very good or excellent mental health has been declining over the past several years (The Daily, 2023c).

While the overall rate of mental health-related disability increased between 2017 and 2022, the change was not uniform across age groups. The rise in mental health-related disabilities was most pronounced among youth aged 15 to 24, followed by adults aged 25 to 44. Among adults aged 45 to 64 there was a less pronounced increase in the mental health-related disability rate, and for seniors aged 65 years and over the increase was not statistically significant. This reinforces the 2017 CSD finding that youth with disabilities have a somewhat different profile compared to working-age adults and seniors with disabilities (Morris et al., 2018).

### Employment

Among persons with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, the employment rate increased between 2016 and 2021. However, among persons without disabilities, the employment rate decreased during the same time-period. These findings are consistent with recent Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on the employment experiences of persons with disabilities (The Daily, 2023d).

Despite the increase in the employment rate of working-age adults with disabilities (aged 25 to 64) from 2016 to 2021, they were still less likely to be employed in 2021 than their counterparts without disabilities.<sup>15</sup>

### Median personal income, poverty and unmet needs for disability supports

Between 2015 and 2020, median personal after-tax income increased for both persons with and without disabilities. This holds true for working-age adults aged 25 to 64 and seniors aged 65 years and over, regardless of their disability status. Poverty rates also decreased significantly among Canadians with and without disabilities aged 15

15. Information regarding labour force status comes from data linked to the CSD from the 2016 and 2021 censuses and, therefore, reflects the reference weeks for the censuses, May 1 to May 7, 2016, and May 2 to May 8, 2021.

years and over during this period. These findings align with recent data from the 2021 Census of Population which also showed a decrease in the poverty rate among the general population (Statistics Canada, 2021).

It is important to note that the higher incomes and lower poverty rates observed among persons with and without disabilities in 2020, relative to 2015, can be partially attributed to the exceptional circumstances brought about by COVID-19. Most notably, during the pandemic, the Government of Canada introduced emergency financial support measures for Canadians who were negatively impacted (Government of Canada, 2022b). Most of the pandemic relief benefits, such as the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), were temporary and focused on income replacement for individuals who were not able to work because of individual COVID-19 health impacts or the related public health measures (The Daily, 2022; Government of Canada, 2022b; Statistics Canada, 2022; Morissette et al., 2021). Most of these COVID-19 income support programs ended by fall 2021 (the CERB ended in September 2020 and the Canada Recovery Benefit in October 2021) (Statistics Canada, 2021). Results from the Canadian Income Survey indicate that the poverty rates increased in 2021 relative to 2020 among persons with disabilities and among the general population, although they remained lower than before the pandemic (The Daily, 2023b).

Finally, this study revealed that more than half of Canadians with disabilities had at least one unmet need for disability supports, including aids and devices, prescription medication, and access to healthcare services in 2022. Cost was reported as the primary reason behind many unmet needs. Women, youth, persons with more severe disabilities and persons living below Canada's official poverty line had the highest rates of unmet needs due to cost. Even among persons with disabilities who lived above the poverty line, two in five were unable to afford at least one type of disability support that they required due to cost.

## Future research

There are a number of gaps in our knowledge around factors associated with the changes between 2017 and 2022 mentioned in this report that would benefit from further research. For example, while this report revealed an increase in the prevalence of all disability types – in particular mental health-related disabilities –, examining the reasons behind these changes was beyond its scope. In this case, future research could investigate the factors associated with having mental health-related disabilities, and whether these factors changed between 2017 and 2022.

Similarly, the rise in the employment rate among persons with disabilities during this period is yet to be fully understood. Examining the changes in labour force composition, including the extent to which changes in employment among persons with disabilities were a result of new entrants to the work force, as well as changes in the prevalence of disabilities among those already employed could contribute to the understanding of the labour force outcomes for persons with disabilities.

Finally, examining income sources over time could support a deeper understanding of the variations in income and poverty among Canadians with disabilities highlighted in this report. Future research could include investigating the extent to which financial assistance provided to Canadians during the COVID-19 pandemic contributed – among other factors – to the increase in income and the decrease in poverty observed in 2020.

## Detailed data tables

**Table 1.1.A**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	27.0*	26.6	27.3	22.3	22.0	22.6
Women+	29.9 <sup>†</sup>	29.4	30.4	24.3 <sup>†</sup>	23.8	24.7
Men+	23.9*	23.4	24.4	20.2	19.8	20.7
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	20.1*	19.5	20.7	13.1	12.7	13.6
Women+	24.7 <sup>††</sup>	23.6	25.7	15.6 <sup>†</sup>	14.9	16.4
Men+	15.8*	14.9	16.8	10.8	10.2	11.5
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	24.1 <sup>**</sup>	23.7	24.5	20.0 <sup>‡</sup>	19.6	20.4
Women+	26.9 <sup>††</sup>	26.3	27.6	21.6 <sup>††</sup>	21.1	22.2
Men+	21.1 <sup>††</sup>	20.5	21.8	18.3 <sup>‡</sup>	17.8	18.9
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
Total, all genders	20.5*	19.9	21.1	15.3 <sup>‡</sup>	14.9	15.7
Women+	23.9 <sup>††</sup>	23.0	24.8	17.7 <sup>††</sup>	17.1	18.3
Men+	17.0*	16.1	17.9	12.9 <sup>‡</sup>	12.3	13.5
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	27.7 <sup>††</sup>	27.0	28.3	24.3 <sup>‡</sup>	23.7	25.0
Women+	29.9 <sup>††</sup>	28.9	31.0	25.2 <sup>††</sup>	24.3	26.2
Men+	25.3 <sup>††</sup>	24.3	26.4	23.4 <sup>‡</sup>	22.5	24.3
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	40.4 <sup>††</sup>	39.6	41.3	37.8 <sup>‡</sup>	37.0	38.6
Women+	41.8 <sup>††</sup>	40.5	43.0	39.6 <sup>††</sup>	38.5	40.7
Men+	38.9 <sup>††</sup>	37.6	40.2	35.7 <sup>‡</sup>	34.5	36.9
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
Total, all genders	35.0 <sup>††</sup>	34.0	36.0	32.0 <sup>‡</sup>	31.0	33.0
Women+	35.8 <sup>††</sup>	34.2	37.4	33.3 <sup>††</sup>	32.0	34.6
Men+	34.0 <sup>††</sup>	32.4	35.7	30.5 <sup>‡</sup>	29.2	32.0
<b>75 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	49.2 <sup>‡</sup>	47.8	50.5	47.4 <sup>‡</sup>	45.9	48.8
Women+	50.8 <sup>††</sup>	48.7	52.8	49.2 <sup>††</sup>	47.4	51.1
Men+	47.2 <sup>‡</sup>	45.0	49.3	45.0 <sup>‡</sup>	42.7	47.2

\* significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same gender category and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same age group and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>‡</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same gender category and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.1.B**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	7,977,610	7,873,370	8,080,300	6,246,640	6,162,650	6,335,910
Women+	4,514,970	4,441,020	4,584,090	3,483,090	3,421,170	3,546,800
Men+	3,462,640	3,393,150	3,533,930	2,763,540	2,704,990	2,820,940
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	823,050	798,320	846,310	546,410	526,670	566,140
Women+	486,820	463,510	512,100	315,930	302,070	331,210
Men+	336,230	312,500	358,020	230,480	217,030	244,070
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	4,640,800	4,557,590	4,721,920	3,727,920	3,656,290	3,798,700
Women+	2,639,360	2,570,860	2,704,700	2,058,110	2,005,040	2,108,740
Men+	2,001,440	1,935,460	2,072,000	1,669,810	1,620,450	1,716,930

**Table 1.1.B**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
Total, all genders	1,971,590	1,916,430	2,025,900	1,368,270	1,332,200	1,406,070
Women+	1,162,530	1,109,680	1,214,190	804,120	777,400	832,590
Men+	809,060	760,120	855,400	564,150	537,400	589,730
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	2,669,210	2,604,070	2,728,550	2,359,650	2,295,280	2,421,360
Women+	1,476,830	1,415,080	1,535,690	1,253,990	1,206,210	1,296,620
Men+	1,192,380	1,136,160	1,250,360	1,105,670	1,062,670	1,148,320
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	2,513,750	2,459,440	2,567,530	1,972,310	1,929,290	2,020,640
Women+	1,388,780	1,333,590	1,443,510	1,109,050	1,076,580	1,143,060
Men+	1,124,970	1,076,880	1,175,040	863,250	832,900	891,390
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
Total, all genders	1,333,080	1,291,830	1,370,540	1,036,580	1,006,280	1,070,340
Women+	715,320	674,180	758,610	563,050	539,490	585,080
Men+	617,760	577,590	656,750	473,530	451,650	496,190
<b>75 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	1,180,670	1,144,810	1,215,380	935,730	905,530	964,910
Women+	673,460	632,340	709,820	546,000	524,490	568,490
Men+	507,210	473,180	543,960	389,730	367,350	409,190

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.2.A**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Disability severity	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons aged 15 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	39.0*	38.0	40.1	37.2	36.1	38.3
Moderate	19.8	18.9	20.8	19.9	19.0	20.9
Severe	20.0	19.1	20.9	20.7	19.9	21.7
Very severe	21.1	20.2	22.0	22.2	21.3	23.0
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	37.7 <sup>†</sup>	36.3	39.1	35.8 <sup>†</sup>	34.4	37.2
Moderate	19.2	18.0	20.4	19.3	18.1	20.6
Severe	21.1 <sup>†</sup>	19.9	22.4	21.7 <sup>†</sup>	20.5	23.0
Very severe	22.0 <sup>†</sup>	20.8	23.3	23.1 <sup>†</sup>	22.0	24.3
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	40.8	39.2	42.5	39.0	37.2	40.7
Moderate	20.7	19.3	22.2	20.6	19.2	22.1
Severe	18.6	17.3	19.9	19.5	18.2	20.8
Very severe	19.9	18.7	21.2	20.9	19.7	22.3
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	47.9	45.4	50.3	48.9	46.2	51.7
Moderate	20.0	18.1	22.1	21.2	18.9	23.7
Severe	18.9	17.2	20.7	18.4	16.7	20.3
Very severe	13.3	11.8	15.0	11.4	10.0	13.0
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	46.4	43.2	49.6	50.1	46.6	53.7
Moderate	20.9	18.4	23.6	22.3	19.2	25.6
Severe	20.5 <sup>†</sup>	18.2	23.0	17.6	15.4	20.1
Very severe	12.2	10.4	14.4	10.0 <sup>†</sup>	8.2	12.1

