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Canadian Indicators for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)



November 16, 2026

Social Research Division, Strategic and Service Policy Branch

Canadian Indicators for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

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List of abbreviations

CIS	Canadian Income Survey
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSD	Canadian Survey on Disability
DSQ	Disability Screening Questions
ESDC	Employment and Social Development Canada
GSS	General Social Survey
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NILF	Not in the Labour Force
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
SSPPS	Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces

Version history

Version 3.0 (current)

- **Date:** November 16, 2026
- **Description:** Third version of the report published with 76 indicators, including 1 expanded indicator and 5 updated indicators

Version 2.0

- **Date:** December 10, 2025
- **Description:** Second version of the report published with 75 indicators, including 8 new indicators and 42 updated indicators

Version 1.1

- **Date:** March 7, 2025
- **Description:** Correction made to 1 indicator

Version 1.0

- **Date:** December 18, 2024
- **Description:** First version of the report published with 68 indicators

Introduction

This report provides indicators for selected articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities' (CRPD). These indicators are based on Canadian data.

Canada ratified the CRPD on March 11, 2010. The CRPD is an international human rights treaty. It is aimed at promoting and protecting the rights, freedoms, and dignity of persons with disabilities to ensure their full participation in society on an equal basis with others. The CPRD requires all parties to the convention to make sure persons with disabilities enjoy full human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination on the basis of disability. This includes implementing laws, policies, and programs that guarantee equal recognition before the law and equal protection under it.

Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) has prepared this report. Data from Statistics Canada form the basis for the indicators, including data from the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) and other surveys. As new data becomes available, existing indicators will be updated or new indicators will be added. The report includes indicators for the following articles:

- Article 5 - Equality and non-discrimination
- Article 9 - Accessibility
- Article 10 - Right to life
- Article 16 - Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse
- Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community
- Article 20 - Personal mobility
- Article 24 - Education
- Article 25 - Health
- Article 27 - Work and employment
- Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection
- Article 29 - Participation in political and public life
- Article 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport

General notes

Gender vs Sex[1]**:** Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman, or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). The measure of “gender” is

[1] Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021

different from the measure of "sex" that can be found in some parts of this report. The categories of men and women under the term "gender" refer to the respondents' reported gender, which may be distinct from their sex assigned at birth and/or their current legal documents.

In 2018, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and the Department of Justice Canada made recommendations for modernizing the Government of Canada's sex and gender information practices. Accordingly, Statistics Canada has indicated that beginning in 2021 the gender variable is expected to be used by default in most census standard data tables and analyses. In order to conform with this change, the indicators based on data from more recent surveys (which included a gender variable) report the results by "gender" rather than "sex".

Some indicators in this report are based on surveys that did not include a gender variable. In this case, data is reported by sex, which refers to sex assigned at birth and has categories of men and women. Indicators using data from surveys that included a gender variable are reported by gender and use the categories of men (includes cisgender and transgender men and boys) and women (includes cisgender and transgender women and girls). In most surveys with a gender variable, non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables. This was done to protect their data confidentiality, given that they constitute a very small sample.

Rounding: For the sake of simplicity, most reported estimates were rounded to the nearest whole percentage. This provides a broad perspective on persons with disabilities.

Disability Screening Questions (DSQ): The survey data used to develop the indicators in this report rely on the DSQ to identify persons with disabilities. Analysts developed these questions between 2010 and 2012. The questions provide a measure of disability based on the social model of disability which takes into account the interaction between a person’s functional difficulties and the barriers they face in daily life resulting in activity limitations. The social model of disability recognizes:

- that disability is linked to a person and to the degree of difficulty they have with certain tasks
- the level of impairment they experience
- the possible existence of a health condition
- the person's environment as a key factor in determining disability

Target populations for data sources used in this report:

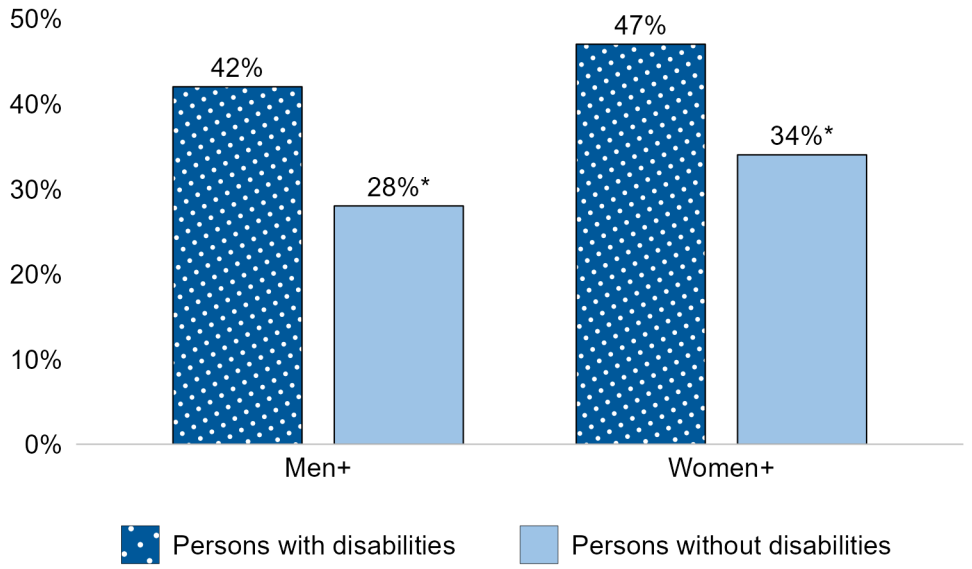
- Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) 2017 and 2022: The population covered by the CSD 2017 and 2022 includes all persons aged 15 and over (as of May 10th, 2016 and May 11, 2021 respectively, Census Day), and who reported having difficulty "Sometimes", "Often" or "Always" to one of the Activities of Daily Living questions on the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population long form. This included persons living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces and 3 territories. The survey excludes those living in institutions, on Canadian Armed Forces bases, on First Nations reserves, and those living in collective dwellings.

- Canadian Income Survey (CIS) 2015-2024: This is a Canada-wide survey, including all provinces and territories. It covers all individuals in Canada. It excludes persons living on reserves and other Indigenous settlements in the provinces, the institutionalized population, and households in remote areas with very low population density. Overall, these exclusions amount to less than 2% of the population
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022-2025: The target population for the LFS includes all persons aged 15 years and over whose usual place of residence is in Canada, including both non-permanent residents (NPRs) —that is, those with a work or study permit, their families, asylum claimants, protected persons and related groups — as well as permanent residents (landed immigrants) and the Canadian-born population. The LFS excludes those living on reserves, full-time members of the regular Armed Forces and persons living in institutions (including inmates of penal institutions and patients in hospitals and nursing homes). National LFS estimates are derived using the results of the LFS in the provinces
- General Social Survey (GSS):
    - GSS - Time Use 2022: The target population for this cycle is all non-institutionalized persons and non-residents of First Nations reserves 15 years of age or older, living in the 10 provinces of Canada
    - GSS - Social Identity 2020: The target population for this cycle is all non-institutionalized persons and non-residents of First Nations reserves 15 years of age or older, living in the 10 provinces of Canada
    - GSS - Canadians' Safety 2019: The target population for this cycle is the Canadian population aged 15 and over, living in the provinces and territories. Canadians residing in institutions are not included
    - GSS - Caregiving and Care Receiving 2018: The target population for this cycle is all non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age or older, living in the 10 provinces of Canada
    - GSS - Canadians at Work and Home 2016: The target population for this cycle is non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age or older, living in the 10 provinces of Canada
- Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) 2018: The target population for this survey is all non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age or older, living in the 10 provinces or 3 territories of Canada

1. Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination

1.1 Discrimination of any type

Figure 1.1: Proportion who experienced discrimination of any type in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: "Discrimination of any type" refers to respondents being treated differently, negatively, or adversely because of their race, age, religion, sex, etc.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

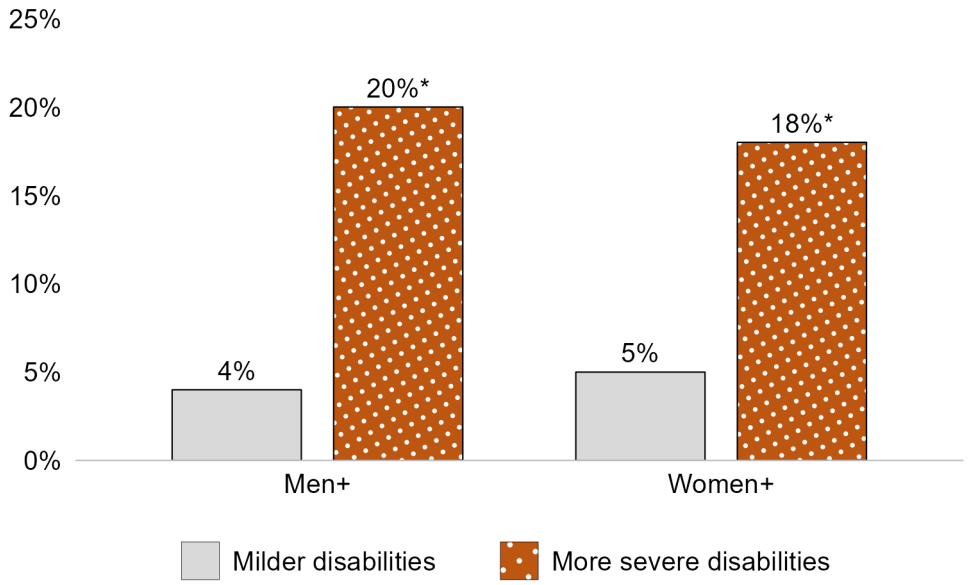
In the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, men with disabilities were 1.5 times as likely as those without disabilities to face discrimination of any type (42% versus 28%).

Similarly, women with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to experience discrimination of any type in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic (47% versus 34%).

Generally, women were more likely than men to experience discrimination regardless of disability status.

1.2 Discrimination based on a physical or mental disability

Figure 1.2: Proportion who experienced discrimination based on a physical or mental disability in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability severity and gender, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others because of a physical or mental disability.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

"Milder" disabilities combines those with "mild" and "moderate" disabilities. "More severe" disabilities combines those with "severe" and "very severe" disabilities.

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

For both levels of severity, differences between men and women are not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

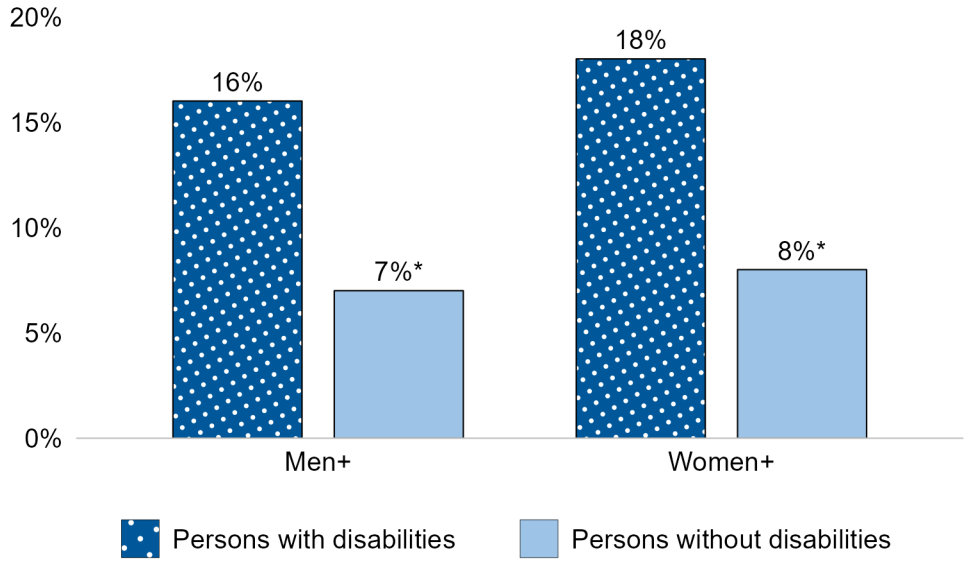
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

In the 5 years before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, men with more severe disabilities were 5 times as likely as those with milder disabilities to experience discrimination based on a physical or mental disability (20% versus 4%).

Similarly, women with more severe disabilities were over 3 times as likely as those with milder disabilities to experience discrimination based on a physical or mental disability (18% versus 5%).

1.3 Discrimination based on physical appearance

Figure 1.3: Proportion who experienced discrimination based on physical appearance in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others because of their physical appearance.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

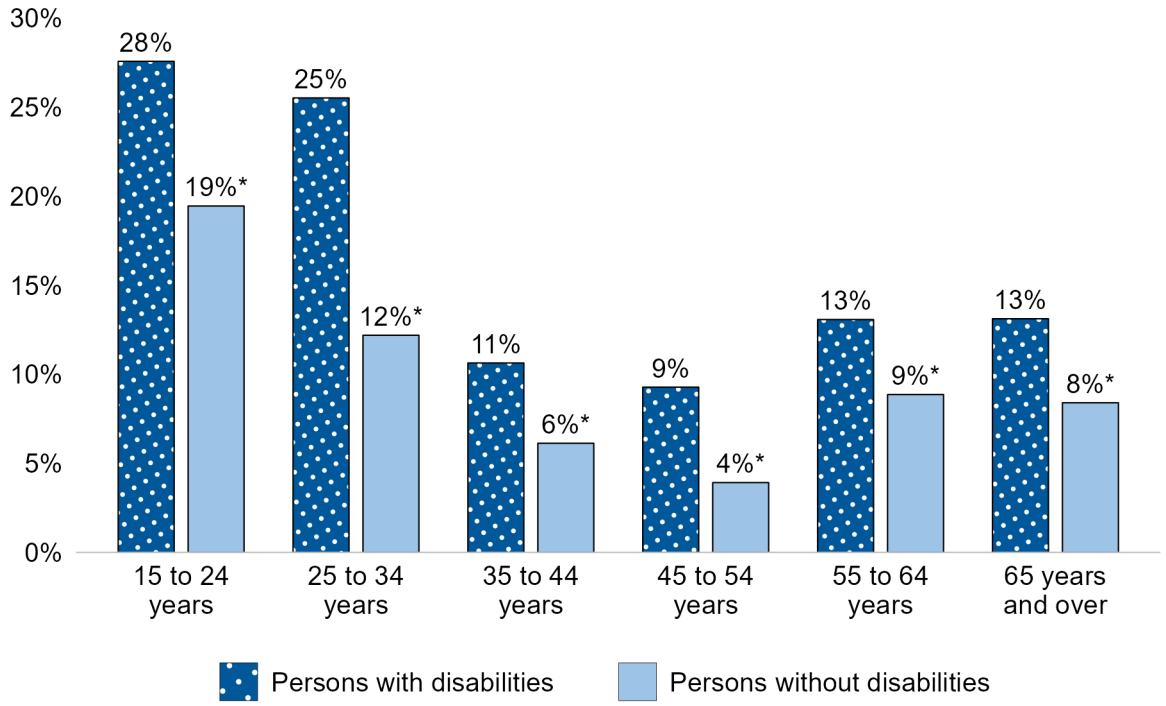
Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

In the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over were more than twice as likely as persons without disabilities to be discriminated against based on their physical appearance. Among men, 16% of those with disabilities and 7% of those without disabilities reported experiencing this type of discrimination. Similarly, 18% of women with disabilities and 8% of women without disabilities reported this type of discrimination.

1.4 Age-based discrimination

Figure 1.4: Proportion who experienced discrimination based on age in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability status and age, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others because of their age.

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

Among persons with disabilities, except for those aged 25 to 34 years, estimates for all other age groups are significantly different from estimates for persons aged 15 to 24 years ($p<0.05$).

Among persons without disabilities, differences between those aged 15 to 24 years and all other age groups are statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

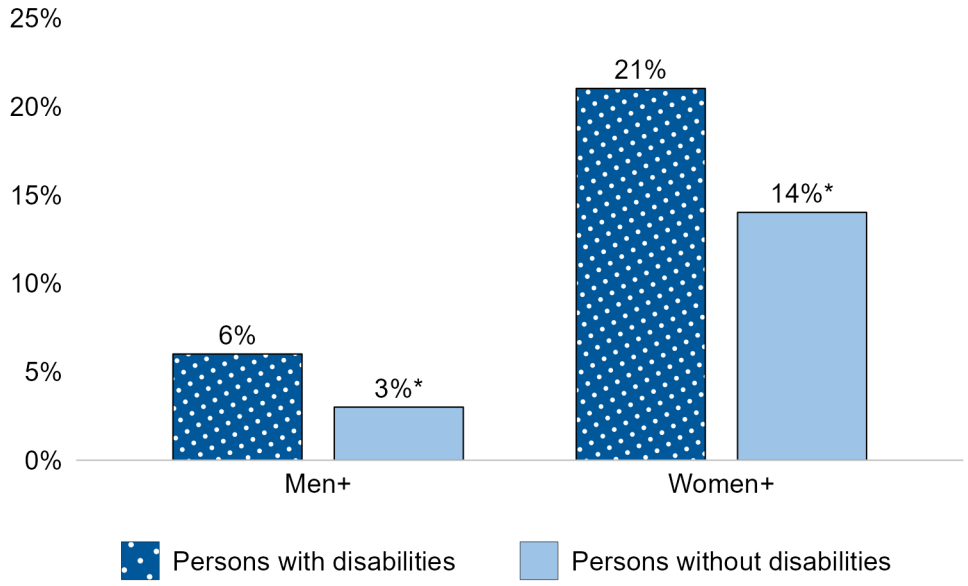
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Across all 6 age groups, persons with disabilities were more likely than persons without disabilities to face age-based discrimination in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Regardless of disability status, younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to face age-based discrimination. Persons aged 15 to 24 years with and without disabilities (28% and 19% respectively) were more than twice as likely to report experiencing such discrimination as those aged 65 years and over (13% and 8% respectively). Prevalence of age-based discrimination was highest among persons aged 15 to 24 years and gradually decreased with age to reach its lowest value among persons aged 45 to 54 years. It then increased slightly among persons aged 55 to 64 years and 65 years and over.

1.5 Sex-based discrimination

Figure 1.5: Proportion who experienced discrimination based on sex in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others because of their sex.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

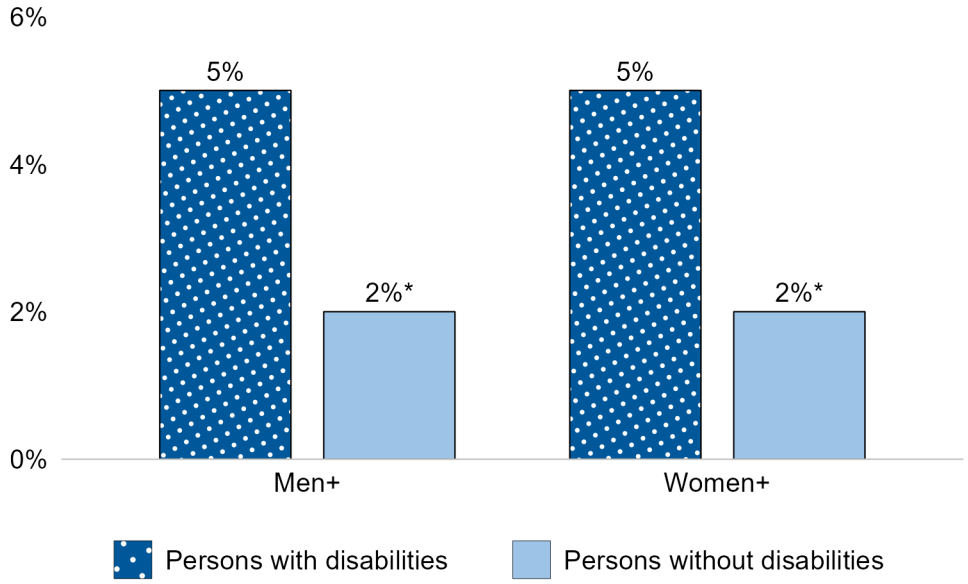
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

In the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, men with disabilities aged 15 years and over were twice as likely as those without disabilities to experience discrimination based on their sex (6% versus 3%). Similarly, women with disabilities aged 15 years and over were 1.5 times as likely as women without disabilities to experience discrimination based on their sex (21% versus 14%) in that time frame.

Regardless of disability status, women were more likely than men to report experiencing sex-based discrimination in the 5 years before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.6 Discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression

Figure 1.6: Proportion who experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, they had experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly by others because of their sexual orientation or their gender identity or expression. Gender identity or expression include gender diverse identities such as transgender, two-spirit, non-binary.

Due to data quality concerns, reported experiences of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity or expression were combined.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

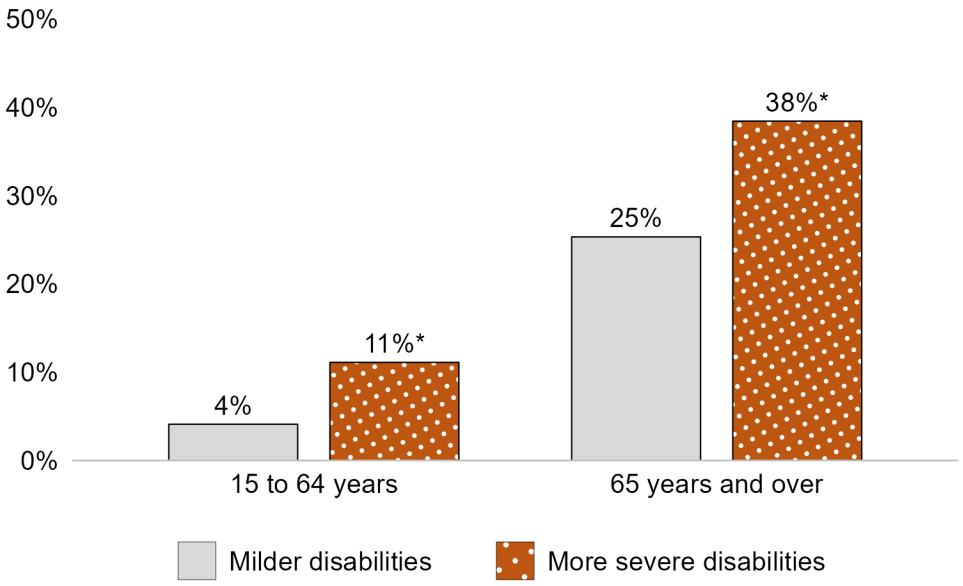
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

In the 5 years before the COVID-19 pandemic, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over were over twice as likely as those without disabilities to experience discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Among persons with disabilities, 5% of men and women had experienced this type of discrimination, compared with 2% of men and women without disabilities.

2. Article 9: Accessibility

2.1 Internet use

Figure 2.1: Proportion who didn't use the Internet for personal use, by disability severity and age, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked if they had used the Internet for personal use in the past 12 months. The above chart displays estimates for those who answered "No".

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

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

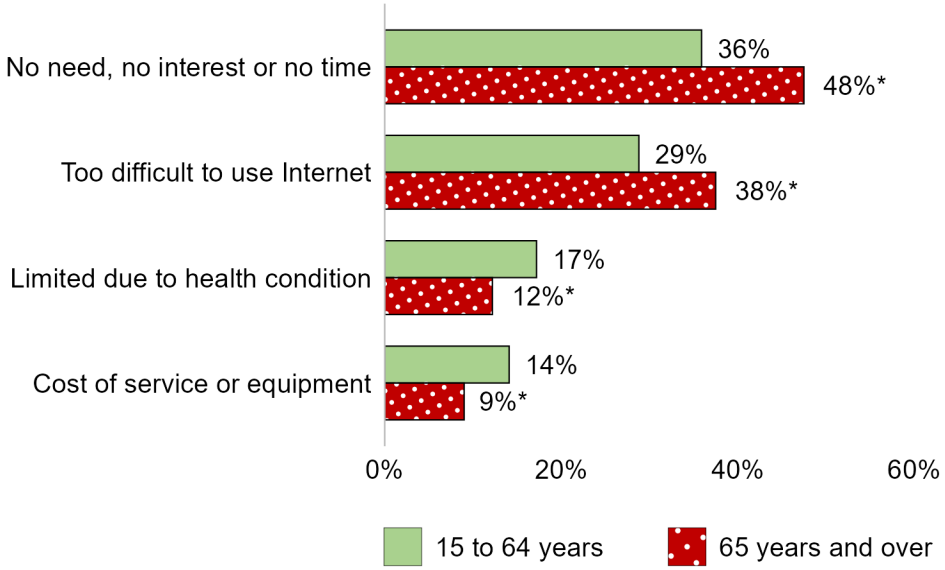
For both levels of severity, estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are significantly different from those for persons aged 15 to 64 years ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, those with more severe disabilities were nearly 3 times as likely as those with milder disabilities to report not using the Internet for personal use (11% versus 4%). Similarly, among persons with disabilities aged 65 years and over, those with more severe disabilities were more likely to report not using the Internet for personal use (38% versus 25%).

2.2 Reasons for not using the Internet

Figure 2.2: Most common reasons for not using the Internet for personal use, by age, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were allowed to select multiple reasons for not using the Internet for personal use in the last 12 months. While other reasons were available, these were the most common reasons. The data refers to the proportion reporting a given reason among those who did not use the Internet.

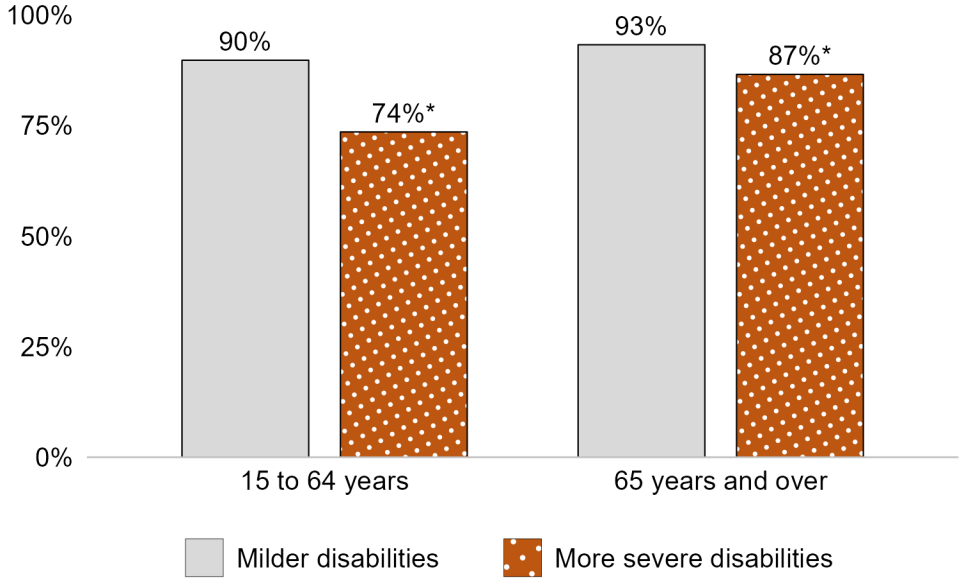
* significantly different from estimate for persons aged 15 to 64 years for a given reason ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities aged 65 years and over were more likely than those aged 15 to 64 years to report that they had no need, no interest or no time to use the Internet for personal use (48% versus 36%) or that it was too difficult to use the Internet (38% versus 29%). Persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years were more likely than those aged 65 years and over to report that they didn't use the Internet for personal use because they are limited due to a health condition (17% versus 12%) or due to cost of service or equipment (14% versus 9%).

