### Experience with Exclusion and Inequality

#### Income Inequality

Persons with disabilities are more likely to experience poverty, especially those of working age (18–64).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019 Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All persons</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with a disability</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous peoples</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Canadian Income Survey, 2019.

#### Barriers to Accessibility

- **Physical Barriers:**
  - 50% of persons with disabilities experience barriers that limit their ability to move around public buildings and spaces.
  - 17% always or often experience

#### Communication Barriers

- **Persons with disabilities experience various communication barriers, including:**
  - 43% Over the phone
  - 46% In person
  - 40% Reading and understanding written material

#### Inaccessible Information and Communication Technologies

- **Nearly half (45%) of Canadians with disabilities have encountered barriers in using information and communication technologies including:**
  - 27% Self-service technology
  - 24% Accessing federal government information, services, or support online
  - 23% Watching TV shows, movies or other content through traditional television platforms
  - 19% Accessing federally regulated businesses online

**Source:** Government of Canada 2019 Public Opinion Research Survey on Accessibility.

### Employment Opportunities

Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the labor market disruption caused by COVID-19.

- Historically first fired and last re-hired after economic downturns
- Somewhat more likely to work in occupations / industries most impacted
- More likely to be in non-standard, non-permanent work

#### Health Outcomes

The pandemic has also affected the health of persons with disabilities.

- 48% had worse overall health
- 57% had worse mental health
- 77% required a health service for their condition but were unable to receive it