**Table 1.2.A**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Disability severity	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	49.9	45.9	53.9	47.3	43.5	51.1
Moderate	18.8	15.8	22.1	19.7	16.6	23.3
Severe	16.5	14.0	19.3	19.6	17.0	22.6
Very severe	14.8	12.3	17.7	13.4	11.4	15.6
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	48.6	46.5	50.7	48.4	46.4	50.4
Moderate	19.9	18.2	21.7	19.5	17.9	21.2
Severe	17.9	16.3	19.7	18.5	16.9	20.2
Very severe	13.6	12.2	15.2	13.6 <sup>†</sup>	12.4	14.9
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	47.7	44.9	50.4	48.7	46.2	51.2
Moderate	20.2	17.9	22.6	18.4 <sup>†</sup>	16.4	20.6
Severe	18.9	16.7	21.3	19.0	16.9	21.3
Very severe	13.3	11.5	15.4	14.0 <sup>†</sup>	12.5	15.7
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	49.9	46.5	53.4	48.0	44.7	51.3
Moderate	19.4	16.9	22.3	21.1	18.4	24.0
Severe	16.6	14.3	19.1	17.8	15.5	20.3
Very severe	14.1	11.8	16.7	13.1	11.3	15.3
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	37.2 <sup>†</sup>	35.2	39.4	35.4 <sup>†</sup>	33.4	37.4
Moderate	20.3	18.5	22.2	19.1	17.4	20.9
Severe	19.7	18.1	21.5	20.4	18.8	22.1
Very severe	22.8 <sup>†</sup>	21.1	24.5	25.2 <sup>†</sup>	23.5	26.9
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	35.2 <sup>††</sup>	32.4	38.1	32.1 <sup>††</sup>	29.4	34.8
Moderate	19.5	17.4	21.9	19.0	16.7	21.5
Severe	21.2	19.0	23.6	22.5 <sup>††</sup>	20.1	25.0
Very severe	24.0 <sup>†</sup>	21.7	26.6	26.4 <sup>†</sup>	24.2	28.8
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	39.8 <sup>†</sup>	36.6	43.0	39.2 <sup>†</sup>	36.1	42.3
Moderate	21.2	18.4	24.2	19.1	16.7	21.8
Severe	17.9	15.5	20.5	18.0	15.9	20.3
Very severe	21.2 <sup>†</sup>	18.9	23.7	23.7 <sup>†</sup>	21.4	26.3
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	34.2 <sup>†</sup>	31.7	36.8	32.5 <sup>†</sup>	30.0	35.1
Moderate	20.3	18.2	22.5	21.3	19.1	23.7
Severe	21.9 <sup>†</sup>	19.8	24.2	22.9 <sup>†</sup>	20.7	25.1
Very severe	23.6 <sup>†</sup>	21.5	25.9	23.4 <sup>†</sup>	21.4	25.4
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	32.6 <sup>†</sup>	29.2	36.3	29.5 <sup>††</sup>	26.3	32.9
Moderate	18.6	16.0	21.6	21.3	18.4	24.6
Severe	22.4	19.5	25.6	23.4 <sup>†</sup>	20.5	26.6
Very severe	26.3 <sup>††</sup>	23.2	29.7	25.7 <sup>††</sup>	22.9	28.9
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	36.1 <sup>†</sup>	32.4	39.9	36.1 <sup>†</sup>	32.3	40.1
Moderate	22.1	19.1	25.4	21.3	18.1	24.8
Severe	21.4 <sup>†</sup>	18.4	24.7	22.2	19.0	25.6
Very severe	20.5 <sup>†</sup>	17.7	23.5	20.5 <sup>†</sup>	18.1	23.1
<b>75 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	26.5 <sup>†</sup>	24.1	29.0	23.8 <sup>†</sup>	21.4	26.4
Moderate	18.3	16.1	20.6	20.3	17.9	22.8
Severe	22.9 <sup>†</sup>	20.5	25.4	24.0 <sup>†</sup>	21.6	26.4
Very severe	32.4 <sup>†</sup>	29.8	35.1	31.9 <sup>†</sup>	29.5	34.5

**Table 1.2.A**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Disability severity	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	25.1 <sup>†</sup>	21.9	28.6	23.7 <sup>‡</sup>	20.8	26.9
Moderate	16.1 <sup>†‡</sup>	13.4	19.1	17.8 <sup>†‡</sup>	15.1	20.8
Severe	23.9	20.6	27.5	24.7 <sup>‡</sup>	21.6	28.0
Very severe	35.0 <sup>†‡</sup>	31.4	38.7	33.8 <sup>‡</sup>	30.7	37.0
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	28.3 <sup>‡</sup>	24.6	32.4	24.0 <sup>‡</sup>	20.1	28.3
Moderate	21.2	17.8	25.1	23.8	19.8	28.3
Severe	21.5 <sup>‡</sup>	18.3	25.1	23.0	19.4	27.0
Very severe	28.9 <sup>‡</sup>	25.3	32.8	29.3 <sup>‡</sup>	25.5	33.4

<sup>\*</sup> significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same gender category and age group (p < 0.05)

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same age group and reference year (p < 0.05)

<sup>‡</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same gender category and reference year (p < 0.05)

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.2.B**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Disability severity	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons aged 15 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	3,114,790	3,014,750	3,201,850	2,324,430	2,247,810	2,406,450
Moderate	1,582,850	1,504,990	1,662,870	1,242,910	1,181,690	1,302,600
Severe	1,597,440	1,521,590	1,666,650	1,295,660	1,236,470	1,357,020
Very severe	1,682,530	1,615,310	1,754,560	1,383,630	1,330,580	1,437,480
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	1,702,000	1,628,360	1,770,540	1,247,400	1,190,600	1,307,260
Moderate	865,900	808,720	918,870	673,690	628,720	718,690
Severe	953,910	894,000	1,012,260	756,760	714,030	801,940
Very severe	993,150	939,370	1,051,890	805,250	767,160	846,080
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	1,412,780	1,339,700	1,477,790	1,077,040	1,019,700	1,129,920
Moderate	716,950	667,500	771,630	569,220	526,620	612,860
Severe	643,530	597,430	686,730	538,910	500,260	576,650
Very severe	689,380	647,720	733,430	578,380	543,380	614,350
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	393,870	370,140	414,960	267,450	247,880	286,610
Moderate	164,590	147,140	181,760	115,810	102,560	129,760
Severe	155,180	141,660	170,530	100,800	90,600	112,260
Very severe	109,410	96,320	123,840	62,350	54,020	70,600
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	225,990	205,640	245,670	158,410	143,650	172,790
Moderate	101,510	88,150	116,430	70,390	60,130	81,210
Severe	99,750	88,050	112,840	55,610	48,180	63,260
Very severe	59,570	49,640	70,210	31,530	25,490	38,410
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	167,880	149,280	185,060	109,040	97,260	120,070
Moderate	63,080	51,460	74,110	45,420	37,090	53,720
Severe	55,430	46,390	65,090	45,190	39,120	52,860
Very severe	49,840	40,320	60,540	30,820	25,720	35,560
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	958,050	908,330	1,011,660	662,070	629,710	697,030
Moderate	391,590	356,140	428,690	266,590	243,470	290,970
Severe	353,730	316,900	387,900	253,010	230,430	278,280
Very severe	268,230	239,900	301,020	186,600	168,440	203,310



**Table 1.2.B**  
**Disability severity among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Disability severity	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	554,090	513,140	595,040	391,280	365,110	418,300
Moderate	234,280	204,790	262,440	147,670	131,210	166,110
Severe	219,730	190,180	246,070	152,660	136,580	170,900
Very severe	154,430	131,380	179,350	112,510	99,970	124,910
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	403,960	367,030	442,520	270,800	248,530	295,060
Moderate	157,310	134,710	182,010	118,920	102,260	135,100
Severe	134,000	113,830	153,920	100,350	85,970	114,720
Very severe	113,800	94,050	136,040	74,090	62,210	84,890
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	994,160	933,740	1,056,870	834,960	778,470	892,060
Moderate	540,970	490,720	592,410	449,980	405,900	493,570
Severe	526,330	479,070	572,210	480,800	440,040	521,890
Very severe	607,750	563,420	654,930	593,920	553,840	630,460
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	519,670	470,550	567,950	402,050	363,040	443,230
Moderate	288,660	255,190	323,220	238,440	208,100	269,440
Severe	313,380	276,520	349,960	281,870	248,930	313,500
Very severe	355,120	317,630	393,360	331,630	302,280	359,940
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	474,490	428,890	521,630	432,910	391,420	470,830
Moderate	252,300	218,520	290,970	211,540	181,560	242,680
Severe	212,950	182,890	243,990	198,930	175,000	224,670
Very severe	252,630	224,660	283,540	262,280	234,510	286,710
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	456,110	417,590	494,100	336,880	306,120	367,520
Moderate	270,000	241,670	299,230	220,770	196,180	245,670
Severe	292,120	263,000	323,170	236,880	213,680	260,980
Very severe	314,860	286,450	345,550	242,050	222,340	263,830
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	233,310	204,460	262,950	165,990	146,230	187,200
Moderate	133,330	112,140	155,430	120,120	102,360	139,260
Severe	160,210	138,640	186,440	131,990	114,750	149,410
Very severe	188,470	164,010	214,790	144,950	129,120	163,240
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	222,800	196,030	251,580	170,890	148,440	190,860
Moderate	136,670	114,890	157,690	100,650	84,880	117,700
Severe	131,910	111,120	153,080	104,890	89,700	123,420
Very severe	126,390	107,320	145,400	97,100	86,170	109,420
<b>75 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Mild	312,600	281,700	340,680	223,070	196,970	247,690
Moderate	215,700	189,080	244,230	189,760	165,790	214,230
Severe	270,080	240,770	300,380	224,180	200,760	246,810
Very severe	382,290	350,280	417,050	298,720	276,120	324,300
<b>Women+</b>						
Mild	168,940	143,420	192,120	129,670	112,180	147,620
Moderate	108,120	88,410	129,160	97,070	81,210	114,440
Severe	160,840	135,600	186,240	134,620	118,150	154,290
Very severe	235,560	207,170	263,110	184,630	166,880	202,860
<b>Men+</b>						
Mild	143,650	122,630	167,650	93,400	76,780	110,490
Moderate	107,580	88,120	128,500	92,690	73,600	109,900
Severe	109,240	91,510	129,660	89,550	74,390	105,870
Very severe	146,730	125,080	168,020	114,090	100,000	130,380