2.3 Home modification needs met

Figure 2.3: Proportion having home modification needs met, by disability severity and age, persons with mobility disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Home modifications refer to specialized architectural features built inside the respondents' home. The architectural features in question include bathroom aids; walk-in baths or showers; patient lifts; access ramps or ground-level entrances; elevators, stair lifts, or platform or porch lifts; automatic or easy to open doors; extra railings (other than on stairs); widened doorways or hallways; and adjusted counters in the kitchen or bathroom. The chart above depicts the proportion of respondents, among those who require such accommodations, have had their needs met.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

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

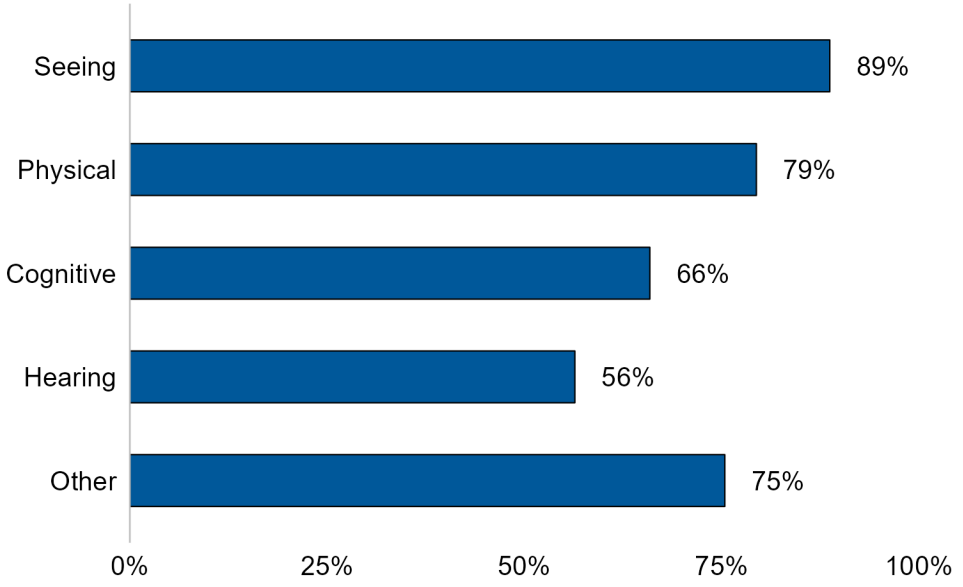
Among only those with more severe disabilities, estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are significantly different from those for persons aged 15 to 64 years ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with mobility disabilities who reported requiring home modifications, those with milder disabilities were more likely than those with more severe disabilities to have their home modification needs met, for both age groups: 15 to 64 years (90% versus 74%) and 65 years and over (93% versus 87%). Among persons with more severe mobility disabilities, those aged 65 years and over were more likely to have their home modification needs met than those aged 15 to 64 years (87% versus 74%).

2.4 Assistive aids or devices needs met

Figure 2.4: Proportion having all needs met for assistive aids or devices, by disability type, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked about their use of assistive aids or devices to help with different disability types, and whether there are any assistive aids, devices or technologies they think they need but do not have. For each disability type category, respondents' needs were grouped into 4 categories: "Some needs met", "No needs met", "All needs met", or "Does not need an aid".

The proportions above excluded those who did not need assistive aids or devices, to observe if those who needed them had all of their needs met.

Respondents were not limited to responding to one type of disability-related assistive aid or device.

"Other" refers to assistive aids or devices that are used in the presence of multiple disabilities that are not associated with a single disability type. Examples include computers with specialized software, screen readers, service animals, diabetic aids, etc.

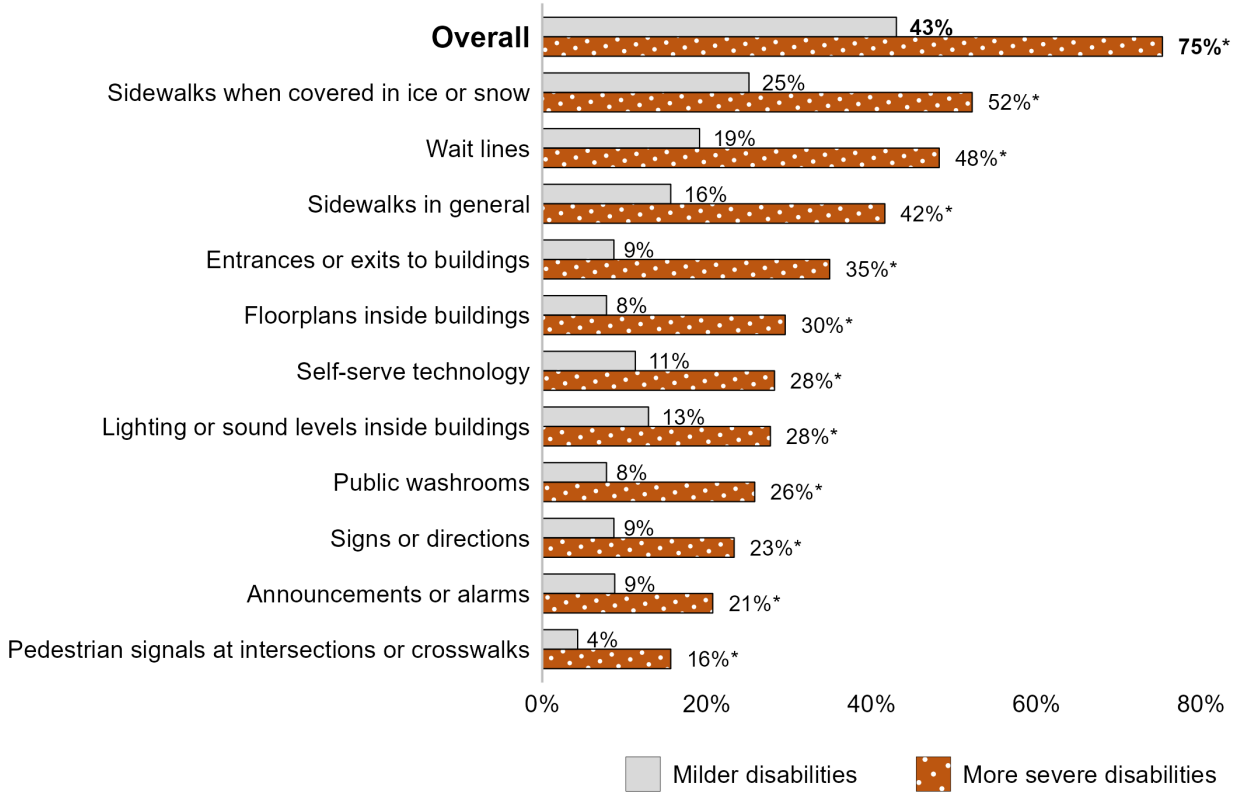
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over who required assistive aids or devices for seeing or physical disabilities were the most likely to have all of their needs met (89% and 79% respectively).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over who required assistive aids or devices for cognitive or hearing disabilities were the least likely to have all of their needs met (66% and 56% respectively).

2.5 Barriers to accessibility in public spaces

Figure 2.5: Proportion who experienced barriers to accessibility with different features in public spaces, by disability severity, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked how often they experienced barriers with a number of features inside or outside public spaces because of their condition in the past 12 months. Those who indicated that they experienced barriers "sometimes", "often", or "always" were classified as "experienced barriers" with a given feature.

The overall calculation includes persons who experienced barriers with at least one of these features.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities for a given feature ($p<0.05$)

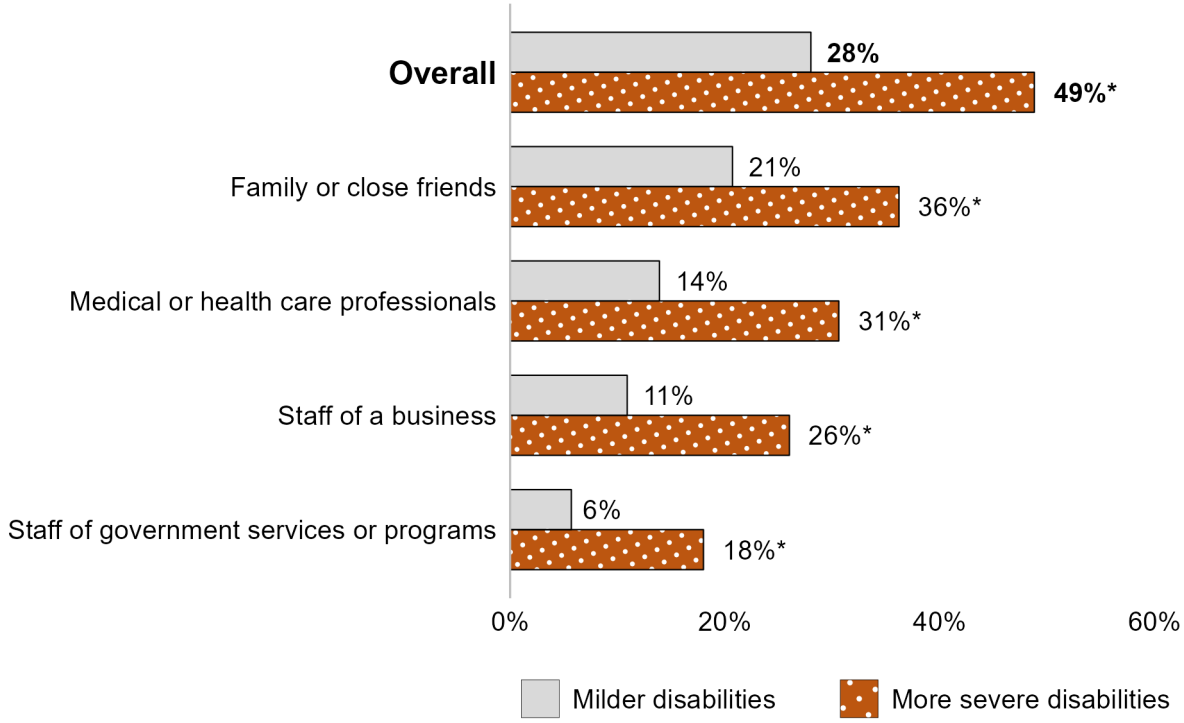
For more information, see Barriers to Accessibility in Public Spaces: Findings from the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 75% of those with more severe disabilities and 43% of those with milder disabilities experienced barriers to accessibility with at least one feature in public spaces. Barriers were most commonly experienced with sidewalks when covered in ice or snow, wait lines, and sidewalks in general. For each of the listed features, persons with more severe disabilities were at least twice as likely to have experienced a barrier at least sometimes than those with milder disabilities. For example, persons with more severe disabilities were nearly 4 times as likely to experience barriers with entrances or exits to buildings than those with milder disabilities (35% versus 9%).

2.6 Barriers to accessibility related to behaviours, misconceptions, or assumptions

Figure 2.6: Proportion who experienced barriers to accessibility related to behaviours, misconceptions, or assumptions from different sources, by disability severity, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked how often they experienced barriers in terms of behaviours, misconceptions, or assumptions made about them from a number of sources because of their condition in the past 12 months. Those who indicated that they experienced barriers "sometimes", "often", or "always" were classified as "experienced barriers" from a given source.

The overall calculation includes persons who experienced barriers from at least one of these sources.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities for a given source ($p<0.05$)

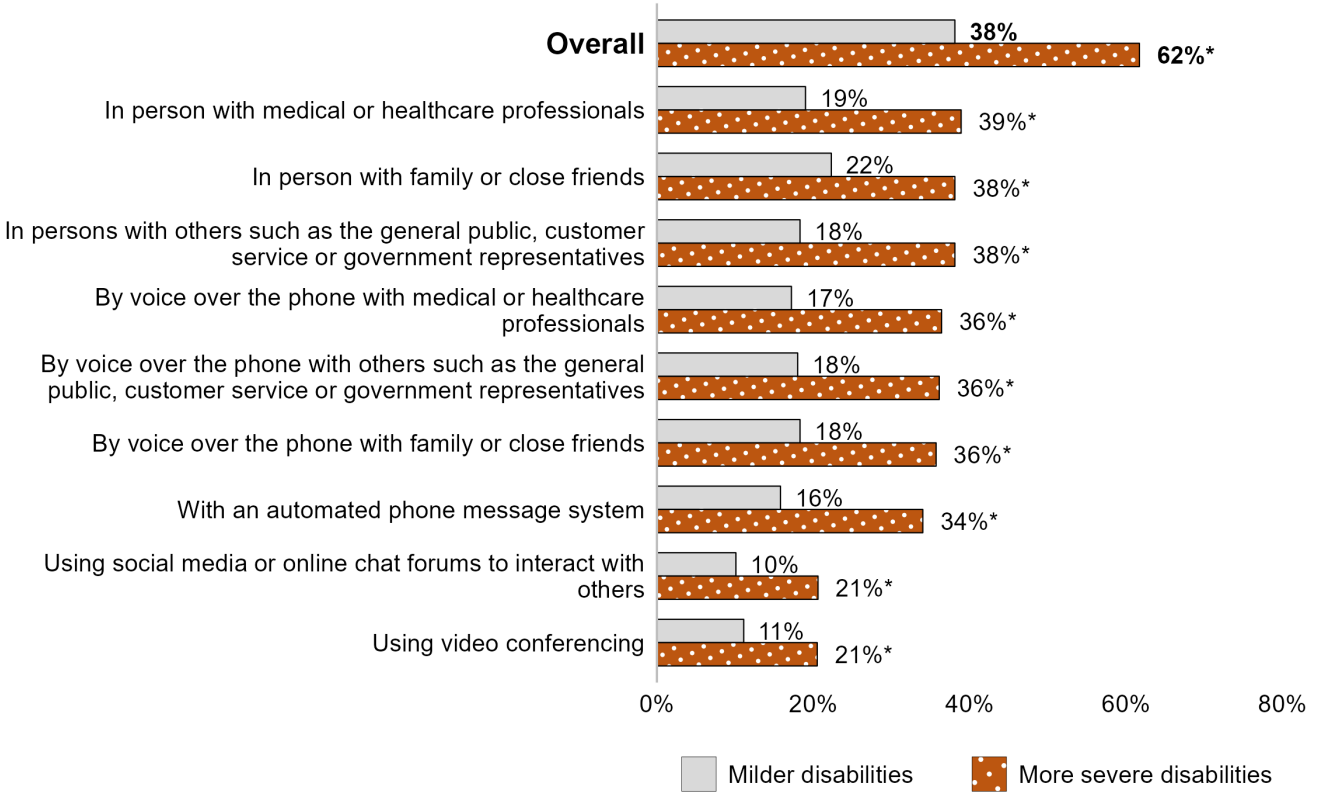
For more information, see Barriers to accessibility related to behaviours, misconceptions or assumptions: Findings from the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 49% of those with more severe disabilities and 28% of those with milder disabilities experienced barriers to accessibility related to behaviours, misconceptions, or assumptions made about them from at least one source. Barriers were most commonly experienced from family or close friends and medical or health care professionals. For each of the listed sources, persons with more severe disabilities were more likely to have experienced a barrier at least sometimes than those with milder disabilities. For example, persons with more severe disabilities were more than twice as likely to experience such barriers from medical or health care professionals than those with milder disabilities (31% versus 14%).

2.7 Barriers to accessibility related to communication

Figure 2.7: Proportion who experienced barriers to accessibility related to communication in different situations, by disability severity, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked how often they experienced barriers communicating in a number of situations because of their condition in the past 12 months. Those who indicated that they experienced barriers "sometimes", "often", or "always" were classified as "experienced barriers" in a given situation.

The overall calculation includes persons who experienced barriers communicating in at least one of these situations.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities for a given situation ($p<0.05$)

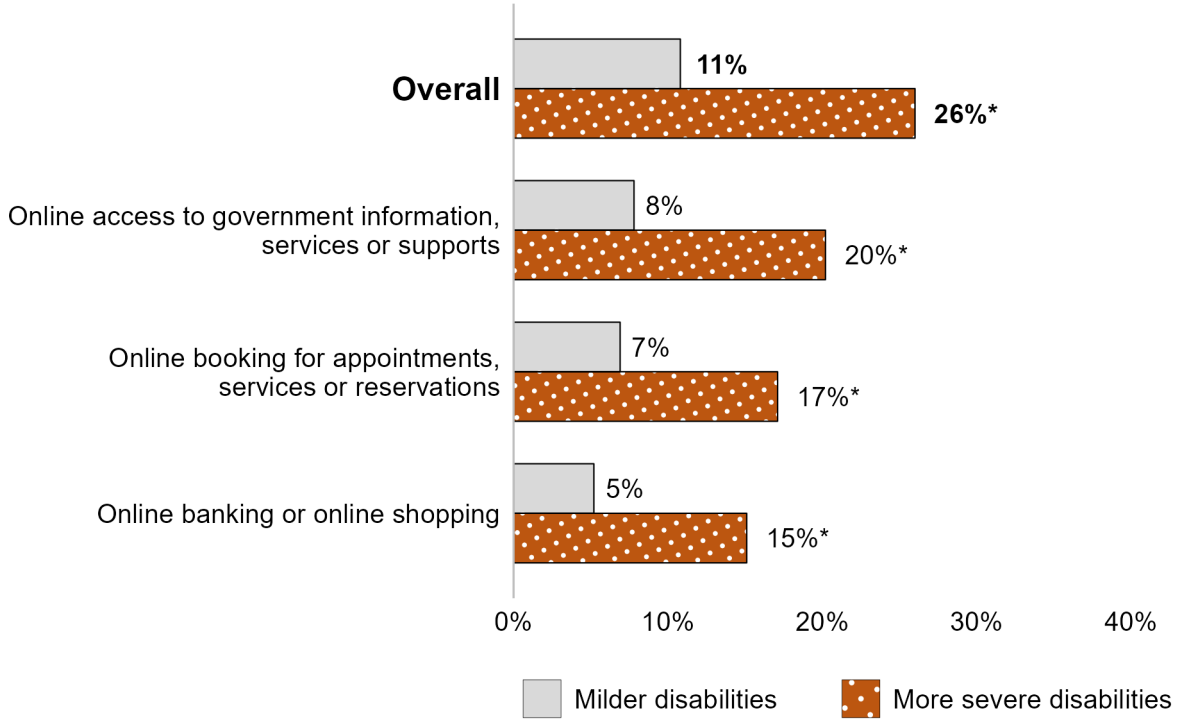
For more information, see Barriers to accessibility related to communication: Findings from the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 62% of those with more severe disabilities and 38% of those with milder disabilities experienced barriers to accessibility related to communication in at least one situation. Barriers were most commonly experienced when communicating in person or by voice over the phone with different groups. For each of the listed situations, persons with more severe disabilities were more likely to have experienced a communication-related barrier at least sometimes than those with milder disabilities. For example, persons with more severe disabilities were around twice as likely to experience barriers when communicating in person with medical or health care professionals than persons with milder disabilities (39% versus 19%).

2.8 Barriers to accessibility related to Internet use

Figure 2.8: Proportion who experienced barriers to accessibility when using the Internet for different online activities, by disability severity, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked how often they experienced barriers using the Internet for a number of online activities because of their condition in the past 12 months. Those who indicated that they experienced barriers "sometimes", "often", or "always" were classified as "experienced barriers" for a given online activity.

The overall calculation includes persons who experienced barriers using the Internet for at least one of these online activities.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities for a given online activity ($p<0.05$)

For more information, see Barriers to accessibility related to Internet use: Findings from the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

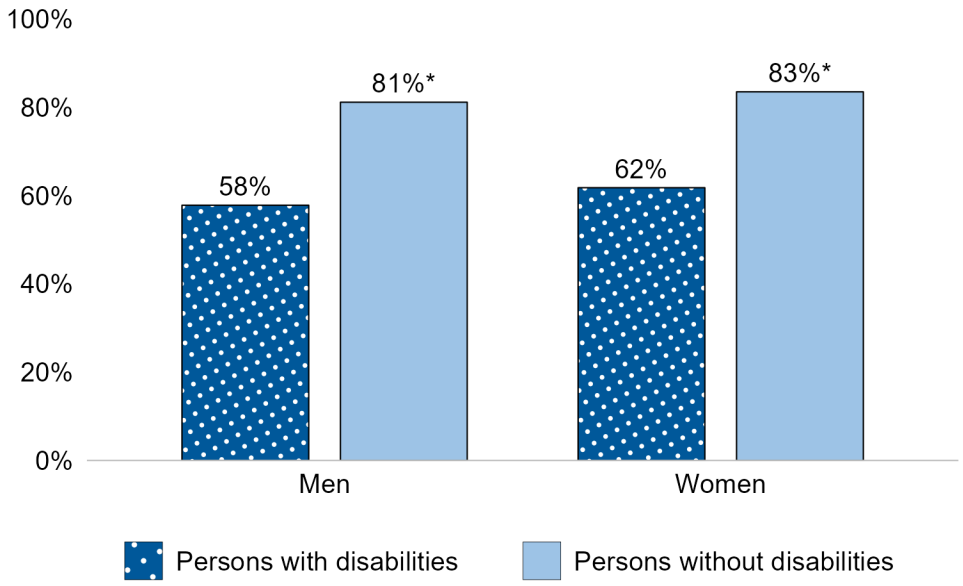
Among persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 26% of those with more severe disabilities and 11% of those with milder disabilities experienced barriers to accessibility using the Internet for at least one online activity. Barriers were most commonly experienced when using the Internet for online access to government information, services, or supports.

For each of the listed online activities, persons with more severe disabilities were more likely to have experienced a barrier using the Internet at least sometimes than those with milder disabilities. For example, persons with more severe disabilities were about 3 times as likely to experience barriers when using the Internet for online banking or shopping than persons with milder disabilities (15% versus 5%).

3. Article 10: Right to life

3.1 Hopeful for the future

Figure 3.1: Proportion with a hopeful outlook on the future, by disability status and sex, persons aged 15 years and over, 2016



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate how often they had a hopeful view of the future on a 5-point scale with the following options: "always", "often", "sometimes", "rarely", "never". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported they "always" or "often" hade a hopeful view of the future.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

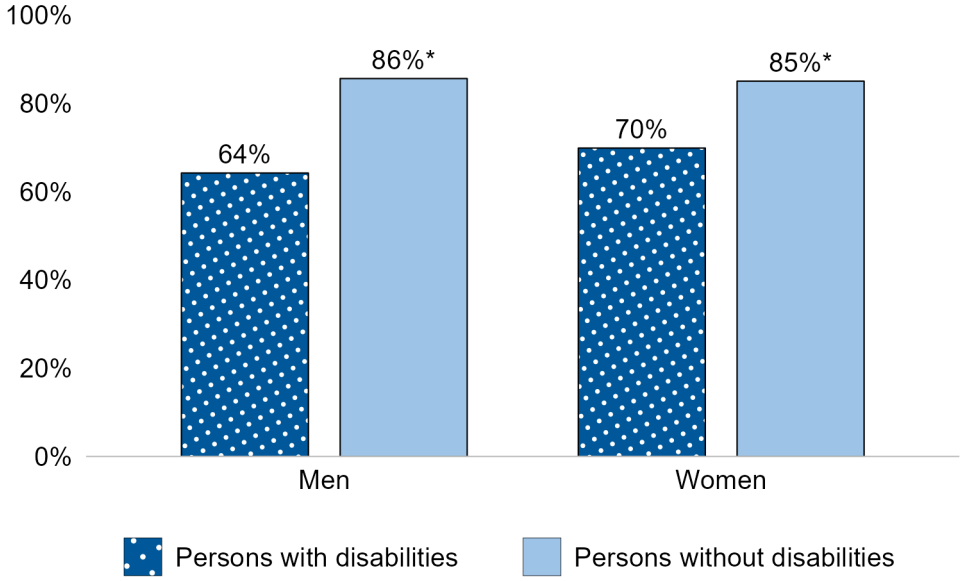
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely to report having a hopeful view of the future than those without disabilities. Among persons with disabilities, 58% of men and 62% of women with disabilities often or always had a hopeful view of the future. This compares to 81% of men and 83% of women without disabilities.

3.2 Having something to look forward to in life

Figure 3.2: Proportion having something to look forward to in life, by disability status and sex, persons aged 15 years and over, 2016



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate how often they had a hopeful view of the future on a 5-point scale with the following options: "always", "often", "sometimes", "rarely", "never". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported they "always" or "often" hade a hopeful view of the future.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

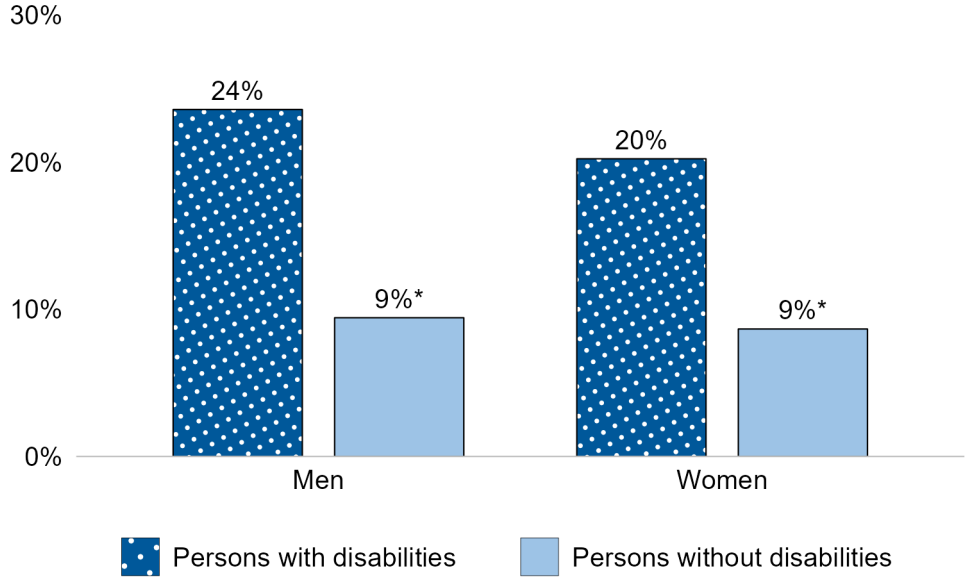
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to report that they often or always had something to look forward to in life. Among persons with disabilities, 64% of men and 70% of women had something to look forward to in life. This compares to 86% of men and 85% of women without disabilities.

3.3 Low satisfaction with standard of living

Figure 3.3: Proportion reporting low satisfaction with their standard of living, by disability status and sex, persons aged 15 years and over, 2016



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with their standard of living on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Responses from 0 to 5 were combined to represent "low satisfaction".

