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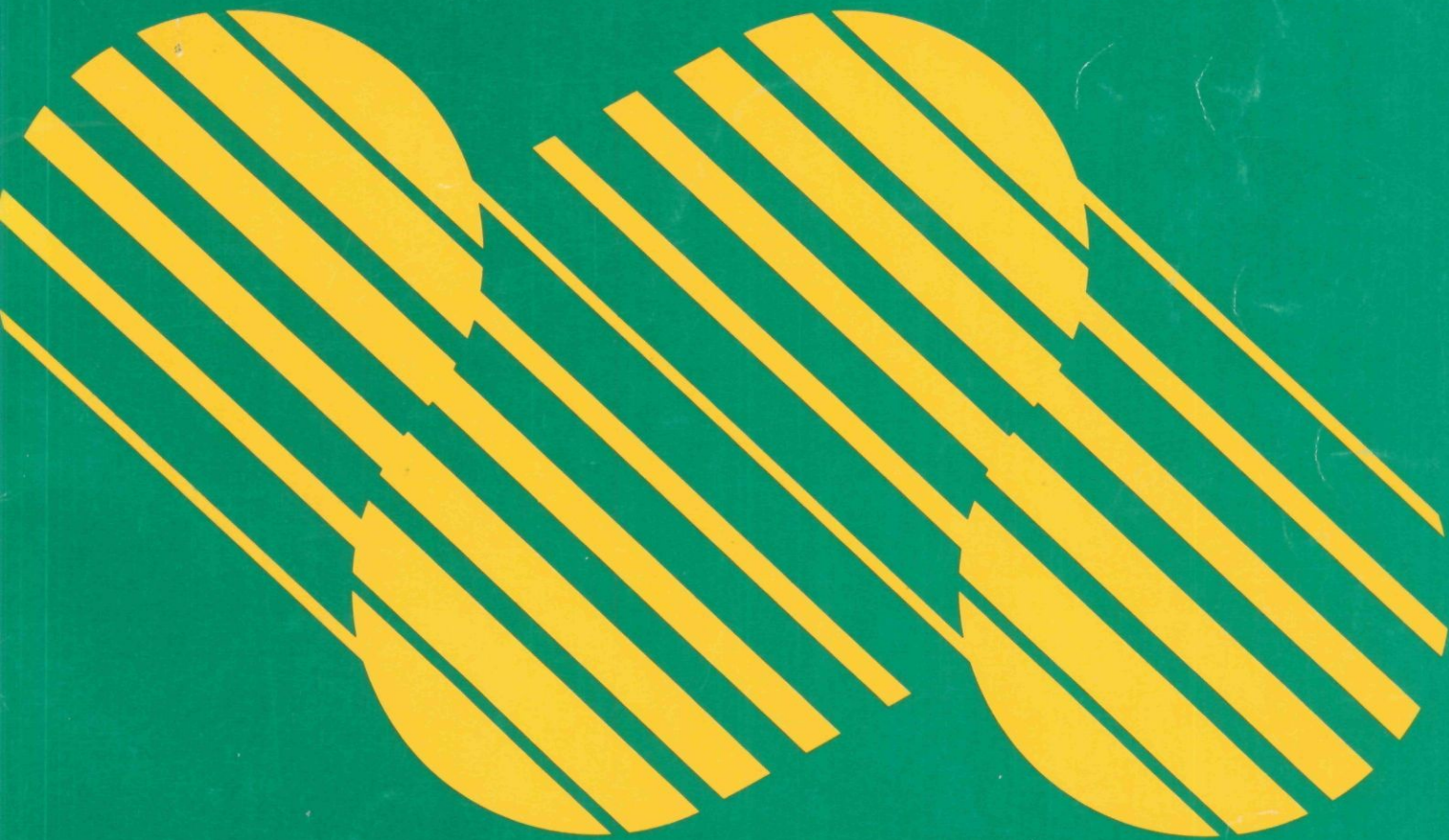
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# Report of the Canadian health and disability survey

## 1983-1984



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# **Report of the Canadian health and disability survey 1983-1984**

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1983-1984

## **Symbols**

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- .. figures not available
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable
- nil or zero
- amount too small to be expressed, i.e., sampling variability (coefficient of variation) is greater than 25%
- \* high sampling variance (coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 25%); use with caution
- p preliminary figures
- r revised figures
- x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act

## **Abbreviations**

- LFS - Labour Force Survey
- CHDS - Canadian Health and Disability Survey
- CHS - Canada Health Survey
- WHO - World Health Organization

## Preface

This report presents the findings of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, carried out in October 1983 and June 1984 by Statistics Canada. A preliminary bulletin of tabulations, entitled **Highlights from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey 1983-1984**, was published in June 1985.

The present report is not intended as an exhaustive report on the survey; rather, it provides a summary of the main results that will illustrate the range and quality of the data collected, and thereby suggest fruitful avenues for further analyses of the data that may be carried out by those with interests in particular aspects of disability.

A summary of key findings appears on page 13 of this report. In addition, highlights are presented throughout the report at the beginning of each chapter.

On May 23, 1980, the Canadian government appointed a Parliamentary Committee to report on the Disabled and the Handicapped. Its mandate was to evaluate existing government programmes for disabled persons and to recommend measures to improve the quality of services provided to people with a disability. In February of 1981, during the International Year of Disabled Persons, the Committee published its report, entitled **Obstacles**. The committee identified a strong desire for self-determination among disabled and handicapped individuals in Canada, and the recommendations called for programme and policy development and for initiatives that will assist disabled citizens in living independently. A necessary first step was seen as collecting data on the status of disabled persons. One recommendation was that

Statistics Canada should initiate a long-term programme to generate comprehensive data on disabled persons in Canada. The survey described here forms the first initiative under that mandate.

As Minister Responsible for the Status of Disabled Persons, the Secretary of State was pleased to collaborate in the publication of this report.

This report was written by Ian McDowell of the University of Ottawa and Ed Praught of Statistics Canada. The assistance of the following people is gratefully acknowledged: Frank Grabowiecki, Dave Dolson, Gary Lazarus and Jean-Pierre Morin of the Disability Project team; also of Mike Sheridan and the staff of the Special Surveys Division; of Rita Nesich, Census and Household Survey Methods Division and of Diane Muralt and Lise Lafleur who prepared the tabulations. We are also grateful for the assistance of Linda Demers of the Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State and of Owen Adams of the Health Division, Statistics Canada.

Many people took the time to review earlier drafts of this report. The authors thank, in addition to those mentioned above, Robert Flynn (University of Ottawa), Nancy Marlett (University of Calgary), George Torrance (Royal Ottawa Rehabilitation Centre), Frank Fedyk, Peter Lawless (Health and Welfare Canada), Sue Potter, Barbara Robertson, Bill White (Department of the Secretary of State), John Coombs, Doug Angus, Adele Furrie (Statistics Canada) and Ivan Timonin (Employment and Immigration Canada) for their constructive suggestions, many of which have been incorporated into the final version.



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### Selected Publications on Health Statistics



# OVERVIEW OF THE CANADIAN HEALTH AND DISABILITY SURVEY

## Introduction

The Canadian Health and Disability Survey represents a first attempt at the collection of national data on the prevalence of disability according to the functional definitions of disability and handicap accepted by the World Health Organization. The approach taken in this survey is to present a series of questions that allow respondents to identify themselves as having functional limitations in a number of different "activities of daily living", such as moving about, seeing and hearing. When interpreting the estimates of the prevalence of disability that follow in the report, it must be recognized that they are influenced by several factors. These include the subjective nature of the respondents' self-reported disability, the comprehensiveness of the screening questions that are asked and the methods of their administration. This latter point must be emphasized, since evidence obtained from pretesting the disability questions indicates that estimates of disability rates can vary widely, even when using the same screening questions, if different methods of administration are used.

This report describes the survey methods and summarizes the main findings of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey. The data will be made available to the public, either through special request tabulations or through purchase of a public use data file so that more detailed analyses can be carried out by those with interests in particular aspects of disability.

## Survey Methods

For several reasons, the Canadian Health and Disability Survey was conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, rather than using a completely separate sample. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a continuing household interview survey that has been conducted by Statistics Canada since 1945, with the primary purpose of providing monthly figures on the size and composition of the labour force, the data being used as indicators of economic conditions in Canada. From time to time other surveys are added as supplements to the LFS, as in the present case. The LFS has the advantages of being the largest monthly household survey in Canada, and of having an existing structure of

trained local interviewers. This made it the most suitable vehicle through which to administer the CHDS within the budget available.

The screening section of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey was pretested in January 1983; the full survey was fielded in October 1983, then again in June 1984. The data presented in this report are the product of an amalgamation of the October 1983 and June 1984 surveys. These data have been weighted to give June 1984 population estimates.

The sample of disabled persons among adults aged 15 and over was identified by administering a screening questionnaire to five-sixths of the LFS sample; those identified as disabled by the screening questions were then interviewed using a 19-page interview schedule. The October 1983 LFS survey sampled 92,945 respondents aged 15 and over; the June 1984 survey sampled 33,753 people aged 15-64 in the Atlantic Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These additional samples were drawn to increase the precision of estimates for the provinces with smaller populations. Of the 126,698 individuals surveyed in approximately 65,800 households, 15,854 people were identified as having some form of disability and they were then interviewed. There was a slight difference in the estimated prevalence of disability from the two waves of the survey, primarily in the numbers of people replying affirmatively to only one, two, or three of the screening questions: the rates of those reporting four or more problems remained virtually constant. Children aged 0-14 were studied in all provinces in both waves of the survey; the October survey sampled 29,744 children, the June survey 29,451. The screening questionnaire identified 3,382 children with a long-term health condition, or who used a prosthesis, or whose normal activity was limited by a health problem. Two thousand and fifty-seven children aged 5-14 were then further studied through proxy interviews with a parent or other responsible, adult family member.

## Sample Design

As a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, the Disability Survey followed the sampling procedure of the LFS in which households are the sampling unit. This provides a nationally

representative sample, excluding those living in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions. These exclusions constitute less than 3% of the population, so that the sample represents roughly 97% of all persons in Canada. Fuller details of the LFS methods are contained elsewhere (Ref. 1). Data for the disability supplement were collected in October 1983 and June 1984. The response rate for the screening phase was 93.1% for the October adult survey. The proportion of the screened-in population that participated in the follow-up interview was 89.8%. Similar rates were obtained for the June survey for the age groups and provinces included. The response rate for the screening phase of the children's survey was similar to that for adults; the proportion of the October screened-in population that participated in the follow-up interview was 87.0%. A somewhat lower proportion, 84.1%, participated in the June follow-up.

## The Questionnaires

The data presented in this report are taken from three questionnaires: the Canadian Health and Disability Survey - Adults (Appendix I), the Canadian Health and Disability Survey - Children (Appendix III), and the Labour Force Survey questionnaire (Appendix IV). Chapter VI of this report presents the data on children and describes the questionnaire in detail. Chapters I through V deal with the adult population; the adult questionnaire is described in more detail below. The standard Labour Force Survey interview uses a brief questionnaire to collect information on socio-demographic status, work status, number of hours worked, type of occupation, absences from work and efforts made to find a job for those not working. We can compare disabled and non-disabled persons on all of these variables.