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.3.A**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Gender and disability type	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Pain-related	16.7*	16.3	17.0	14.5	14.2	14.8
Flexibility	10.9*	10.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	10.2
Mobility	10.6*	10.3	10.9	9.6	9.3	9.8
Mental health-related	10.4*	10.1	10.7	7.2	7.0	7.5
Seeing	7.4*	7.1	7.7	5.4	5.2	5.7
Hearing	5.6*	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.0
Learning	5.6*	5.4	5.8	3.9	3.8	4.1
Dexterity	5.0*	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.8
Memory	4.9*	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.9
Developmental	1.5*	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
Unknown	0.8*	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Women+</b>						
Pain-related	19.3*†	18.7	19.8	16.6†	16.1	17.0
Flexibility	11.8*†	11.3	12.3	10.9†	10.6	11.3
Mobility	12.2*†	11.8	12.7	11.2†	10.8	11.5
Mental health-related	12.9*†	12.5	13.4	8.9†	8.5	9.2
Seeing	8.8*†	8.3	9.2	6.3†	6.0	6.7
Hearing	5.5*	5.2	5.9	4.3†	4.0	4.6
Learning	5.9*†	5.6	6.3	3.9	3.7	4.2
Dexterity	5.7†	5.3	6.0	5.5†	5.2	5.8
Memory	5.5*†	5.1	5.9	4.0†	3.8	4.3
Developmental	1.3*†	1.2	1.5	0.9†	0.7	1.0
Unknown	0.8*	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
<b>Men+</b>						
Pain-related	14.0*	13.5	14.4	12.4	11.9	12.8
Flexibility	9.9*	9.5	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.3
Mobility	8.9*	8.5	9.3	7.9	7.5	8.2
Mental health-related	7.8*	7.4	8.2	5.5	5.2	5.8
Seeing	5.9*	5.6	6.3	4.5	4.2	4.8
Hearing	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.6
Learning	5.2*	4.9	5.6	4.0	3.7	4.2
Dexterity	4.2*	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.3	3.9
Memory	4.3*	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.2	3.7
Developmental	1.8*	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Unknown	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7

\* significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.3.B**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Gender and disability type	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
Pain-related	4,927,560	4,826,350	5,034,680	4,062,000	3,975,860	4,142,060
Flexibility	3,215,710	3,117,030	3,303,050	2,795,110	2,725,530	2,877,130
Mobility	3,129,770	3,042,770	3,214,400	2,676,370	2,606,650	2,744,800
Mental health-related	3,079,020	2,994,340	3,165,670	2,027,370	1,972,650	2,093,030
Seeing	2,182,160	2,100,500	2,271,740	1,519,840	1,454,270	1,583,710
Hearing	1,654,570	1,582,370	1,733,970	1,334,520	1,274,760	1,402,270
Learning	1,650,060	1,586,620	1,720,590	1,105,680	1,055,940	1,153,050
Dexterity	1,467,210	1,403,180	1,541,570	1,275,610	1,219,820	1,335,240
Memory	1,449,610	1,374,970	1,523,530	1,050,840	1,001,850	1,105,650
Developmental	456,630	423,310	492,680	315,470	286,200	341,180
Unknown	225,490	197,850	256,920	155,810	132,660	179,640

**Table 1.3.B**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by gender and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Gender and disability type	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Women+</b>						
Pain-related	2,907,200	2,831,520	2,994,540	2,374,230	2,311,810	2,435,140
Flexibility	1,776,480	1,707,700	1,849,430	1,568,970	1,513,780	1,624,890
Mobility	1,847,330	1,771,450	1,919,050	1,601,010	1,548,670	1,650,050
Mental health-related	1,949,410	1,882,110	2,017,170	1,272,490	1,224,900	1,324,750
Seeing	1,321,820	1,253,020	1,385,210	903,040	854,140	955,770
Hearing	832,840	776,860	888,700	619,360	576,310	663,130
Learning	891,600	843,270	942,800	560,970	525,860	594,390
Dexterity	854,670	804,250	912,370	784,120	743,130	824,980
Memory	829,840	773,160	884,650	575,760	539,970	613,620
Developmental	198,720	174,220	224,170	123,310	105,800	140,760
Unknown	117,100	94,300	139,990	75,150	60,640	92,530
<b>Men+</b>						
Pain-related	2,020,360	1,952,460	2,093,390	1,687,770	1,632,590	1,744,170
Flexibility	1,439,230	1,372,610	1,504,190	1,226,140	1,178,160	1,275,690
Mobility	1,282,440	1,224,780	1,342,660	1,075,350	1,028,650	1,124,530
Mental health-related	1,129,610	1,072,390	1,188,240	754,880	716,370	793,960
Seeing	860,340	808,010	915,410	616,800	574,260	662,540
Hearing	821,730	773,160	883,570	715,160	672,290	766,390
Learning	758,450	709,520	806,210	544,700	508,660	579,970
Dexterity	612,540	568,670	661,520	491,490	454,160	528,360
Memory	619,770	573,820	666,140	475,080	440,740	511,160
Developmental	257,900	232,680	284,910	192,160	172,620	212,520
Unknown	108,380	89,940	129,880	80,660	63,880	99,600

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.4.A**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and disability type	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Pain-related	6.7*	6.2	7.3	4.4	4.0	4.7
Flexibility	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.0
Mobility	2.0*	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.8
Mental health-related	13.6*	13.0	14.2	7.8	7.4	8.3
Seeing	4.3*	3.9	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.6
Hearing	1.5*	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
Learning	9.2*	8.6	9.8	5.5	5.1	5.9
Dexterity	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3
Memory	4.0*	3.6	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.8
Developmental	3.8*	3.4	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
Unknown	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Pain-related	15.2**	14.8	15.7	13.5†	13.1	13.9
Flexibility	8.6†	8.2	9.0	8.2†	7.9	8.6
Mobility	7.6†	7.3	7.9	7.3†	7.0	7.6
Mental health-related	11.1**	10.7	11.5	7.6	7.3	7.9
Seeing	6.7**	6.4	7.1	4.9†	4.6	5.2
Hearing	3.9†	3.6	4.2	3.6†	3.3	3.8
Learning	5.3**	5.0	5.6	3.8†	3.6	4.0
Dexterity	3.7†	3.5	4.0	3.5†	3.3	3.8
Memory	4.5**	4.3	4.8	3.6†	3.3	3.8
Developmental	1.4**	1.2	1.6	1.0†	0.9	1.2
Unknown	0.7†	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6

**Table 1.4.A**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and disability type	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Pain-related	27.6**	26.8	28.5	26.2 <sup>‡</sup>	25.4	27.1
Flexibility	23.7 <sup>‡</sup>	22.9	24.6	22.8 <sup>‡</sup>	22.0	23.6
Mobility	25.5**	24.6	26.4	24.1 <sup>‡</sup>	23.3	24.9
Mental health-related	6.1 <sup>‡</sup>	5.6	6.7	5.4 <sup>‡</sup>	4.9	5.9
Seeing	11.4**	10.7	12.1	9.7 <sup>‡</sup>	9.1	10.5
Hearing	13.6**	12.8	14.4	12.2 <sup>‡</sup>	11.4	13.0
Learning	4.1**	3.6	4.5	3.3 <sup>‡</sup>	3.0	3.7
Dexterity	11.3 <sup>‡</sup>	10.6	12.1	10.9 <sup>‡</sup>	10.3	11.6
Memory	6.6**	6.0	7.2	5.4 <sup>‡</sup>	4.9	6.0
Developmental	0.6 <sup>‡</sup>	0.4	0.7	0.5 <sup>‡</sup>	0.4	0.7
Unknown	1.2 <sup>‡</sup>	0.9	1.5	0.8 <sup>‡</sup>	0.6	1.0

\* significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>‡</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

Note: The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.4.B**  
**Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and disability type, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and disability type	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Pain-related	275,450	254,680	295,880	180,800	166,580	195,800
Flexibility	82,770	70,990	96,050	71,930	62,600	81,720
Mobility	82,240	70,930	94,230	65,080	56,360	74,080
Mental health-related	555,830	528,890	581,250	325,670	307,380	343,930
Seeing	175,340	157,890	194,740	97,900	86,570	110,060
Hearing	59,500	48,480	68,920	35,850	29,610	42,000
Learning	377,060	354,990	402,050	227,220	212,380	244,590
Dexterity	48,220	39,050	58,150	45,430	38,470	52,350
Memory	162,060	147,170	178,850	103,450	92,310	114,970
Developmental	154,230	139,080	169,440	100,700	92,190	110,060
Unknown	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Pain-related	2,934,110	2,854,110	3,019,640	2,512,090	2,440,090	2,579,520
Flexibility	1,658,040	1,585,840	1,728,780	1,535,150	1,479,770	1,590,910
Mobility	1,463,090	1,394,040	1,529,150	1,355,010	1,298,730	1,404,350
Mental health-related	2,143,370	2,068,440	2,218,090	1,421,270	1,371,140	1,477,510
Seeing	1,298,840	1,227,930	1,368,030	913,610	855,350	970,200
Hearing	750,070	700,360	811,660	662,570	619,010	711,890
Learning	1,021,010	965,740	1,077,870	705,770	661,600	746,270
Dexterity	716,240	668,020	770,040	660,630	615,530	703,640
Memory	876,130	817,580	932,860	664,130	622,270	705,710
Developmental	267,580	238,660	298,890	189,080	163,360	213,830
Unknown	136,880	114,840	163,050	99,740	81,970	119,970
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Pain-related	1,718,000	1,660,790	1,775,600	1,369,110	1,325,900	1,416,660
Flexibility	1,474,890	1,420,820	1,531,280	1,188,020	1,147,920	1,231,920
Mobility	1,584,440	1,529,790	1,642,360	1,256,280	1,212,540	1,302,300
Mental health-related	379,820	344,600	412,400	280,430	255,400	306,780
Seeing	707,980	662,100	754,420	508,330	473,090	545,920
Hearing	844,990	797,160	896,250	636,100	599,980	677,840
Learning	251,980	224,650	281,420	172,690	154,770	192,500
Dexterity	702,750	660,070	751,250	569,540	537,790	605,750
Memory	411,420	371,600	448,380	283,260	258,900	313,930
Developmental	34,810 <sup>E</sup>	25,790	45,280	25,690 <sup>E</sup>	17,710	34,690
Unknown	72,740	56,290	90,140	39,690 <sup>E</sup>	27,590	52,750

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

Note: The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.5.A**  
**Persons with mental health-related disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	10.4*	10.1	10.7	7.2	7.0	7.5
Women+	12.9**†	12.5	13.4	8.9†	8.5	9.2
Men+	7.8*	7.4	8.2	5.5	5.2	5.8
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	13.6*	13.0	14.2	7.8	7.4	8.3
Women+	19.1**†	18.0	20.1	10.6†	9.8	11.3
Men+	8.5*	7.7	9.3	5.3	4.8	5.7
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
Total, all genders	11.9**†	11.4	12.5	7.4	7.0	7.7
Women+	14.9**††	14.0	15.7	9.3††	8.7	9.8
Men+	8.9*	8.2	9.7	5.4	5.0	5.9
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	10.3**†	9.7	10.9	7.9	7.4	8.3
Women+	12.7**††	11.8	13.6	9.4††	8.8	10.2
Men+	7.9*	7.1	8.8	6.2†	5.6	6.8
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
Total, all genders	6.5†	5.8	7.2	5.6†	5.0	6.3
Women+	7.3†	6.3	8.4	6.2†	5.3	7.2
Men+	5.6†	4.7	6.7	4.9	4.1	5.9
<b>75 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	5.5†	4.7	6.4	5.0†	4.2	5.9
Women+	6.0†	4.9	7.3	5.6†	4.6	7.0
Men+	4.9†	3.8	6.3	4.2	3.3	5.3

\* significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same gender category and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same age group and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

†† significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same gender category and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.5.B**  
**Persons with mental health-related disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	3,079,020	2,994,340	3,165,670	2,027,370	1,972,650	2,093,030
Women+	1,949,410	1,882,110	2,017,170	1,272,490	1,224,900	1,324,750
Men+	1,129,610	1,072,390	1,188,240	754,880	716,370	793,960
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	555,830	528,890	581,250	325,670	307,380	343,930
Women+	376,140	351,760	398,610	213,630	199,620	229,190
Men+	179,690	162,410	197,040	112,040	102,250	121,480
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
Total, all genders	1,147,540	1,094,820	1,195,450	658,460	631,110	690,280
Women+	723,150	680,800	764,740	422,230	398,980	448,760
Men+	424,390	387,090	460,180	236,240	216,680	256,600
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	995,830	938,310	1,056,900	762,810	717,310	807,140
Women+	624,890	577,210	670,270	469,270	432,940	506,250
Men+	370,940	332,300	412,910	293,530	264,630	323,310
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
Total, all genders	247,810	220,040	273,420	181,530	160,360	204,560
Women+	146,000	123,240	167,880	104,800	89,180	122,000
Men+	101,810	83,420	120,140	76,730	63,930	90,690

**Table 1.5.B**  
**Persons with mental health-related disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Age group and gender	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>75 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	132,010	111,990	152,790	98,900	85,060	117,370
Women+	79,230	63,340	96,390	62,570	50,770	77,450
Men+	52,780	39,610	67,670	36,340 <sup>e</sup>	27,910	45,560

<sup>e</sup> use with caution

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.6.A**  
**Number of disabilities among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Number of disabilities	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons aged 15 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	29.4	28.4	30.4	29.3	28.3	30.3
2 or 3 disability types	36.7	35.6	37.8	37.6	36.5	38.7
4 or more disability types	33.9	32.9	34.9	33.1	32.2	34.1
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	28.0 <sup>†</sup>	26.7	29.3	27.2 <sup>†</sup>	26.0	28.5
2 or 3 disability types	36.8	35.4	38.1	38.4	36.9	39.9
4 or more disability types	35.2 <sup>†</sup>	33.8	36.7	34.4 <sup>†</sup>	33.1	35.7
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	31.3	29.6	33.0	31.9	30.3	33.6
2 or 3 disability types	36.5	34.9	38.3	36.5	34.8	38.2
4 or more disability types	32.2	30.6	33.8	31.6	30.0	33.2
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	36.5 <sup>*</sup>	34.1	39.0	40.5	38.0	43.1
2 or 3 disability types	43.2	40.7	45.7	40.5	38.0	43.1
4 or more disability types	20.3	18.4	22.2	19.0	17.2	20.9
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	34.5 <sup>*</sup>	31.5	37.6	40.2	36.8	43.7
2 or 3 disability types	45.6 <sup>†</sup>	42.4	48.9	41.3	37.7	45.0
4 or more disability types	19.9	17.6	22.4	18.5	16.1	21.2
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	39.5	35.6	43.6	41.0	37.3	44.8
2 or 3 disability types	39.7	35.9	43.5	39.4	35.8	43.0
4 or more disability types	20.8	17.9	24.0	19.6	17.1	22.5
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	37.7	35.6	39.8	40.1	38.2	42.0
2 or 3 disability types	38.3 <sup>†</sup>	36.2	40.5	37.9	35.9	39.9
4 or more disability types	24.0 <sup>†</sup>	22.2	25.9	22.0 <sup>†</sup>	20.5	23.5
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	36.0 <sup>*</sup>	33.4	38.6	40.2	37.8	42.6
2 or 3 disability types	39.9 <sup>†</sup>	37.1	42.7	38.5	36.0	41.1
4 or more disability types	24.2 <sup>†</sup>	21.8	26.7	21.3	19.5	23.2
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	40.1	36.6	43.6	40.1	37.0	43.3
2 or 3 disability types	36.1	32.7	39.6	37.0	33.8	40.3
4 or more disability types	23.8	21.1	26.8	22.9	20.5	25.6
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	27.6 <sup>†</sup>	25.7	29.6	26.8 <sup>†</sup>	24.9	28.8
2 or 3 disability types	34.9 <sup>†</sup>	32.9	37.0	35.6 <sup>†</sup>	33.6	37.6
4 or more disability types	37.5 <sup>†</sup>	35.5	39.5	37.6 <sup>†</sup>	35.7	39.6

**Table 1.6.A**  
**Number of disabilities among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Number of disabilities	2022			2017		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	26.8 <sup>†</sup>	24.3	29.5	23.3 <sup>††</sup>	20.9	25.9
2 or 3 disability types	33.1 <sup>†</sup>	30.5	35.7	36.7 <sup>†</sup>	33.9	39.5
4 or more disability types	40.1 <sup>††</sup>	37.4	42.9	40.0 <sup>††</sup>	37.4	42.7
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	28.6 <sup>†</sup>	25.6	31.9	30.8 <sup>†</sup>	27.9	33.8
2 or 3 disability types	37.1	33.9	40.5	34.3 <sup>†</sup>	31.3	37.4
4 or more disability types	34.2 <sup>†</sup>	31.4	37.2	34.9 <sup>†</sup>	32.0	37.9
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	24.2 <sup>†</sup>	21.9	26.6	23.3 <sup>†</sup>	21.1	25.7
2 or 3 disability types	37.5 <sup>††</sup>	34.9	40.2	41.6	38.9	44.3
4 or more disability types	38.3 <sup>†</sup>	35.8	40.9	35.1 <sup>†</sup>	32.7	37.6
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	21.7 <sup>††</sup>	18.8	24.9	19.0 <sup>††</sup>	16.3	21.9
2 or 3 disability types	38.6 <sup>††</sup>	35.1	42.1	43.7	40.1	47.4
4 or more disability types	39.8 <sup>†</sup>	36.2	43.4	37.3 <sup>††</sup>	34.0	40.8
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	27.0 <sup>†</sup>	23.6	30.8	28.5 <sup>†</sup>	24.8	32.4
2 or 3 disability types	36.3	32.4	40.3	39.0	35.3	42.9
4 or more disability types	36.7 <sup>†</sup>	33.0	40.6	32.5 <sup>†</sup>	29.2	36.0
<b>75 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	20.7 <sup>†</sup>	18.3	23.2	19.8 <sup>†</sup>	17.6	22.3
2 or 3 disability types	32.5 <sup>†</sup>	29.9	35.2	35.9 <sup>†</sup>	33.3	38.7
4 or more disability types	46.8 <sup>†</sup>	44.0	49.6	44.2 <sup>†</sup>	41.5	47.0
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	18.8 <sup>†</sup>	15.9	22.1	18.2 <sup>†</sup>	15.5	21.1
2 or 3 disability types	31.3 <sup>†</sup>	27.9	34.8	35.0 <sup>†</sup>	31.6	38.6
4 or more disability types	49.9 <sup>††</sup>	46.0	53.8	46.8 <sup>††</sup>	43.3	50.4
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	23.1 <sup>†</sup>	19.6	27.0	22.1 <sup>†</sup>	18.5	26.3
2 or 3 disability types	34.2	30.2	38.3	37.2	32.8	41.8
4 or more disability types	42.7 <sup>†</sup>	38.7	46.8	40.6 <sup>†</sup>	36.2	45.2

\* significantly different from 2017 estimate in the same gender category and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same age group and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

‡ significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same gender category and reference year ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 1.6.B**  
**Number of disabilities among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Number of disabilities	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons aged 15 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	2,346,810	2,253,360	2,429,070	1,830,420	1,756,800	1,901,000
2 or 3 disability types	2,925,870	2,828,580	3,021,350	2,346,200	2,275,290	2,421,440
4 or more disability types	2,704,930	2,623,050	2,791,690	2,070,020	2,009,550	2,134,860
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	1,264,020	1,202,850	1,328,900	948,500	898,610	1,000,090
2 or 3 disability types	1,660,300	1,595,660	1,722,710	1,337,580	1,280,390	1,396,050
4 or more disability types	1,590,650	1,521,470	1,659,070	1,197,010	1,151,600	1,244,420
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	1,082,790	1,015,560	1,141,010	881,910	828,060	932,950
2 or 3 disability types	1,265,570	1,202,140	1,330,680	1,008,620	959,110	1,063,750
4 or more disability types	1,114,280	1,060,290	1,171,610	873,010	830,150	919,850

**Table 1.6.B**  
**Number of disabilities among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Number of disabilities	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	300,710	276,070	321,150	221,470	203,560	238,950
2 or 3 disability types	355,550	333,390	377,530	221,220	206,430	236,520
4 or more disability types	166,800	153,130	184,310	103,720	92,930	114,300
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	167,790	151,570	185,940	126,990	114,250	139,780
2 or 3 disability types	222,140	202,820	240,200	130,450	117,760	143,360
4 or more disability types	96,890	85,750	109,920	58,490	50,360	67,120
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	132,910	113,960	147,840	94,470	83,060	105,230
2 or 3 disability types	133,410	119,000	148,930	90,770	81,780	99,930
4 or more disability types	69,910	59,410	81,300	45,230	39,070	51,930
<b>25 to 44 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	742,570	696,610	790,090	549,050	515,280	578,530
2 or 3 disability types	755,350	709,040	801,550	518,620	490,140	550,420
4 or more disability types	473,670	436,470	512,450	300,600	280,700	321,670
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	418,400	383,140	451,350	322,960	298,440	347,400
2 or 3 disability types	463,350	424,980	499,750	309,850	287,210	332,790
4 or more disability types	280,780	250,910	313,250	171,310	156,150	186,660
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	324,180	291,770	356,430	226,090	202,340	246,540
2 or 3 disability types	292,000	261,050	324,280	208,770	190,610	229,540
4 or more disability types	192,890	168,900	219,380	129,280	114,770	144,110
<b>45 to 64 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	737,390	680,060	789,590	632,850	585,190	684,950
2 or 3 disability types	931,170	874,140	994,730	839,130	784,510	889,590
4 or more disability types	1,000,650	944,040	1,059,850	887,680	838,440	934,880
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	395,970	352,680	439,530	292,540	259,550	327,930
2 or 3 disability types	488,400	444,200	531,440	459,860	420,200	499,300
4 or more disability types	592,470	545,990	639,580	501,580	465,190	534,910
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	341,420	296,980	380,560	340,300	304,250	379,220
2 or 3 disability types	442,770	400,810	492,470	379,270	344,570	416,800
4 or more disability types	408,180	373,310	447,410	386,100	353,340	418,180
<b>65 to 74 years</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	322,120	288,940	356,750	241,550	215,360	267,180
2 or 3 disability types	499,990	461,330	537,470	431,000	401,650	463,030
4 or more disability types	510,960	472,120	547,240	364,020	339,080	392,060
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	155,080	132,700	179,770	106,780	90,120	123,540
2 or 3 disability types	275,890	247,190	306,870	246,230	223,170	269,800
4 or more disability types	284,350	256,110	315,440	210,050	191,560	230,440
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	167,040	143,200	193,460	134,770	114,750	153,740
2 or 3 disability types	224,100	195,640	250,680	184,780	166,350	205,140
4 or more disability types	226,610	199,910	252,820	153,980	138,450	171,990
<b>75 years and over</b>						
<b>Total, all genders</b>						
1 disability type	244,010	213,120	271,820	185,500	161,870	210,200
2 or 3 disability types	383,820	350,940	417,990	336,230	309,080	365,170
4 or more disability types	552,840	516,420	590,200	414,000	387,490	442,130
<b>Women+</b>						
1 disability type	126,780	105,110	147,590	99,220	82,780	115,530
2 or 3 disability types	210,520	186,130	236,100	191,200	169,950	211,710
4 or more disability types	336,160	301,250	369,480	255,580	235,540	277,160