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

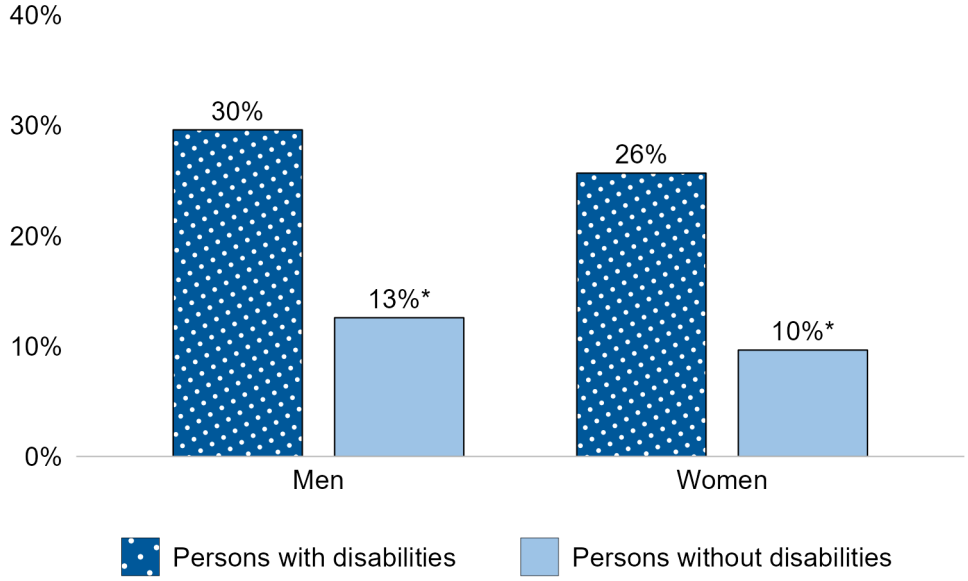
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons with disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were more likely to report low satisfaction with their standard of living than those without disabilities. Among persons with disabilities, 24% of men and 20% of women reported low satisfaction with their standard of living. This compares to 9% of men and women without disabilities.

3.4 Low satisfaction with life achievements

Figure 3.4: Proportion reporting low satisfaction with life achievements, by disability status and sex, persons aged 15 years and over, 2016



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with what they were achieving in life on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Responses from 0 to 5 were combined to represent "low satisfaction".

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

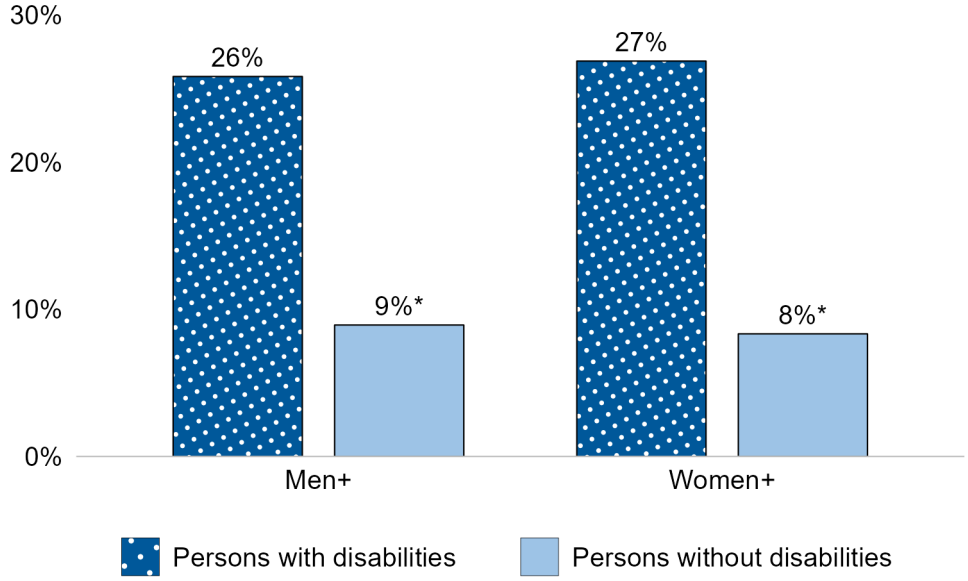
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were more than twice as likely as those without disabilities to report low satisfaction with what they were achieving in life. Among persons with disabilities, 30% of men and 26% of women reported low satisfaction with their life achievements. This compares to 13% of men and 10% of women without disabilities.

3.5 Life dissatisfaction

Figure 3.5: Proportion feeling dissatisfied with their life, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate how they felt about their life as a whole on a scale from 0 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Responses from 0 to 5 were combined to represent "dissatisfaction".

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

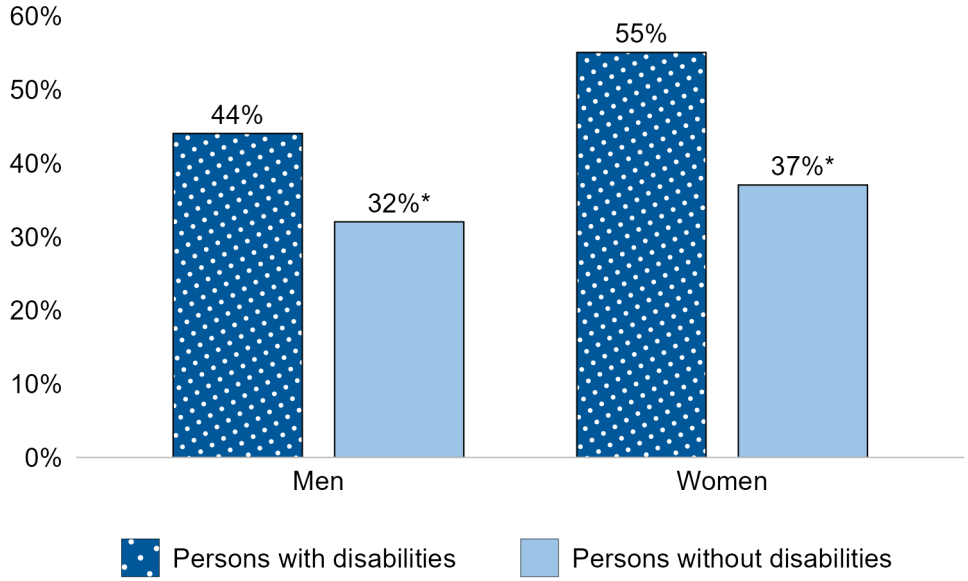
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were around 3 times as likely as those without disabilities to report feeling dissatisfied with their life. Among persons with disabilities, 26% of men and 27% of women reported feeling dissatisfied with their life. This compares to 9% of men and 8% of women without disabilities.

4. Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse

4.1 Intimate partner violence (IPV) since the age of 15

Figure 4.1: Proportion who experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime since age 15, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2018



Notes: Intimate partner violence includes psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence. "Intimate partner" is defined broadly and includes current or former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners, and other intimate partner relationships. The estimates above exclude respondents who reported that they had never been in an intimate partner relationship.

The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces used a two-step question in order to ask respondents their sex at birth and their gender. This report is based on respondents' gender; non-binary persons are not included within presented gender categories. Data on experiences of intimate partner violence specific to the transgender and non-binary population are not presented due to small sample size.

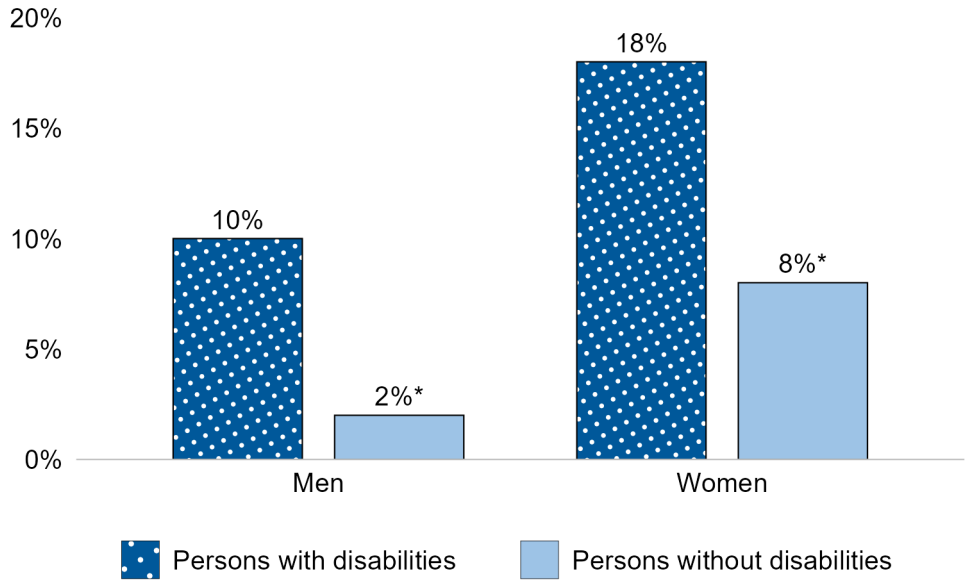
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same gender ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Survey of Safety in Private and Public Spaces, 2018*, data retrieved from Intimate partner violence in Canada, 2018: An overview (Statistics Canada calculations).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over were more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime (since the age of 15) than those without disabilities. Among persons with disabilities, 44% of men and 55% of women experienced IPV in their lifetime. This compares to 32% of men and 37% of women without disabilities.

4.2 Symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of intimate partner violence (IPV)

Figure 4.2: Proportion who reported symptoms consistent with PTSD as a result of IPV, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over who had experienced IPV in the preceding 12 months, 2018



Notes: Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence. "Intimate partner" is defined broadly and includes current or former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners, and other intimate partner relationships. Respondents were asked about long term effects of their IPV experiences, which included having nightmares, feeling numb or detached, avoidance and hyperarousal. These effects resemble symptoms that are consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) but do not constitute a diagnosis.

The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported symptoms consistent with PTSD in the past month as a result of IPV, among persons who experienced some form of IPV in the past 12 months.

The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces used a two-step question in order to ask respondents their sex at birth and their gender. This report is based on respondents' gender; non-binary persons are not included within presented gender categories. Data on experiences of intimate partner violence specific to the transgender and non-binary population are not presented due to small sample size.

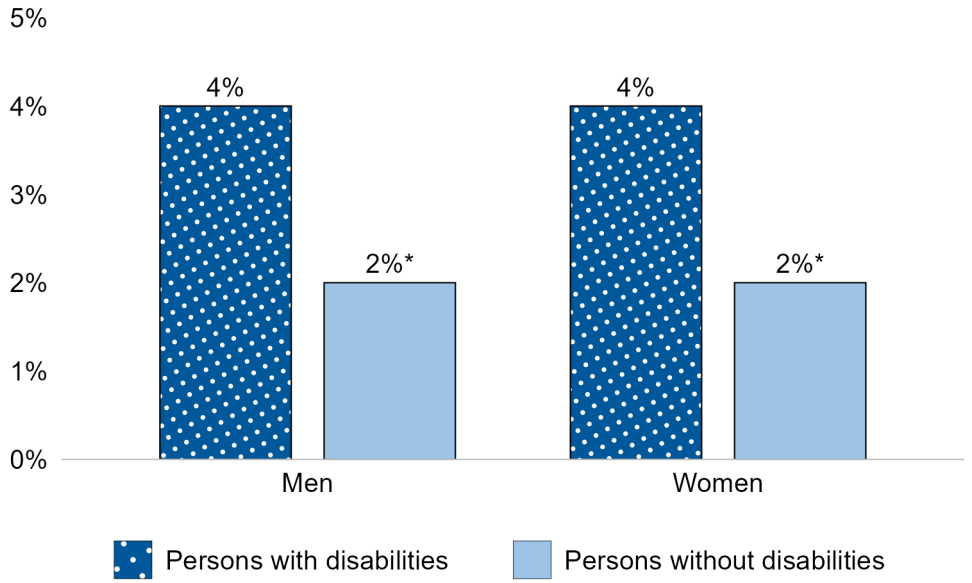
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same gender ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Survey of Safety in Private and Public Spaces, 2018*, data retrieved from Intimate partner violence: Experiences of women with disabilities in Canada, 2018 (Statistics Canada calculations).

Among persons who had experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in the preceding 12 months, those with disabilities (10% of men and 18% of women) were more likely than those without disabilities (2% of men and 8% of women) to report experiencing symptoms consistent with PTSD in the past month.

4.3 Physical abuse by an intimate partner

Figure 4.3: Proportion who were physically abused by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2018



Notes: "Intimate partner" is defined broadly and includes current or former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners, and other intimate partner relationships.

The estimates above exclude respondents who reported that they had never been in an intimate partner relationship and those who stated that they had not had contact with any current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Physical abuse refers to physical assault (e.g., hitting, choking, shaking) or the threat of physical assault (e.g., threatening to harm, kill, or use a weapon).

The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces used a two-step question in order to ask respondents their sex at birth and their gender. This report is based on respondents' gender; non-binary persons are not included within presented gender categories. Data on experiences of intimate partner violence specific to the transgender and non-binary population are not presented due to small sample size.

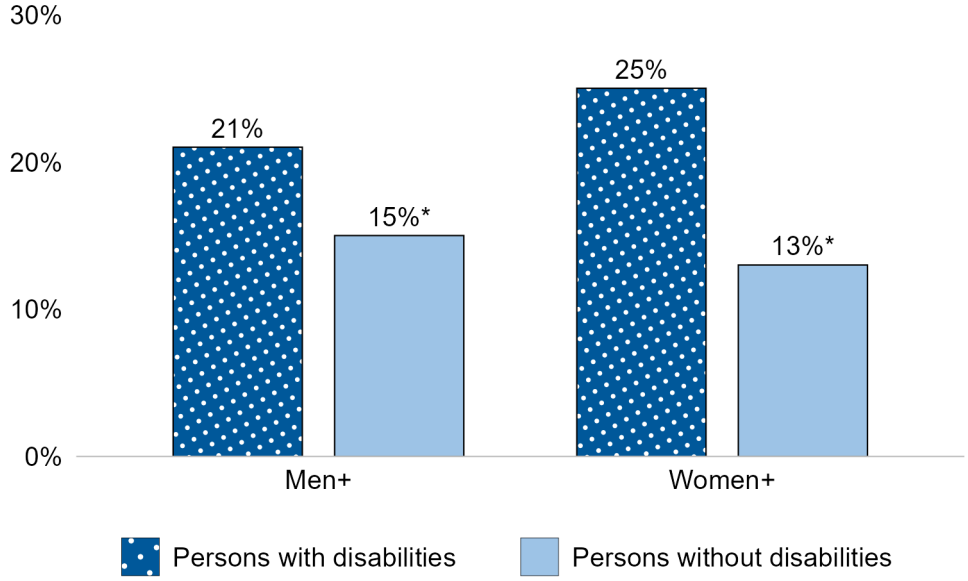
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same gender ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Survey of Safety in Private and Public Spaces, 2018*, data retrieved from Intimate partner violence: Experiences of women with disabilities in Canada, 2018 (Statistics Canada calculations).

Persons with disabilities were twice as likely as those without disabilities to be physically abused by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Among persons with disabilities, 4% of both men and women were physically abused by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. This compares to 2% of both men and women without disabilities.

4.4 Emotional or financial abuse by an intimate partner

Figure 4.4: Proportion who experienced emotional or financial abuse by an intimate partner in the last 5 years, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2019



Notes: "Intimate partner" refers to a current or former spouse, partner, or dating partner. Respondents were asked whether a set of statements describe the behavior of their intimate partners in the past 5 years. Emotional abuse refers to behaviors such as limiting contact with family or friends, putting them down or calling them names to make them feel bad, harming or threatening to harm their pet or someone close to them. Financial abuse refers to behaviors such as forcing them to give up their money, possessions, or property.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

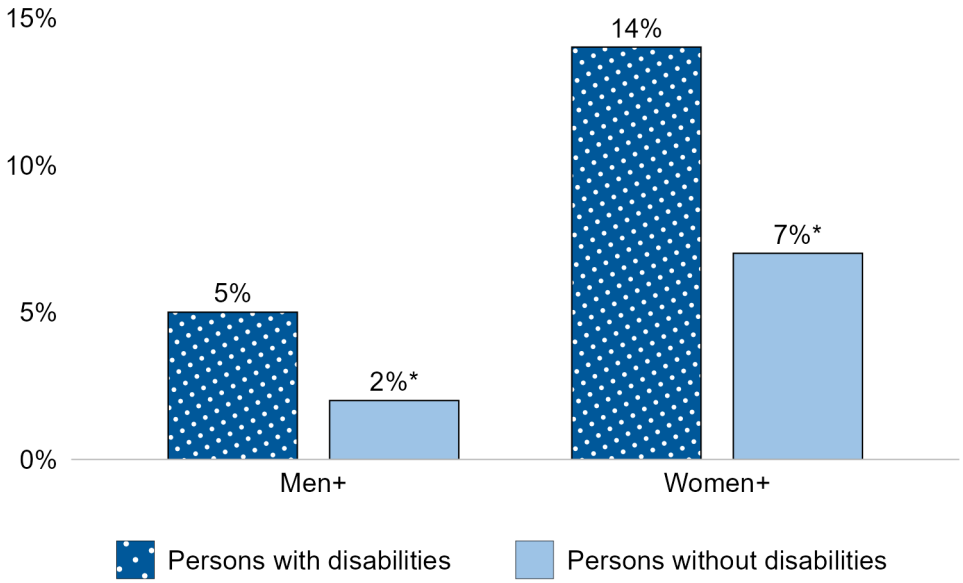
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians' Safety, 2019* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over were more likely than those without disabilities to report being emotionally or financially abused by an intimate partner in the last 5 years. Among persons with disabilities, 21% of men and 25% of women reported being emotionally or financially abused by an intimate partner in the last 5 years. This compares to 15% of men and 13% of women without disabilities.

4.5 Childhood sexual assault before the age of 15

Figure 4.5: Proportion who experienced sexual assault before the age of 15, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2019



Notes: Respondents were asked if, before the age of 15, an adult forced or attempted to force them into any unwanted sexual activity or touched them against their will in any sexual way. The estimates above refer to the proportion of respondents who experienced sexual assault by an adult at least once before the age of 15.

It is unknown if disability was present at the time of the reported assault, or if the onset of disability was related to the assault.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

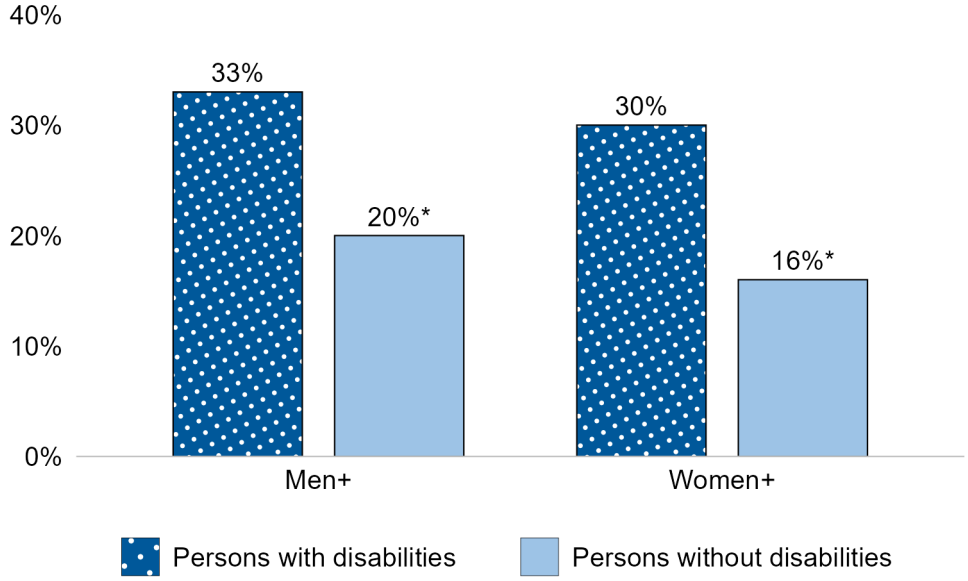
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians' Safety, 2019* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over were at least twice as likely as those without disabilities to have experienced sexual assault before the age of 15. Among persons with disabilities, 5% of men and 14% of women reported having experienced sexual assault before the age of 15. This compares to 2% of men and 7% of women without disabilities. Women with disabilities were nearly 3 times as likely as men with disabilities to have experienced sexual assault before the age of 15 (14% versus 5%).

4.6 Childhood physical assault before the age of 15

Figure 4.6: Proportion who experienced physical assault before the age of 15, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2019



Notes: The estimates above refer to the proportion of respondents who experienced physical assault by an adult at least once before the age of 15. Examples of physical assault include adults slapping, hitting, shoving, or throwing something at them to hurt them, or physically attacking them by kicking, biting, punching, choking, burning, or some other way.

It is unknown if disability was present at the time of the reported assault, or if the onset of disability was related to the assault.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

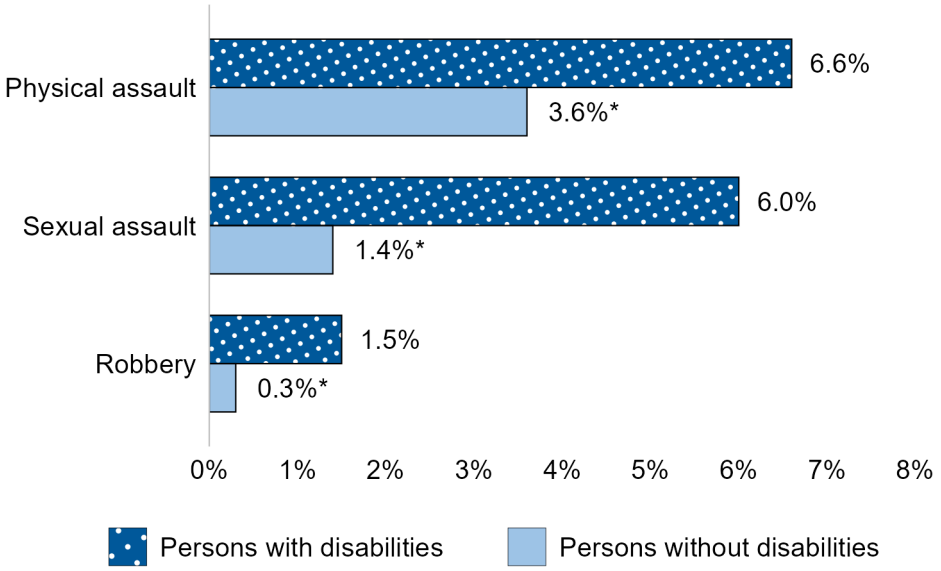
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians' Safety, 2019* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to have experienced physical assault before the age of 15. Among persons with disabilities, 33% of men and 30% of women reported having experienced physical assault before the age of 15. This compares to 20% of men and 16% of women without disabilities.

4.7 Victim of incident(s) of crime

Figure 4.7: Proportion who were victims of incident(s) of crime, by disability status and type of offence, persons aged 15 years and over, 2019



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the past 12 months, they were a victim of incident(s) of crime.

Physical assault refers to an attack (victim hit, slapped, grabbed, knocked down, or beaten), a face-to-face threat of physical harm, or an incident with a weapon present.

Sexual assault refers to forced sexual activity, attempted forced sexual activity, unwanted sexual touching, grabbing, kissing, or fondling, or sexual relations without being able to give consent.

Robbery refers to theft or attempted theft in which the offender had a weapon or there was violence or the threat of violence against the victim.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities for a given type of offence ($p<0.05$)

Rates in the source below were calculated per 1,000 population. In the chart, the rates have been converted to percentages by dividing the values by 10.

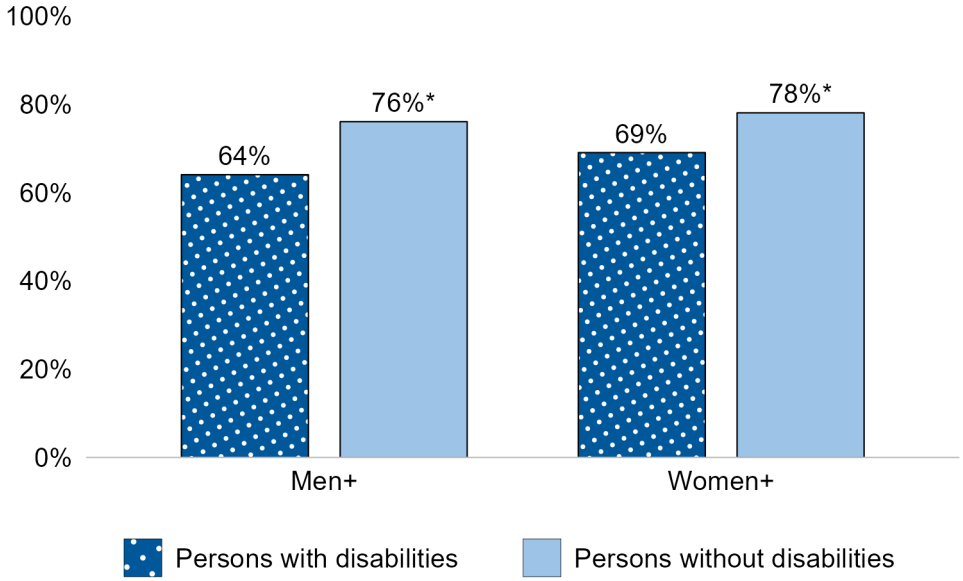
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians' Safety, 2019*, data retrieved from Criminal victimization in Canada, 2019 (PDF format) (Statistics Canada calculations).

Persons with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to report being victims of incident(s) of crime. Compared with persons without disabilities, those with disabilities were nearly twice as likely to report being victims of physical assault (6.6% versus 3.6%), over 4 times as likely to report being victims of sexual assault (6% versus 1.4%), and 5 times as likely to report being victims of robbery (1.5% versus 0.3%).

5. Article 19: Living independently and being included in the community

5.1 Having a strong sense of belonging to their local community

Figure 5.1: Proportion having a strong sense of belonging to their local community, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked to describe their sense of belonging to their local community based on the following choices: "very strong", "somewhat strong", "somewhat weak", "very weak" or "no opinion". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported a "very strong" or "somewhat strong" sense of belonging to their local community.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

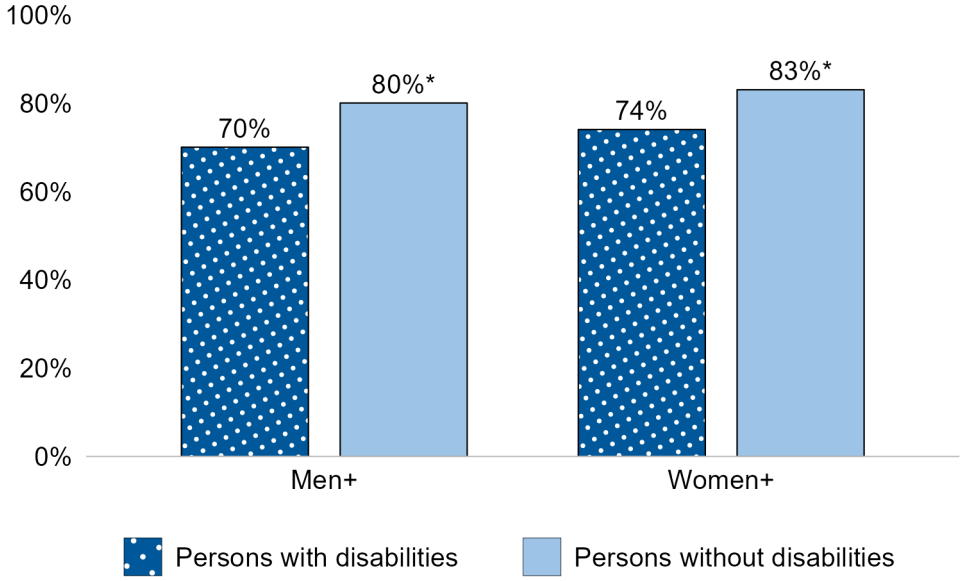
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only among persons with disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than persons without disabilities to indicate that they had a strong sense of belonging to their local community. Among persons with disabilities, 64% of men and 69% of women cited strong community ties. This compares to 76% of men and 78% of women without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a greater sense of belonging to their local community than men with disabilities (69% versus 64%).