Nineteen disability screening questions were included in the LFS for adult respondents. The screening questions sought to reflect the World Health Organization concept of disability as "any restriction or lack ... of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being" (Ref. 2, p. 28). This is distinguished from an impairment, which refers to the medical condition that may lead to a disability: "any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function" (Ref. 2, p. 27). The theme of handicap refers to the problems that may arise as a consequence of being disabled; the disadvantage that arises when disability limits or pre-

vents the fulfilment of a role that is normal for the person (Ref. 2, p. 29). Handicap occurs when a disabled person encounters cultural, physical or social barriers which prevent access to various social systems; handicap is further discussed in Chapter V. As an example, a person who has a leg amputated (impairment) may experience difficulties in walking and other activities (disability). According to what type of job the person has, he may be handicapped in his occupation (e.g., if he was a building labourer); someone in a job which does not require physical mobility may not experience occupational handicap.

Respondents were considered disabled if they indicated that they had trouble performing any one of 17 activities of daily living (e.g., walking up and down a flight of stairs), or if they experienced a limitation in the kind or amount of activity they could perform at home, work or school because of a long-term physical condition or health problem, or if they had a mental handicap. In addition, the total duration of the problem must be at least six months from the onset of the disability or handicap. It excludes women who because of pregnancy experience temporary difficulty in performing any of the activities listed, but would include an individual who indicated "trouble" with one or more activities because of a leg cast where this trouble is expected to continue for a total duration exceeding six months. Those identified as apparently disabled were contacted about a week later and the main questionnaire was administered in their homes. At this stage the screening questions were repeated to verify the responses; anyone initially included but who now denied having a disability was excluded from the sample. In the adult questionnaire the screening questions 10-21 cover activities of daily living as indicators of physical disability, while questions 22-26 cover problems with hearing, vision and speech. The final two questions were added to extend the coverage of the screening questions. Question 27 covers general limitations to daily activities and was intended as a general question to identify functional limitations: it may also be seen as a handicap question. Question 28 on mental handicap was intended to identify mental retardation, and was asked in a proxy manner. The screening questionnaire did not cover mental or emotional disorders such as neurosis or other psychiatric conditions. The decision to exclude these latter disabilities from the survey was made on the basis of the sensitive nature of the topic, and because an adequate screen for mental handicaps would have greatly extended the complexity of the survey procedures; this could not have been appropriately handled within the format of the Labour Force Survey.

The screening questions numbered 10-26 in the questionnaire originated from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) international programme to develop social and health indicators (Ref. 3). The reliability and validity of these questions have been examined in a number of studies (Refs. 4-8). The wording of the questions and responses was slightly modified in the present survey, in which the person answering the questions was not always the person with the disability. Each question stem asked "Does (name) have any trouble . . .?" and the response categories were "No" and "Yes, has trouble". For those answering affirmatively, a further question was asked: "Is (name) completely unable to . . .?", with responses "Completely unable" and "Able". The wording of the responses reflected the person's own, subjective appraisal. Thus a person in a wheelchair could report "No trouble" in carrying an object or in moving between rooms.

Section C of the main interview schedule collected more detailed data on each of four main categories of disability. It covers eyesight, hearing, speech and mobility problems and contains 45 questions. Section D covers employment (50 questions), section E includes 30 questions on education and section F covers transport (36 questions). Section G covers accommodation (5 questions), and section H covers the respondent's economic situation (5 questions).

Other surveys have used different approaches to identify disabled persons; the Canada Health Survey focussed on an individual's major activity, using a screening question that was worded in terms of whether or not the individual was limited in the kind or amount of activity one can do. The activity limitation approach is also used in the United States Health Interview Survey.

### Data Limitations

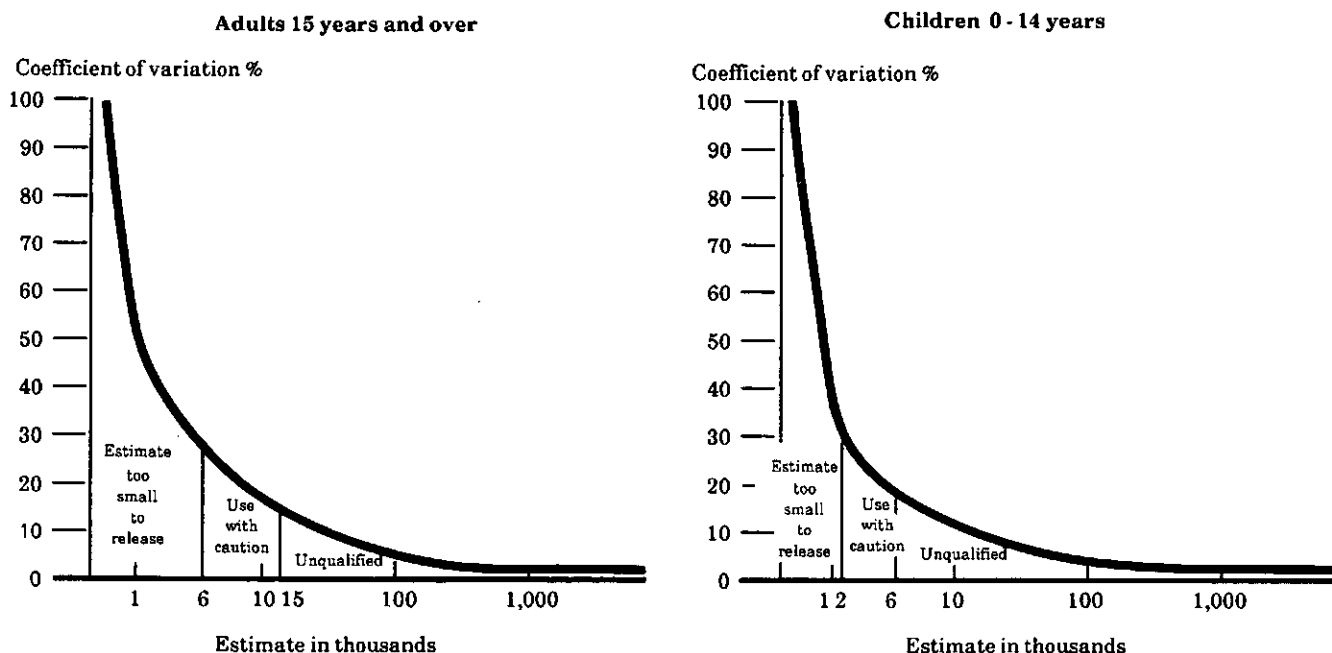
Sample surveys represent only one approach to collecting information on disabled persons and by their nature have certain strengths and weaknesses. Some of these are mentioned here and should be borne in mind by the reader of this report.

- Sample surveys provide estimates of characteristics of the entire population that are based on data from a small fraction of the population (in this case about two-thirds of one per cent). The observed results are multiplied by a numerical weight that adjusts for

the sampling fraction to provide an estimate of what the response would be in the entire population from which the sample was drawn. Throughout this report, only weighted population estimates are presented, rounded to the nearest thousand.

- It should be stressed, therefore, that all the figures in this report are estimates that are based on a sample and thus may be different than those found by a total population census. The likely margin of error in a survey estimate can, however, be established, and is summarized for the present survey in Figure 1. Where the numbers estimated are large, the margin of error is generally low. Conversely, small estimates are more prone to error, and where the quantity estimated has a coefficient of variation exceeding 25%, it is not regarded as being of sufficient precision to be published. The symbol -- is given in tables where this occurs. Where the coefficient of variation is between 16.5% and 25.0%, the estimate should be interpreted with caution. Such estimates are noted with the symbol \*. Data are presented without qualification when they have a coefficient of variation of less than 16.5% of the estimate.
- Population-based health surveys have the advantage that they cover people whether or not they are seeking medical care; but as they depend on self-report they cannot collect diagnostic information as accurately as would be obtained from medical sources. Therefore caution must be applied in interpreting the information on health conditions presented in Chapter III.
- A major determinant of the adequacy of any disability survey is the screening questions used to identify those with a disability. The present questions focussed mainly on disability arising from physical causes, and the report provides very little information on mental and psychological disabilities. The one question that was asked on mental handicap (Q.28) was designed to identify severe types of incapacity, such as mental retardation. This question was asked in a proxy mode (i.e., asking another family member rather than the individual himself).
- Although large, the sample was too small to make reliable estimates of certain parameters that would have been of interest: tabulations for small geographical locations or for restricted age-ranges frequently cannot be made from these data.

**Figure 1**  
**Estimated Sampling Variability Proportions for Estimates of Specified Size**



**Note:** The figure shows coefficients of variation applicable only to data for Canada as a whole. To use this chart, locate the Canadian estimate (in thousands) given in any of the tables in this report along the horizontal axis, and read the corresponding coefficient of variation on the vertical axis. The true population figure will fall within the range indicated by this coefficient on either side of the estimate given on 67% of all occasions, within twice this range on 95% of all occasions, and within three times this range on 99% of all occasions.

- Where data were missing due to non-response to the follow-up interview, estimates have been imputed on the basis of replies given by people of the same age, sex, province and nature of disability. This was done for the adult questionnaire only, as the non-response rate to the follow-up questionnaire for those aged 0-14 was much lower. No imputation for non-response was made when data were missing from a section or single question. In some cases this has led to sizeable non-response categories, especially in the sections on education and transportation in Chapter V. By excluding non-respondents, the data presented assume that the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents are the same. Where this is not the case, a bias will result.
- In keeping with the LFS procedures, the sample did not cover the Yukon or the Northwest Territories and it excluded the population living on Indian Reserves, inmates of institutions and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.
- There is a limit to the number of questions that can be included in any survey; the topics covered in the CHDS were selected following discussions with user-groups who were asked to establish priorities among the questions that might be included. The major focus of the questionnaire was on handicaps: the objective problems that confront the person with a disability, such as employment problems or difficulties in using transportation. Subjective issues such as prejudice or feelings of emotional well-being were not covered; nor were the leisure activities and needs of disabled individuals, their attitudes, their estimates of priorities for improvements in their condition, or their needs for information (Ref. 9).
- In some instances, the results of the survey are compared to those from previous studies in Canada and elsewhere. While such comparisons may shed light on the extent of disability in Canada, the validity of comparing data from different surveys is always limited by differences in data collection methods and concepts.

## Summary of Findings

Among the Canadian adult population, 12.8% report some level of disability, rising from a low of 3.8% among those aged 15-24, to a high of 38.6% of those over 65 years of age (Chapter I).

Two-thirds of all disability problems identified in the survey related to mobility or body movements; 14.8% related to hearing and 7.7% related to eyesight. The medical conditions that most frequently cause disability are diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, arthritis and rheumatism, and hearing disorders (Chapters II and III).