**Table 1.6.B**  
**Number of disabilities among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, 2017 and 2022**

Number of disabilities	2022			2017		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Men+</b>						
1 disability type	117,230	97,000	139,680	86,280	69,320	101,880
2 or 3 disability types	173,300	150,340	197,060	145,030	126,140	163,820
4 or more disability types	216,690	191,710	245,090	158,410	140,820	177,800

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 2.1.A**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status and severity, 2016 and 2021**

Disability status	2021			2016		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
Persons with disabilities	61.8* <sup>§</sup>	60.3	63.3	59.4 <sup>§</sup>	57.9	60.8
Persons without disabilities <sup>†</sup>	77.8*	77.3	78.3	80.1	79.7	80.6
<b>Disability severity</b>						
Mild <sup>†</sup>	74.9	72.5	77.1	75.6	73.2	77.8
Moderate	71.4*	68.1	74.5	66.5 <sup>§</sup>	63.2	69.7
Severe	54.5* <sup>§</sup>	50.9	58.0	49.0 <sup>§</sup>	45.6	52.4
Very severe	29.9 <sup>§</sup>	26.9	33.2	31.3 <sup>§</sup>	28.6	34.2

\* significantly different from 2016 estimate in the same disability status or severity category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>§</sup> significantly different from reference category in the same year ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Note:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 2.1.B**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status and severity, 2016 and 2021**

Disability status	2021			2016		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
Persons with disabilities	2,868,750	2,781,850	2,958,350	2,212,490	2,142,430	2,291,520
Persons without disabilities	11,370,850	11,276,660	11,471,550	11,947,870	11,857,910	12,036,980
<b>Disability severity</b>						
Mild	1,461,450	1,385,330	1,532,520	1,131,670	1,071,790	1,196,570
Moderate	665,910	614,850	722,100	476,620	435,530	520,460
Severe	479,190	434,090	523,630	359,810	327,720	395,310
Very severe	262,190	232,650	295,360	244,400	219,200	270,220

**Note:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 2.2.A**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and age group	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	61.8 <sup>§</sup>	60.3	63.3	61.1 <sup>§</sup>	59.0	63.1	62.8 <sup>§</sup>	60.4	65.1
25 to 34 years	65.1 <sup>§</sup>	61.9	68.1	66.8 <sup>§</sup>	62.6	70.7	62.4 <sup>§</sup>	57.3	67.4
35 to 44 years	71.3* <sup>§</sup>	68.3	74.1	72.0 <sup>§</sup>	68.3	75.4	70.4* <sup>§</sup>	65.6	74.8
45 to 54 years	67.8 <sup>§</sup>	64.5	70.9	65.7 <sup>§</sup>	61.2	69.9	70.4* <sup>§</sup>	65.2	75.1
55 to 64 years	49.2* <sup>§</sup>	46.5	52.0	46.3* <sup>§</sup>	42.5	50.1	52.8* <sup>§</sup>	48.8	56.9

**Table 2.2.A**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and age group	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper	percent	lower	upper
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	73.7 <sup>§</sup>	71.9	75.6	73.1	70.6	75.5	74.5 <sup>§</sup>	71.6	77.3
25 to 34 years	74.3 <sup>§</sup>	70.5	77.8	77.8 <sup>†</sup>	73.1	81.8	69.3 <sup>§</sup>	62.9	75.1
35 to 44 years	80.8 <sup>†</sup>	77.3	83.8	79.5	75.1	83.4	82.4 <sup>‡§</sup>	76.8	86.9
45 to 54 years	79.2 <sup>§</sup>	74.9	82.9	80.7	75.1	85.3	77.6 <sup>§</sup>	70.8	83.2
55 to 64 years	63.5 <sup>†</sup>	59.7	67.1	57.9 <sup>††</sup>	52.6	63.1	69.9	64.5	74.8
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	42.2 <sup>§</sup>	39.8	44.7	42.7 <sup>§</sup>	39.5	45.9	41.5 <sup>§</sup>	38.0	45.2
25 to 34 years	43.4 <sup>§</sup>	38.2	48.8	42.7 <sup>§</sup>	36.0	49.7	44.7 <sup>ES</sup>	36.1	53.6
35 to 44 years	52.1 <sup>‡§</sup>	47.0	57.3	56.7 <sup>‡§</sup>	50.2	63.0	46.0 <sup>ES</sup>	37.7	54.5
45 to 54 years	50.6 <sup>§</sup>	45.2	55.9	47.3 <sup>§</sup>	40.7	54.0	56.2 <sup>ES</sup>	47.6	64.5
55 to 64 years	31.4 <sup>‡§</sup>	27.8	35.2	32.3 <sup>‡§</sup>	27.3	37.8	30.1 <sup>‡§</sup>	25.2	35.6
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	77.8	77.3	78.3	73.4 <sup>†</sup>	72.6	74.1	82.0	81.3	82.7
25 to 34 years	78.2	77.2	79.1	73.9 <sup>†</sup>	72.3	75.4	82.1	80.8	83.4
35 to 44 years	82.5 <sup>†</sup>	81.6	83.4	77.5 <sup>††</sup>	76.0	78.9	87.3 <sup>†</sup>	86.2	88.4
45 to 54 years	84.0 <sup>†</sup>	83.0	84.9	81.1 <sup>††</sup>	79.6	82.6	86.7 <sup>†</sup>	85.4	87.9
55 to 64 years	66.2 <sup>†</sup>	65.1	67.4	61.3 <sup>††</sup>	59.6	62.9	71.2 <sup>†</sup>	69.6	72.8

<sup>§</sup> use with caution

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same age group and disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>††</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons aged 25 to 34 years in the same gender category and disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>‡</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same gender category and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.2.B**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and age group	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	2,868,750	2,781,850	2,958,350	1,612,580	1,546,840	1,681,990	1,256,170	1,194,900	1,321,550
25 to 34 years	630,410	589,760	668,510	393,500	358,290	425,030	236,910	211,790	265,210
35 to 44 years	715,160	678,820	755,410	412,780	381,870	446,870	302,380	273,900	335,220
45 to 54 years	764,290	715,130	808,790	415,920	373,210	455,770	348,370	309,230	386,570
55 to 64 years	758,890	712,240	804,220	390,370	350,600	432,370	368,520	328,960	405,460
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	2,127,370	2,045,060	2,209,280	1,167,510	1,107,310	1,229,900	959,860	894,800	1,019,250
25 to 34 years	504,440	465,780	543,080	314,720	282,340	346,430	189,720	166,590	216,620
35 to 44 years	542,110	507,430	580,750	305,150	277,850	337,550	236,950	209,660	264,270
45 to 54 years	536,010	489,270	581,540	281,230	244,890	316,380	254,780	220,970	291,540
55 to 64 years	544,810	497,200	587,560	266,410	233,520	301,640	278,400	242,680	315,770
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	741,380	691,750	797,920	445,060	405,100	484,070	296,320	266,090	330,210
25 to 34 years	125,970	108,600	145,710	78,780	65,380	94,080	47,180 <sup>E</sup>	35,400	59,930
35 to 44 years	173,050	151,620	196,530	107,630	89,360	124,650	65,430	51,850	81,860
45 to 54 years	228,280	197,530	260,480	134,700	110,940	158,100	93,590	75,150	116,280
55 to 64 years	214,080	186,610	243,250	123,960	100,870	147,700	90,120	72,550	109,860
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
Total, 25 to 64 years	11,370,850	11,276,660	11,471,550	5,252,880	5,180,100	5,323,300	6,117,970	6,047,100	6,190,410
25 to 34 years	3,008,720	2,960,790	3,060,380	1,361,040	1,326,110	1,398,090	1,647,680	1,608,440	1,685,690
35 to 44 years	3,133,780	3,087,200	3,179,780	1,439,690	1,404,690	1,476,610	1,694,100	1,659,730	1,728,390
45 to 54 years	2,886,210	2,830,090	2,934,600	1,365,310	1,328,260	1,404,630	1,520,900	1,481,210	1,561,810
55 to 64 years	2,342,130	2,291,700	2,396,580	1,086,850	1,051,520	1,123,680	1,255,290	1,215,460	1,299,920

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.3.A**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, highest level of education, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and highest level of education	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper	percent	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	45.0 <sup>§</sup>	42.6	47.5	41.5 <sup>§</sup>	38.2	44.9	49.0 <sup>§</sup>	45.3	52.7
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	66.2 <sup>§*</sup>	63.6	68.6	65.2 <sup>§*</sup>	61.8	68.5	67.4 <sup>*</sup>	63.3	71.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	79.4 <sup>§*</sup>	76.7	81.8	79.1 <sup>*</sup>	75.7	82.1	79.8 <sup>*</sup>	75.4	83.6
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	59.2 <sup>§</sup>	55.5	62.9	54.6 <sup>†</sup>	49.5	59.5	63.9 <sup>§</sup>	58.4	69.0
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	76.0 <sup>§*</sup>	72.9	78.9	74.7 <sup>*</sup>	70.5	78.4	77.7 <sup>*</sup>	72.8	82.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	85.1 <sup>*</sup>	82.2	87.5	86.0 <sup>*</sup>	82.6	88.8	83.6 <sup>*</sup>	78.4	87.7
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	29.5 <sup>§</sup>	26.4	32.8	28.9 <sup>§</sup>	24.8	33.3	30.3 <sup>§</sup>	25.8	35.1
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	50.2 <sup>§*</sup>	46.1	54.3	51.0 <sup>§*</sup>	45.6	56.4	49.0 <sup>§*</sup>	42.8	55.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	61.3 <sup>§*</sup>	55.5	66.8	59.6 <sup>§*</sup>	52.1	66.7	65.0 <sup>§*</sup>	56.0	73.0
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	68.1	67.1	69.1	59.8 <sup>†</sup>	58.3	61.3	74.6	73.3	76.0
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	81.3 <sup>*</sup>	80.4	82.1	77.2 <sup>†*</sup>	75.8	78.4	84.9 <sup>*</sup>	83.8	85.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	82.7 <sup>*</sup>	81.9	83.5	79.6 <sup>†*</sup>	78.4	80.6	86.4 <sup>*</sup>	85.4	87.4