5.2 Having a strong sense of belonging to their town or city

Figure 5.2: Proportion having a strong sense of belonging to their town or city, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked to describe their sense of belonging to their town or city based on the following choices: "very strong", "somewhat strong", "somewhat weak" or "very weak", and "no opinion". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported a "very strong" or "somewhat strong" sense of belonging to their town or city.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

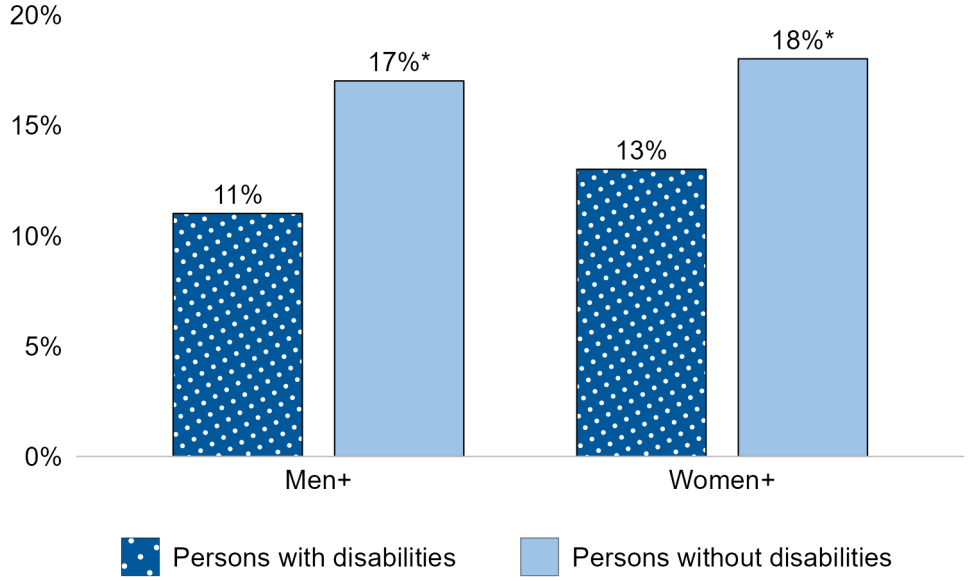
Differences between men and women were statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than persons without disabilities to report a strong sense of belonging to their town or city. Among persons with disabilities, 70% of men and 74% of women had a strong sense of belonging to their town or city. This compares to 80% of men and 83% of women without disabilities. Women had a greater sense of belonging to their town or city than men, for both persons with disabilities (74% versus 70%) and persons without disabilities (83% versus 80%).

5.3 Having trust in their neighbourhood

Figure 5.3: Proportion who reported trusting most of the people in their neighbourhood, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked how many people they trusted in their neighbourhood and were provided with the following choices: "most of the people", "many of the people", "a few of the people", or "nobody". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported that they trusted "most of the people".

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

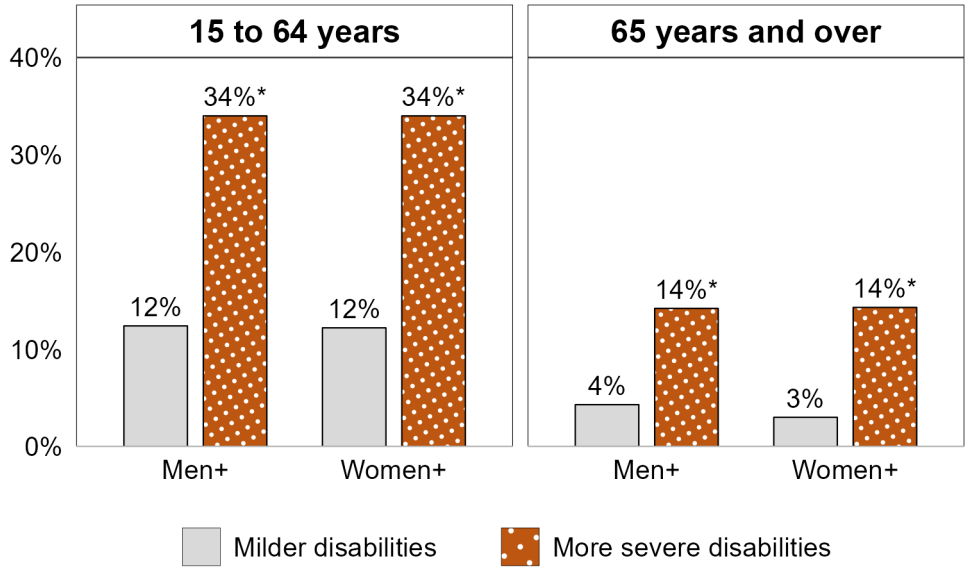
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only among persons with disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than persons without disabilities to trust people in their neighbourhood. Among persons with disabilities,11% of men and 13% of women reported that they trusted most of the people in their neighbourhood. This compares to 17% of men and 18% of women without disabilities.

5.4 Feeling isolated from others

Figure 5.4: Proportion who often feel isolated from others, by disability severity, gender, and age, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked how often they feel isolated from others and were provided with the following answer options: "hardly ever", "some of the time", "often". The estimates above refer to the proportion who reported that they "often" feel isolated from others.

Respondents who answered the survey themselves were asked this question; proxy respondents were excluded.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities within the same age and gender group ($p<0.05$)

For both men and women, regardless of severity, estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are significantly different from those for persons aged 15 to 64 years ($p<0.05$).

Differences by gender were not statistically significant across age groups and levels of severity ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

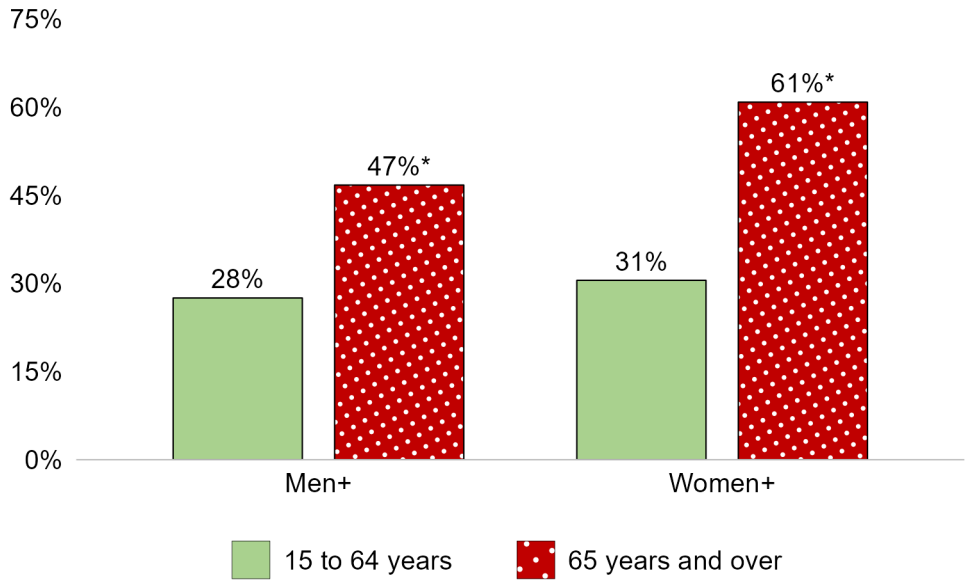
Among persons aged 15 to 64 years, men and women with more severe disabilities were more likely than those with milder disabilities to report often feeling isolated from others (34% versus 12%). Similarly, among persons aged 65 years and over, men and women with more severe disabilities (14%) were more likely than those with milder disabilities to report often feeling isolated from others (4% and 3% respectively).

Persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years were more likely to report often feeling isolated from others than those aged 65 years and over for both men and women regardless of severity level. For example, men and women with more severe disabilities aged 15-64 years (34%) were more likely than those aged 65 years and over (14%) to report often feeling isolated.

6. Article 20: Personal mobility

6.1 Requiring mobility-related aids or devices

Figure 6.1: Proportion who required mobility-related aids or devices, by age and gender, persons with physical disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents with physical disabilities (this includes mobility, flexibility, or dexterity disabilities) were asked about their use of or need for mobility-related aids or devices. These include canes, walking sticks, or crutches; walkers; scooters; and manual or motorized wheelchairs. The proportions above indicate requiring such aids or devices among persons with physical disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables. The “men+” category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the “women+” category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

*significantly different from estimate for persons with physical disabilities aged 15 to 64 years in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

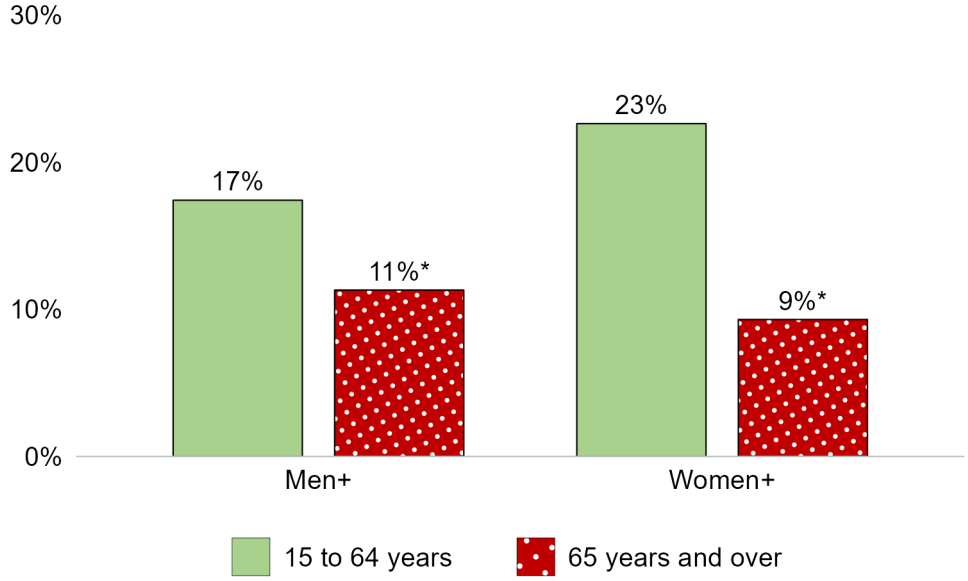
Differences between men and women were statistically significant only among persons with physical disabilities aged 65 years and over ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men with physical disabilities, those aged 65 years and over were more likely than those aged 15 to 64 years to require mobility-related aids or devices (47% versus 28%). Women with physical disabilities aged 65 years and over were also nearly twice as likely as those aged 15 to 64 years to require these aids or devices (61% versus 31%). Among persons with physical disabilities aged 65 years and over, women were more likely than men to require mobility-related aid or devices (61% versus 47%).

6.2 Having unmet needs for mobility-related aids or devices

Figure 6.2: Proportion who have unmet needs for mobility-related aids or devices, by age and gender, persons with physical disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents with physical disabilities (this includes mobility, flexibility, or dexterity disabilities) were asked about their use of or need for mobility-related aids or devices. These include canes, walking sticks, or crutches; walkers; scooters; and manual or motorized wheelchairs. The proportions above indicate unmet needs among persons with physical disabilities who require mobility-related aids or devices.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables. The “men+” category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the “women+” category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

*significantly different from estimate for persons with physical disabilities aged 15 to 64 years in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both age groups ($p<0.05$).

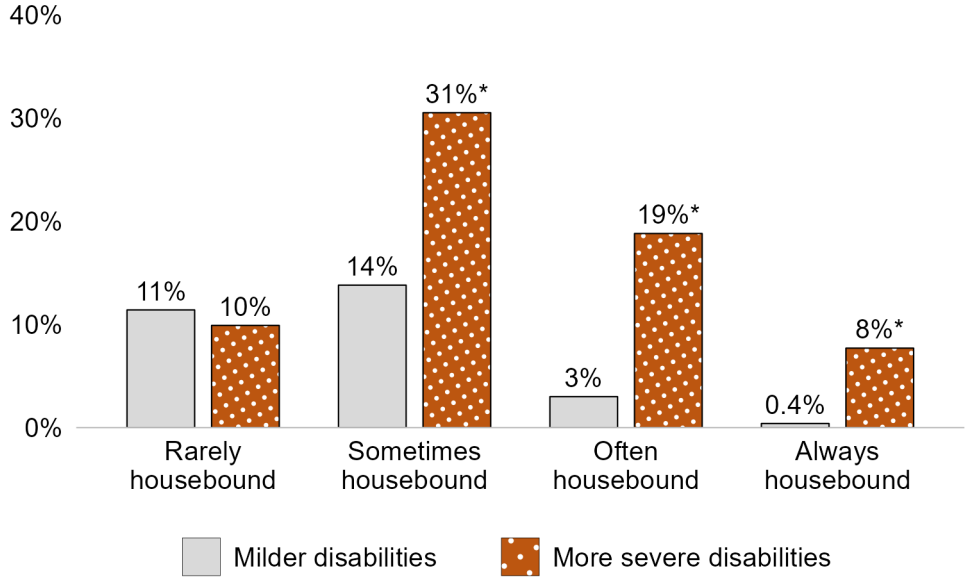
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men with physical disabilities, those aged 15 to 64 years were more likely than those aged 65 years and over to report unmet needs for mobility-related aids or devices (17% versus 11%).

Among women with physical disabilities, unmet needs for these aids or devices were also higher for those aged 15 to 64 years than those aged 65 years and over (23% versus 9%).

6.3 Being housebound

Figure 6.3: Proportion who considered themselves housebound due to their condition, by disability severity, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked if they considered themselves to be housebound due to their condition and were given the following answer categories: “No”, “Rarely”, “Sometimes”, “Often”, or “Always”. The chart above shows estimates for those who considered themselves housebound at least “Rarely”.

Respondents who answered the survey themselves were asked this question; proxy respondents were excluded. Respondents were instructed that they are considered “housebound” when they are unable to leave their home environment due to their condition. They were specifically asked to exclude instances of being housebound resulting from COVID-19 pandemic restrictions imposed by government or public health authorities.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

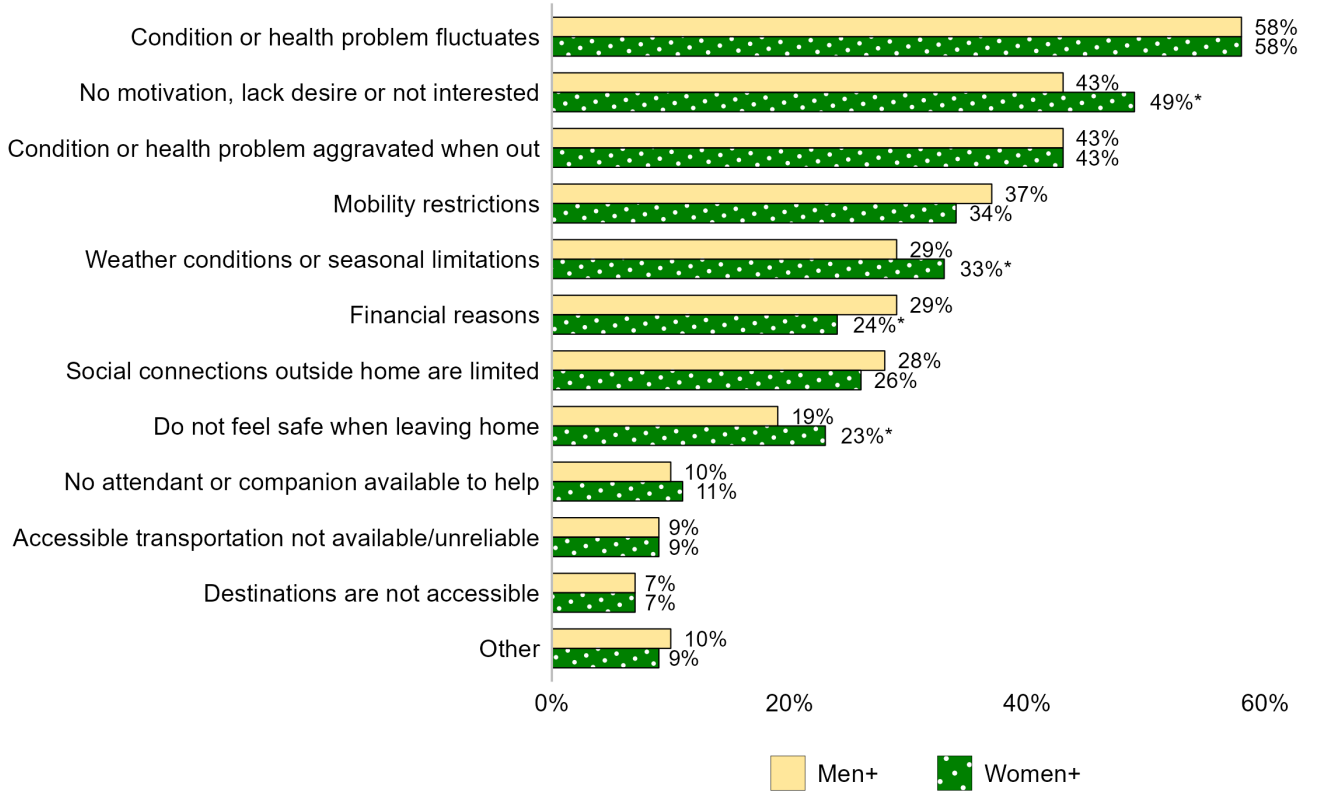
*significantly different from estimate for persons with milder disabilities in the same response category ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with more severe disabilities were more likely than those with milder disabilities to consider themselves housebound sometimes (31% versus 14%), often (19% versus 3%), and always (8% versus 0.4%).

6.4 Reasons for being housebound

Figure 6.4: Reasons for being housebound, by gender, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: The estimates above refer to the proportion reporting a given reason among those who considered themselves housebound. Respondents who answered the survey themselves were asked this question; proxy respondents were excluded. Respondents were instructed that they are considered "housebound" when they are unable to leave their home environment due to their condition. They were specifically asked to exclude instances of being housebound resulting from COVID-19 pandemic restrictions imposed by government or public health authorities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

*significantly different from estimate for men with disabilities for a given reason ($p<0.05$)

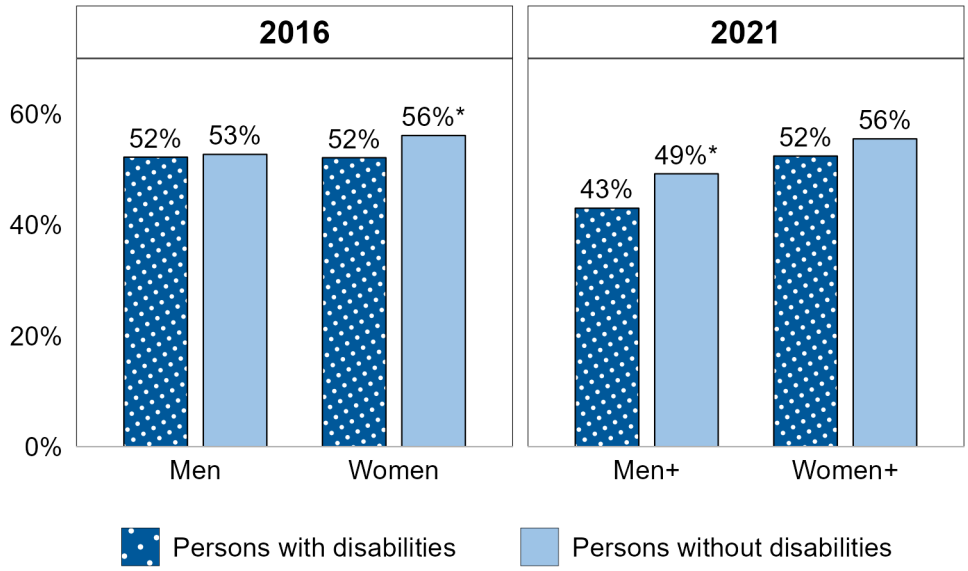
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men and women with disabilities aged 15 years and over who considered themselves housebound, the most common reason reported for being housebound was "condition or health problem fluctuates " (58% of both men and women), followed by "no motivation, lack desire or not interested" (43% of men and 49% of women) and "condition or health problem aggravated when out" (43% of both men and women).

7. Article 24: Education

7.1 Attendance at educational institutions

Figure 7.1: Proportion who attended educational institutions, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 to 29 years, 2016 and 2021



Notes: The estimates above are based on data obtained from the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population. The 2016 estimates are for persons who attended any accredited educational institution between September 2015 and May 2016. The 2021 estimates are for persons who attended any accredited educational institution between September 2020 and May 2021.

Educational institutions include school, college, CEGEP, or university.

For 2021 data, the "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons. To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities within the same year and gender category ($p<0.05$)

For 2016, differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

For 2021, differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

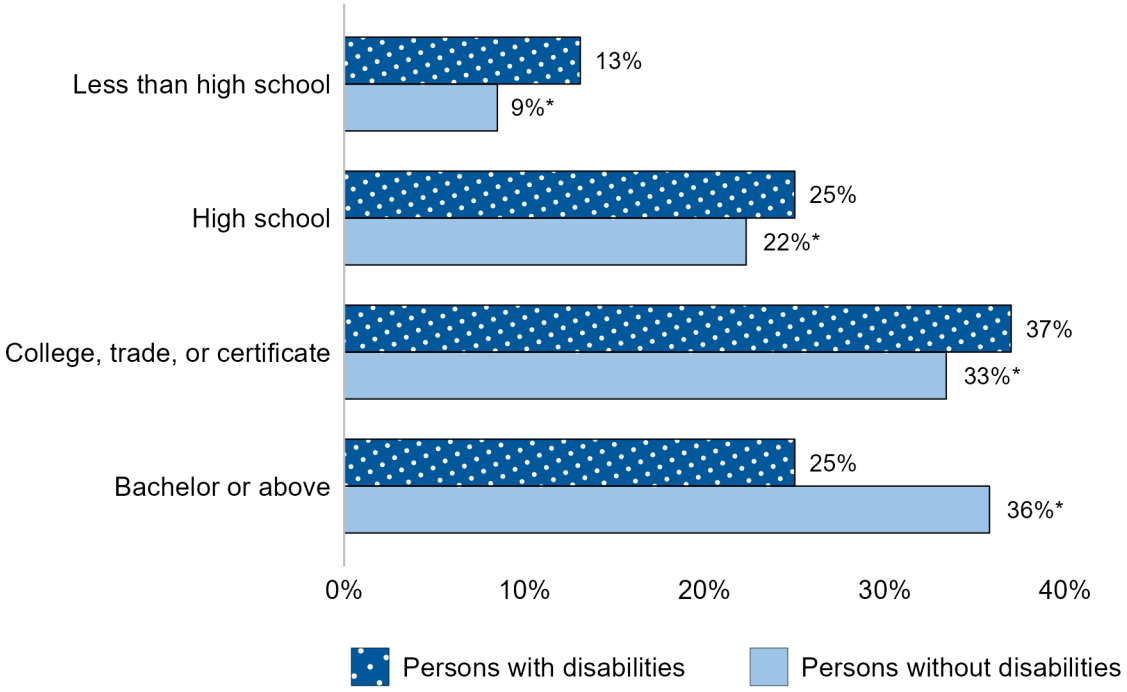
Differences between 2016 and 2021 are statistically significant only for men with disabilities and men without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 and 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

In 2016, among women aged 15 to 29 years, those with disabilities were less likely to be attending educational institutions than women without disabilities (52% versus 56%). While the estimated proportions for women were similar in both 2016 and 2021, the difference between those with and without disabilities was no longer statistically significant in 2021. In contrast, for men aged 15 to 29 years in 2016, the proportion attending educational institutions was similar for those with disabilities (52%) and for those without disabilities (53%). The proportions were lower in 2021, and men with disabilities were less likely to be attending educational institutions than men without disabilities (43% versus 49%).

7.2 Educational attainment

Figure 7.2: Highest educational attainment, by disability status, persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Note: The estimates above are based on data obtained from the 2021 Census of Population.

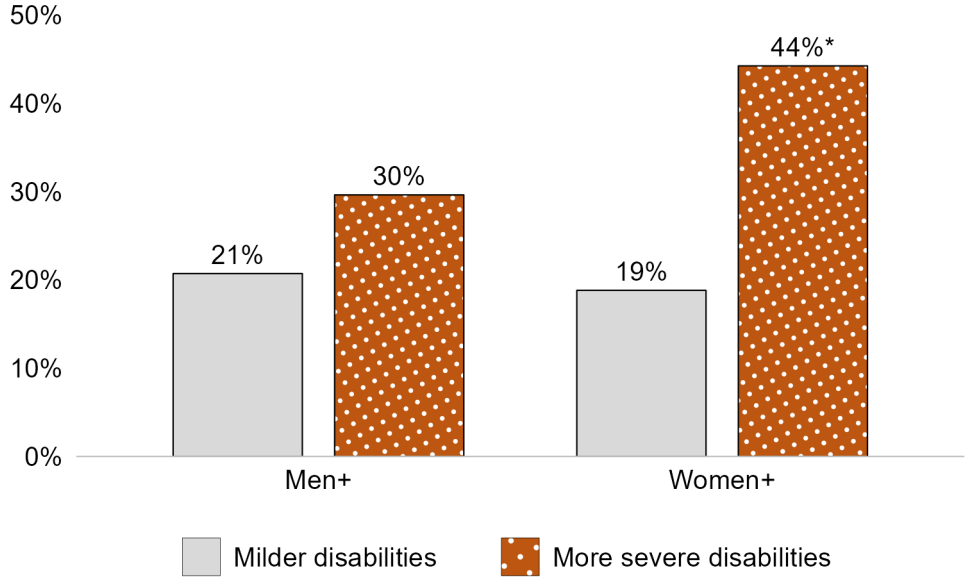
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in a given level of education ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities had lower levels of educational attainment than persons without disabilities. Among persons aged 25 to 64 years, a smaller proportion of those with disabilities than those without disabilities reported "bachelor or above" as their highest level of education (25% versus 36%). For other levels of education, proportions were higher for persons with disabilities than those without disabilities: less than high school (13% versus 9%), high school (25% versus 22%), and college, trade, or certificate (37% versus 33%).

7.3 Discontinuing education

Figure 7.3: Proportion who discontinued education due to condition, by disability severity and gender, students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked whether they ever discontinued their formal education or training because of their condition. Estimates above are for respondents who answered "Yes".