The use of aids and prostheses varies widely by province, and also by rural/urban residence. An estimated 85,000 Canadians have an unmet need, or an additional requirement for, some form of special feature, such as ramps or elevators, to improve access to housing. One hundred and twenty thousand need mobility aids such as handrails within their houses. Eighty-three thousand people with a hearing disability require hearing aids, and 20,000 with a seeing disability report the need for a pair of glasses, whether or not they already have them (Chapter IV).

Of those reporting a disability, 5.8% or 142,000, need special transportation for local travel, but for 49,000 of these no special transportation is available. The majority of these live in rural areas. For the country as a whole, 53.8% of those reporting a disability have local public transport available, but 21.3% of these (or 281,000 in Canada) report difficulty in using it. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand Canadians are unable to leave their residence because of their condition or health problem; 302,000 cannot take long-distance trips and 121,000 Canadians report they cannot travel at all (Chapter V).

Among those aged 15-64 who report a disability, 41.5% are employed, compared to 67.4% of non-disabled persons in this age range. Comparing the income levels of those reporting a disability with the Canadian population indicates that 30.6% of the total population have incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared to 14.5% of those with a disability. The level of income for those with a disability tends to decline as the severity of the disability rises, so that only 3.5%\* of those reporting a major disability have incomes of \$20,000 or more. Those with the most severe levels of disability are the least likely to be working, and are also more likely to incur additional expenses as a result of their condition (Chapter V).

A higher proportion of those reporting a disability have low levels of formal education compared to the population at large, a trend that holds true across all age groups. Almost 90% of those with a disability who are currently attending school state that their education has been interrupted for long periods of time as a result of their condition (Chapter V).

Sixty-eight per cent of disabled persons own their home, compared to 72.1% of the non-disabled population. Those living in their own home are more likely to have equipped their home with aids and special features to assist with mobility in the home (Chapter V).

Three hundred and two thousand children, or 5.7% of the Canadian population aged 0-14, were identified as disabled. Fifty-three thousand have a health problem that necessitates attendance at a special school, or in special classes in a regular school (Chapter VI).

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- (8) McDowell, I., Screening for disability. An examination of the OECD survey questions in a Canadian study. *Revue d'Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique* 1981; 29:421-9.

- (9) For an examination of physical activity patterns and related attitudes among Canadians limited in work or physical activity, the reader is referred to *Physical Activity Among Activity Limited and Disabled Adults in Canada*. Fitness Canada. Canada Fitness Survey, Ottawa, Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute, in press.

**Chapter I**  
**Characteristics of Those Reporting**  
**a Disability**



## Characteristics of Those Reporting a Disability

### Highlights

- Among the Canadian adult population, 12.8%, or 2,448,000 individuals, report some level of disability, as identified by the disability survey screening questions.
- From a low of 3.8% among those aged 15-24, the rate of disability rises sharply with age, so that 38.6% of those over 65 years of age report some degree of disability.
- People reporting a disability are less likely to be currently married and more likely to live in rural areas.
- Age-adjusted disability prevalence rates in the provinces range from a high of 14.4% in Saskatchewan to a low of 10.8% in Prince Edward Island. There are wide variations in rates of reported disability between urban centres.

### Methods

The data reported in this section are based on the responses to the screening questions, as applied to those aged 15 and over. The tabulations consider those who answered one or more of the screening questions affirmatively, and do not differentiate between levels of disability.

### Results

On the basis of the screening questions, 12.8% of the Canadian population aged 15 and over reported one or more disabilities: an estimated 2,448,000 persons. Table 1 shows the age, sex and province of residence of those reporting a disability, compared to the rest of the population.

Disability estimates are available from other surveys, including the Canada Health Survey (Ref. 1, Table 67) which rated 14.3% of all adults aged 15 and over as disabled. The Canada Health Survey figures for those over 65 were 38.2%, virtually identical to the CHDS estimate of 38.6%. Health and Welfare Canada (Ref. 2) has estimated that 9.8% of the Canadian population was disabled in 1980. The United States Health Interview Surveys from the years 1976 and 1981 give figures of 13.9 and 13.7 per cent of the U.S. population reporting some level of activity limitation (Ref. 3, Table 13).

### Age

As would be expected, the likelihood of disability rises sharply with age, with 3.8% of Canadians aged 15-24 years reporting disabilities, compared to 5.3% for those aged 25-34, 9.9% for those aged 35-54, 24.7% for those aged 55-64 and 38.6% for those aged 65 and over. Figure 2 presents age distributions among disabled and non-disabled persons.

Although only 12.3% of the Canadian population is aged 65 or over, 37.2% of those reporting a disability fall in this age group: an estimated 910,000 elderly persons in Canada who are not living in institutions report some form of disability.

### Sex

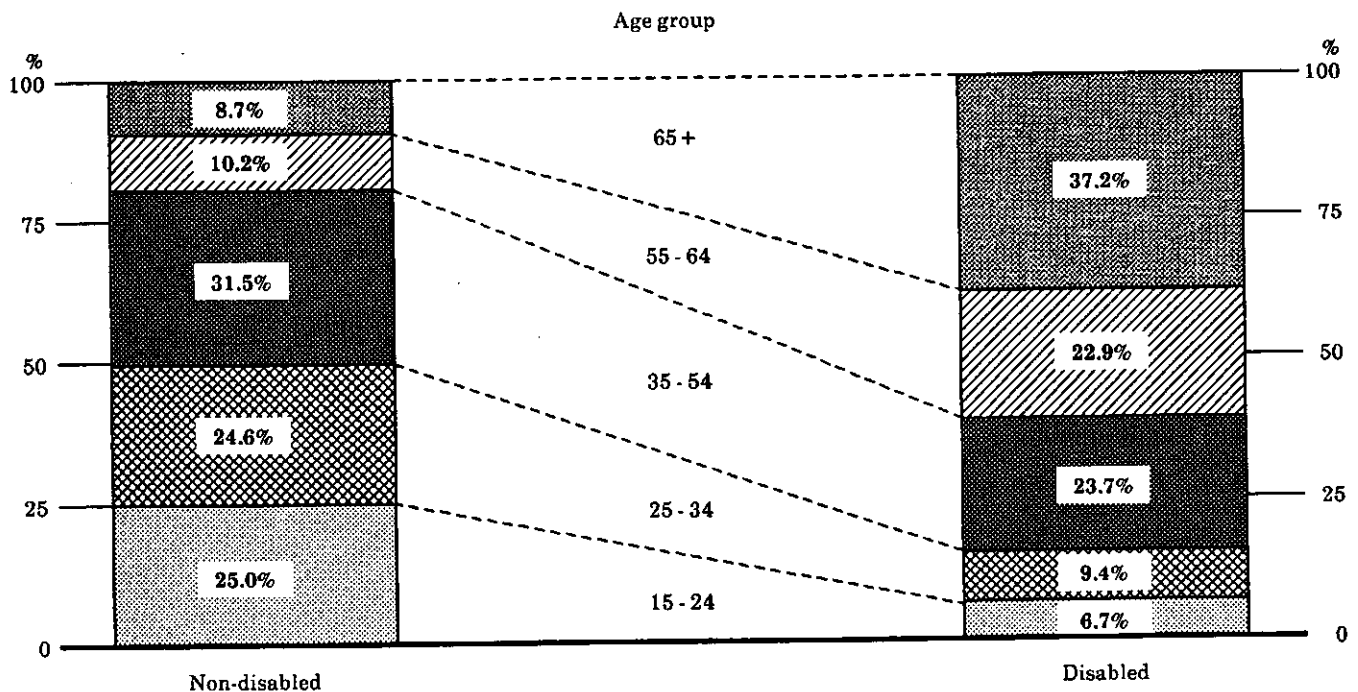
A greater proportion of women than men report a disability: 1,339,000 women, or 13.7%, versus 1,108,000 men, or 11.8%. These figures, however, are not corrected for age, and when this is done the percentages change to 13.2% for women and 12.4% for men. Of all those reporting a disability, 21.4% are women aged 65 or over, although they account for only 7.0% of the total population aged 15 and over. The corresponding figures for men lie in a similar threefold ratio: 15.7% and 5.3%.

### Geographical Distribution

Disability rates vary across provinces, as shown in Text Table 1.1. These differences may reflect differing age-structures in the provinces (given that where there are more elderly people one would expect more disabled persons), and so it is necessary to standardize the rates by age. This has been done for the overall rates shown in Text Table 1.1, indicating a low of 10.8% in Prince Edward Island, and a high of 14.4% in Saskatchewan. Text Table 1.1 also shows the disability rates for each age-group separately, indicating differences in the rank-order of provincial disability rates among the various age-groups.

Where do disabled Canadians live? Table 2 shows that 70.8% of all Canadians live in urban areas, compared to only 65.7% of those reporting a disability. (For these purposes, urban areas are those termed "self-representing units" in the

**Figure 2**  
**Age Distributions Among Those Reporting and Those Not Reporting a Disability**



**TEXT TABLE 1.1. Disability Rates<sup>1</sup> in the Canadian Population, by Province of Residence**

	Age-standardized		Not age-standardized				
	15 years and over	15 years and over	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
<b>Canada</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Saskatchewan	14.4	15.8	4.1	5.6	10.7	25.6	47.0
Nova Scotia	14.3	14.9	3.9	5.0	12.7	27.6	41.5
New Brunswick	14.1	14.0	3.9	6.0	11.8	27.1	41.4
Newfoundland	13.8	12.4	3.4	6.3	10.1	26.8	43.5
Ontario	13.3	13.6	4.0	6.2	10.7	25.3	38.4
Manitoba	13.0	13.9	4.6	6.0	9.5	21.4	42.0
Alberta	12.8	11.0	3.7	4.9	9.4	25.0	40.3
British Columbia	12.0	12.5	4.3	4.6	7.9	24.9	37.1
Quebec	11.9	11.5	3.2	4.5	9.5	23.4	35.9
Prince Edward Island	10.8	12.0	--	--	--	--	40.0

<sup>1</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total population in each age group.

LFS, which are generally towns of 15,000 population or greater, see Ref. 4, page 19 for more details.) Fifteen per cent of the rural population reported some disability, compared with 11.9% of urban-dwellers. This tendency for there to be a disproportionate number of disabled persons in the rural areas in part reflects the greater proportion of elderly people who live in the rural areas, although a similar tendency also

holds among the younger age groups. Thus, among those aged under 65, 8.6% of the urban-dwellers reported a disability, compared to 10.6% of those living in rural areas. A similar urban/rural contrast is seen in the United States (Ref. 3). Some of the implications of the rural/urban contrast for the availability of aids and services are discussed in Chapter IV.

There are considerable differences in disability rates between metropolitan areas in Canada (Table 3). Census metropolitan areas include towns and cities with populations of 100,000 or more. On average, 11.2% of those resident in a census metropolitan area reported disability, the rate being 35.6% for those aged 65 and over. Caution must be exercised when making comparisons of the overall disability rates across cities, since it is likely that differences in age structure account for much of this variation. The sample size, however, was not large enough to permit the calculation of age-standardized rates. Calgary had the lowest overall disability rate, at 8.5%. This low rate may reflect the very low percentage of elderly residents in Calgary (where only 6.3% of the population is aged 65 or over) and indeed it would be convenient for the purpose of estimating need for services if the number of disabled persons could be estimated from a simple knowledge of the size of the elderly population in a city. However, the proportion of the population aged over 65 in a city gives only a crude indication of proportion of the population that will experience a disability: the correlation between the two figures is 0.52. For example, Hamilton reported a low overall disability rate of 8.8%, although 12% of its population is aged 65 and over.