<sup>§</sup> use with caution

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same level of education and disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>§</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities with the same level of education and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>\*</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons with a high (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less, in the same gender and disability status / severity categories ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.3.B**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, highest level of education, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and highest level of education	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	795,150	740,430	855,480	388,690	349,440	431,540	406,460	368,320	448,770
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	1,042,870	982,110	1,102,700	579,300	535,120	625,170	463,570	419,250	506,860
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,030,740	969,600	1,096,020	644,590	594,280	693,470	386,150	344,550	424,640
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	547,090	501,740	598,710	251,890	221,890	290,100	295,200	261,140	334,410
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	740,330	683,680	799,160	398,390	359,330	439,640	341,940	302,200	382,330
Bachelor's degree or higher	839,950	783,880	897,130	517,240	471,220	561,050	322,720	285,990	360,800
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	248,060	217,660	281,040	136,800	113,110	160,380	111,260	93,100	132,080
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	302,540	271,000	340,360	180,910	156,790	207,140	121,630	102,240	145,080
Bachelor's degree or higher	190,780	163,680	217,620	127,350	104,770	150,210	63,430	49,270	78,610

**Table 2.3.B**  
**Employment among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity, highest level of education, and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and highest level of education	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate, or less	3,071,830	3,001,920	3,148,480	1,188,830	1,145,330	1,234,210	1,883,000	1,826,980	1,947,470
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level <sup>1</sup>	3,546,950	3,470,290	3,623,370	1,588,170	1,534,080	1,640,360	1,958,780	1,900,100	2,016,370
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,752,070	4,674,360	4,841,750	2,475,880	2,418,480	2,535,740	2,276,190	2,216,140	2,336,560

1. Includes apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.4.A**  
**Hours worked among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and hours worked	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	15.7 <sup>§</sup>	14.3	17.2	18.7 <sup>†</sup>	16.8	20.8	11.9 <sup>§</sup>	10.1	14.0
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	84.3 <sup>§</sup>	82.8	85.7	81.3 <sup>†</sup>	79.2	83.2	88.1 <sup>§</sup>	86.0	89.9
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	14.6 <sup>§</sup>	13.0	16.3	17.3 <sup>†</sup>	15.1	19.6	11.4 <sup>§</sup>	9.4	13.7
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	85.4 <sup>§</sup>	83.7	87.0	82.7 <sup>†</sup>	80.4	84.9	88.6 <sup>§</sup>	86.3	90.6
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	19.4 <sup>§</sup>	16.7	22.4	23.1 <sup>†§</sup>	19.4	27.3	13.9 <sup>§</sup>	10.3	18.5
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	80.6 <sup>§</sup>	77.6	83.3	76.9 <sup>†§</sup>	72.7	80.6	86.1 <sup>§</sup>	81.5	89.7
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	12.5	12.0	12.9	17.8 <sup>†</sup>	17.0	18.6	8.0	7.5	8.6
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	87.5	87.1	88.0	82.2 <sup>†</sup>	81.4	83.0	92.0	91.4	92.5

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>§</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.4.B**  
**Hours worked among persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and gender, 2021**

Disability status / severity and hours worked	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	412,000	372,790	453,050	274,130	243,410	304,990	137,870	113,950	161,670
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	2,207,150	2,123,460	2,287,060	1,188,000	1,127,010	1,250,360	1,019,150	959,230	1,075,640
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	290,650	258,050	325,870	187,800	163,920	215,800	102,850	81,930	124,750
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	1,702,610	1,620,450	1,776,200	900,630	844,990	957,090	801,980	742,330	855,970
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	121,360	101,620	141,460	86,330	70,490	103,670	35,020 <sup>§</sup>	24,440	46,500
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	504,540	461,540	547,280	287,370	255,120	318,470	217,170	189,200	246,260
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>									
Part-time: less than 30 hours per week	1,358,440	1,308,930	1,410,840	881,580	840,750	923,470	476,860	447,970	508,330
Full-time: 30 hours or more per week	9,528,790	9,435,820	9,632,700	4,069,910	4,003,550	4,144,250	5,458,880	5,387,290	5,535,720

<sup>§</sup> use with caution

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons. The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.5.A**  
**School enrolment / employment status among youth with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years, by disability severity and gender, 2022**

Disability severity and school enrolment / employment status	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper	Percent	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	27.1	24.9	29.5	31.8 <sup>†</sup>	28.8	34.9	20.4	17.4	23.7
In school, not employed	21.9	19.8	24.1	20.3	17.7	23.1	24.2	20.8	27.9
Not in school, employed	33.7	31.3	36.1	34.8	31.8	38.0	32.0	28.5	35.7
Not in school, not employed	17.3	15.6	19.2	13.1 <sup>†</sup>	11.3	15.3	23.4	20.4	26.8
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	30.8	27.9	33.9	35.4 <sup>†</sup>	31.5	39.6	24.2	20.4	28.5
In school, not employed	20.5	17.9	23.4	18.8	15.7	22.3	23.1	18.8	27.9
Not in school, employed	36.5	33.7	39.5	36.5	32.7	40.5	36.6	32.1	41.2
Not in school, not employed	12.1	10.3	14.2	9.3 <sup>†</sup>	7.4	11.7	16.2	13.0	20.0
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	19.4 <sup>§</sup>	16.2	23.0	24.2 <sup>†§</sup>	19.8	29.3	12.0 <sup>§</sup>	8.2	17.3
In school, not employed	24.7	21.4	28.4	23.4	19.1	28.3	26.7	21.4	32.9
Not in school, employed	27.7 <sup>§</sup>	24.0	31.8	31.4 <sup>†</sup>	26.5	36.8	22.1 <sup>§</sup>	16.8	28.4
Not in school, not employed	28.2 <sup>§</sup>	24.6	32.1	21.0 <sup>†§</sup>	17.1	25.5	39.1 <sup>§</sup>	33.0	45.6

<sup>†</sup> significantly different from estimate for men+ with the same disability severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>§</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 2.5.B**  
**School enrolment / employment status among youth with disabilities aged 15 to 24 years, by disability severity and gender, 2022**

Disability severity and school enrolment / employment status	Total, all genders			Women+			Men+		
	95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval		
	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper	Number	lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	222,430	203,990	242,860	154,530	138,210	172,430	67,900	56,930	79,470
In school, not employed	179,300	159,920	196,360	98,540	84,670	112,650	80,760	66,050	92,290
Not in school, employed	276,160	255,940	298,070	169,440	153,370	187,010	106,720	92,670	120,310
Not in school, not employed	141,980	128,120	157,560	63,900	55,270	74,210	78,080	66,260	89,200
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	171,230	153,720	191,070	116,000	100,790	132,700	55,230	45,120	66,130
In school, not employed	114,030	97,420	128,430	61,400	50,060	73,050	52,630	39,620	61,820
Not in school, employed	202,980	184,740	220,830	119,490	105,450	135,250	83,480	70,760	96,380
Not in school, not employed	67,440	56,660	77,880	30,480 <sup>‡</sup>	23,940	37,730	36,960	29,140	45,190
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>									
In school, employed	51,200	41,400	60,800	38,530	30,140	46,620	F	F	F
In school, not employed	65,270	55,160	75,930	37,140 <sup>‡</sup>	29,240	45,720	28,120 <sup>‡</sup>	21,820	36,160
Not in school, employed	73,190	62,230	84,790	49,950	41,020	59,420	23,230 <sup>‡</sup>	16,730	30,240
Not in school, not employed	74,550	64,710	87,260	33,420	27,080	41,740	41,130	32,970	50,030

<sup>‡</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 3.1**  
**Median after-tax income of persons aged 25 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity, age group, and gender	2020			2015		
	2020 constant dollars	95% confidence interval		2020 constant dollars	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 25 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	35,070*§	34,410	35,660	28,270§	27,560	29,060
Women+	32,760*†§	32,430	33,210	25,050†§	24,380	25,530
Men+	39,330*§	37,720	40,550	34,090§	33,050	35,480
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	38,810*§	37,760	40,570	30,790§	29,770	31,670
Women+	37,010*†§	35,780	38,300	27,840†§	25,740	29,380
Men+	41,580*§	39,520	43,060	35,680§	33,040	37,090
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	29,720*†§	29,090	30,860	25,720†§	24,850	26,480
Women+	26,480*††§	25,310	27,760	22,590††§	21,480	23,630
Men+	35,210*†§	33,950	37,820	32,180†§	29,550	34,490
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 25 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	40,490*§	39,090	41,060	34,270§	33,330	35,820
Women+	37,120*†§	36,260	39,350	30,350†§	29,570	31,420
Men+	44,210*§	42,080	45,810	39,910§	37,190	40,320
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	44,210*§	42,760	45,390	37,750§	35,920	39,490
Women+	41,960*†	40,850	43,560	33,420†§	31,140	35,030
Men+	47,870	43,930	51,470	43,190§	40,470	45,970
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	32,370*†	30,590	33,760	27,590†§	26,620	29,620
Women+	27,300*††	25,620	28,280	24,880††	23,460	25,430
Men+	38,080†§	34,170	39,080	34,150†	29,670	37,790
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 25 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	29,500*§§**	28,570	29,830	22,520§§**	21,810	23,280
Women+	28,390*†§§**	27,050	29,460	20,990†§§**	20,090	21,300
Men+	31,540*§§**	29,960	32,700	26,040§§**	24,800	27,530
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	30,590*§§**	29,930	32,580	21,150§§**	20,820	21,920
Women+	30,510*§§**	29,600	34,260	20,150§§**	17,570	22,820
Men+	30,760*§§**	28,860	33,570	22,140§§**	20,160	25,330
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	27,920*†§§**	26,530	28,880	24,070†§§**	23,250	24,710
Women+	26,030*††§	25,220	26,640	21,180†§§**	20,630	22,190
Men+	32,090§	29,900	36,710	29,970†§	27,410	32,310
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 25 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	43,350*	43,060	43,670	40,270	39,980	40,590
Women+	39,530*†	39,110	39,810	35,070†	34,640	35,620
Men+	47,880*	47,510	48,270	46,000	45,500	46,770
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	46,080*	45,720	46,430	42,630	42,240	42,970
Women+	42,430*†	41,910	42,820	37,870†	37,330	38,580
Men+	50,260*	49,750	50,740	48,360	47,530	48,870
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	33,430*†	32,830	34,050	30,290†	29,530	30,950
Women+	28,290*††	27,410	29,110	25,170††	24,650	25,550
Men+	39,710*†	38,630	40,620	37,270†	36,060	38,010