The estimates above include persons with disabilities either currently attending school, college, CEGEP, or university or last attended in 2021 or 2022 and had a disability at the time.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

*significantly different from estimate for students with milder disabilities within the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

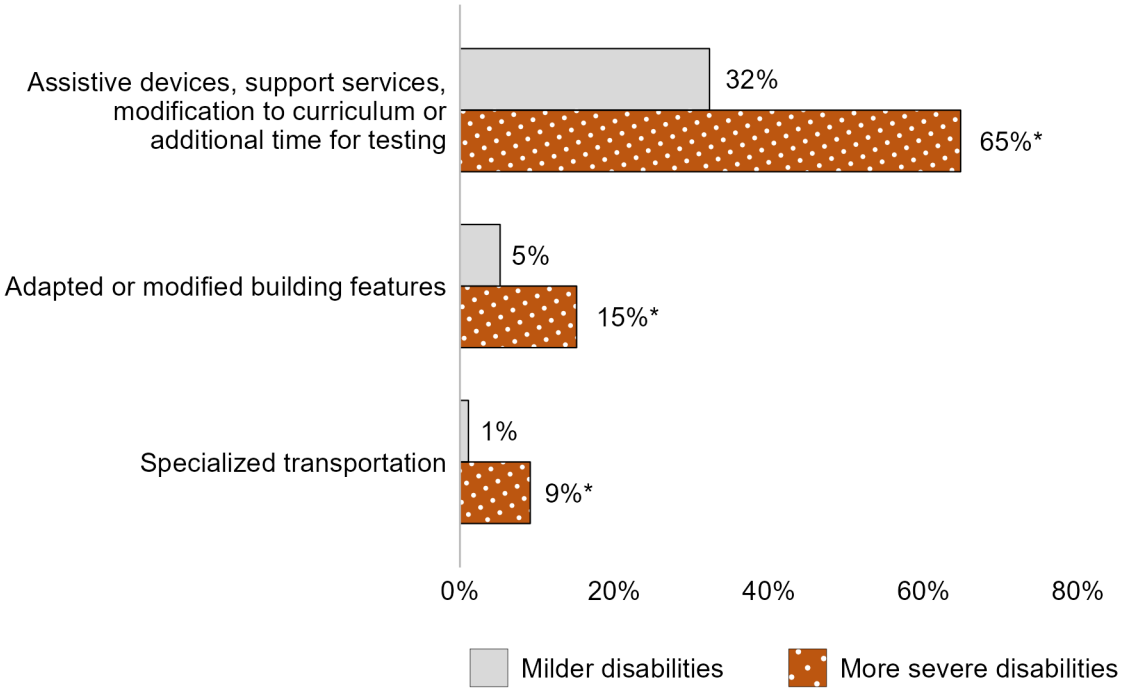
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons with more severe disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among students aged 15 to 29 years, women with more severe disabilities (44%) were more likely to have ever discontinued their education due to their condition than women with milder disabilities (19%).

7.4 School accommodations

Figure 7.4: Proportion who required school accommodations, by disability severity, students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years, 2022



Notes: The estimates above include persons with disabilities either currently attending school, college, CEGEP, or university or last attended in 2021 or 2022 and had a disability at the time.

Adapted or modified building features may include accessible classrooms, adapted washrooms, ramps, elevators, etc.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

* significantly different from estimate for students with milder disabilities for a given school accommodation ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Students with more severe disabilities were more likely to require school accommodations than those with milder disabilities. For example, 65% of students with more severe disabilities required assistive devices, support services, modifications to curricula, or additional time for testing. This compares with 32% of those with milder disabilities.

7.5 Requirements and needs met for educational accommodations

Table 7.1: Requirements and needs met for common educational accommodations, students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years, 2022

Type of educational accommodation	Required	Needs met
Extended time to take tests and exams	79%	82%
Computer, laptop, or tablet with specialized software or apps or other adaptations	47%	69%
Quiet room or sensory room	46%	70%
Individualized Education Plan (IEP)	39%	74%
Recording equipment or a portable note-taking device	32%	48%
Modified or adapted course curriculum	31%	77%
Educational assistant or tutor	31%	58%
Sensory objects	25%	45%
Cell phone, smartphone, or smartwatch with specialized features or apps	25%	55%
Textbooks in e-format	24%	62%
Device for playing audio books or e-books	21%	44%
Special education classes	10%	75%

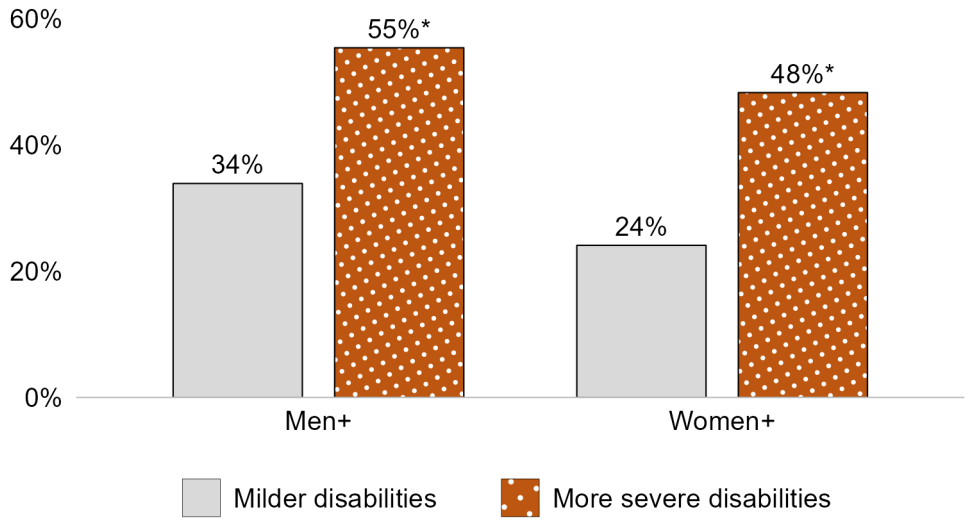
Notes: The estimates above include persons with disabilities either currently attending school, college, CEGEP, or university or last attended in 2021 or 2022 and had a disability at the time. Estimates for needs met are among those who required a given educational accommodation.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years, the most commonly required educational accommodation was extended time to take tests and exams (79%). The need for this accommodation was met for 82% of those who required it. The second most frequently required educational accommodation among students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years was a computer, laptop, or tablet with specialized software or apps or other adaptations (47%). The need for this accommodation was met for 69% of those who required it.

7.6 Experiences of bullying at school among students with disabilities

Figure 7.5: Proportion who experienced bullying at school, by disability severity and gender, students with disabilities aged 15 to 29 years, 2022



Notes: The estimates above include persons with disabilities either currently attending school, college, CEGEP, or university or last attended in 2021 or 2022 and had a disability at the time.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for students with milder disabilities within the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for students with milder disabilities ($p<0.05$).

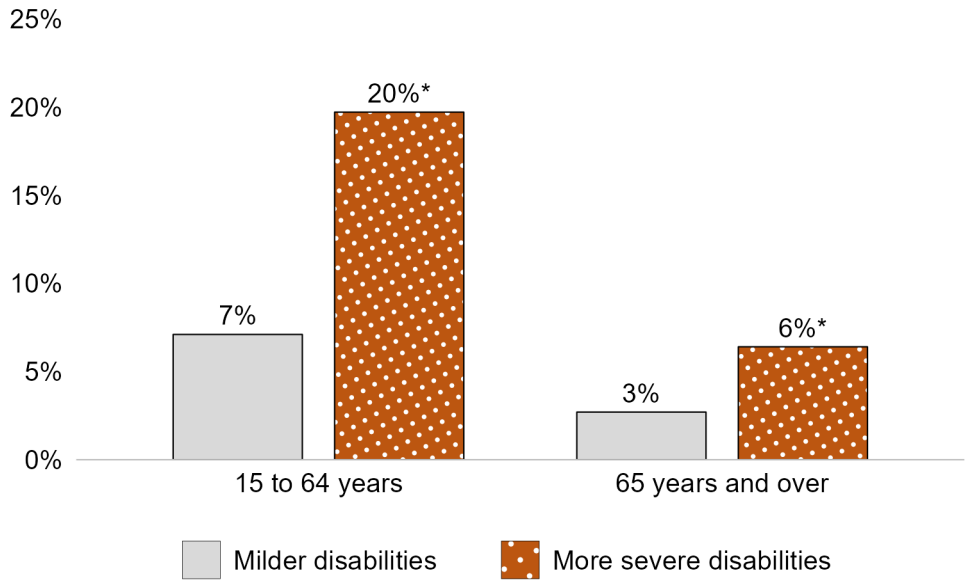
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Students aged 15 to 29 years with more severe disabilities were more likely to report experiencing bullying at school than those with milder disabilities. Among men, 55% of those with more severe disabilities experienced bullying at school, compared with 34% of those with milder disabilities. Women with more severe disabilities were around twice as likely as women with milder disabilities to experience bullying at school (48% versus 24%).

8. Article 25: Health

8.1 Unable to buy prescription medications due to cost

Figure 8.1: Proportion unable to buy prescription medications due to cost in the last 12 months, by disability severity and age, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Respondents were asked if in the past 12 months they were ever unable to get prescription medications they were supposed to take because of the cost.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

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

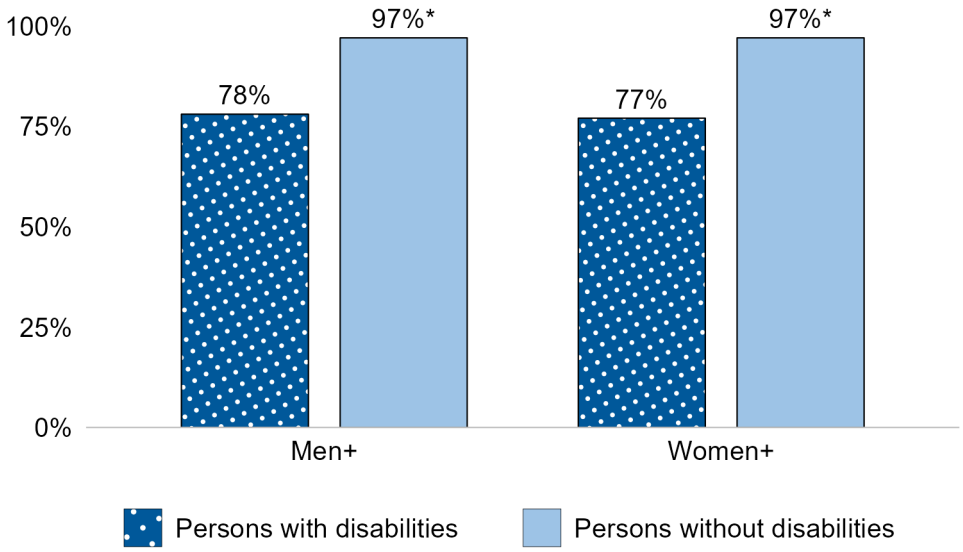
For both levels of severity, estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are significantly different from those for persons aged 15 to 64 years ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, those with more severe disabilities were almost 3 times as likely as those with milder disabilities to not be able to get prescription medications due to cost (20% versus 7%). Persons aged 65 years and over with more severe disabilities were twice as likely as those with milder disabilities to not be able to get prescription medications due to cost (6% versus 3%). Persons aged 15 to 64 years were more likely than those aged 65 years and over to not be able to get prescription medications due to cost for both severity levels: milder disabilities (7% versus 3%) and more severe disabilities (20% versus 6%).

8.2 Self-reported good to excellent general health

Figure 8.2: Proportion reporting good to excellent general health, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate their health in general on a 5-point scale with the following options: “excellent”, “very good”, “good”, “fair”, “poor”. The percentages above refer to those who described their general health as “good”, “very good”, or “excellent”.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

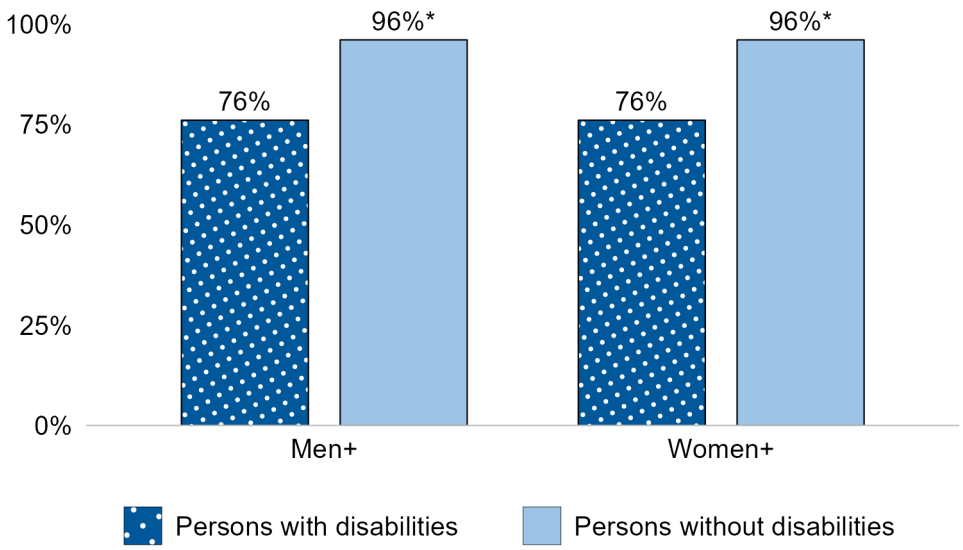
Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to rate their general health as “good”, “very good”, or “excellent”. Among persons with disabilities, 78% of men and 77% of women reported good to excellent general health. This compares to 97 % of men and 97% of women without disabilities.

8.3 Self-reported good to excellent mental health

Figure 8.3: Proportion reporting good to excellent mental health, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked to rate their mental health on a 5-point scale with the following options: “excellent”, “very good”, “good”, “fair”, “poor”. The estimates above refer to those who described their mental health as “good”, “very good”, or “excellent”.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

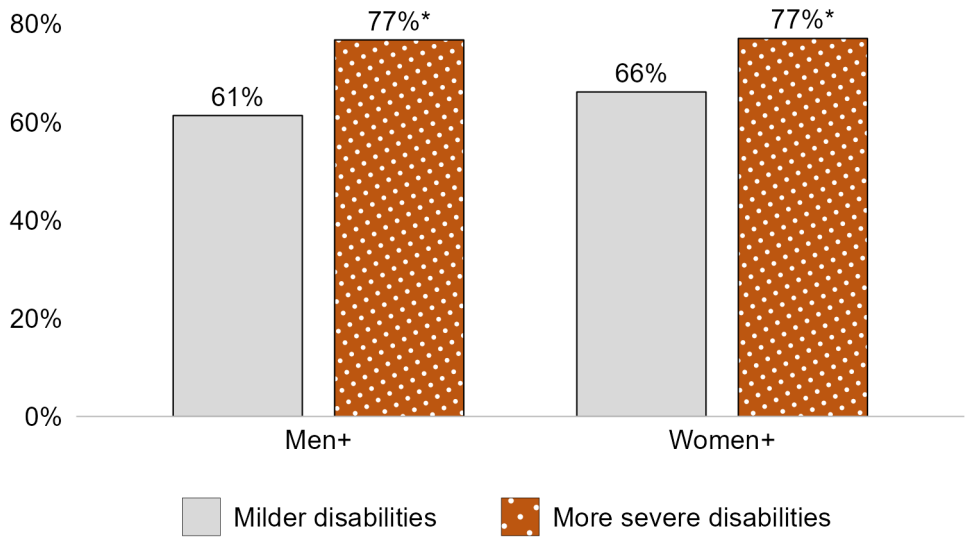
Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than persons without disabilities to rate their mental health as “good”, “very good”, or “excellent”. About 76% of men and 76% of women with disabilities reported good to excellent mental health. This compares to 96 % of men and 96% of women without disabilities.

8.4 Unmet needs for physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments

Figure 8.4: Proportion with unmet needs for physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments in the last 12 months, by disability severity and gender, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over who required physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments, 2022



Notes: The estimates above refer to unmet needs among persons with disabilities who required physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments in the last 12 months. Within this group, those who did not receive these supports, or received some but not enough of them, are defined as having unmet needs.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables. The “men+” category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the “women+” category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

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

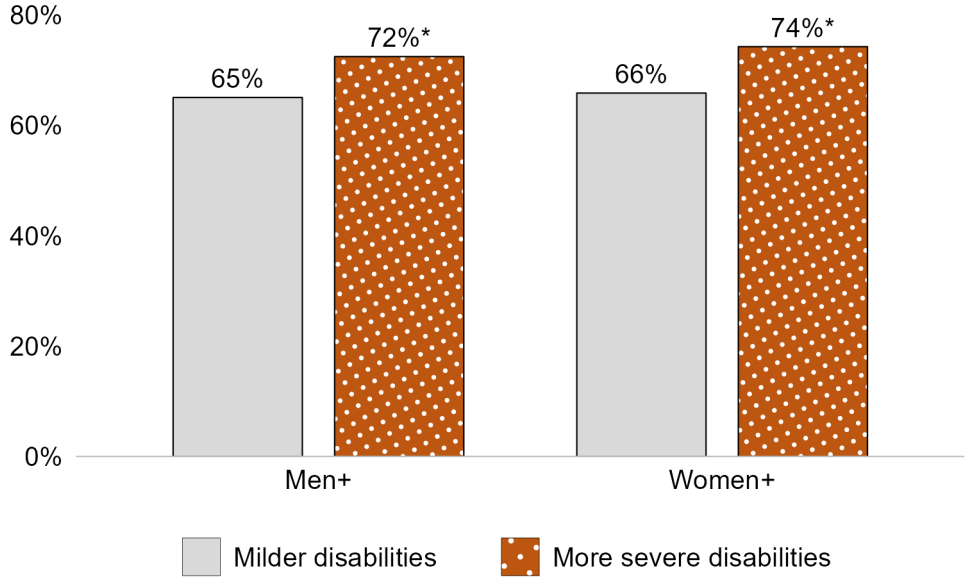
For both levels of severity, differences between men and women are not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Regardless of disability severity or gender, the majority of persons with disabilities who required physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments did not receive all of the therapy or treatments they needed in the preceding 12 months. Persons with more severe disabilities (77% of men and 77% of women) were more likely to report having unmet needs for physiotherapy, massage therapy, or chiropractic treatments than those with milder disabilities (61% of men and 66% of women).

8.5 Unmet needs for counselling services

Figure 8.5: Proportion with unmet needs for counselling services in the last 12 months, by disability severity and gender, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over who required counselling services, 2022



Notes: The estimates above refer to unmet needs among persons with disabilities who required counselling services from a psychologist, psychiatrist, psychotherapist, or social worker in the last 12 months. Within this group, those who did not receive these services, or received some but not enough of them, are defined as having unmet needs.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables. The “men+” category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the “women+” category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

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

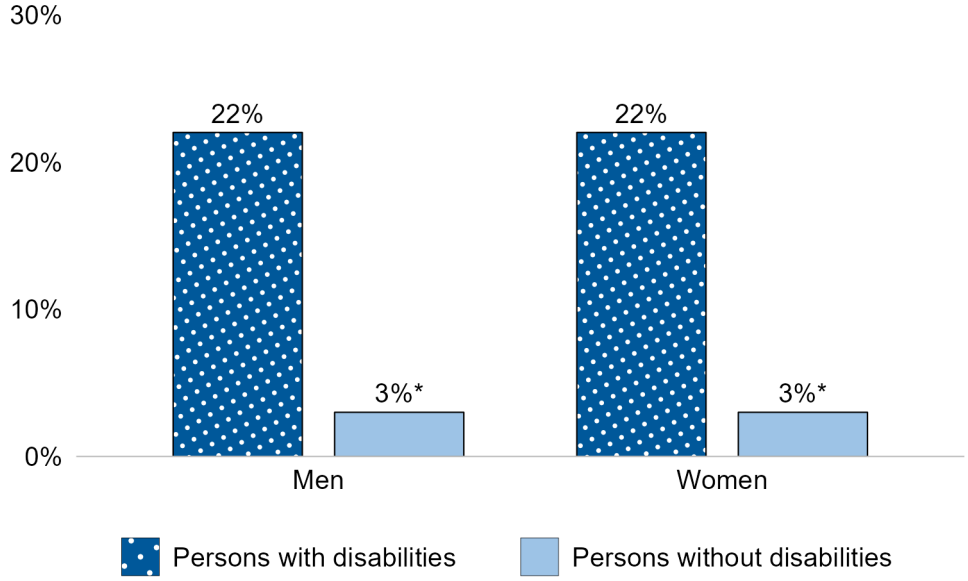
For both levels of severity, differences between men and women are not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Regardless of disability severity or gender, the majority of persons with disabilities who required counselling services did not receive all of the services they needed in the preceding 12 months. Persons with more severe disabilities (72% of men and 74% of women) were more likely to report unmet needs for counselling services than those with milder disabilities (65% of men and 66% of women).

8.6 Receiving help or care for a long-term health condition or disability

Figure 8.6: Proportion who received help or care for a long-term health condition or a disability in the last 12 months, by disability status and sex, persons aged 15 years and over, 2018



Notes: Respondents were asked if they received help or care for a long-term health condition or a physical or mental disability in the last 12 months. A long-term health condition refers to a condition that has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or longer.

Respondents were instructed that help may come from family, friends, neighbours, paid workers, or organizations, and may include help with driving, shopping, housework, personal care, or anything else.

The estimates in the chart above refer only to non-institutionalized persons receiving care. The target population for the 2018 General Social Survey is all non-institutionalized persons aged 15 years and over, living in the 10 provinces of Canada.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

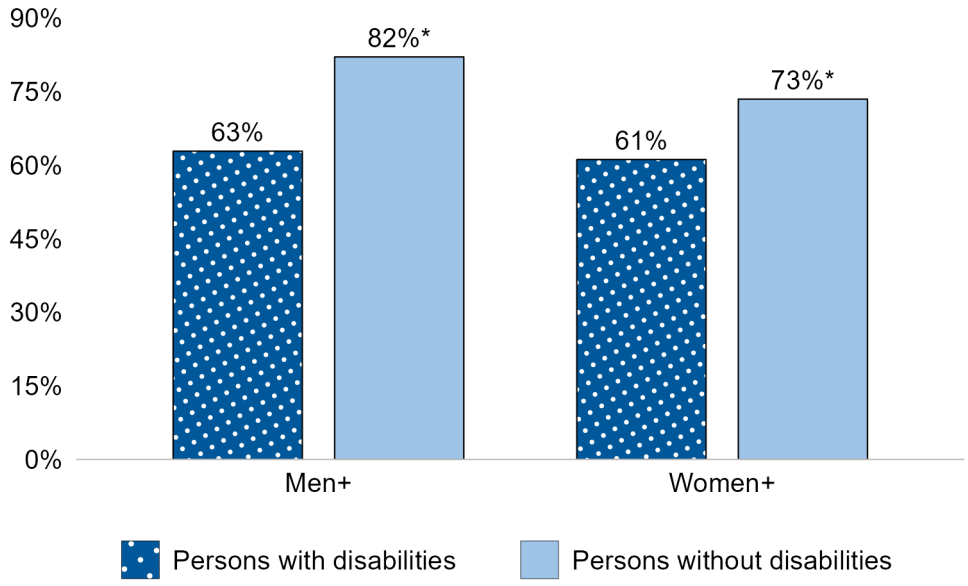
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Caregiving and Care Receiving, 2018* (Social Research Division calculations).

Both men and women with disabilities were over 7 times more likely than men and women without disabilities to report having received help or care for a long-term health condition or disability in the last 12 months (22% versus 3%).

9. Article 27: Work and employment

9.1a Employment rate, 2021

Figure 9.1a: Employment rate, by disability status and gender, persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: The employment rate refers to the number of persons employed as a percentage of the total population aged 25 to 64 years.

Information about employment rates is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. It reflects the reference week for the Census, from May 2 to May 8, 2021.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

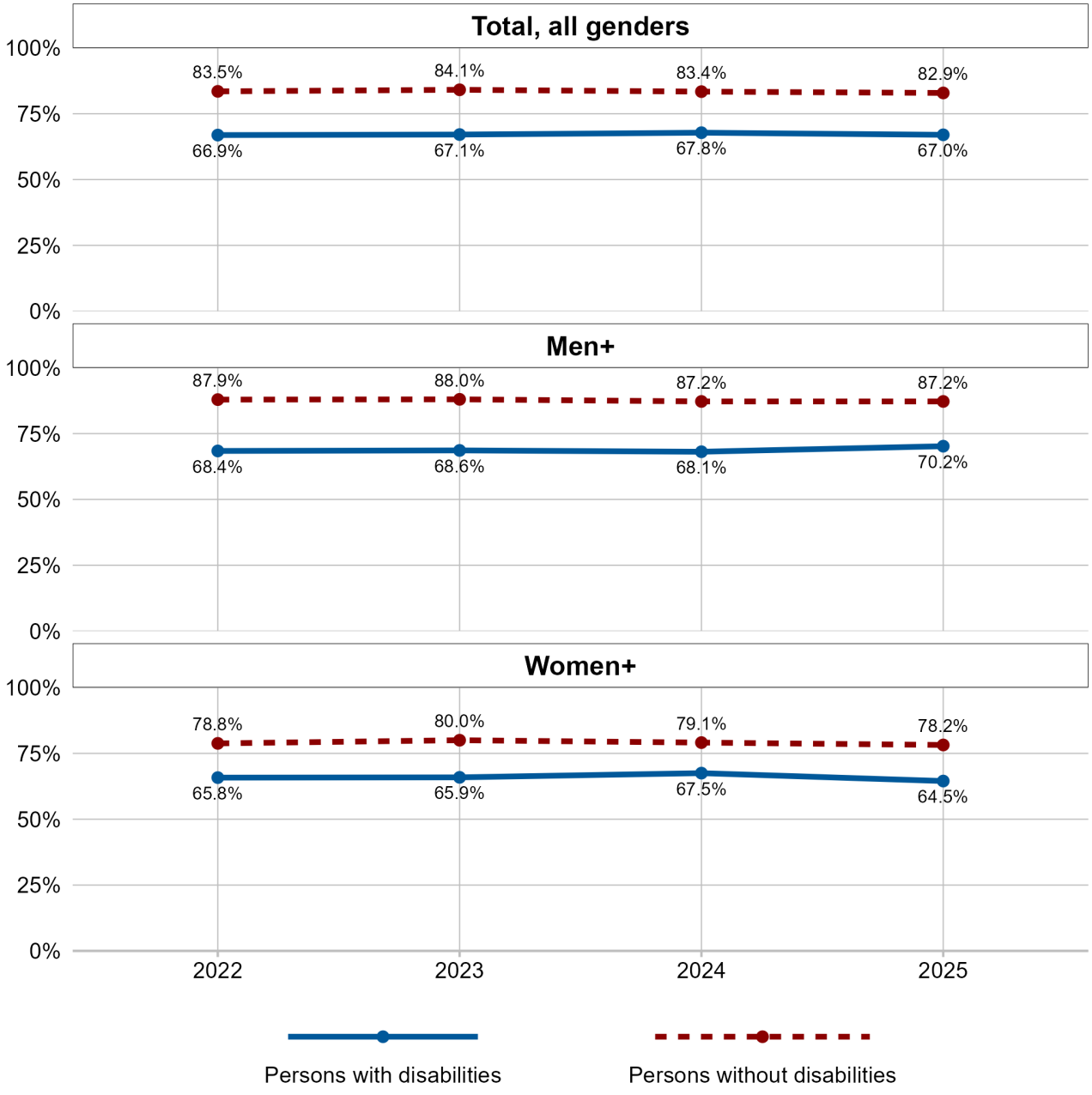
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities had lower rates of employment than those without disabilities.

