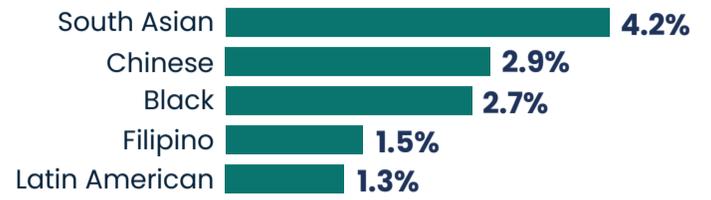


RACIALIZED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, 2022



In 2022, **16.5%** of Canadians aged 15 years and over with disabilities were part of a racialized group¹

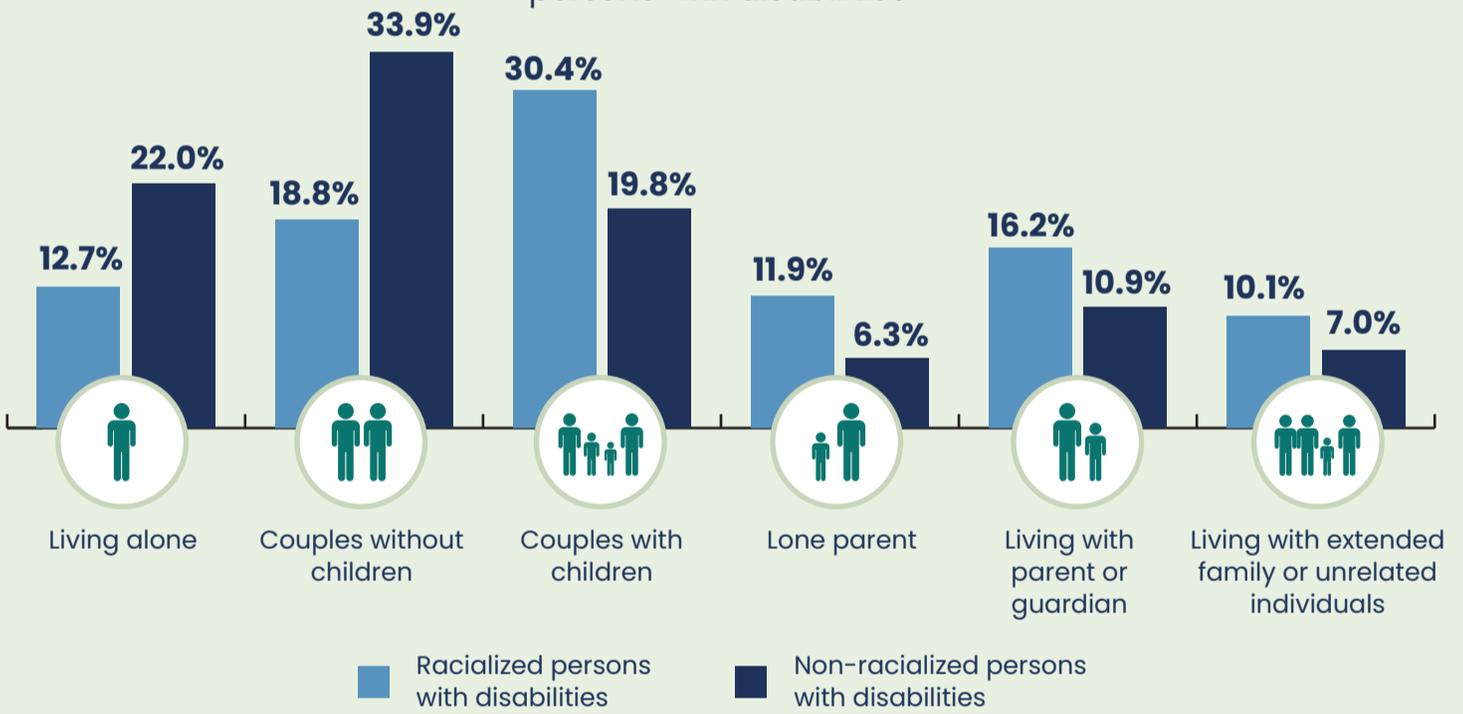
Proportion by selected racialized groups



Racialized persons with disabilities were more likely to have **sensory disabilities** and less likely to have **mental health-related disabilities** than their non-racialized counterparts

Disability type ²	Racialized persons with disabilities	Non-racialized persons with disabilities
Sensory (seeing or hearing)	47.0%	39.3%
Physical (mobility, dexterity or flexibility)	54.0%	52.1%
Pain-related	60.7%	61.9%
Mental health-related	32.4%	39.2%
Cognitive (learning, developmental or memory)	30.7%	30.4%

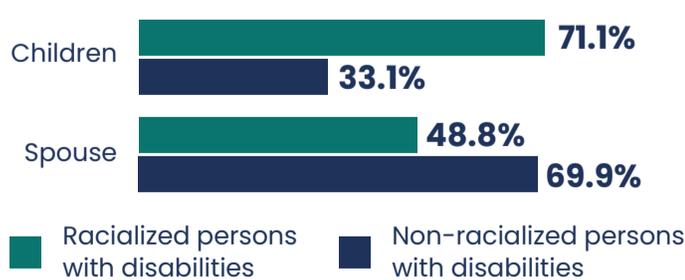
Racialized persons with disabilities were **less likely to live alone** than non-racialized persons with disabilities



Racialized persons with disabilities **aged 65 years and over** were more likely to **receive help with daily activities** than their non-racialized counterparts



The people who helped them varied between the two groups



Feelings of loneliness

Similar proportions of racialized and non-racialized persons with disabilities **reported feeling lonely**



Racialized persons with **more severe** disabilities were more likely to report feeling lonely



Notes:

1. In this infographic, the concept of racialized group is measured using the "visible minority" variable, which refers to whether or not a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the *Employment Equity Act*. In the Act, visible minorities are defined as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."

2. Respondents may have reported more than one disability type.

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

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