### Marital Status

People with a disability are slightly less likely to be currently married: 60.6% are married, versus 63.5% in the rest of the population (Table 4). Examination of these figures by age, however, shows greater contrasts. The proportion of those married in the 15-34 group is similar for those reporting a disability and for the non-disabled population, but from age 35 onwards there is a consistent tendency for those reporting a disability to be less likely to be married: among those aged 35 and over 63.8% of disabled persons are married, compared to 80% of non-disabled persons. The marital status distributions show several contrasts between the sexes. In the non-disabled population there is a tendency for a higher proportion of young women than of men to be married, presumably because the women marry younger. At ages above 35, however, the trend reverses, and a higher proportion of men are married, perhaps reflecting the early mortality of men that leaves their wives widowed. These patterns are somewhat more pronounced in the population reporting a disability, so that 80.6% of disabled men aged 55-64 are married, but only 63.1% of women. By comparison, 88.2% and 74.5% of the non-disabled men and women in

the same age group are married. Only 37.5% of disabled women aged over 65 are married, compared to 74% of men. Disabled persons of all age groups are more likely to be divorced or separated; at 7.3% compared to 4.4% among non-disabled persons. This tendency is stronger for women (9.1% of women with a disability are divorced/separated, compared to 5.5% of non-disabled women).

### Family Structure

The relationship of each individual to the "head" of his or her economic family is described on the Household Record Docket of the Labour Force Survey. The selection of a particular person as the family head is made by the respondent, and there may be more than one family head in a dwelling. For example, a household consisting of two unrelated couples and their children would have two family heads. Likewise, a household composed of three unrelated individuals would have three family heads, as each individual represents a family. Keeping this definition in mind, Text Table 1.2 shows that a higher than average proportion of those with a disability act as head of the household, in part a reflection of the older age-structure and the lower proportion married among the disabled population, since persons living alone will be termed "head of the family".

### Discussion

The data on the sex-distribution of disabled persons found in the present study reflect the results of the Canada Health Survey in which 15% of the female population aged 15 and over reported having an "activity limitation" in comparison to 13% of males in the same age range (Ref. 1). They are in contrast however to results from the United States Health Interview Survey in which men are slightly more likely to report an "activity limitation" than women (Ref. 3).

The contrast in disability rates between the provinces of Canada is only partly explained by differences in age structure and in the proportion of the population living in rural areas. Further analyses could be made using this data-set to investigate other possible reasons for the contrast, such as differences in access to aids. Other explanations would have to be sought by comparing the present data to information from other sources on the availability of medical and social services, and on the rates of other diseases in the various provinces.





# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 1. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Province/region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>CANADA</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
15-24 years	4,335	165	3.8	4,170
25-34 "	4,335	230	5.3	4,105
35-54 "	5,840	581	9.9	5,258
55-64 "	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
65 years and over	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	9,357	1,108	11.8	8,249
15-24 years	2,190	78	3.6	2,112
25-34 "	2,146	108	5.0	2,038
35-54 "	2,917	269	9.2	2,649
55-64 "	1,086	268	24.7	819
65 years and over	1,017	385	37.9	632
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	9,779	1,339	13.7	8,439
15-24 years	2,145	87	4.1	2,058
25-34 "	2,189	122	5.6	2,067
35-54 "	2,922	312	10.7	2,610
55-64 "	1,183	293	24.8	890
65 years and over	1,339	525	39.2	814
<b>Newfoundland</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	418	52	12.4	365
15-24 years	116	4	3.4	112
25-34 "	96	6	6.3	91
35-54 "	119	12	10.1	108
55-64 "	41	11	26.8	30
65 years and over	46	20	43.5	26
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	208	26	12.5	182
15-24 years	58	--	--	56
25-34 "	47	--	--	45
35-54 "	61	6	9.8	55
55-64 "	21	6	28.6	15
65 years and over	21	10	47.6	12
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	210	27	12.9	183
15-24 years	58	--	--	56
25-34 "	49	--	--	46
35-54 "	59	6	10.2	53
55-64 "	20	5	25.0	15
65 years and over	24	10	41.7	14
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	92	11	12.0	82
15-24 years	22	--	--	22
25-34 "	19	--	--	18
35-54 "	26	--	--	24
55-64 "	10	--	--	8
65 years and over	15	6	40.0	9

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 1. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 15 and Over

Province/region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
	thousands			
<b>Prince Edward Island - Continued</b>				
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	45	5	11.1	40
15-24 years	11	--	--	11
25-34 "	9	--	--	9
35-54 "	13	--	--	12
55-64 "	5	--	--	4
65 years and over	7	--	--	4
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	47	6	12.8	41
15-24 years	11	--	--	11
25-34 "	10	--	--	9
35-54 "	13	--	--	12
55-64 "	5	--	--	4
65 years and over	8	--	--	5
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	652	97	14.9	555
15-24 years	154	6	3.9	147
25-34 "	139	7	5.0	132
35-54 "	189	24	12.7	166
55-64 "	76	21	27.6	55
65 years and over	94	39	41.5	55
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	314	45	14.3	269
15-24 years	77	--	--	74
25-34 "	67	--	--	64
35-54 "	93	11	11.8	81
55-64 "	36	10	27.8	26
65 years and over	41	17	41.5	24
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	338	52	15.4	286
15-24 years	77	--	--	74
25-34 "	72	4	5.6	68
35-54 "	97	13	13.4	84
55-64 "	40	11	27.5	29
65 years and over	53	22	41.5	31
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	529	74	14.0	455
15-24 years	129	5	3.9	124
25-34 "	117	7	6.0	111
35-54 "	153	18	11.8	134
55-64 "	59	16	27.1	44
65 years and over	70	29	41.4	42
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	258	36	14.0	221
15-24 years	65	--	--	63
25-34 "	57	--	--	54
35-54 "	76	9	11.8	67
55-64 "	28	8	28.6	20
65 years and over	31	13	41.9	18



# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 1. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 15 and Over

Province/region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Ontario</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	6,913	937	13.6	5,976
15-24 years	1,538	62	4.0	1,476
25-34 "	1,439	92	6.2	1,397
35-54 "	2,153	231	10.7	1,922
55-64 "	867	219	25.3	647
65 years and over	867	333	38.4	534
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	3,360	416	12.4	2,944
15-24 years	777	31	4.0	747
25-34 "	727	43	5.9	684
35-54 "	1,073	104	9.7	969
55-64 "	415	103	24.8	312
65 years and over	368	135	36.7	233
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	3,553	522	14.7	3,032
15-24 years	761	31	4.1	730
25-34 "	762	49	6.4	713
35-54 "	1,080	128	11.9	953
55-64 "	451	116	25.7	335
65 years and over	499	198	39.7	301
<b>Manitoba</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	783	109	13.9	674
15-24 years	175	8	4.6	168
25-34 "	168	10	6.0	158
35-54 "	222	21	9.5	201
55-64 "	98	21	21.4	77
65 years and over	119	50	42.0	70
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	380	46	12.1	334
15-24 years	88	--	--	85
25-34 "	83	4	4.8	79
35-54 "	110	9	8.2	101
55-64 "	46	9	19.6	37
65 years and over	52	21	40.4	31
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	403	63	15.6	340
15-24 years	87	5	5.7	83
25-34 "	85	6	7.1	80
35-54 "	112	12	10.7	100
55-64 "	52	12	23.1	40
65 years and over	67	29	43.3	38
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	732	116	15.8	616
15-24 years	171	7	4.1	163
25-34 "	160	9	5.6	150
35-54 "	196	21	10.7	175
55-64 "	90	23	25.6	67
65 years and over	115	54	47.0	61

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 1. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 15 and Over

Province/region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Saskatchewan - Concluded</b>				
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	363	55	15.2	308
15-24 years	86	--	--	83
25-34 "	80	5	6.3	75
35-54 "	99	10	10.1	89
55-64 "	44	12	27.3	33
65 years and over	53	25	47.2	28
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	369	61	16.5	308
15-24 years	84	4	4.8	80
25-34 "	79	4	5.1	75
35-54 "	98	11	11.2	87
55-64 "	46	12	26.1	34
65 years and over	62	29	46.8	33
<b>Alberta</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	1,742	192	11.0	1,550
15-24 years	430	16	3.7	414
25-34 "	474	23	4.9	451
35-54 "	511	48	9.4	464
55-64 "	168	42	25.0	126
65 years and over	159	64	40.3	95
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	884	93	10.5	791
15-24 years	219	7*	3.2*	212
25-34 "	247	11	4.5	236
35-54 "	263	25	9.5	238
55-64 "	83	20	24.1	63
65 years and over	72	30	41.7	43
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	858	99	11.5	759
15-24 years	211	8*	3.8*	202
25-34 "	227	12	5.3	215
35-54 "	249	23	9.2	226
55-64 "	85	22	25.9	63
65 years and over	87	35	40.2	52
<b>Prairie Region</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	3,257	417	12.8	2,840
15-24 years	776	31	4.0	745
25-34 "	802	42	5.2	760
35-54 "	929	90	9.7	840
55-64 "	356	86	24.2	270
65 years and over	394	168	42.6	226
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	1,627	194	11.9	1,432
15-24 years	394	14	3.6	380
25-34 "	410	20	4.9	390
35-54 "	471	44	9.3	427
55-64 "	173	40	23.1	133
65 years and over	178	76	42.7	102

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 1. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Concluded

Persons Age 15 and Over

Province/region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
thousands				
<b>Prairie Region - Concluded</b>				
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	1,630	223	13.7	1,407
15-24 years	382	17	4.5	365
25-34 "	392	22	5.6	370
35-54 "	458	46	10.0	412
55-64 "	183	45	24.6	137
65 years and over	215	92	42.8	123
<b>British Columbia</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	2,204	275	12.5	1,929
15-24 years	460	20	4.3	441
25-34 "	498	23	4.6	475
35-54 "	674	53	7.9	621
55-64 "	269	67	24.9	202
65 years and over	302	112	37.1	190
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	1,084	127	11.7	957
15-24 years	232	11*	4.7*	222
25-34 "	246	12*	4.9*	234
35-54 "	343	24	7.0	319
55-64 "	129	30	23.3	99
65 years and over	134	50	37.3	84
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	1,120	148	13.2	972
15-24 years	228	9*	3.9*	219
25-34 "	252	11*	4.4*	241
35-54 "	332	29	8.7	303
55-64 "	140	37	26.4	103
65 years and over	168	62	36.9	107