\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status / severity, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same year, disability status / severity and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

‡ significantly different from estimate for persons aged 25 to 64 years in the same year, disability status / severity and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

§ significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same year, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same year, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 3.2**  
**Median after-tax income of persons aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and work activity, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity and work activity	2020			2015		
	2020 constant dollars	95% confidence interval		2020 constant dollars	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
Not employed	18,980 <sup>*§</sup>	18,000	19,890	13,740	13,200	14,450
Employed	46,950 <sup>*†§</sup>	46,190	48,560	40,790 <sup>†§</sup>	39,480	41,550
Employed full-year, full-time	58,920 <sup>*†</sup>	57,140	59,590	49,700 <sup>†§</sup>	48,910	51,980
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
Not employed	19,230 <sup>*§</sup>	18,400	20,630	14,230	12,580	14,650
Employed	49,100 <sup>*†</sup>	47,780	50,490	42,910 <sup>†§</sup>	41,600	44,770
Employed full-year, full-time	60,070 <sup>*†§</sup>	59,040	60,730	51,210 <sup>†§</sup>	49,530	52,530
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
Not employed	18,730 <sup>*§</sup>	18,330	19,710	13,560	13,500	14,580
Employed	42,290 <sup>*†§</sup>	40,830	43,780	34,630 <sup>†§</sup>	31,540	36,430
Employed full-year, full-time	52,900 <sup>*†§</sup>	50,950	54,530	45,130 <sup>†§</sup>	39,970	46,970
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
Not employed	22,960 <sup>*</sup>	22,290	23,860	14,020	13,430	15,270
Employed	50,140 <sup>*†</sup>	49,670	50,540	45,910 <sup>†</sup>	45,520	46,470
Employed full-year, full-time	58,530 <sup>*†</sup>	58,030	59,140	53,500 <sup>†</sup>	52,940	54,280

\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status / severity and work activity ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for persons who were not employed in the same year and disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

§ significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same year and work activity ( $p < 0.05$ )

‡ significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same year and work activity ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 3.3.A**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity, age group, and gender	2020			2015		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	9.6 <sup>*§</sup>	9.0	10.3	18.3 <sup>§</sup>	17.5	19.2
Women+	9.6 <sup>*§</sup>	8.7	10.5	19.4 <sup>†§</sup>	18.3	20.6
Men+	9.7 <sup>*§</sup>	8.7	10.8	16.9 <sup>§</sup>	15.7	18.2
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	11.8 <sup>*</sup>	10.3	13.4	25.8 <sup>§</sup>	23.3	28.4
Women+	12.1 <sup>*</sup>	10.2	14.2	27.5 <sup>§</sup>	24.1	31.1
Men+	11.3 <sup>*</sup>	8.9	14.2	23.4 <sup>§</sup>	20.0	27.2
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	11.7 <sup>*§</sup>	10.7	12.7	21.9 <sup>†§</sup>	20.6	23.2
Women+	11.2 <sup>*§</sup>	9.9	12.6	22.1 <sup>†§</sup>	20.4	23.9
Men+	12.4 <sup>*§</sup>	10.8	14.1	21.6 <sup>§</sup>	19.7	23.5
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	5.1 <sup>*†§</sup>	4.3	6.0	9.5 <sup>†§</sup>	8.5	10.7
Women+	5.6 <sup>*†§</sup>	4.5	7.0	12.1 <sup>†§</sup>	10.5	13.9
Men+	4.4 <sup>*†</sup>	3.3	5.8	6.3 <sup>†</sup>	5.1	7.6
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	7.4 <sup>*</sup>	6.6	8.2	14.5 <sup>§</sup>	13.5	15.6
Women+	6.9 <sup>*</sup>	6.0	7.9	15.7 <sup>†§</sup>	14.2	17.2
Men+	7.9 <sup>*</sup>	6.7	9.3	13.2	11.7	14.8
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	10.4 <sup>*</sup>	8.7	12.3	23.9 <sup>§</sup>	20.9	27.1
Women+	10.3 <sup>*</sup>	8.3	12.7	25.0 <sup>§</sup>	21.0	29.4
Men+	10.5 <sup>*</sup>	7.7	14.1	22.2	18.1	27.0
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	7.8 <sup>*†</sup>	6.8	9.0	15.7 <sup>†§</sup>	14.3	17.3
Women+	6.6 <sup>*†‡</sup>	5.4	8.1	16.1 <sup>†§</sup>	14.2	18.1
Men+	9.4 <sup>*</sup>	7.6	11.5	15.3 <sup>†§</sup>	13.2	17.8

**Table 3.3.A**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity, age group, and gender	2020			2015		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	4.9*†	3.8	6.4	8.1†	6.6	9.8
Women+	5.8*†§	4.1	8.2	10.6†§	8.4	13.4
Men+	3.9†	2.6	5.9	5.2†	3.7	7.3
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	12.8*§**	11.7	14.1	23.4§**	21.9	24.9
Women+	13.1*§**	11.5	14.8	24.0§**	22.1	25.9
Men+	12.5*§**	10.8	14.4	22.5§**	20.4	24.8
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	14.6***	11.7	18.1	30.2§**	26.0	34.8
Women+	15.7***	12.0	20.3	34.1§**	28.1	40.7
Men+	13.0*	9.1	18.3	25.8§	20.5	31.9
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	18.0*§**	16.1	20.1	30.8§**	28.6	33.2
Women+	18.1*§**	15.6	20.9	30.2§**	27.3	33.2
Men+	17.8*§**	15.0	21.0	31.7§**	28.3	35.4
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	5.3*†§	4.2	6.7	11.0†§**	9.4	12.7
Women+	5.5*†§	4.1	7.3	13.4†§	11.1	15.9
Men+	5.0†	3.4	7.2	7.4†	5.8	9.5
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	7.3*	7.0	7.5	12.1	11.8	12.4
Women+	6.9*†	6.5	7.3	12.5†	12.0	12.9
Men+	7.6*	7.3	8.0	11.7	11.3	12.1
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	11.9*	11.3	12.5	18.8	18.1	19.6
Women+	11.7*	10.8	12.6	19.6	18.5	20.7
Men+	12.0*	11.2	12.9	18.2	17.2	19.2
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	7.1*†	6.8	7.4	11.6†	11.2	12.0
Women+	6.8*†	6.3	7.3	12.1††	11.5	12.6
Men+	7.4*†	7.0	7.9	11.1†	10.6	11.6
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	3.9*†	3.5	4.3	6.9†	6.3	7.4
Women+	3.7*†	3.2	4.2	7.1†	6.4	7.8
Men+	4.2*†	3.5	4.9	6.6†	5.8	7.6

\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status / severity, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significantly different from estimate for men+ in the same year, disability status / severity and age group ( $p < 0.05$ )

‡ significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 24 years in the same year, disability status / severity and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

§ significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same year, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same year, age group and gender category ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.



**Table 3.3.B**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity, age group, and gender	2020			2015		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	764,520	708,150	817,040	1,140,750	1,090,670	1,194,990
Women+	430,250	386,340	470,080	673,800	633,640	717,900
Men+	334,270	297,560	370,890	466,960	430,530	501,140
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	96,440	83,650	110,200	140,430	125,300	156,410
Women+	58,560	49,240	68,490	86,670	74,830	99,060
Men+	37,880 <sup>F</sup>	29,040	47,480	53,770	45,110	63,520
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	540,480	491,770	586,160	812,580	765,550	863,430
Women+	293,580	256,710	327,340	453,350	418,600	489,460
Men+	246,900	214,920	281,620	359,230	324,130	389,620
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	127,610	107,080	149,770	187,730	166,890	212,260
Women+	78,110	62,100	95,810	133,770	115,940	154,470
Men+	49,500 <sup>F</sup>	35,770	63,360	53,960	44,440	65,850
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	344,740	306,390	381,340	516,000	475,830	554,620
Women+	176,400	151,810	202,040	299,870	270,970	329,200
Men+	168,350	139,530	197,390	216,130	186,800	242,910
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	57,820	47,840	69,090	91,240	77,830	103,670
Women+	33,620 <sup>F</sup>	26,520	41,450	57,020	46,270	68,080
Men+	24,200 <sup>E</sup>	16,720	32,770	34,220	26,580	41,880
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	225,630	191,550	257,640	346,680	310,110	381,630
Women+	105,320	83,810	127,550	188,620	165,150	214,490
Men+	120,310	94,290	146,380	158,060	131,890	182,390
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	61,290 <sup>F</sup>	45,580	78,860	78,080	63,260	93,200
Women+	37,450 <sup>F</sup>	25,070	51,730	54,230	41,150	67,710
Men+	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	419,780	377,330	460,380	624,750	583,580	669,770
Women+	253,850	219,980	283,970	373,930	342,090	409,010
Men+	165,930	143,840	195,270	250,830	224,970	277,820
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	38,610 <sup>F</sup>	29,680	47,410	49,190	40,840	58,610
Women+	24,940 <sup>E</sup>	17,490	32,050	29,650	22,840	36,770
Men+	F	F	F	19,540 <sup>F</sup>	14,520	25,590
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	314,850	279,390	351,070	465,900	426,670	506,110
Women+	188,260	157,490	216,110	264,730	237,800	295,180
Men+	126,580	107,360	152,460	201,170	174,810	226,390
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	66,320	50,390	83,240	109,660	94,550	126,870
Women+	40,650 <sup>F</sup>	29,130	53,430	79,540	66,320	94,760
Men+	F	F	F	30,120 <sup>F</sup>	23,280	38,070
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
<b>Total, 15 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	1,566,840	1,516,040	1,624,590	2,619,000	2,554,520	2,692,470
Women+	727,190	690,000	766,440	1,350,040	1,299,770	1,400,240
Men+	839,650	800,600	882,670	1,268,960	1,225,460	1,317,320
<b>15 to 24 years</b>						
Total, all genders	386,980	368,150	408,980	676,890	648,450	702,290
Women+	172,930	158,890	187,910	333,140	314,690	353,040
Men+	214,060	198,840	231,240	343,740	324,450	362,370