Among men aged 25 to 64 years, 63% of those with disabilities were employed compared to 82% of those without disabilities. Among women aged 25 to 64 years, 61% of those with disabilities were employed compared to 73% of those without disabilities.

9.1b Employment rate trend, 2022 to 2025

Figure 9.1b: Employment rate trend, by disability status and gender, persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2022 to 2025



Notes: Employment rate refers to the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 years. The estimates above exclude the territories.

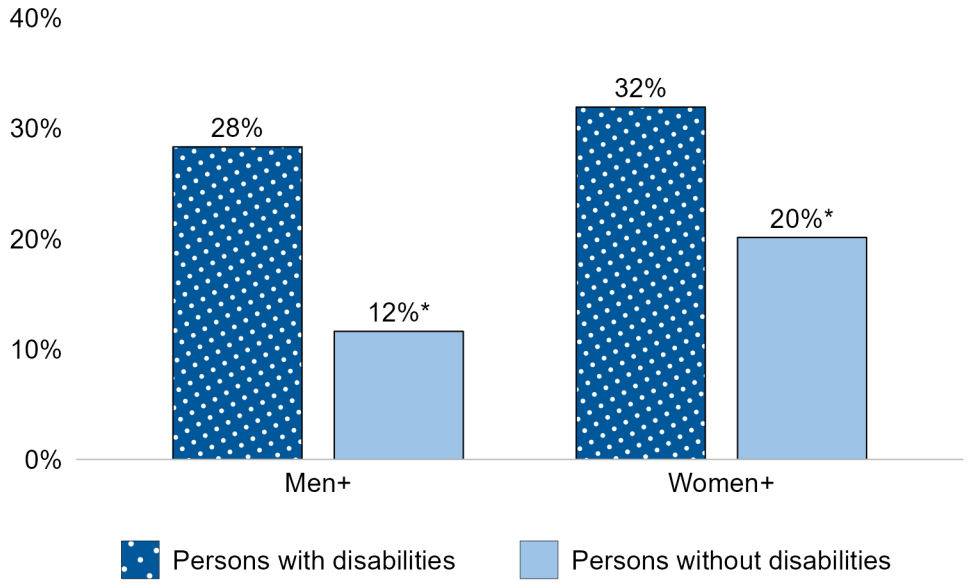
To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey, Canadian Income Survey, and Labour Market and Socio-economic Indicators*, data retrieved from Table 14-10-0477-01 Labour market indicators for persons with and without disabilities, annual (Statistics Canada calculations, source table last updated 2026-05-19).

The employment rates for persons with and without disabilities aged 25 to 64 years remained fairly steady between 2022 and 2025. As a result, the overall gap in the employment rates by disability status also remained stable throughout this period (around 16 to 17 percentage points). The gap was higher among men (around 17 to 20 percentage points) and lower among women (around 12 to 14 percentage points). Among persons without disabilities, the gap in employment rates by gender remained stable at around 8 to 9 percentage points. The gap among persons with disabilities was smaller at around 1 to 6 percentage points.

9.2 Not in the Labour Force (NILF)

Figure 9.2: NILF rate, by disability status and gender, persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: Not in the Labour Force (NILF) rate refers to the number of persons who are neither employed nor unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 25 to 64 years.

Information about NILF rates is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. It reflects the reference week for the Census, from May 2 to May 8, 2021.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

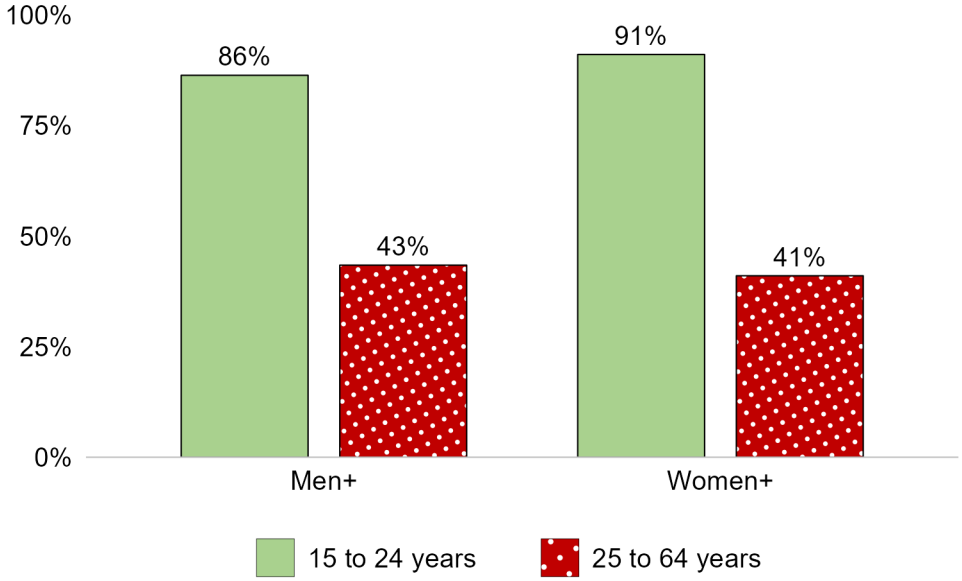
Differences between men and women are statistically significant both for persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities had lower rates of labour force participation than those without disabilities. Among men aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to not be in the labour force (28% versus 12%). Among women aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to not be in the labour force (32% versus 20%).

9.3 Work potential

Figure 9.3: Proportion with work potential, by age and gender, persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years who were unemployed or not in the labour force, 2022



Notes: Persons with work potential include those who were unemployed or not in the labor force but stated they would be looking for work in the next 12 months, in addition to those who were not fully retired and either weren't prevented from work because of their condition or could work if they had access to workplace accommodations. The estimates above refer to the proportion with work potential among persons with disabilities who were unemployed or not in the labour force (NILF).

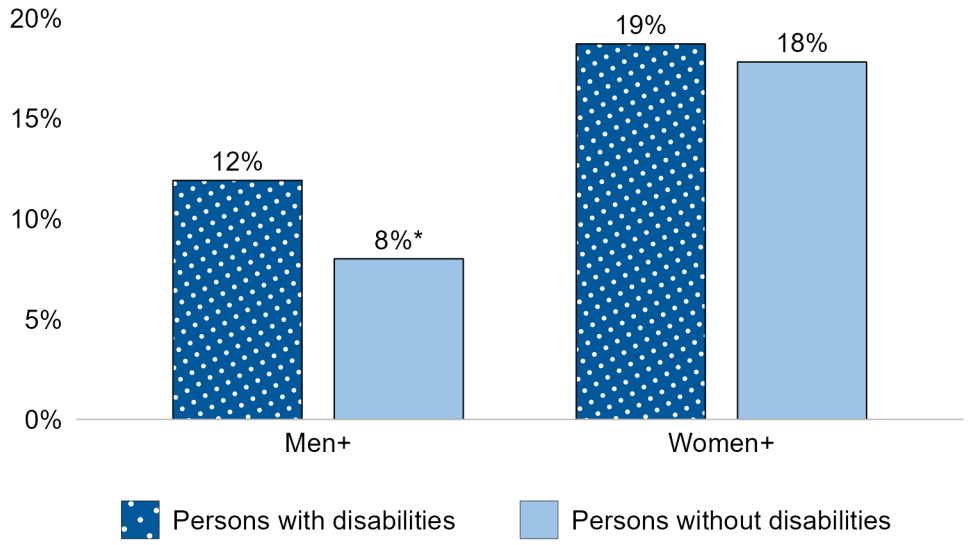
To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022*, data retrieved from Table 13-10-0895-01 Work potential for persons with disabilities by age group and gender (Statistics Canada calculations).

Among men with disabilities who were unemployed or not in the labour force, 86% of those aged 15 to 24 years and 43% of those aged 25 to 64 years had work potential. Among women with disabilities who were unemployed or not in the labour force, 91% of those aged 15 to 24 years and 41% of those aged 25 to 64 years had work potential.

9.4 Part-time employment

Figure 9.4: Part-time employment rate, by disability status and gender, workers aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: The part-time employment rate refers to the percentage of workers aged 25 to 64 years who worked less than 30 hours per week for pay or in self-employment.

Information about part-time work is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. It reflects the reference week for the Census, from May 2 to May 8, 2021.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

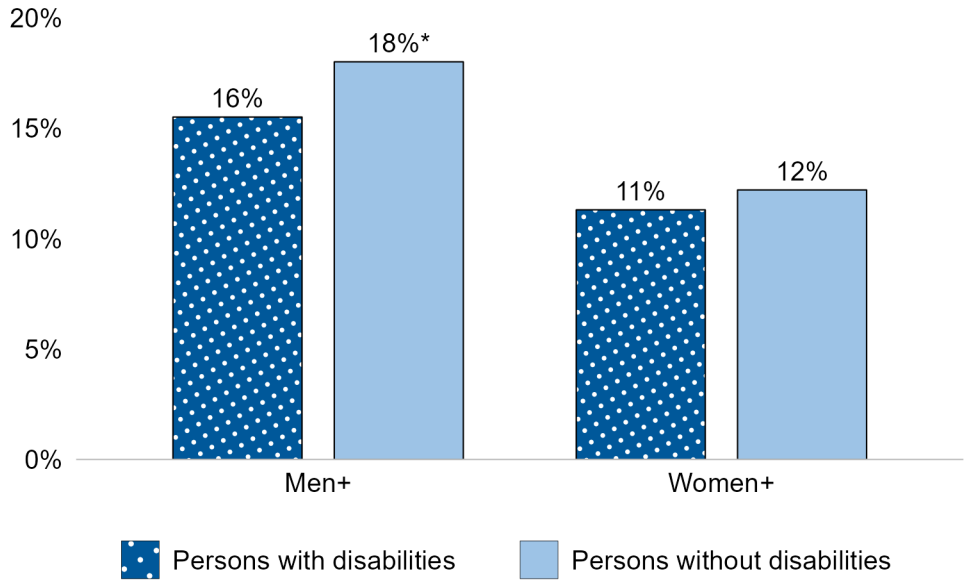
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among working men aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to work part-time (12% versus 8%). Among working women aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities and those without disabilities had similar part-time employment rates (19% versus 18%).

9.5a Self-employment rate

Figure 9.5a: Self-employment rate, by disability status and gender, workers aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: Self-employment rate refers to persons who were self-employed, expressed as a percentage of the population of workers aged 25 to 64 years. Self-employed persons include those with an incorporated or unincorporated business, as well as unpaid family workers.

Information about self-employment rates is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. The information usually refers to a respondent's job during the week of May 2 to May 8, 2021. If they didn't work that week, it refers to the job they had the longest since January 1, 2020. Persons with more than one job reported the one where they worked the most hours.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

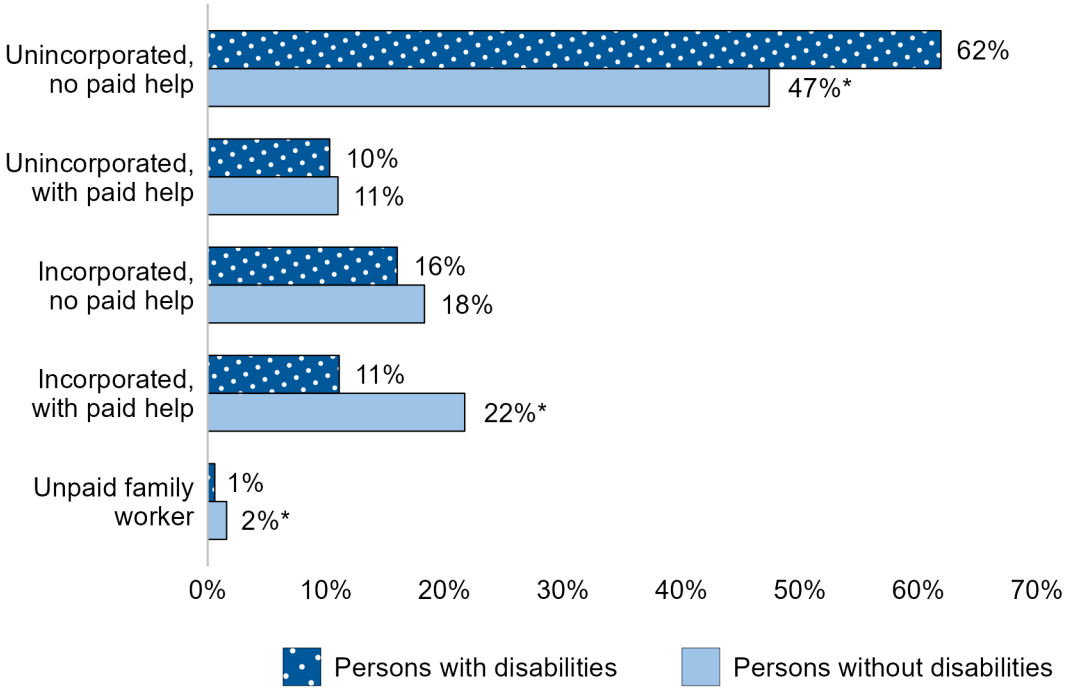
Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among working men aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to be self-employed (16% versus 18%). Among working women aged 25 to 64 years, 11% of those with disabilities and 12% of those without disabilities were self-employed. Among workers aged 25 to 64 years, men were more likely than women to be self-employed for both persons with disabilities (16% versus 11%) and persons without disabilities (18% versus 12%).

9.5b Self-employment distribution

Figure 9.5b: Self-employment distribution, by disability status, self-employed workers aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: The estimates above refer to the distribution of self-employed persons with the same disability status across different self-employment categories.

Self-employed persons include those with an incorporated or unincorporated business, as well as unpaid family workers.

Self-employed persons are those who run a business, farm, or professional practice on their own or in partnership. This includes farm operators, freelancers, contract workers (e.g., architects, nurses), direct sellers, and fishing workers using their own or shared equipment. The business may be incorporated or not, with or without paid help.

Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a business, farm, or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

Information about self-employment is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. The information usually refers to a respondent's job during the week of May 2 to May 8, 2021. If they didn't work that week, it refers to the job they had the longest since January 1, 2020. Persons with more than one job reported the one where they worked the most hours.

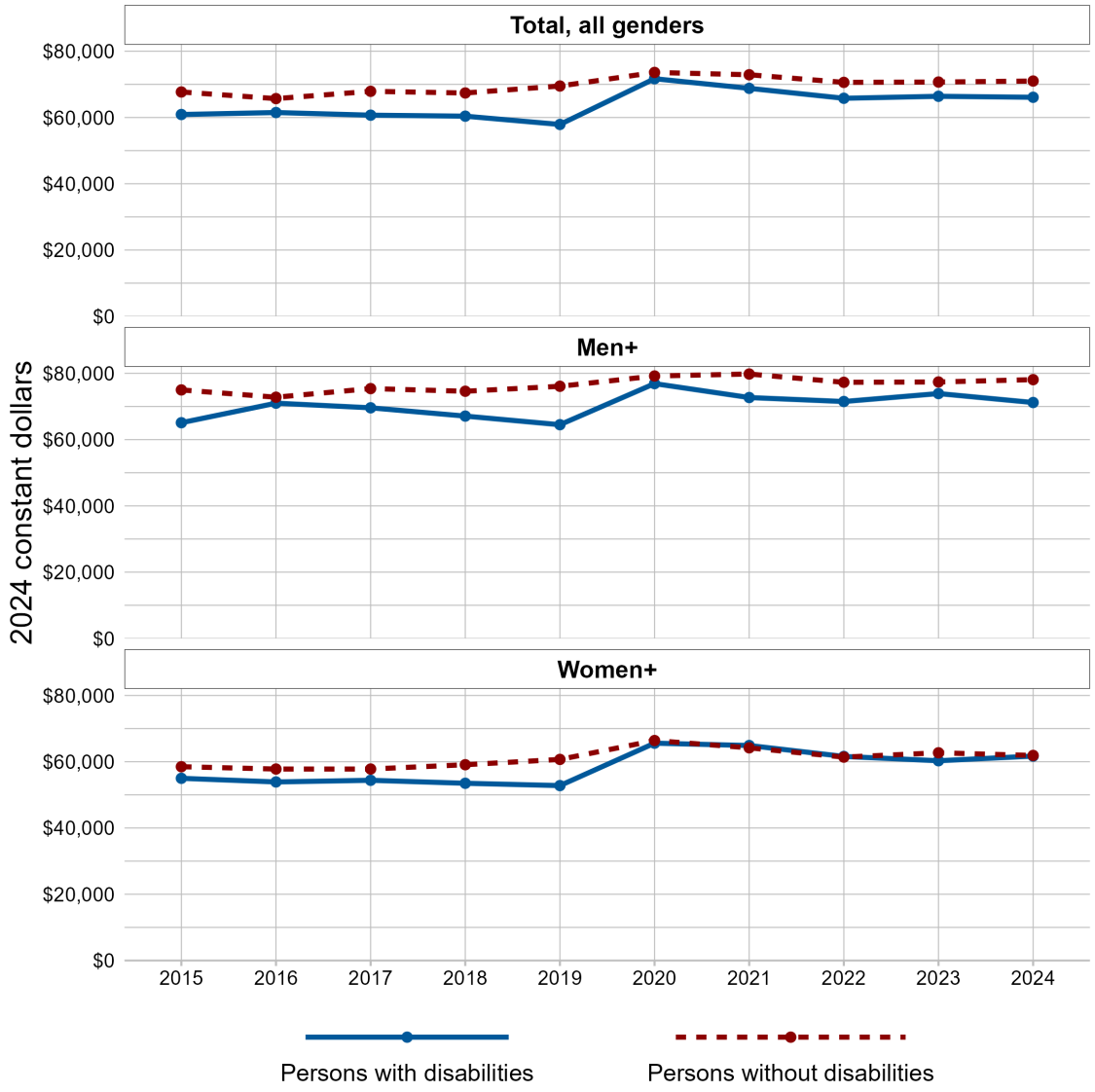
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same self-employment category ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among self-employed workers aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to be self-employed in an unincorporated business with no paid help (62% versus 47%). Conversely, they were less likely than those without disabilities to be self-employed in an incorporated business with paid help (11% versus 22%).

9.6 Employment income trend, 2015 to 2024

Figure 9.6: Median employment income trend, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over employed full-time for the full-year, 2015 to 2024



Notes: The estimates above refer to median employment income of full-year full-time workers. Full-year full-time workers are those who were employed for the whole year (52 weeks) and whose average usual hours of work were 30 or more per week. The estimates do not include the territories.

Estimates for 2015 to 2021 are for persons aged 16 years and over, whereas estimates for 2022 to 2024 are for persons aged 15 years and over.

The income estimates above are expressed in 2024 constant dollars.

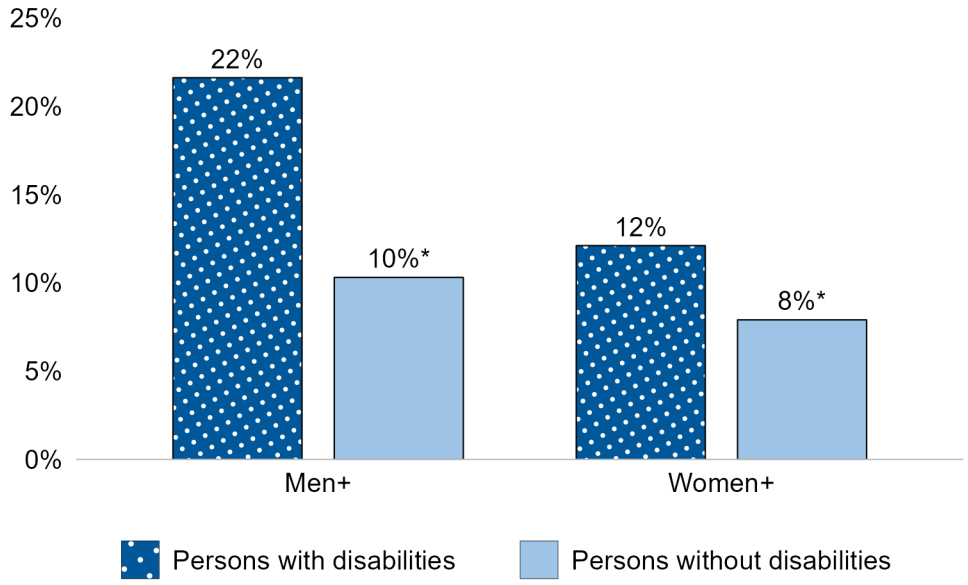
To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Income Survey*, data retrieved from Table 11-10-0089-01 Distribution of employment income of individuals by disability status, gender and work activity (Statistics Canada calculations, source table last updated 2026-04-29).

The median employment income (in 2024 constant dollars) of persons working full-time for the full year has been on a general upward trend since 2015. The overall employment income gap between persons with and without disabilities has varied across the years with an overall decrease from 2015 to 2024 (from $6,800 to $4,900). The median employment income (in 2024 constant dollars) of men who worked full-time for the full year has been on a general upward trend since 2015. The employment income gap between men with and without disabilities has varied across the years with an overall decrease from 2015 to 2024 (from $9,900 to $6,900). The median employment income (in 2024 constant dollars) of women who worked full-time for the full year has been on a general upward trend since 2015. The employment income gap between women with and without disabilities has varied across the years with an overall decrease from 2015 to 2024 (from $3,500 to $200).

9.7 Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)

Figure 9.7: NEET rate, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 to 24 years, 2021



Notes: NEET refers to those not in employment, education, or training.

Information about NEET rates is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. Employment data reflects the Census reference week, from Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. Education data reflects the reference period between September 2020 and May 11, 2021.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

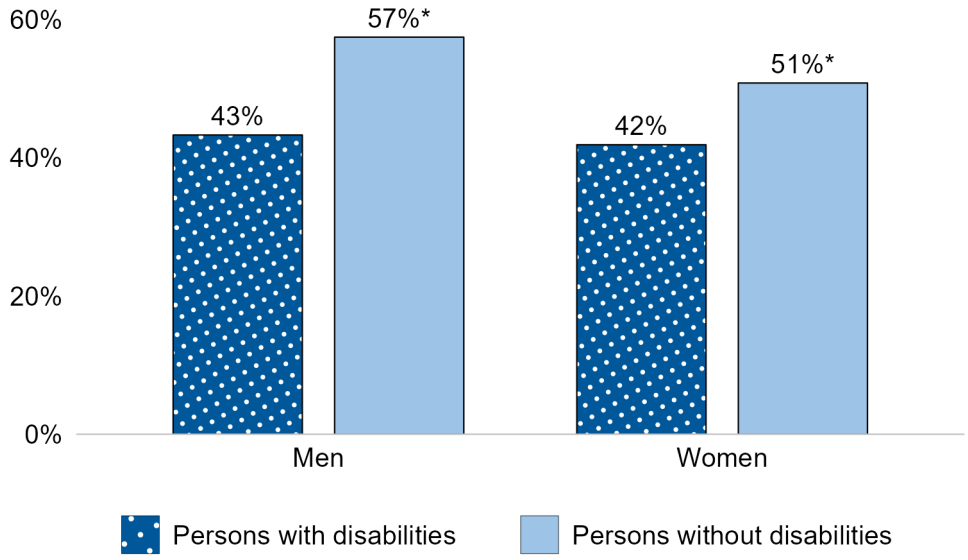
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Young persons with disabilities had higher NEET rates than those without disabilities.

Among men aged 15 to 24 years, 22% of those with disabilities were not in employment, education, or training. This compares to 10% of those without disabilities. Among women aged 15 to 24 years, 12% of those with disabilities were not in employment, education, or training. This compares to 8% of those without disabilities.

9.8 Career advancement

Figure 9.8: Proportion with good prospects for career advancement, by disability status and sex, employees aged 25 to 64 years, 2016



Notes: The estimates above refer to the proportion of paid employees who responded that they "strongly agree" or "agree" with the following statement: "Your job offers good prospects for career advancement".

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

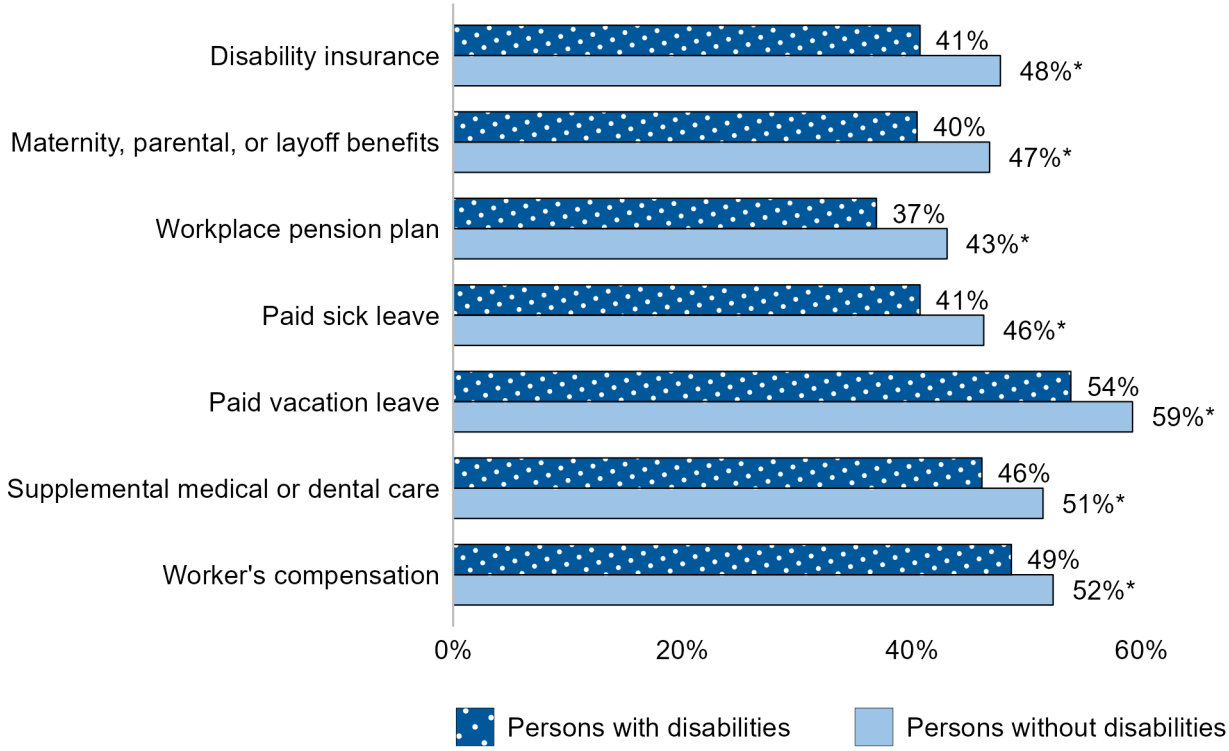
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Lower proportions of persons with disabilities reported good prospects for career advancement than those without disabilities. Among employed men aged 25 to 64 years, 43% of those with disabilities said that their job offered good prospects for career advancement. This compares to 57% of those without disabilities. Among employed women aged 25 to 64 years, 42% of those with disabilities said that their job offered good prospects for career advancement. This compares to 51% of those without disabilities.

9.9 Employment benefits

Figure 9.9: Proportion with access to employment benefits, by disability status, employees aged 25 to 64 years, 2016



Notes: The estimates above refer to the proportions of paid employees aged 25 to 64 years who indicated they had access to each of the listed employment benefit categories as part of their employment.