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 2. Disability Status by Region by Urban/Rural Location by Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Region by urban/rural location by age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>CANADA</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
15-34 years	8,670	395	4.6	8,275
35-54 "	5,840	581	9.9	5,253
55-64 "	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
65 years and over	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	13,545	1,609	11.9	11,937
15-34 years	6,198	274	4.4	5,924
35-54 "	4,172	383	9.2	3,784
55-64 "	1,593	363	22.8	1,230
65 years and over	1,583	584	36.9	999
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	5,591	839	15.0	4,752
15-34 years	2,473	122	4.9	2,351
35-54 "	1,667	193	11.6	1,474
55-64 "	677	198	29.2	479
65 years and over	773	326	42.2	447
<b>Atlantic Region</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	1,691	234	13.8	1,457
15-34 years	792	36	4.5	757
35-54 "	487	55	11.3	432
55-64 "	187	50	26.7	137
65 years and over	224	93	41.5	132
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	822	106	12.9	716
15-34 years	389	17	4.4	372
35-54 "	241	26	10.8	215
55-64 "	92	24	26.1	68
65 years and over	101	40	39.6	61
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	868	127	14.6	741
15-34 years	404	19	4.7	385
35-54 "	246	29	11.8	217
55-64 "	95	26	27.4	68
65 years and over	124	53	42.7	71
<b>Quebec</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	5,071	584	11.5	4,487
15-34 years	2,315	90	3.9	2,225
35-54 "	1,595	152	9.5	1,444
55-64 "	591	138	23.4	453
65 years and over	569	204	35.9	365



# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 2. Disability Status by Region by Urban/Rural Location by Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 15 and Over

Region by urban/rural location by age group	Disability status			
	Total	Disabled		Not disabled
		Number	Per cent	
	thousands			
<b>Quebec - Concluded</b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	3,603	380	10.5	3,223
15-34 years	1,641	61	3.7	1,580
35-54 "	1,161	103	8.9	1,058
55-64 "	414	85	20.5	329
65 years and over	386	131	33.9	255
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	1,468	204	13.9	1,264
15-34 years	674	29	4.3	645
35-54 "	434	49	11.3	385
55-64 "	177	53	29.9	124
65 years and over	183	73	39.9	110
<b>Ontario</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	6,913	937	13.6	5,976
15-34 years	3,026	153	5.1	2,873
35-54 "	2,153	231	10.7	1,922
55-64 "	867	219	25.3	647
65 years and over	867	333	38.4	534
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	5,471	691	12.6	4,780
15-34 years	2,432	116	4.8	2,316
35-54 "	1,699	171	10.1	1,528
55-64 "	687	163	23.7	524
65 years and over	654	241	36.9	413
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	1,442	246	17.1	1,196
15-34 years	594	37	6.2	557
35-54 "	454	60	13.2	394
55-64 "	180	56	31.1	124
65 years and over	213	92	43.2	121
<b>Prairie Region</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	3,257	417	12.8	2,840
15-34 years	1,578	73	4.6	1,505
35-54 "	929	90	9.7	840
55-64 "	356	86	24.2	270
65 years and over	394	168	42.6	226
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	2,021	240	11.9	1,781
15-34 years	1,030	50	4.9	980
35-54 "	578	54	9.3	524
55-64 "	202	46	22.8	155
65 years and over	212	89	42.0	122

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## TABLE 2. Disability Status by Region by Urban/Rural Location by Age Group - Concluded

Persons Age 15 and Over

Region by urban/rural location by age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Prairie Region - Concluded</b>				
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	1,236	177	14.3	1,058
15-34 years	548	23	4.2	525
35-54 "	352	36	10.2	316
55-64 "	154	39	25.3	115
65 years and over	182	78	42.9	103
<b>British Columbia</b>				
<b>Location total</b>				
All ages	2,204	275	12.5	1,929
15-34 years	959	43	4.5	915
35-54 "	674	53	7.9	621
55-64 "	269	67	24.9	202
65 years and over	302	112	37.1	190
<b>Urban</b>				
All ages	1,627	191	11.7	1,436
15-34 years	705	30	4.3	676
35-54 "	494	34	6.9	459
55-64 "	198	45	22.7	153
65 years and over	231	83	35.9	148
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
All ages	577	84	14.6	493
15-34 years	253	14*	5.5*	239
35-54 "	181	19	10.5	162
55-64 "	71	23	32.4	49
65 years and over	72	29	40.3	43

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## TABLE 3. Disability Status by Metropolitan Area by Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Metropolitan area by age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
thousands				
<b>TOTAL - METRO/NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS</b>				
All ages	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
15-34 years	8,870	395	4.6	8,275
35-54 "	5,840	581	9.9	5,258
55-64 "	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
65 years and over	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
Non-metropolitan areas				
All ages	8,100	1,214	15.0	6,885
15-34 years	3,609	181	5.0	3,428
35-54 "	2,402	276	11.5	2,126
55-64 "	988	293	29.7	695
65 years and over	1,100	464	42.2	637
Metropolitan areas				
All ages	11,036	1,233	11.2	9,803
15-34 years	5,061	214	4.2	4,847
35-54 "	3,438	305	8.9	3,132
55-64 "	1,281	267	20.8	1,014
65 years and over	1,256	447	35.6	810
<b>Metropolitan areas:</b>				
St. John's	118	12	10.2	106
Halifax	195	24	12.3	171
Saint John	88	13	14.8	75
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	101	11*	10.9*	90
Quebec - Levis	412	42	10.2	370
Montreal	2,318	232	10.0	2,086
Ottawa - Hull	563	66	11.7	497
Sudbury	102	10*	9.8*	91
Toronto	2,570	291	11.3	2,279
Hamilton	434	38	8.8	396
St. Catharines - Niagara	256	36	14.1	221
London	263	31	11.8	232
Oshawa	127	20*	15.7*	107
Windsor	208	34	16.3	174
Kitchener	219	27	12.3	192
Thunder Bay	81	14*	17.3*	68
Winnipeg	464	63	13.6	401
Regina	135	16	11.9	119
Saskatoon	111	16	14.4	95
Calgary	441	38	8.6	403
Edmonton	544	57	10.5	487
Vancouver	1,087	116	10.7	971
Victoria	199	27	13.6	172

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## TABLE 4. Disability Status by Marital Status by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Marital status by sex and by age group	Disability status			
	Total	Disabled		Not disabled
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>TOTAL - MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
15-34 years	8,670	395	4.6	8,275
35-54 "	5,840	581	9.9	5,258
55-64 "	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
65 years and over	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	9,357	1,108	11.8	8,249
15-34 years	4,336	186	4.3	4,150
35-54 "	2,917	269	9.2	2,649
55-64 "	1,086	268	24.7	819
65 years and over	1,017	385	37.9	632
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	9,779	1,339	13.7	8,439
15-34 years	4,334	209	4.8	4,125
35-54 "	2,922	312	10.7	2,610
55-64 "	1,183	293	24.8	890
65 years and over	1,339	525	39.2	814
<b>Married</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	12,087	1,484	12.3	10,603
15-34 years	4,049	174	4.3	3,874
35-54 "	4,892	427	8.7	4,465
55-64 "	1,786	401	22.5	1,385
65 years and over	1,360	482	35.4	878
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	6,065	786	13.0	5,279
15-34 years	1,825	78	4.3	1,747
35-54 "	2,521	207	8.2	2,314
55-64 "	937	216	23.1	722
65 years and over	781	285	36.5	496
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	6,022	698	11.6	5,324
15-34 years	2,224	97	4.4	2,127
35-54 "	2,371	219	9.2	2,152
55-64 "	848	185	21.8	663
65 years and over	579	197	34.0	382
<b>Single (never married)</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	5,034	363	7.2	4,671
15-34 years	4,334	196	4.5	4,138
35-54 "	394	58	14.7	336
55-64 "	132	45	34.1	87
65 years and over	174	64	36.8	110
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	2,788	194	7.0	2,594
15-34 years	2,426	102	4.2	2,323
35-54 "	219	34	15.5	185
55-64 "	67	26	38.8	41
65 years and over	76	31	40.8	44

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## TABLE 4. Disability Status by Marital Status by Sex and Age Group - Concluded

Persons Age 15 and Over

Marital status by sex and by age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Single (never married) - Concluded</b>				
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	2,247	169	7.5	2,078
15-34 years	1,908	94	4.9	1,815
35-54 "	175	24	13.7	151
55-64 "	65	19	29.2	46
65 years and over	98	33	33.7	66
<b>Widowed</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	1,108	421	38.0	686
15-34 years	21	--	--	19
35-54 "	123	21	17.1	103
55-64 "	235	73	31.1	161
65 years and over	729	326	44.7	403
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	184	71	38.6	113
15-34 years	--	--	--	--
35-54 "	21	--	--	18
55-64 "	37	12*	32.4*	25
65 years and over	122	56	45.9	67
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	923	350	37.9	573
15-34 years	17	--	--	16
35-54 "	103	18	17.5	85
55-64 "	197	61	31.0	136
65 years and over	607	271	44.6	336
<b>Separated or divorced</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	907	179	19.7	728
15-34 years	266	24	9.0	243
35-54 "	431	76	17.6	355
55-64 "	117	41	35.0	75
65 years and over	93	38	40.9	55
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	321	58	18.1	263
15-34 years	81	--	--	75
35-54 "	157	25	15.9	133
55-64 "	44	14*	31.8*	30
65 years and over	38	13*	34.2*	25
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	587	122	20.8	465
15-34 years	185	18	9.7	167
35-54 "	274	51	18.6	222
55-64 "	73	28	38.4	45
65 years and over	55	25	45.5	30

**Chapter II**  
**Types of Disability**



## Types of Disability

### Highlights

- Two-thirds of all disability problems for those 15 and over related to mobility or body movements; 14.8% related to hearing and 7.7% related to eyesight.
- The prevalence of these problems varies across age and sex groups; women report higher rates of mobility, agility and vision problems than do men, while difficulties in hearing and speaking are more common among men.

### Method

The results reported in this chapter derive principally from the answers to the screening questions and to the six sub-parts of Question 8 in Section C of the follow-up interview. It is important to note that these results report the numbers of difficulties of each type reported, and not the numbers of people. Because an individual could report more than one type of disability, the totals exceed the numbers of people included in the sample. There were, on average, 1.8 types of disability per person who reported a disability.

In presenting the survey results it is desirable to produce a score to summarize the degree of disability. The screening questions do not inherently indicate the cutting points that distinguish major from milder disabilities, so that some form of classification has to be imposed. The score should be comparable to methods used in other surveys, simple to calculate and comprehensible. It was decided to derive a score that placed about 60% of those reporting a disability in the mildest category, 30% in an intermediate category and 10% in the category of most severe disability. This split was selected after reviewing other surveys, but should be regarded as essentially an arbitrary division. After formally comparing several approaches to deriving such a score (Ref. 1), it was found that one based simply on the numbers of questions to which the individual reported complete inability to perform offered an adequate scoring system, even though this approach contradicted the assumption that it would be desirable to derive a score that reflected the separate dimensions of severity and extent of disability. However, when more complex scores were tested, they showed no empirical advantage over the simple approach, which was therefore retained. The score classifies the disability of those who reported being completely unable to perform three or more activities as "major", those

who could not perform one or two as "moderate", and those who had difficulty but were able to perform all of the activities as having "some" disability. Those who were screened in only by the activity limitation or mental handicap questions were classified as "degree unknown". When this scoring method is applied, 53.7% of disabled persons report having "some" disability, 23.2% are "moderately" disabled and 14.1% are classified as having "major" disability. A further 8.9% were classified as "degree unknown".