**Table 3.3.B**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status / severity, age group, and gender, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity, age group, and gender	2020			2015		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>25 to 64 years</b>						
Total, all genders	1,035,910	988,170	1,086,190	1,720,060	1,660,930	1,786,470
Women+	483,580	451,720	518,030	897,610	854,150	938,440
Men+	552,340	520,790	590,670	822,450	785,780	865,590
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, all genders	143,940	128,910	158,650	222,050	203,780	241,890
Women+	70,690	60,980	80,400	119,280	107,300	132,610
Men+	73,250	61,770	84,950	102,770	89,290	117,190

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

<sup>F</sup> too unreliable to be published

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 3.4.A**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and selected household living arrangements, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity and household living arrangement	2020			2015		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	6.0* <sup>S</sup>	4.7	7.7	10.3 <sup>S</sup>	8.6	12.2
Part of couple, with children	3.3* <sup>T</sup>	2.4	4.6	11.4 <sup>S</sup>	9.7	13.3
Lone parent	18.4* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	14.5	23.1	39.5* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	34.4	44.8
Living with parent(s)	4.8* <sup>T</sup>	3.7	6.1	14.2* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	12.1	16.5
Living alone	28.0* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	25.0	31.3	47.2* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	43.6	50.9
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	4.5	3.1	6.4	6.5	5.0	8.4
Part of couple, with children	2.5* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	1.6	3.9	7.5	6.1	9.2
Lone parent	14.1* <sup>T</sup>	10.0	19.6	36.2* <sup>E<sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup></sup>	28.9	44.1
Living with parent(s)	3.9* <sup>T</sup>	2.9	5.3	12.7* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	10.3	15.5
Living alone	18.4* <sup>T</sup>	15.2	22.0	35.2* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	30.8	39.9
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	9.2* <sup>S<sup>T</sup></sup>	6.6	12.5	15.6* <sup>S<sup>T</sup></sup>	12.5	19.4
Part of couple, with children	5.0* <sup>T</sup>	3.1	8.0	19.1* <sup>S<sup>T</sup></sup>	15.3	23.7
Lone parent	22.7* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	16.4	30.4	43.2* <sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup>	36.3	50.3
Living with parent(s)	6.2* <sup>T</sup>	4.2	8.9	16.7* <sup>S</sup>	13.3	20.8
Living alone	42.1* <sup>T<sup>S<sup>T</sup></sup></sup>	36.9	47.5	62.9* <sup>T<sup>S<sup>T</sup></sup></sup>	57.7	67.9
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	4.3* <sup>T</sup>	3.9	4.8	7.2	6.6	7.8
Part of couple, with children	4.3* <sup>T</sup>	3.9	4.6	8.8* <sup>T</sup>	8.3	9.3
Lone parent	13.3* <sup>T</sup>	11.7	15.1	26.8* <sup>T</sup>	24.6	29.1
Living with parent(s)	4.0* <sup>T</sup>	3.6	4.4	9.4* <sup>T</sup>	8.8	10.0
Living alone	17.9* <sup>T</sup>	16.6	19.3	23.6* <sup>T</sup>	22.1	25.2

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significantly different from 2015 estimate for the same disability status / severity and household living arrangement ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>T</sup> significantly different from estimate for those living as part of a couple with no children in the same year and disability status / severity ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>S</sup> significantly different from estimate for persons without disabilities in the same year and household living arrangement ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>T<sup>S</sup></sup> significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same year and household living arrangement ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 3.4.B**  
**Individual Market Basket Measure poverty rate among persons aged 15 to 64 years, by disability status / severity and selected household living arrangements, 2015 and 2020**

Disability status / severity and household living arrangement	2020			2015		
	Number	95% confidence interval		Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	74,660 <sup>E</sup>	57,010	95,000	107,480	89,620	126,540
Part of couple, with children	50,410 <sup>E</sup>	34,200	68,060	135,470	113,370	157,480
Lone parent	79,850 <sup>E</sup>	59,440	101,240	126,680	107,620	149,110
Living with parent(s)	45,700 <sup>E</sup>	35,320	57,310	91,290	77,570	106,970
Living alone	255,110	223,270	287,670	340,630	304,240	372,660
<b>Persons with milder disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	F	F	F	40,190 <sup>E</sup>	29,960	51,040
Part of couple, with children	F	F	F	59,520	46,930	72,490
Lone parent	F	F	F	61,290 <sup>E</sup>	45,140	78,010
Living with parent(s)	23,580 <sup>E</sup>	16,920	30,810	51,210	40,910	62,860
Living alone	99,100	79,600	118,440	144,230	121,660	166,600
<b>Persons with more severe disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	37,670 <sup>E</sup>	26,280	51,110	67,300	52,040	84,660
Part of couple, with children	F	F	F	75,940 <sup>E</sup>	56,860	95,720
Lone parent	49,360 <sup>E</sup>	32,260	66,900	65,390	53,360	79,970
Living with parent(s)	F	F	F	40,080	30,820	50,330
Living alone	156,010	130,920	180,630	196,410	171,760	221,970
<b>Persons without disabilities</b>						
Part of couple, no children	158,690	142,940	176,720	287,640	264,940	311,030
Part of couple, with children	277,100	254,390	301,490	585,500	549,280	619,450
Lone parent	116,780	99,970	132,240	249,890	225,330	273,170
Living with parent(s)	143,870	128,280	159,880	357,160	336,030	380,040
Living alone	317,940	292,070	345,160	412,550	386,170	448,330

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

Note: The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022.

**Table 3.5.A**  
**Unmet needs due to cost for assistive aids, devices or technologies, medication, or healthcare services among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by selected characteristics, 2022**

Selected characteristic and type of unmet need	2022		
	Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	15.5	14.7	16.3
Prescription medication	12.5	11.8	13.3
Health care therapies and services	29.1	28.2	30.1
Total <sup>1</sup>	40.7	39.6	41.7
<b>Disability severity</b>			
<b>Milder<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	7.9	7.1	8.7
Prescription medication	8.5	7.7	9.4
Health care therapies and services	23.9	22.8	25.1
Total <sup>1</sup>	32.2	30.8	33.5
<b>More severe</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	26.4*	24.9	27.9
Prescription medication	18.2*	16.9	19.6
Health care therapies and services	36.6*	34.9	38.2
Total <sup>1</sup>	52.8*	51.10	54.5
<b>Age group</b>			
<b>15 to 64 years<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	15.0	14.0	15.9
Prescription medication	15.2	14.3	16.3
Health care therapies and services	34.7	33.5	35.9
Total <sup>1</sup>	45.5	44.2	46.8

**Table 3.5.A**  
**Unmet needs due to cost for assistive aids, devices or technologies, medication, or healthcare services among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by selected characteristics, 2022**

Selected characteristic and type of unmet need	2022		
	Percent	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper
<b>65 years and over</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	16.6	15.2	18.1
Prescription medication	6.6*	5.7	7.7
Health care therapies and services	17.0*	15.6	18.5
Total <sup>1</sup>	30.2*	28.4	32.0
<b>Gender</b>			
<b>Women+</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	16.0	15.0	17.1
Prescription medication	14.2*	13.2	15.3
Health care therapies and services	34.3*	33.0	35.6
Total <sup>1</sup>	45.4*	44.0	46.8
<b>Men+<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	14.7	13.7	15.9
Prescription medication	10.4	9.4	11.5
Health care therapies and services	22.3	21.0	23.8
Total <sup>1</sup>	34.5	33.0	36.1
<b>Poverty status</b>			
<b>Not in poverty<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	14.5	13.8	15.4
Prescription medication	11.4	10.7	12.2
Health care therapies and services	28.3	27.3	29.3
Total <sup>1</sup>	39.4	38.3	40.5
<b>In poverty</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	24.3*	21.0	27.8
Prescription medication	22.9*	19.8	26.3
Health care therapies and services	37.5*	33.9	41.2
Total <sup>1</sup>	53.0*	49.2	56.7

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>1</sup> reference category

1. Includes persons with unmet needs due to cost for at least one type of disability support (e.g. assistive aids, devices or technologies, prescription medication, or health care therapies and services).

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

**Table 3.5.B**  
**Unmet needs due to cost for assistive aids, devices or technologies, medication, or healthcare services among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by selected characteristics, 2022**

Selected characteristic and type of unmet need	2022		
	Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper
<b>Total, persons with disabilities</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	1,234,480	1,171,790	1,298,260
Prescription medication	999,910	937,480	1,063,400
Health care therapies and services	2,322,770	2,239,460	2,401,320
Total <sup>1</sup>	3,244,930	3,158,270	3,339,630
<b>Disability severity</b>			
<b>Milder<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	369,490	334,660	409,610
Prescription medication	401,490	363,100	445,110
Health care therapies and services	1,123,910	1,063,740	1,184,800
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,511,540	1,445,530	1,587,980
<b>More severe</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	864,990	810,120	918,600
Prescription medication	598,420	552,360	649,770
Health care therapies and services	1,198,860	1,132,220	1,257,770
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,733,380	1,656,050	1,806,930

**Table 3.5.B**  
**Unmet needs due to cost for assistive aids, devices or technologies, medication, or healthcare services among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by selected characteristics, 2022**

Selected characteristic and type of unmet need	2022		
	Number	95% confidence interval	
		lower	upper
<b>Age group</b>			
<b>15 to 64 years<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	817,220	767,420	870,880
Prescription medication	832,940	777,220	892,380
Health care therapies and services	1,895,350	1,819,520	1,967,610
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,486,320	2,411,680	2,567,430
<b>65 years and over</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	417,270	379,340	454,500
Prescription medication	166,970	141,790	192,780
Health care therapies and services	427,420	391,910	465,800
Total <sup>1</sup>	758,610	712,820	802,610
<b>Gender</b>			
<b>Women+</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	723,880	673,670	773,870
Prescription medication	640,800	593,260	688,570
Health care therapies and services	1,549,170	1,485,180	1,611,080
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,049,500	1,975,070	2,118,320
<b>Men+</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	510,600	471,020	552,680
Prescription medication	359,110	323,000	398,660
Health care therapies and services	773,600	724,920	826,180
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,195,430	1,138,330	1,253,500
<b>Poverty status</b>			
<b>Not in poverty<sup>†</sup></b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	1,045,960	987,030	1,104,340
Prescription medication	822,590	764,370	880,110
Health care therapies and services	2,031,400	1,950,750	2,105,240
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,832,090	2,745,880	2,919,930
<b>In poverty</b>			
Assistive aids, devices or technologies	185,540	157,320	216,990
Prescription medication	175,100	147,840	205,130
Health care therapies and services	286,520	252,040	321,220
Total <sup>1</sup>	405,060	364,330	447,480

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

1. Includes persons with unmet needs due to cost for at least one type of disability support (e.g. assistive aids, devices or technologies, prescription medication, or health care therapies and services).

**Notes:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

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