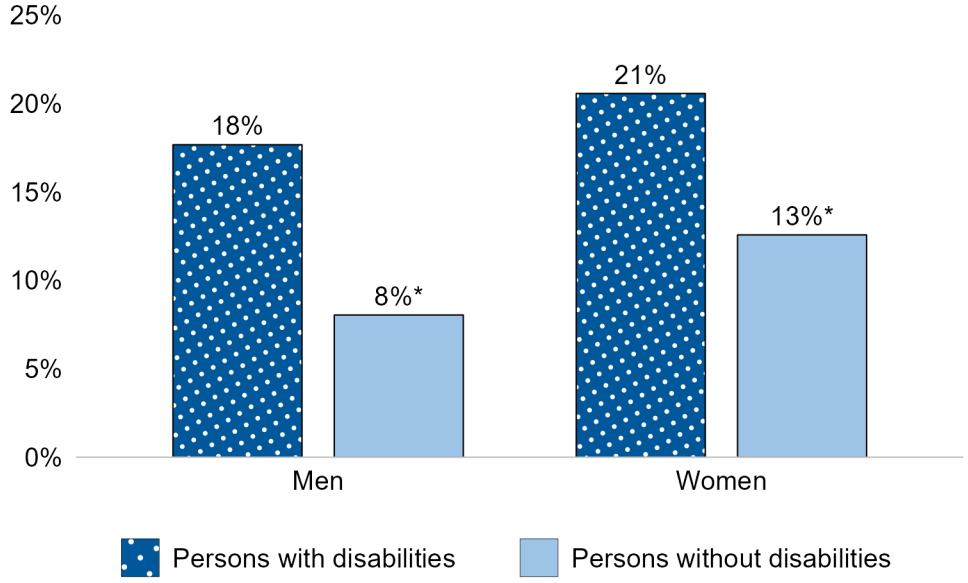
* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities within the same employment benefit category ($p<0.05$)

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Employees with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to have access to employment benefits, for all listed categories. For example, 40% of employees with disabilities reported they had access to maternity, parental, or layoff benefits, compared with 47% of those without disabilities.

9.10 Verbal, sexual, or physical violence at work

Figure 9.10: Proportion subjected to verbal, sexual, or physical violence at work, by disability status and sex, employed persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2016



Notes: The estimates above refer to the proportion of paid employees or those who were self-employed who responded "yes" to the question "In the past 12 months, have you been subjected to: verbal abuse, unwanted sexual attention or sexual harassment, or physical violence while at work?".

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same sex ($p<0.05$)

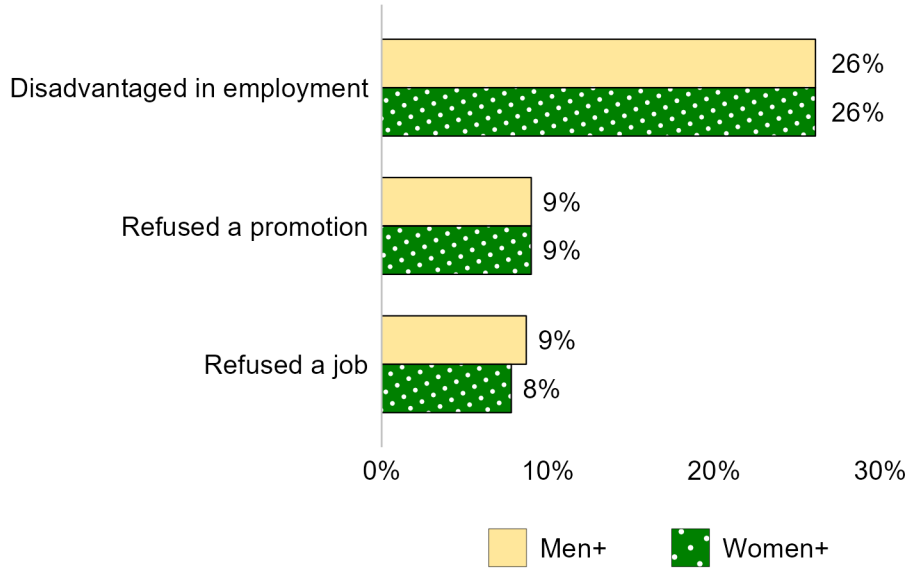
Differences between men and women are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Canadians at Work and Home, 2016* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were more likely to report experiencing verbal, sexual, or physical violence at work than those without disabilities. Among employed men aged 25 to 64 years, 18% of those with disabilities experienced verbal, sexual, or physical violence at work. This compares to 8% of those without disabilities. Among employed women aged 25 to 64 years, 21% of those with disabilities experienced verbal, sexual, or physical violence at work. This compares to 13% of those without disabilities.

9.11 Labour force discrimination

Figure 9.11: Proportion who experienced labour discrimination because of their condition, by gender, employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, 2022



Notes: "Disadvantaged in employment" refers to those who responded "yes" to the question "Do you consider yourself to be disadvantaged in employment because of your condition?".

"Refused a promotion" refers to those who responded "yes" to the question "In the past 5 years, do you believe that because of your condition, you have been refused a job promotion?".

"Refused a job" refers to those who responded "yes" to the question "In the past 5 years, do you believe that because of your condition, you have been refused a job?".

Differences between men with disabilities and women with disabilities are not statistically significant for all forms of labour discrimination ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years were asked about their experiences with labour force discrimination. Around 26% of both men and women considered themselves disadvantaged in employment due to their condition. Around 9% of men and 8% of women reported that they had been refused a job because of their condition in the past 5 years. Similarly, 9% of both men and women reported that they had been refused a job promotion because of their condition in the past 5 years.

9.12 Workplace accommodations

Table 9.1: Requirements and needs met for the 5 most commonly required workplace accommodations, employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, 2022

Type of workplace accommodation	Required	Needs met
Modified hours or days or reduced work hours	16%	77%
Modified or different duties	12%	69%
Working from home	11%	81%
Modified or ergonomic workstation	11%	64%
Special chair or back support	11%	56%

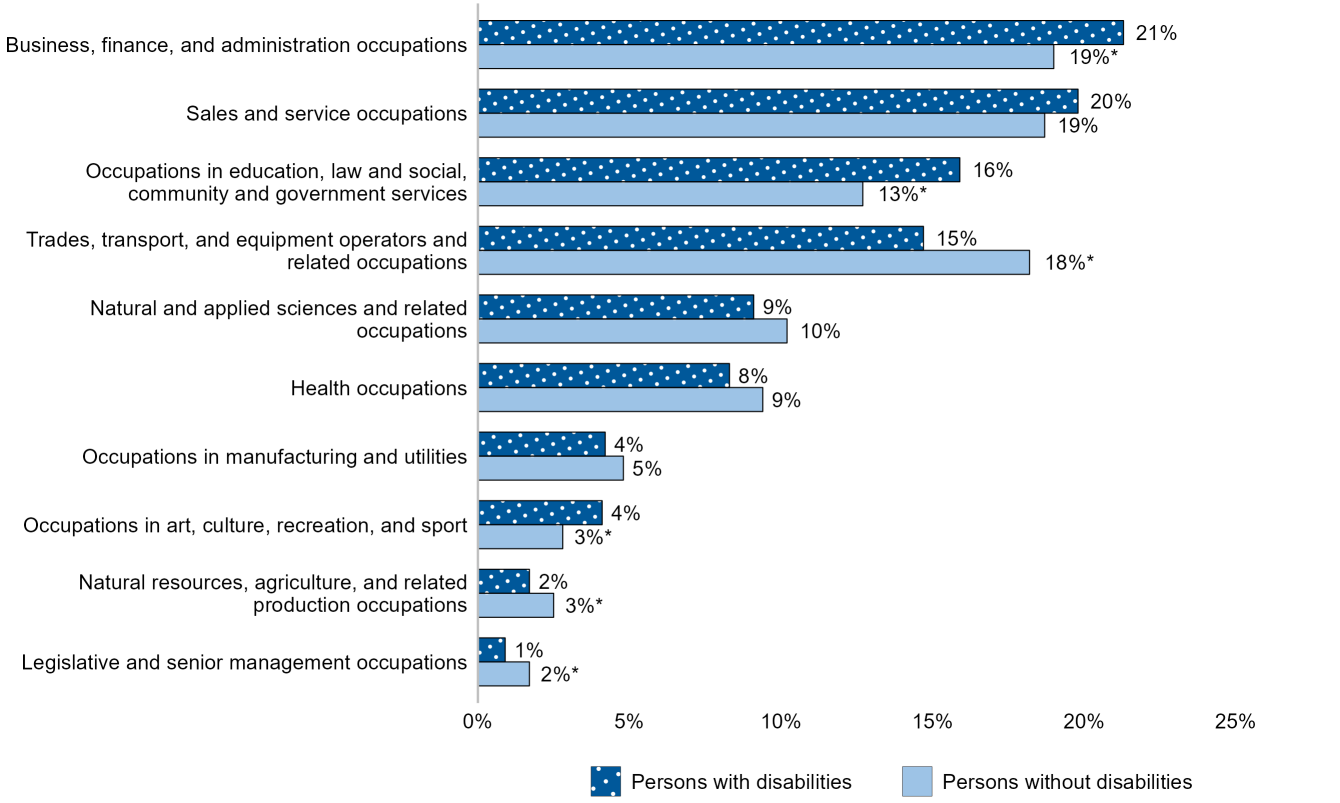
Notes: Requirements for workplace accommodations are shown as a percentage of the total population of employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years. Note that employees may require more than one type of accommodation. For employees with disabilities, a need is met if the workplace accommodation required by them to be able to work was made available. The estimates for needs met are among employees with disabilities who required a given accommodation.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years, the most commonly required workplace accommodation was "modified hours or days or reduced work hours" (16%), and the need was met for 77% of the employees who required it to be able to work. The second most commonly required workplace accommodation was "modified or different duties" (12%), and the need was met for 69% of the employees who required it to be able to work. About 11% of employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 required the following workplace accommodations: "working from home", "modified or ergonomic workstations", or "special chairs or back support". Among those who needed these accommodations, 81% had their need met for "working from home", 64% had their need met for "modified or ergonomic workstations", and 56% had their need met for "special chairs or back support".

9.13 Employment by occupation

Figure 9.12: Occupation distribution, by disability status, employees aged 25 to 64 years, 2021



Notes: The estimates above show the distribution of employees aged 25 to 64 years across broad occupational categories (National Occupational Classification, 2021).

Information about occupation distribution rates is from 2021 Census data linked to the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability. The information usually refers to a respondent's job during the week of May 2 to May 8, 2021. If they didn't work that week, it refers to the job they had the longest since January 1, 2020. Persons with more than one job reported the one where they worked the most hours.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities within the same occupation category ($p<0.05$)

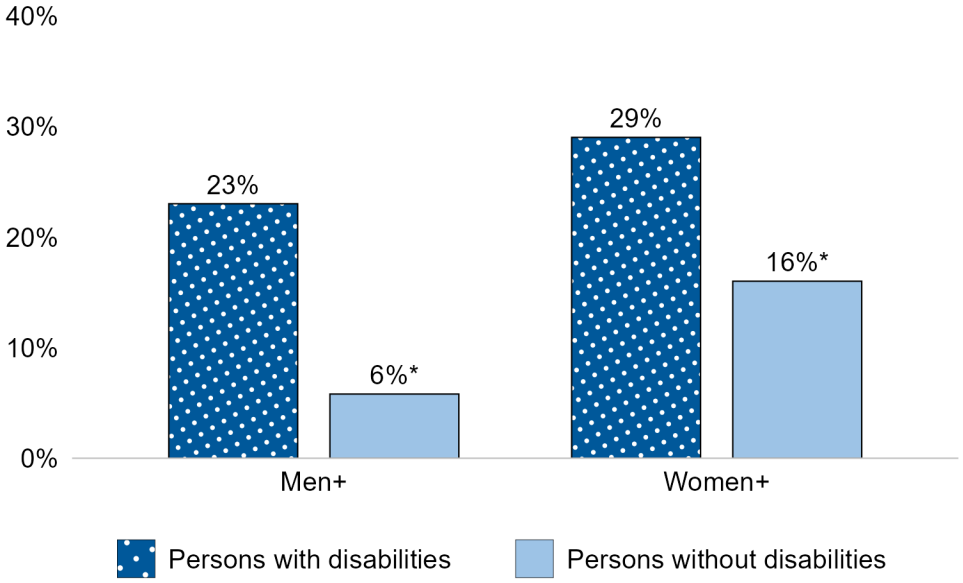
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Higher proportions of persons with disabilities than persons without disabilities worked in "business, finance, and administration occupations" (21% versus 19%), "occupations in education, law and social, community and government services" (16% versus 13%), and "occupations in art, culture, recreation, and sport" (4% versus 3%). Conversely, lower proportions of persons with disabilities than persons without disabilities worked in "trades, transport, and equipment operators and related occupations" (15% versus 18%), "natural resources, agriculture, and related production occupations" (2% versus 3%), and "legislative and senior management occupations" (1% versus 2%).

10. Article 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection

10.1 Having Government transfers as major source of income

Figure 10.1: Proportion having Government transfers as their major source of income, by disability status and gender, persons aged 25 to 64 years, 2024



Notes: Respondents were asked what their major source of income was for the reference year (2024). The categories were "No income", "Wages and salaries", "Self-employment income", "Government transfers", "Investment income", "Private retirement pensions" and "Other income". The estimates above are for persons who selected "Government transfers".

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables. The "men+" category includes cisgender and transgender men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons; and the "women+" category includes cisgender and transgender women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities of the same gender ($p<0.05$)

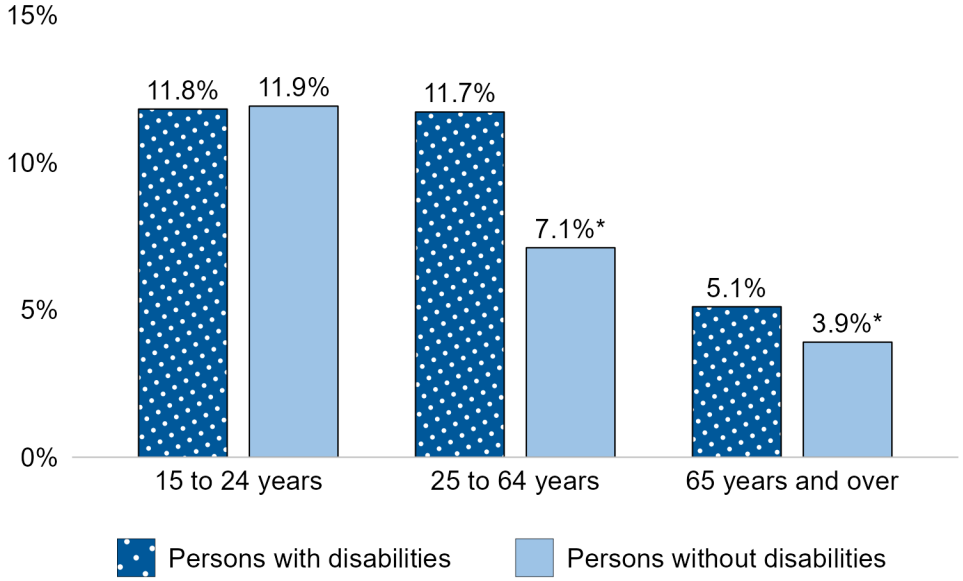
Differences between men and women were statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p< 0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Income Survey, 2024* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were nearly 4 times more likely to rely on Government transfers as their major source of income than those without disabilities (23% versus 6%). Among women aged 25 to 64 years, those with disabilities were nearly twice as likely as those without disabilities to report Government transfers as their main source of income (29% versus 16%). Among persons aged 25 to 64 years, women were more likely than men to report Government transfers as their major source of income. This was the case for both persons with disabilities (29% versus 23%) and persons without disabilities (16% versus 6%).

10.2a Poverty rate, 2020

Figure 10.2a: Proportion living below Canada's official poverty line (2018-base Market Basket Measure), by disability status and age, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: The estimates above use the 2018-base Market Basket Measure (MBM) based on 2020 financial data and exclude the territories.

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) establishes poverty thresholds based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. Poverty thresholds estimated with the 2018-base MBM include the costs of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other items for a reference family. These costs are compared to the disposable income of families to determine whether or not they fall below the poverty line.

Poverty rates observed in 2020 were lower than those in previous and subsequent years. This can be largely attributed to the government support provided through COVID-19 benefits, which started in 2020 and were phased out in 2021 and 2022.

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

Differences between persons aged 15 to 24 years and those aged 25 to 64 years are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Differences between persons aged 15 to 24 years and those aged 65 years and over are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

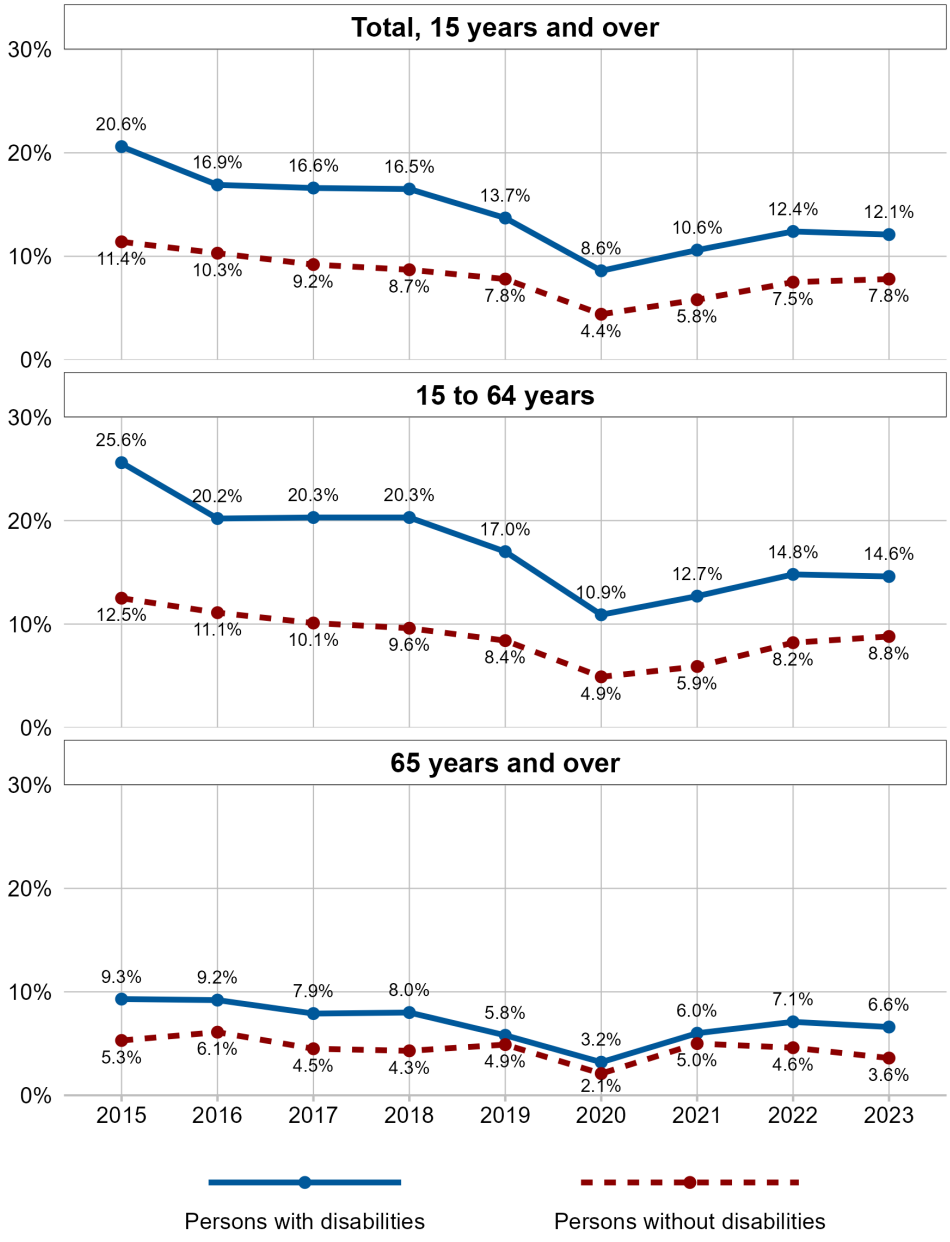
Among persons aged 25 to 64 years, persons with disabilities were more likely than persons without disabilities to live below Canada's official poverty line (11.7% versus 7.1%).

Among persons aged 65 years and over, persons with disabilities were more likely than persons without disabilities to live below Canada's official poverty line (5.1% versus 3.9%).

10.2b Poverty rate trend (2018-base MBM), 2015 to 2023

The following indicator presents poverty rates using the 2018-base Market Basket Measure (MBM), where poverty thresholds are determined based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. The MBM is reviewed and updated periodically. The most recent update was completed in 2025 and resulted in the adoption of the 2023-base methodology. Due to methodological changes introduced during rebasing, poverty rates estimated using different MBM bases cannot be directly compared. Accordingly, poverty rates for this indicator should not be compared with those in Indicator 10.2c, which uses the 2023-base MBM. Poverty data for 2024 is only available using the 2023-base MBM and are therefore not included here. The MBM Poverty Index, available in the Dimensions of Poverty Hub, has been introduced to track Canada's overall poverty levels over time and across MBM bases (for more information see Market Basket Measure Research Paper: Poverty Index).

Figure 10.2b: Proportion living below Canada's official poverty line (2018-base Market Basket Measure), by disability status and age, persons aged 15 years and over, 2015 to 2023



Notes: The estimates above use the 2018-base Market Basket Measure (MBM) as a measure of poverty and exclude the territories.

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) establishes poverty thresholds based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. Poverty thresholds estimated with the 2018-base MBM include the costs of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other items for a reference family. These costs are compared to the disposable income of families to determine whether or not they fall below the poverty line.

Lower poverty rates observed in 2020 can be largely attributed to government support provided through COVID-19 benefits, which started in 2020 and were phased out in 2021 and 2022.

Estimates for 2015 to 2021 are for persons aged 16 years and over, whereas estimates for 2022 and 2023 are for persons aged 15 years and over.

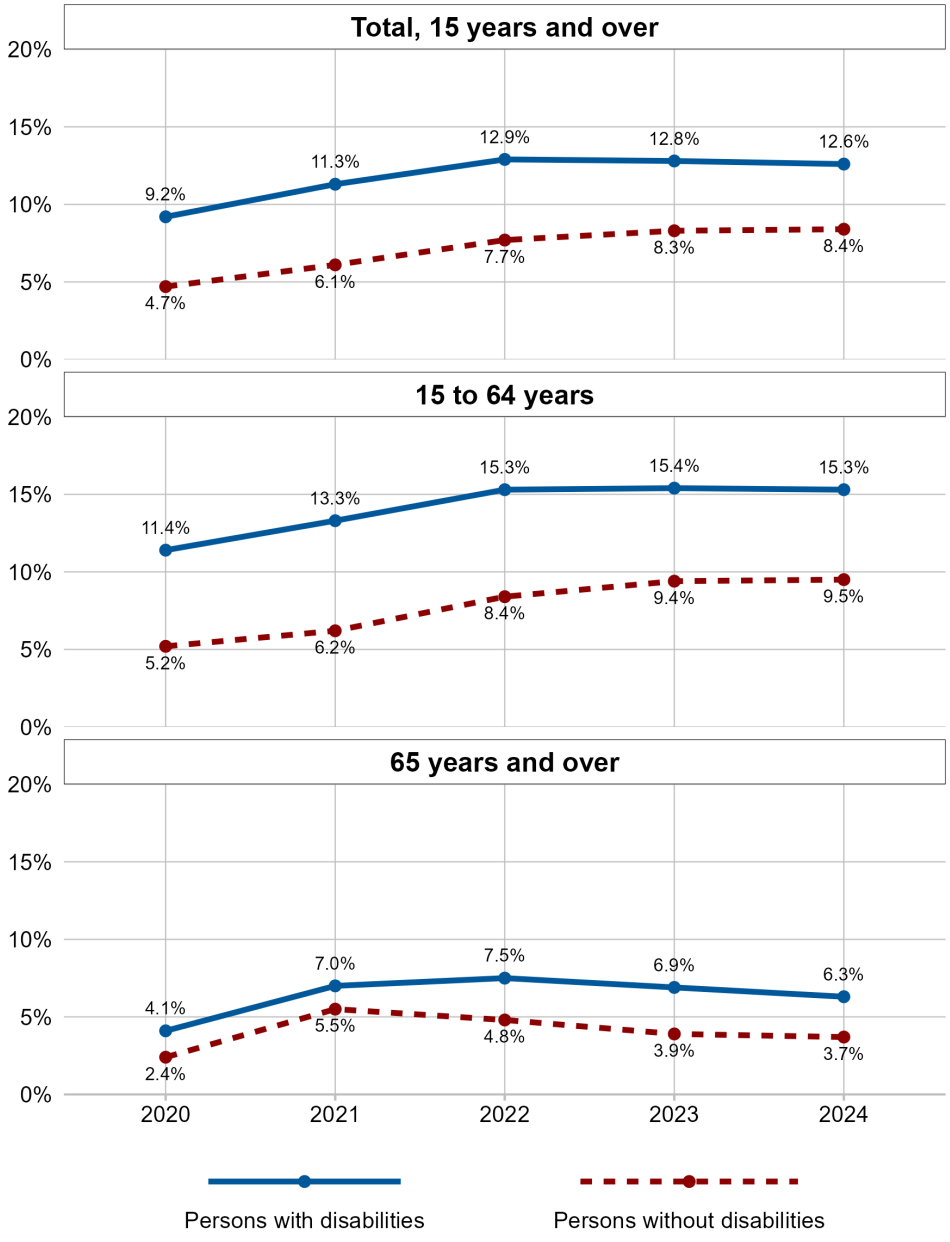
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Income Survey*, data retrieved from Table 11-10-0090-01 Poverty and low-income statistics by disability status (Statistics Canada calculations, source table last updated 2026-04-29).

Since 2015, poverty rates among persons aged 15 years and over have been on an overall downward trend for both persons with and without disabilities. In 2023, among persons aged 15 years and over,12.1% of persons with disabilities and 7.8% of persons without disabilities lived in poverty. The gap between poverty rates by disability status has decreased from 9.2 percentage points in 2015 to 4.3 percentage points in 2023. Poverty rates among persons aged 15 to 64 years were generally higher than among those aged 65 years and over. Similarly, the gap in poverty rates by disability status was higher among persons aged 15 to 64 years and lower among those aged 65 years and over, when compared with the overall gap.

10.2c Poverty rate trend (2023-base MBM), 2020 to 2024

The following indicator presents poverty rates using the 2023-base Market Basket Measure (MBM), where poverty thresholds are determined based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. The MBM is reviewed and updated periodically. The most recent update was completed in 2025 and resulted in the adoption of the 2023-base methodology. Due to methodological changes introduced during rebasing, poverty rates estimated using different MBM bases cannot be directly compared. Accordingly, poverty rates for this indicator should not be compared with those in Indicator 10.2b, which uses the 2018-base MBM. Poverty data for years prior to 2020 are not available using the 2023-base MBM and are therefore not included here. The MBM Poverty Index, available in the Dimensions of Poverty Hub, has been introduced to track Canada's overall poverty levels over time and across MBM bases (for more information see Market Basket Measure Research Paper: Poverty Index).