A classification of nature of disability was made from the list of disabilities contained in the screening questionnaire. This was done on a conceptual basis, although an empirical test using factor analysis did not fully support the placement of four of the items: item 13 (moving between rooms) appeared to fit better with the agility than with the mobility questions, and items 19 (fingers and hands), 21 (cutting food) and 26 (speaking) appeared to form their own loose cluster. The classification grouped together questions 10 to 14 covering walking and moving about under the heading "mobility". Questions 15 to 21 on body movements were grouped under the general heading of "agility". The two questions (24, 25) on hearing formed a clear group, as did the two on eyesight (22, 23). Those who were screened into the study using the mental handicap question were classified under a separate "mental handicap" heading, while those included solely on the basis of question 27 were classed as "nature unknown".

The main interview provided other indications of disability, including the six sub-parts of question 8 in section C on the level of assistance the respondent required in carrying out common daily tasks (Ref. 2). Questions of this type are commonly termed "Instrumental Activities of Daily Living". The tasks include shopping, getting around the neighbourhood where one lives, doing heavy housework, doing lighter housework such as cooking, getting around inside the house and managing one's self care: washing, dressing and feeding. As will be seen from Text Table 2.1, these may be ranked in order of severity, according to the numbers of people indicating dependence in each, defining the most severe problem as that in which the fewest people depend on assistance. Guttman analysis was used to test this hierarchical concept. Different cutting points produced virtually identical results, with a coefficient of reproducibility of 0.95, and a coefficient of scalability of 0.83. This provides a convenient way to summarize a person's degree of dependence in a single score that indicates the



number of tasks on which he or she is dependent; it also indicates which combination of tasks each person can or cannot do, and may serve as an indicator of need for care. The scale was created as follows:

- (1) independent in all items;
- (2) requiring assistance in some activities but not completely dependent in any;
- (3) being dependent only for heavy household chores;
- (4) being dependent for shopping;
- (5) being dependent for going out or doing housework;
- (6) being dependent for moving around inside the home or for self-care.

The highest applicable category was used, and the scores are ranked in the direction of increasing disability. The resulting scale was termed "Degree of Dependence (Cumulative Scale)".

## Results

Table 5 shows that the most frequently mentioned problems were those concerned with physical mobility or body movements (e.g., reaching for things) which accounted for 68.3% of all problems reported. These were followed by hearing (14.8%) and seeing (7.7%). These problems were further illustrated by the questions in the interview on the use of household fixtures. Difficulty was expressed by many in using kitchen equipment: 241,000 (9.8% of those screened in) have trouble opening cabinets and 190,000 report problems using the stove; 299,000 have difficulty using bathroom fixtures.

Although more women than men report a disability, this contrast does not apply to each type of disability. Table 5 shows that women report higher rates of difficulty with mobility, agility and eyesight than do men, while difficulties with hearing, speaking and other problems are more common among men. As might be expected, mobility and agility difficulties increase steadily with age; this is also true of hearing problems. Hearing problems are experienced by an estimated 634,000 in Canada, of whom 168,000 cannot hear a conversation over a normal telephone, even with the use of a hearing aid. Eyesight problems remain at around 9% of all those screened in until age 65, after which 21.2% of all those reporting a disability experience eyesight difficulties. Expressed as a percentage of the total

Canadian population, those with uncorrected vision problems rise from 0.4% at ages 15-34 to 0.9% at 35-54, 2.1% between 55 and 64, to 8.2% at 65 and over. An estimated 331,000 Canadians (or 1.7% of the population aged 15 and over) suffer some degree of vision problems, whether or not they use lenses. Of these people, 10.2% (or 34,000 in Canada) are legally blind. Eleven thousand\* are unable to see a hand in front of their eyes sufficiently well to count the number of fingers being shown. Owing to the comparatively small sample size it is not possible to further disaggregate this group. The prevalence of speaking problems and of mental handicap remain relatively constant until age 65 and then rise - especially in the case of speaking problems.

Problems with communication are less common: an estimated 25,000 are completely unable to communicate with strangers, while a further 70,000 experience difficulty. An estimated 7,000\* are completely unable to make themselves understood to members of their own family, and a further 38,000 experience partial difficulty. Fifteen thousand\* cannot make themselves understood to their friends, and 53,000 experience difficulty in communicating with friends.

Table 6 shows the degree of disability by age, indicating a shift towards the major disabilities with increasing age; a higher proportion of women than men report moderate and major levels of disability at ages 55 and over.

Turning to the dependency questions, Text Table 2.1 shows the numbers of people reporting difficulty in each of the six areas. The results closely reflect the amount of physical exertion required to perform each task. Table 7 amplifies these results by showing the degree of dependency by age and sex. Women again report higher levels of dependency in most areas, except for self-care and housework. This is not solely due to age differences, for it also holds true in the younger age groups. Table 8 provides data from the cumulative scale, indicating the number of people at each level of dependency, with the areas ranked from least to most severe. Elderly disabled persons report the most severe levels of dependency, and in every age group women are more dependent on obtaining assistance than men.

Reflecting more severe levels of disability, Text Table 2.2 shows the numbers of people who are housebound: an estimated 158,000 Canadians not living in institutions. The numbers in the survey were too small to present estimates for each province separately.

**TEXT TABLE 2.1. Numbers of People Reporting Dependency in Daily Activities**

	Cannot do	Require help	Require occasional help
	thousands		
Shopping	299	288	320
Moving around neighbourhood	197	150	135
Heavy housework	796	184	350
Cooking	206	113	210
Moving in house	40	28	62
Self care	42	65	81

**TEXT TABLE 2.2. Numbers of People Who Are Housebound**

	Number (in thousands)	Percentage of disabled	Percentage of population
<b>Ages</b>			
All ages	158	6.5	0.8
15-34 years	15*	3.8*	0.2*
35-54 "	25	4.3	0.4
55-64 "	32	5.7	1.4
65 years and over	86	9.5	3.7

**Discussion**

The disabled population cannot be treated as a homogeneous group, and the results in this section amplify the basic picture given in Chapter I by covering in more detail the level and types of difficulty experienced by disabled persons in Canada. It should be recalled, however, that some of the results are based on somewhat arbitrary classifications, for example, what is viewed as a "major" or a "moderate" disability. Nevertheless, several of the findings do match those of other studies, such as the apparently greater level of dependency among women who reported a disability. The debate as to whether this may reflect a greater willingness to admit to a problem among women respondents, or an actual difference, should not mask the practical implications of some of these findings: large numbers of Canadians experience practical difficulty in using simple things like kitchen cabinets or bathroom fixtures. As the numbers of elderly persons rise in Canada, and as greater emphasis is placed on alternatives to institutional care, it seems likely that these difficulties will become more prevalent.

**References**

- (1) McDowell, I., Praught, E., Summary scores of level of disability. Typescript report, Statistics Canada, 1985.
- (2) The degree of dependence score was derived from responses to questions on six everyday

activities. Respondents were instructed to select the appropriate choice on a response card. The Degree of Dependence summarizes these descriptions in the following manner:

**Response selected**

**Dependent:** I don't do it all because of my condition.

**OR**

I do it only with the help of another person because of my condition.

**Partially dependent:** I do it sometimes by myself, but sometimes I need the help of another person because of my condition.

**Independent:** I do it by myself.

**Unable to assess:** I don't do it at all because of other reasons.

**OR**

None of the above.

**Not stated:** No answer provided.

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## TABLE 5. Disabled Persons by Nature of Disability by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by age group	Nature of disability			
	Total disabled <sup>1</sup>	Mobility	Agility	Seeing
	thousands			
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	2,448	1,598	1,334	331
15-34 years	395	189	158	37
35-54 "	581	352	300	53
55-64 "	561	396	331	48
65 years and over	910	662	544	193
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	1,108	646	576	134
15-34 years	186	77	77	18
35-54 "	269	144	132	26
55-64 "	268	175	158	20
65 years and over	385	249	209	70
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	1,339	953	758	197
15-34 years	209	112	81	20
35-54 "	312	207	169	27
55-64 "	293	220	173	27
65 years and over	525	413	335	123
	Hearing	Speaking	Mental handicap	Nature unknown
	thousands			
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	634	116	83	197
15-34 years	67	42	41	61
35-54 "	112	23	19	68
55-64 "	133	13*	9*	41
65 years and over	322	37	14*	27
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	341	66	50	103
15-34 years	31	23	24	31
35-54 "	63	14*	15*	37
55-64 "	79	8*	--	22
65 years and over	168	21	7*	14*
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	293	50	33	94
15-34 years	36	19	17	30
35-54 "	49	9*	--	31
55-64 "	54	--	--	19
65 years and over	154	17	--	13*

<sup>1</sup> Shows the number of persons with a disability, and is not the total of the natures of disability.

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TABLE 6. Disabled Persons by Degree of Disability by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by age group	Degree of disability				
	Total	Some disability	Moderate disability	Major disability	Degree unknown
thousands					
<b>Both sexes</b>					
All ages	2,448	1,315	568	345	219
15-34 years	395	232	62	26	75
35-54 "	581	344	117	48	72
55-64 "	561	311	136	71	43
65 years and over	910	429	252	200	29
<b>Male</b>					
All ages	1,108	598	250	143	117
15-34 years	186	104	26	16	40
35-54 "	269	147	58	24	40
55-64 "	268	150	65	31	22
65 years and over	385	198	102	71	15*
<b>Female</b>					
All ages	1,339	717	318	202	102
15-34 years	209	129	36	10*	35
35-54 "	312	196	60	24	32
55-64 "	293	161	71	40	21
65 years and over	525	231	151	129	14*

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TABLE 7. Disabled Persons by Degree of Dependence Performing Everyday Activities by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Everyday activity by sex and age group	Degree of dependence					
	Total	Dependent	Partially dependent	Independent	Unable to assess	Not stated
thousands						
<b>Shop for groceries or other necessities</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	588	320	1,309	156	74
15-34 years	395	54	48	257	25	11*
35-54 "	581	107	75	344	40	14*
55-64 "	561	127	77	299	39	18
65 years and over	910	299	119	410	51	31
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	224	106	624	121	33
15-34 years	186	26	19	115	20	--
35-54 "	269	46	24	157	35	7*
55-64 "	268	51	26	149	33	8*
65 years and over	385	100	37	204	33	12*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	364	214	685	35	42
15-34 years	209	28	29	142	--	--
35-54 "	312	61	51	187	--	8*
55-64 "	293	76	51	150	--	10*
65 years and over	525	198	83	206	18	19

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## TABLE 7. Disabled Persons by Degree of Dependence Performing Everyday Activities by Sex and Age Group - Continued

### Persons Age 15 and Over

Everyday activity by sex and age group	Degree of dependence					
	Total	Dependent	Partially dependent	Independent	Unable to assess	Not stated
thousands						
<b>Get around in own neighbourhood or own area</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	347	135	1,845	46	75
15-34 years	395	25	15*	336	9*	11*
35-54 "	581	44	32	482	8*	15*
55-64 "	561	62	35	437	9*	18
65 years and over	910	216	53	590	20	31
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	119	53	879	23	33
15-34 years	186	13*	7*	154	--	--
35-54 "	269	17	14*	227	--	7*
55-64 "	268	23	13*	219	--	8*
65 years and over	385	67	20	279	8*	11*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	228	82	965	23	42
15-34 years	209	12*	8*	181	--	--
35-54 "	312	27	18	255	--	8*
55-64 "	293	40	22	218	--	10*
65 years and over	525	149	34	311	12*	19
<b>Do heavy household chores, gardening or yardwork</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	980	350	819	222	77
15-34 years	395	95	67	199	24	11*
35-54 "	581	203	100	225	36	16
55-64 "	561	242	82	166	52	18
65 years and over	910	440	100	229	109	32
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	380	148	457	89	34
15-34 years	186	38	27	102	13*	--
35-54 "	269	86	37	125	13*	7*
55-64 "	268	103	38	96	23	8*
65 years and over	385	152	47	135	40	12*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	599	201	362	133	43
15-34 years	209	56	40	97	11*	--
35-54 "	312	117	64	100	23	9*
55-64 "	293	139	44	70	30	10*
65 years and over	525	287	54	95	69	20
<b>Do everyday work within home, including cooking</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	319	210	1,610	230	79
15-34 years	395	38	27	285	35	11*
35-54 "	581	61	53	401	50	16
55-64 "	561	62	50	366	64	19
65 years and over	910	158	80	557	82	33

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**TABLE 7. Disabled Persons by Degree of Dependence Performing Everyday Activities by Sex and Age Group - Concluded**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Everyday activity by sex and age group	Degree of dependence					
	Total	Dependent	Partially dependent	Independent	Unable to assess	Not stated
	thousands					
<b>Do everyday work within home, including cooking - Concluded</b>						
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	157	70	636	210	35
15-34 years	186	20	8*	122	30	--
35-54 "	269	31	18	164	47	8*
55-64 "	268	33	19	146	61	9*
65 years and over	385	73	25	204	72	13*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	162	140	974	20	43
15-34 years	209	18	19	163	--	--
35-54 "	312	30	34	237	--	9*
55-64 "	293	29	31	220	--	10*
65 years and over	525	85	55	353	11*	20
<b>Get around within own home</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	67	62	2,224	18	76
15-34 years	395	8*	--	367	--	11*
35-54 "	581	8*	11*	544	--	15*
55-64 "	561	12*	16	511	--	18
65 years and over	910	40	31	803	--	32
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	30	27	1,006	12*	33
15-34 years	186	--	--	169	--	--
35-54 "	269	--	--	252	--	7*
55-64 "	268	--	8*	243	--	8*
65 years and over	385	15*	14*	342	--	11*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	37	35	1,218	7*	43
15-34 years	209	--	--	198	--	--
35-54 "	312	--	7*	292	--	8*
55-64 "	293	--	8*	268	--	10*
65 years and over	525	25	17	461	--	20
<b>Take personal care of oneself</b>						
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages	2,448	107	81	2,163	18	79
15-34 years	395	18	9*	352	--	11*
35-54 "	581	15*	15*	530	--	16
55-64 "	561	19	18	500	--	20
65 years and over	910	54	38	781	--	32
<b>Male</b>						
All ages	1,108	53	38	973	10*	34
15-34 years	186	11*	--	162	--	--
35-54 "	269	9*	7*	243	--	8*
55-64 "	268	9*	10*	239	--	9*
65 years and over	385	23	18	329	--	12*
<b>Female</b>						
All ages	1,339	54	43	1,190	8*	5
15-34 years	209	7*	--	190	--	--
35-54 "	312	--	9*	287	--	8*
55-64 "	293	10*	9*	261	--	11*
65 years and over	525	31	20	451	--	20

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 8. Disabled Persons by Age Group by Sex and Degree of Dependence (Cumulative Scale) in Carrying Out Everyday Tasks**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by degree of dependence (cumulative scale)	Age group				
	All ages	15-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	thousands				
<b>Both sexes</b>					
<b>Total - Degree of dependence</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>Independent</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Partially dependent</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Dependent</b>					
<b>Heavy household chores</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Shopping</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Going out or doing housework</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Moving around in home or   self-care</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Unable to assess</b>	<b>9*</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11*</b>	<b>13*</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Total - Degree of dependence</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Independent</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Partially dependent</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Dependent</b>					
<b>Heavy household chores</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Shopping</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>7*</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Going out or doing housework</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>14*</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Moving around in home or   self-care</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>12*</b>	<b>10*</b>	<b>10*</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Unable to assess</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8*</b>	<b>11*</b>
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Total - Degree of dependence</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>525</b>
<b>Independent</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Partially dependent</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Dependent</b>					
<b>Heavy household chores</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Shopping</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>12*</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Going out or doing housework</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Moving around in home or   self-care</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>7*</b>	<b>7*</b>	<b>11*</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Unable to assess</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8*</b>	<b>10*</b>	<b>18</b>

**Chapter III**  
**Causes of Disability**





## Causes of Disability

### Highlights

- For each disability mentioned, the respondent was asked to identify the main condition or health problem that caused it. Approximately 3.9 million disabling conditions were reported, yielding an average of 1.6 conditions per person with a disability.
- The most prevalent disabling conditions for the adults were diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, arthritis and rheumatism, and hearing disorders.

### Methods

For each screening question checked, the respondent indicated the main condition or health problem that caused the disability. For each respondent up to six such conditions could be coded, there being an average of 1.6 per individual. Secondary conditions or health problems that contributed to the cause of the disability were also recorded, but are not reported here. Disabling conditions were further classified according to the origins of the condition: congenital, the result of an illness or disease, or the result of treatment including surgery. In the latter cases the disease that was being treated was recorded. An exception to the above method of collecting information occurred where mental handicap alone was reported; in this case no additional information is available as the main and underlying conditions were not asked. Disabling conditions were coded using the 9<sup>th</sup> revision of the International Classification of Diseases (Ref. 1). A four-digit code was used, and in the case of musculoskeletal conditions a supplementary code was used to identify the body site of the complaint. Text Table 3.1 identifies the types of impairments recorded, and Text Table 3.2 illustrates the results of the supplementary coding for musculoskeletal diseases. (It should be noted that our rubric "musculoskeletal diseases" is used here to refer both to diseases, such as arthritis, and to disorders or conditions, such as a slipped disc).

The data presented in the tables of results have been collapsed into 22 groupings. The data refer to conditions as reported by the respondents and not to the results of clinical examination; this has meant that the manner of reporting conditions is widely variable. It should also be recognized that where individuals have reported

more than one condition, some of these may reflect different symptoms associated with a single underlying condition. As an example, diabetes may be associated with cardiovascular and with eyesight disorders.

Because individuals may report more than one condition, caution has to be exercised in interpreting the results. The figures in the tables show the numbers of individuals who reported each of the categories of health problems, but these total to more than the number of disabled persons in the sample. As an aid to interpretation, the tables are presented where appropriate in two dimensions: by the population and by the conditions reported.

### Results

Table 9 shows the frequency of reporting each category of illness by age and sex. Most disabling conditions increase across age groups, rising steeply after age 65. Exceptions to this include mental handicap, which rises to a peak among those aged 15-34; "other conditions of the musculoskeletal system" and "other diseases of the central nervous system" rise to a peak among those aged 35-54.

There are certain contrasts between the sexes in the distribution of disabling conditions. Women report slightly more conditions on average than do men (1.6 compared to 1.5). Arthritis and rheumatism comprise 18.8% of the conditions mentioned by women, but only 10.2% of those mentioned by men. This trend is maintained across all age groups. The reverse holds for "other musculoskeletal conditions", which comprise 25.7% of the conditions reported by men, compared to 20.4% of those reported by women.

Table 10 shows disabling condition by labour force status for the population aged 15 to 64. Those not in the labour force report high rates of diseases of the circulatory system and arthritis and rheumatism. Conversely, those in the labour force tend to report higher rates of "other musculoskeletal conditions": apparently not sufficiently severe to prevent their working altogether. As well, this group reports higher rates of hearing disorders.

Table 11 shows the reported causes for the disabling conditions. There are, unfortunately, large numbers of "unknown" codes in these data.

**TEXT TABLE 3.1. Classification of Disabling Conditions**

CHDS disabling condition	(ICD-9 Codes)	Percentage <sup>1</sup>
1. Mental retardation	(317.0 - 319.0; 758.0)	2.1
2. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:		21.0
Sight disorders	(360.0 - 379.9; V410, V411)	5.8
Hearing disorders	(380.0 - 389.9; V412, V413)	12.8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	(320.0 - 359.9)	2.4
3. Diseases of the circulatory system:		13.6
Ischaemic heart disease	(410.0 - 414.9)	3.0
Other heart conditions	(390.0 - 398.9; 401.0 - 405.9; 415.0 - 417.9; 420.0 - 429.9; 785.0 - 785.3)	5.8
Other circulatory	(430.0 - 438.9; 440.0 - 448.9; 451.0 - 459.9; 785.4 - 785.9)	4.7
4. Diseases of the respiratory system:		4.5
Emphysema and asthma	(492.0; 493.0 - 493.9)	2.3
Other respiratory	(460.0 - 491.9; 494.0 - 519.9; 786.0 - 786.9)	2.1
5. Diseases of the digestive system	(520.0 - 579.9)	1.2
6. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	(See Text Table 3.2)	37.3
7. Neoplasms	(140.0 - 239.9)	1.2
8. Endocrine, nutritional etc.	(240.0 - 279.9)	2.4
9. Other	(All ICD Codes not listed above)	10.0
10. Unknown		<u>6.7</u> 100.0

<sup>1</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total conditions reported.  
Note: The numbers in parentheses show the ICD-9 codes.

**TEXT TABLE 3.2. Classification of Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue**

	Lower limbs (including hip)	Upper limbs (including shoulder)	Back spine, discs	Other (trunk, chest, head, hemi-, para- and quadriplegia) and site not specified	Total
Arthritis/ rheumatism	VA01 - VA06 726.5 - 726.9  (3.1)	VA07 - VA12 726.0 - 726.4  (2.1)	VA13 720.0 - 720.9  (1.6)	VA14 - VA19 VA00 711.0 - 716.9 725.0 - 725.9 (8.0)	VA00 - VA19 Chapter XIII  (14.8)
Other musculo- skeletal	VX01 <sup>1</sup> - VX06 717.0 - 717.9 727.0 - 727.9 734.0 - 735.9 736.3 - 736.9 V436, V437 (6.3)	VX07 - VX12 736.0 - 736.2  (2.5)	VX13 721.0 - 724.9 737.0 - 737.9  (10.0)	VX14 - VX19 VX00 710.0 - 710.9 718.0 - 719.9 728.0 - 733.9 738.0 - 739.9 (3.7)	VX00 - VX19 Chapter XIII supplementary  (22.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9.4)</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>	<b>(11.6)</b>	<b>(11.6)</b>	<b>(37.3)</b>

<sup>1</sup> VX indicates all supplementary codes VB through VU.  
Note: Numbers in parentheses are percentages of total disabling conditions reported.  
Appendix II describes the supplementary coding scheme.