Figure 10.2c: Proportion living below Canada's official poverty line (2023-base Market Basket Measure), by disability status and age, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020 to 2024



Notes: The estimates above use the 2023-base Market Basket Measure (MBM) as a measure of poverty and exclude the territories.

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) establishes poverty thresholds based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. Poverty thresholds estimated with the 2023-base MBM include the costs of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, communication services, and other items for a reference family. These costs are compared to the disposable income of families to determine whether or not they fall below the poverty line.

Lower poverty rates observed in 2020 can be largely attributed to government support provided through COVID-19 benefits, which started in 2020 and were phased out in 2021 and 2022.

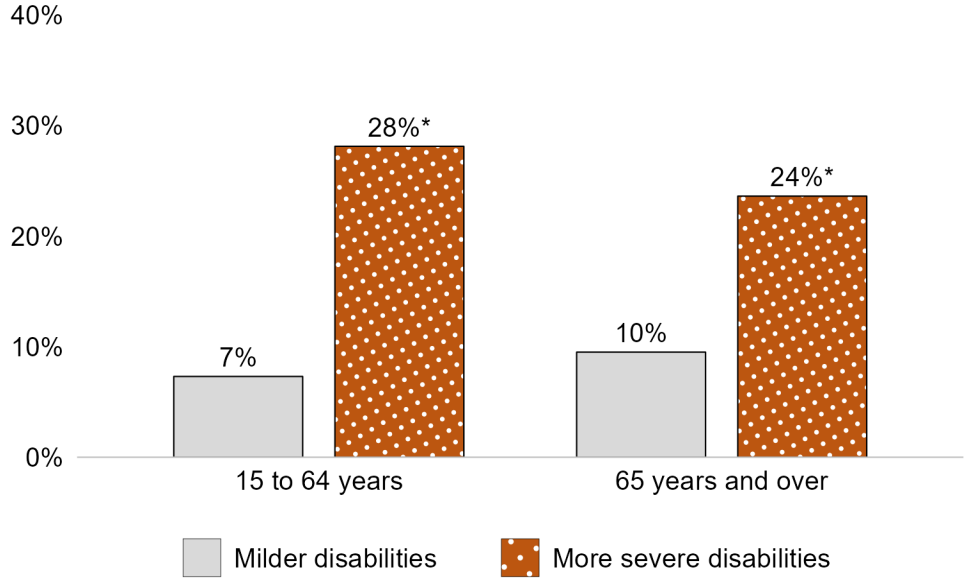
Estimates for 2020 to 2021 are for persons aged 16 years and over, whereas estimates for 2022 to 2024 are for persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Income Survey*, data retrieved from Table 11-10-0090-01 Poverty and low-income statistics by disability status (Statistics Canada calculations, source table last updated 2026-04-29).

Poverty rates remained relatively stable from 2022 to 2024, after a period of reduced rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024, among persons aged 15 years and over,12.6% of persons with disabilities and 8.4% of persons without disabilities lived in poverty.

10.3 Having unmet needs for assistive aids or devices due to cost

Figure 10.3: Proportion having unmet needs for assistive aids or devices due to cost, by disability severity and age, persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Assistive aids or devices refer to devices or tools designed or adapted to help persons with disabilities to perform a particular task or activity.

The estimates above refer to the proportion with unmet needs for assistive aids or devices due to cost among persons with disabilities.

"Milder" refers to those with mild or moderate disabilities, and "more severe" refers to those with severe or very severe disabilities.

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

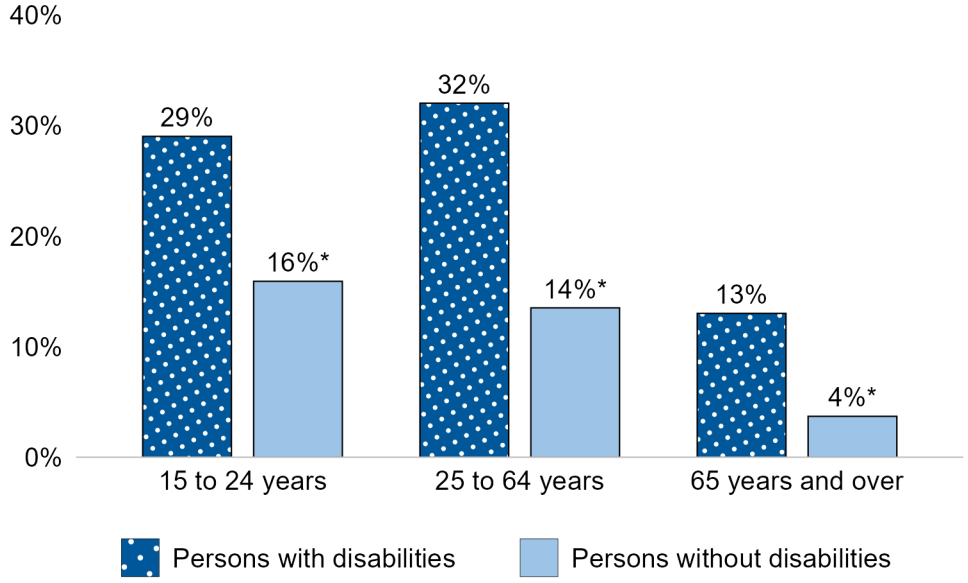
For both levels of severity, differences between age groups are statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years, those with more severe disabilities were about 4 times as likely as those with milder disabilities to cite cost as a reason for not having assistive aids or devices that they need (28% versus 7%). Among persons with disabilities aged 65 years and over, those with more severe disabilities were over twice as likely as those with milder disabilities to cite cost as a reason for not having assistive aids or devices that they need (24% versus 10%).

10.4 Household food insecurity

Figure 10.4: Proportion living in food insecure households, by disability status and age, persons aged 15 years and over, 2024



Notes: Food insecurity refers to the inability to afford an adequate quality or sufficient quantity of food and nutrition. The estimates above include persons living in households that experienced food insecurity moderately (compromising in quality or quantity of food) or severely (missing meals, reducing food intake, or going one or more days without food) due to limited financial resources.

A previous version of this indicator (published on December 18th, 2024) using data from the 2020 *Canadian Income Survey* included persons living in households that experienced marginal (worrying about running out of food and/or limited food selection), moderate, or severe food insecurity.

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

Differences between persons aged 15 to 24 years and those aged 25 to 64 years are statistically significant only for persons without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Differences between persons aged 15 to 24 years and those aged 65 years and over are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Income Survey, 2024* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among persons aged 15 to 24 years, persons with disabilities were more likely than persons without disabilities to live in a food insecure household (29% versus 16%). Among persons aged 25 to 64 years, persons with disabilities were over twice as likely as persons without disabilities to live in a food insecure household (32% versus 14%).

Among persons aged 65 years and over, persons with disabilities were over 3 times as likely as persons without disabilities to live in a food insecure household (13% versus 4%).

10.5 Tenure status of households

Table 10.1: Tenure status of households by disability status, persons aged 15 years and over, 2021

Tenure status	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities
Owner	68%	74%*
Owner with a mortgage	40%	48%*
Owner without a mortgage	28%	26%*
Renter	32%	27%*
Renter in subsidized housing	5%	2%*
Renter not in subsidized housing	27%	25%*

Notes: Tenure status refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling.

The estimates above are for those living in private dwellings. Those living in collective dwellings such as hospitals and nursing homes are not included.

A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling. If no member of the household owns the dwelling, the household is considered to rent their dwelling.

The estimates above are based on data obtained from the 2021 Census of Population.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities with the same tenure status ($p<0.05$)

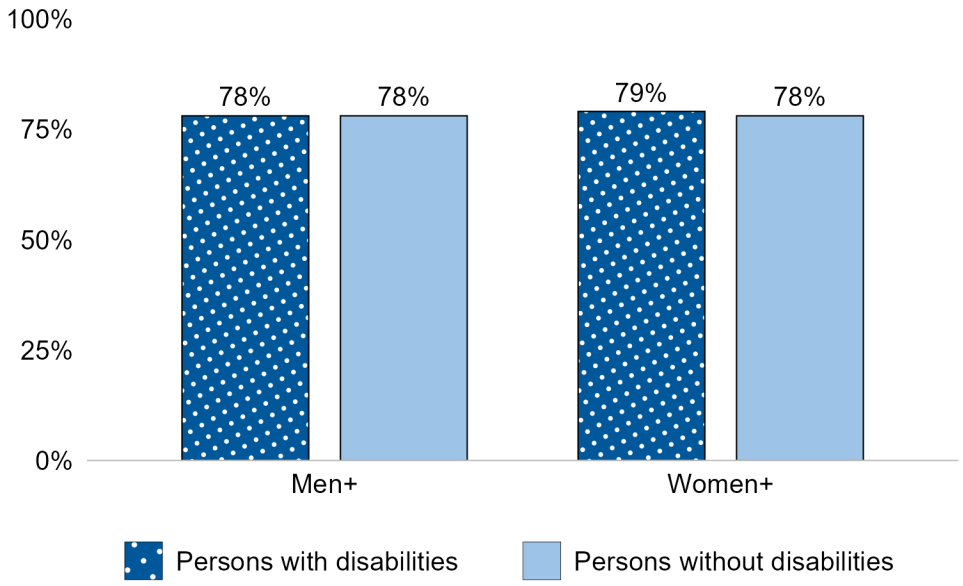
Source: Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to live in a private dwelling owned by them or by a member of their household (68% versus 74%). They were less likely to live in a dwelling with a mortgage (40% versus 48%), however, they were slightly more likely to live in a dwelling without a mortgage (28% versus 26%). Persons with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to live in a rented dwelling (32% versus 27%). This was the case whether the rented dwelling was subsidized (5% versus 2%) or not subsidized (27% versus 25%).

11. Article 29: Participation in political and public life

11.1 Voted in the 2019 federal election

Figure 11.1: Proportion who voted in the 2019 federal election, by disability status and gender, persons aged 18 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents aged 18 years and over were asked if they had voted in the last federal election, which was held on October 21, 2019.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

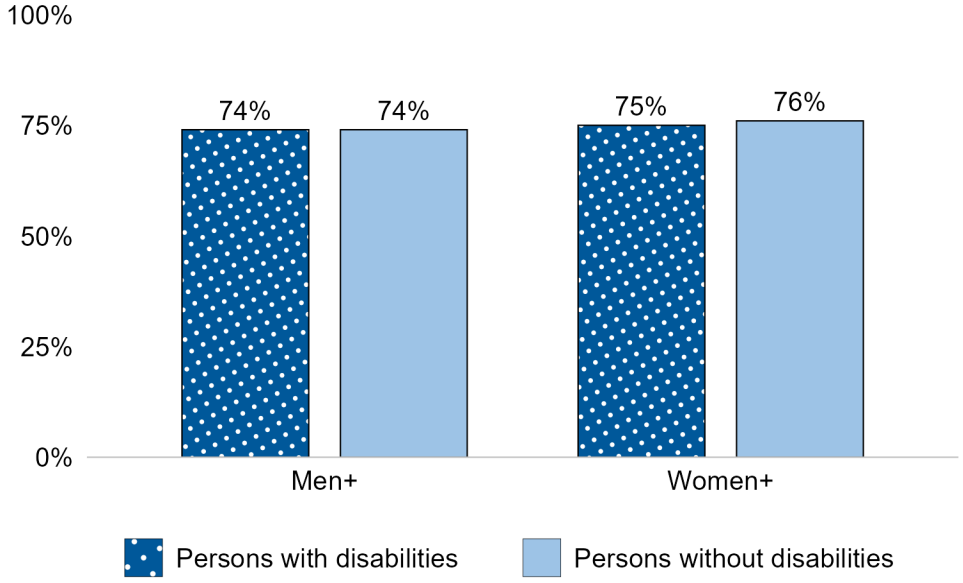
Differences by disability status and by gender are not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Similar proportions of men and women, with and without disabilities, aged 18 years and over indicated they had voted in the 2019 federal election – ranging from 78% to 79%.

11.2 Voted in provincial elections held before the end of 2020

Figure 11.2: Proportion who voted in the last provincial elections held before the end of 2020, by disability status and gender, persons aged 18 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents aged 18 years and over were asked whether they had voted in the last provincial election, prior to their participation in the survey. The 2020 General Social Survey was conducted between August 17, 2020 and December 16, 2020.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

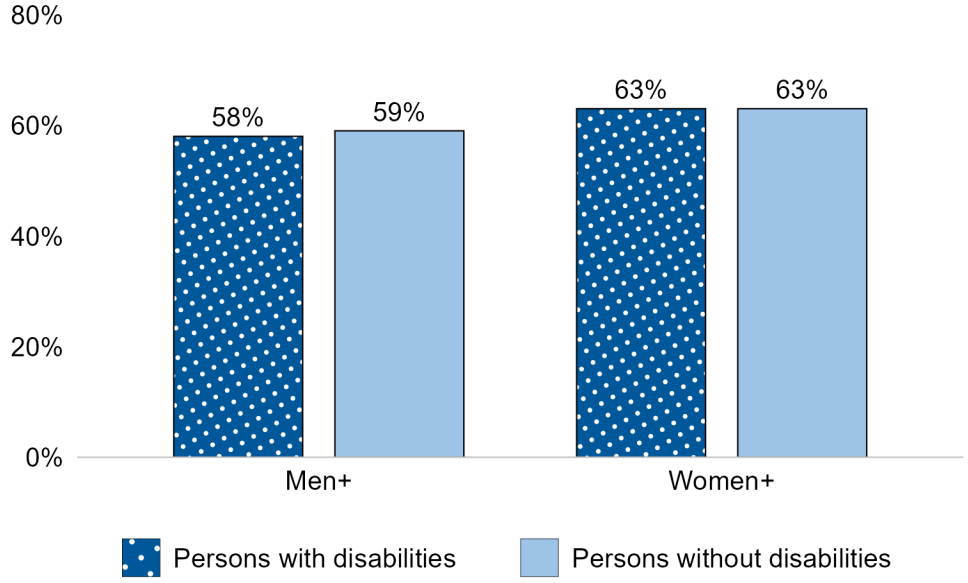
Differences by disability status and by gender are not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Similar proportions of men and women, with and without disabilities, aged 18 years and over indicated they had voted in their last provincial election – ranging from 74% to 76%.

11.3 Voted in municipal or local elections held before the end of 2020

Figure 11.3: Proportion who voted in the last municipal or local elections held before the end of 2020, by disability status and gender, persons aged 18 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents aged 18 years and over were asked whether they had voted in the last municipal or local election, prior to their participation in the survey. The 2020 General Social Survey was conducted between August 17, 2020 and December 16, 2020.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

Differences between persons with and without disabilities are not statistically significant for both men and women ($p<0.05$).

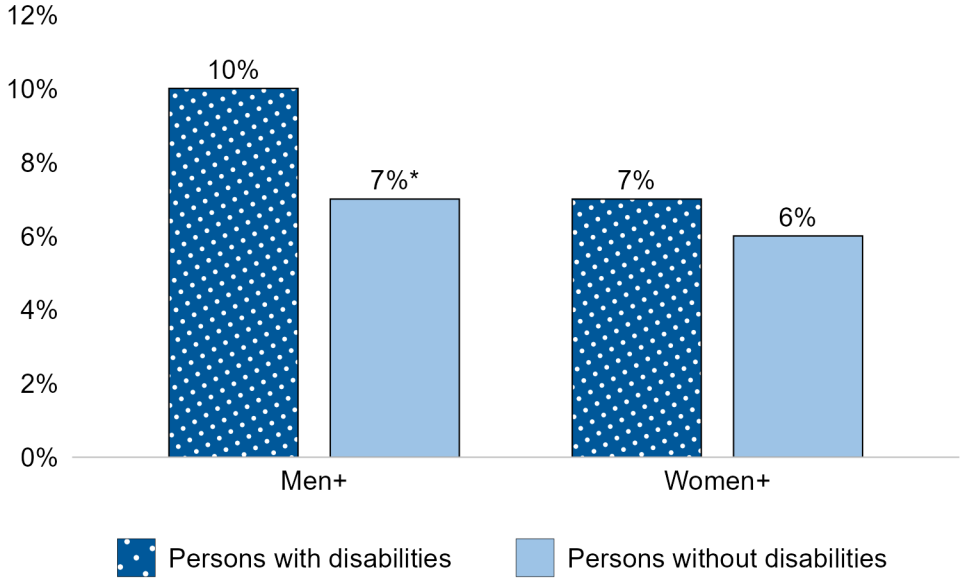
Differences by gender are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Similar proportions of persons with and without disabilities, aged 18 years and over indicated they had voted in their last municipal or local election. Women were slightly more likely than men to indicate they had voted, for both persons with disabilities (63% versus 58%) and persons without disabilities (63% versus 59%).

11.4 Membership or participation in a political party or group

Figure 11.4: Proportion who were members or participants in a political party or group in the last 12 months, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked if, in the past 12 months, they were a member or participant in a political party or group.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women are statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

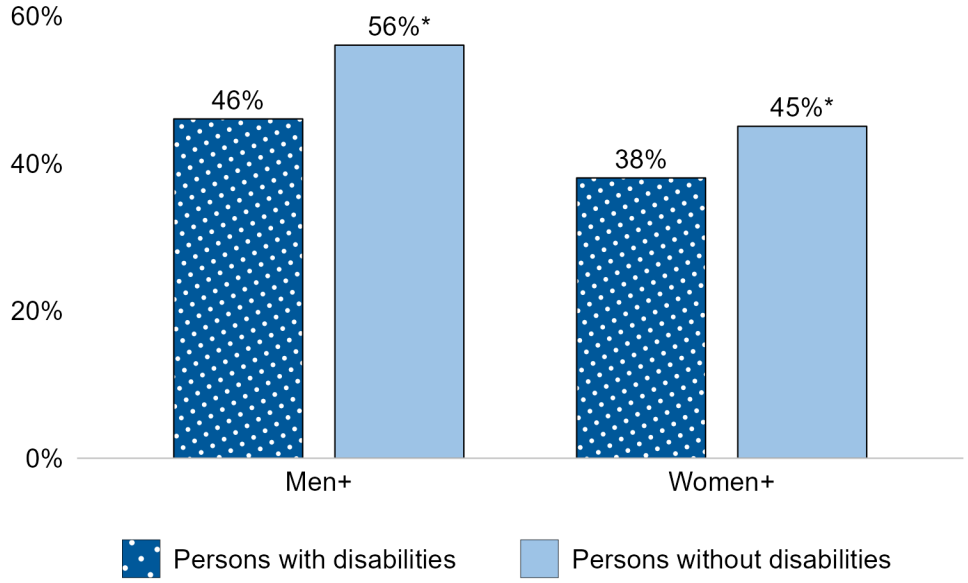
Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men aged 15 years and over, those with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to be members or participants in a political party or group in the previous 12 months (10% versus 7%). Among women aged 15 years and over, similar proportions of those with and without disabilities reported membership or participation in a political party or group (7% and 6% respectively).

12. Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport

12.1 Participation in a sports or recreational organization

Figure 12.1: Proportion participating in a sports or recreational organization in the last 12 months, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked whether they were a member or participant in a "sports or recreational organization (e.g., hockey league, health club or golf club)" in the past 12 months.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

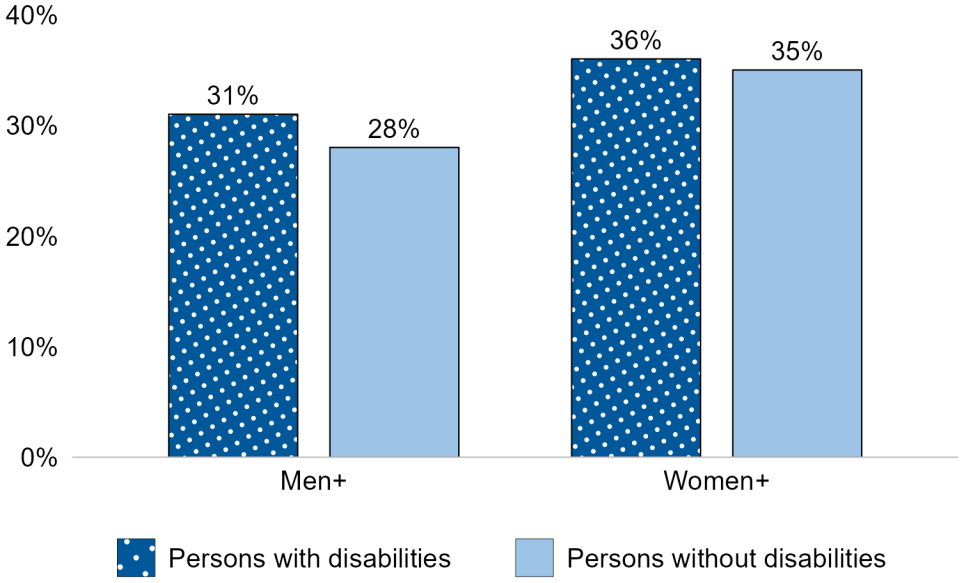
Differences between men and women were statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Persons with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to have participated in a sports or recreational organization in the last 12 months. Among persons with disabilities, 46% of men and 38% of women reported participating in a sports or recreational organization in the last 12 months. This compares to 56% of men and 45% of women without disabilities.

12.2 Participation in a cultural or educational organization

Figure 12.2: Proportion participating in a cultural or educational organization in the last 12 months, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2020



Notes: Respondents were asked whether they were a member or participant in a "cultural, educational or hobby organization (e.g., theatre group, book club or bridge club)" in the past 12 months.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary respondents were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

For both men and women, differences between persons with and without disabilities were not statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

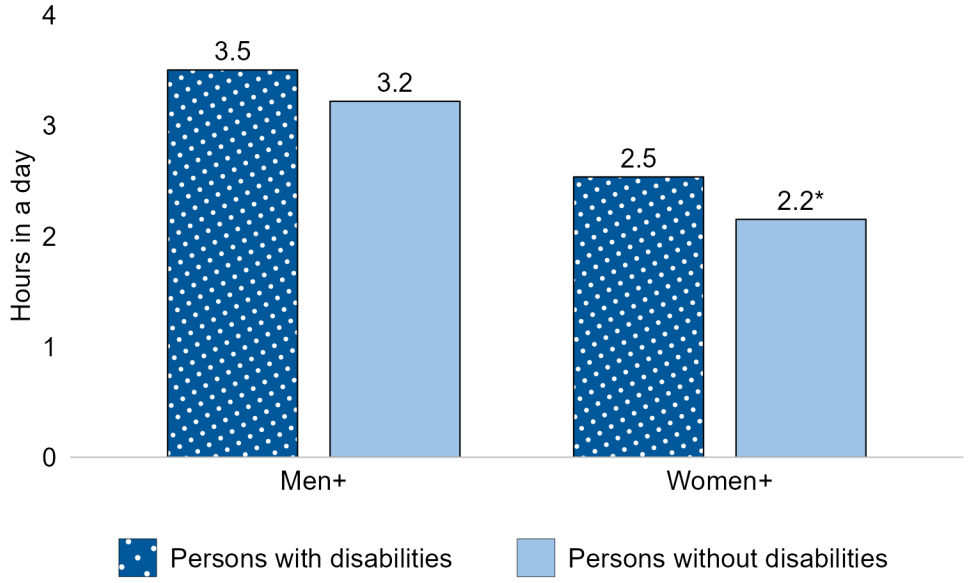
For both persons with and without disabilities, differences between men and women were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Social Identity, 2020* (Social Research Division calculations).

Women were more likely than men to report participating in a cultural or educational organization. This was the case among both persons with disabilities (36% versus 31%) and persons without disabilities (35% versus 28%).

12.3 Active leisure

Figure 12.3: Average time spent in a day on active leisure activities, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Active leisure refers to the following activity types: arts, hobbies or playing games (drawing, painting, crafting, writing, playing an instrument, dancing, collecting, knitting, photography, board or card games, video games, gambling); leisure or outdoor activities (fishing, hunting, camping, birdwatching, boating, horseback riding, window-shopping); or use of technology (general computer use, Internet, art, music or video production).

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as "men+" and "women+" in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

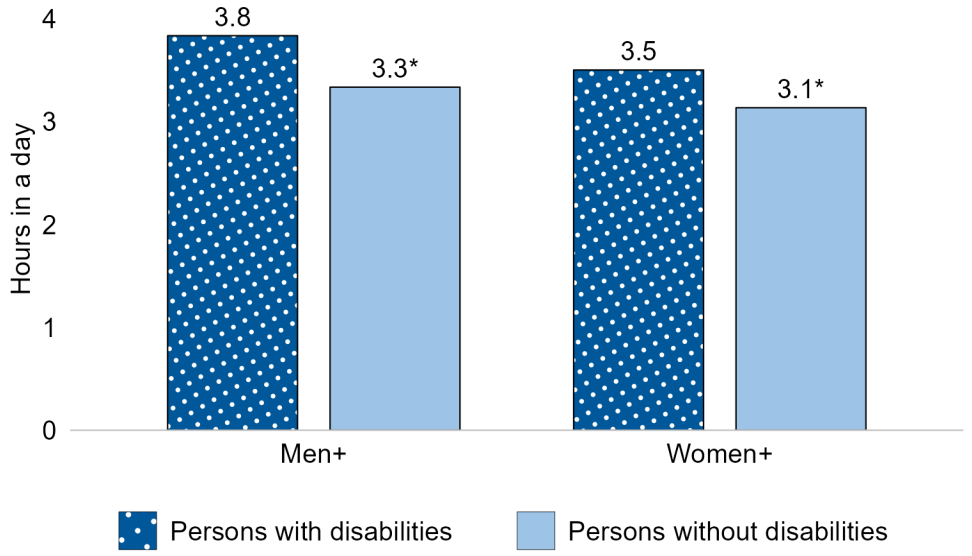
Differences between men and women were statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p< 0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Time Use, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among women aged 15 years and over, on average, those with disabilities spent more time in a day on active leisure activities (2.5 hours) than women without disabilities (2.2 hours). On average, men spent more time in a day doing active leisure activities than women. This was the case for both persons with disabilities (3.5 versus 2.5 hours) and persons without disabilities (3.2 versus 2.2 hours).

12.4 Passive leisure

Figure 12.4: Average time spent in a day on passive leisure activities, by disability status and gender, persons aged 15 years and over, 2022



Notes: Passive leisure refers to the following activity types: reading (online or paper version books, periodicals, newspapers); watching television shows, movies or videos online or TV broadcast; or listening to music, radio or podcasts online or radio broadcasts.

To protect the confidentiality of non-binary persons, a two-category gender variable was used, given the relatively small size of this population in Canada. Non-binary persons were redistributed into the men and women categories, denoted as “men+” and “women+” in charts and tables.

* significantly different from estimate for persons with disabilities in the same gender category ($p<0.05$)

Differences between men and women were statistically significant for both persons with and without disabilities ($p< 0.05$).

Source: Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey - Time Use, 2022* (Social Research Division calculations).

Among men aged 15 years and over, on average, men with disabilities spent more time in a day on passive leisure activities (3.8 hours) than men without disabilities (3.3 hours). Among women aged 15 years and over, on average, women with disabilities spent more time in a day on passive leisure activities (3.5 hours) than women without disabilities (3.1 hours).