Of the causes that were specified, disease or illness including stroke, aging and accidents were the most commonly mentioned, with aging being the most commonly mentioned cause for eyesight disorders, hearing and arthritis. Accidents were the commonest cause for "other musculoskeletal disorders", especially back injuries. Approximately 80% of the disabling conditions resulting from accidents (at work or elsewhere) were to the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

Problems with mobility were most frequently caused by disorders of the musculoskeletal system and by circulatory diseases (see Table 12). Problems with body movements were most frequently caused by the same disorders, and by arthritis and rheumatism. In general, mobility and agility disabilities for women were most frequently due to arthritis or rheumatism, whereas for men these types of disability are due to musculoskeletal disorders. Disabilities of speech are most frequently attributable to mental disorders, followed by "other diseases of the central nervous system". Those who were screened in only by the question on activity limitation most frequently mentioned musculoskeletal problems as the cause of their activity limitation.

## Discussion

In other chapters of this report we present data on disabled persons without regard to the

type of impairment that gave rise to the disability. Many organizations and interest groups will, however, wish to analyze data separately for different types of disability classified on the basis of the underlying health problem. The data in Table 9 indicate for which categories of impairment it will be possible to make further analyses; this is the case, for example, for musculoskeletal conditions, whereas further analyses of those with respiratory problems will be restricted by small sample sizes available.

The data presented here deliberately use a broad classification, in keeping with the lack of detail in the self-reported data on which the tables are based. The ranking of disabling conditions was similar to that found in the Canada Health Survey, with two exceptions. The CHS identified mental disorders as a more frequent cause of disability than did the present survey, while the present survey found hearing disorders to be more common than did the CHS. It should be noted, however, that the Canada Health Survey specifically included emotional disorders in its screening approach, which was not the case with the disability survey.

## Reference

- (1) World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases. Geneva, WHO, 1977.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 9. Disabling Condition by Age Group and Sex

Persons Age 15 and Over

Disabling condition	Age group by sex										
	All ages		15-34 years		35-54 years		55-64 years		65 years and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	thousands										
Disabled population	2,448	1,108	1,339	186	209	269	312	268	293	385	525
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>964</b>
Mental disorders	83	50	33	24	17	15*	--	--	--	7*	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	811	402	410	48	49	77	69	83	70	194	221
Sight disorders	225	86	139	9*	10*	13*	13*	12*	20	52	95
Hearing disorders	494	272	222	25	26	50	41	65	41	132	114
Other diseases of nervous system	92	43	49	13*	13*	13*	15*	--	9*	10*	12*
Diseases of the circulatory system	524	228	297	--	15*	36	43	74	86	111	152
Ischaemic heart disease	117	56	60	--	--	--	8*	21	16	27	36
Other heart	224	89	135	--	9*	16	17	29	41	43	68
Other circulatory	183	82	101	--	5*	14*	18	24	29	41	48
Diseases of the respiratory system	173	82	91	9*	16	8*	22	24	23	41	30
Emphysema and asthma	90	44	46	7*	10*	--	12*	12*	13*	21	11*
Other respiratory	83	38	45	--	--	--	10*	11*	10*	20	19
Diseases of the digestive system	48	21	27	--	--	--	--	7*	--	9*	13*
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1,441	600	841	98	107	162	195	156	199	184	340
Arthritis/rheumatism	573	170	403	7*	21	26	68	52	107	85	206
Lower limbs	121	38	83	--	--	--	11*	9*	20	23	47
Upper limbs	83	23	60	--	--	--	11*	7*	18	12*	30
Back	62	24	37	--	--	--	7*	--	8*	10*	19
Other and site not specified	308	85	222	--	11*	13*	40	31	62	41	110
Other musculo-skeletal problems	868	430	438	91	86	137	127	104	91	99	134
Lower limbs	242	121	121	28	23	31	24	28	26	34	47
Upper limbs	95	54	41	11*	7*	15*	11*	14*	8*	14*	15*
Back	388	192	197	37	39	76	71	50	43	29	43
Other and site not specified	142	63	79	14*	17	15*	21	12*	14*	22	28
Neoplasms	48	21	27	--	--	--	--	7*	7*	10*	11*
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	93	34	59	--	8*	9*	11	8*	20	13*	20
Other	387	154	233	28	32	26	51	31	39	69	110
Unknown	259	111	148	18	21	28	36	26	32	40	59

Note: The first row of the table shows the number of disabled persons in the population while the remainder of the table shows the number of disabling conditions reported. An individual can report more than one disabling condition.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 10. Disabling Condition by Labour Force Status, Ages 15-64

Persons Age 15 and Over

Disabling condition	Labour force status			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
	thousands			
Disabled population 15-64	1,538	638	98	803
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,245</b>
Mental disorders	69	17	--	50
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	396	175	21	200
Sight disorders	78	25	--	50
Hearing disorders	248	132	14*	102
Other diseases of nervous system	70	19	--	49
Diseases of the circulatory system	260	79	9*	173
Ischaemic heart disease	54	15	--	37
Other heart	114	39	--	72
Other circulatory	93	25	--	65
Diseases of the respiratory system	103	36	7*	60
Emphysema and asthma	58	19	--	35
Other respiratory	45	16	--	24
Diseases of the digestive system	25	--	--	19
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	918	382	63	473
Arthritis/rheumatism	282	92	13*	177
Lower limbs	51	18	--	29
Upper limbs	41	13*	--	26
Back	33	15*	--	17
Other and site not specified	157	47	--	105
Other musculoskeletal problems	635	290	51	296
Lower limbs	161	77	11*	74
Upper limbs	65	31	8*	26
Back	316	149	25	142
Other and site not specified	93	32	7*	54
Neoplasms	27	--	--	21
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	60	22	--	35
Other	207	66	15*	126
Unknown	161	65	--	88

**Note:** The first row of the table shows the number of disabled persons in the population while the remainder of the table shows the number of disabling conditions reported. An individual can report more than one disabling condition.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 11. Disabling Condition by Cause of Disability

Persons Age 15 and Over

Disabling condition	Cause of disability							
	Total	Congenital	Disease or illness/stroke	After effect of disease, illness, or treatment	Accident	Aging	Other	Don't know
	thousands							
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,226</b>
Mental disorders	83	23	--	--	--	--	--	58
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	811	66	89	82	61	219	88	207
Sight disorders	225	19	27	19	13*	74	10*	63
Hearing disorders	494	30	29	55	41	142	73	123
Other diseases of central nervous system	92	17	33	8*	7*	--	--	20
Diseases of the circulatory system	524	13*	197	45	11*	77	40	140
Ischaemic heart disease	117	--	56	9*	--	16	7*	27
Other heart	224	7*	78	23	--	29	18	67
Other circulatory	183	--	63	14*	8*	32	15*	47
Diseases of the respiratory system	173	17	55	23	--	12*	21	38
Emphysema and asthma	90	13*	36	8*	--	--	11*	19
Other respiratory	83	--	20	15	--	10*	11*	19
Diseases of the digestive system	48	--	11*	9*	--	--	--	15*
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1,441	47	201	86	459	216	77	356
Arthritis/rheumatism	573	--	144	23	62	155	25	157
Lower limbs	121	--	25	--	19	38	--	29
Upper limbs	83	--	20	--	8*	24	--	24
Back	62	--	18	--	11*	15*	--	12*
Other and site not specified	308	--	82	13*	26	78	13*	92
Other musculoskeletal problems	868	41	56	63	396	61	51	199
Lower limbs	242	15*	11*	29	112	18	11*	45
Upper limbs	95	--	--	--	53	--	--	21
Back	388	17	18	15*	186	26	31	95
Other and site not specified	142	--	23	13*	45	12*	--	38
Neoplasms	48	--	19	11*	--	--	--	15*
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	93	--	35	--	--	7*	14*	27
Other	387	34	51	43	30	89	21	118
Unknown	259	--	--	--	--	--	--	252

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 12. Disabling Condition by Sex and Selected Nature of Disability

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by disabling condition	Selected nature of disability			
	Mobility	Agility	Speaking	Nature unknown
	thousands			
Both sexes				
Disabled population	1,598	1,334	116	197
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>197</b>
Mental disorders	--	11*	19	--
Disease of the nervous system and sense organs	66	80	28	13*
Sight disorders	7*	22	--	--
Hearing disorders	--	--	11*	--
Other diseases of nervous system	55	53	17	11*
Diseases of the circulatory system	387	190	14*	35
Ischaemic heart disease	90	38	--	9*
Other heart	152	79	--	23
Other circulatory	145	74	13*	--
Diseases of the respiratory system	129	30	--	23
Emphysema and asthma	67	16	--	16
Other respiratory	61	14*	--	--
Diseases of the digestive system	23	22	--	7*
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	953	957	9*	61
Arthritis/rheumatism	373	412	--	13*
Lower limbs	104	57	--	--
Upper limbs	20	76	--	--
Back	40	45	--	--
Other and site not specified	208	234	--	7*
Other musculoskeletal problems	579	545	8*	48
Lower limbs	208	105	--	10*
Upper limbs	20	84	--	--
Back	259	260	--	29
Other and site not specified	92	95	7*	--
Neoplasms	28	17	--	7*
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	38	36	--	11*
Other	155	139	23	28
Unknown	99	100	13*	12*

See note at end of table.



## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 12. Disabling Condition by Sex and Selected Nature of Disability – Continued**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by disabling condition	Selected nature of disability			
	Mobility	Agility	Speaking	Nature unknown
	thousands			
<b>Male</b>				
Disabled population	646	576	66	103
<b>All disabling conditions</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>103</b>
Mental disorders	--	--	11*	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	28	33	15*	7*
Sight disorders	--	--	--	--
Hearing disorders	--	--	--	--
Other diseases of nervous system	24	25	9*	--
Diseases of the circulatory system	162	84	9*	22
Ischaemic heart disease	39	16	--	7*
Other heart	57	31	--	13*
Other circulatory	65	37	9*	--
Diseases of the respiratory system	57	20	--	12*
Emphysema and asthma	32	11*	--	8*
Other respiratory	25	9*	--	--
Diseases of the digestive system	11*	9*	--	--
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	365	408	7*	33
Arthritis/rheumatism	95	126	--	--
Lower limbs	29	19	--	--
Upper limbs	--	22	--	--
Back	13*	17	--	--
Other and site not specified	51	68	--	--
Other musculoskeletal problems	270	282	7*	27
Lower limbs	102	51	--	7*
Upper limbs	7*	51	--	--
Back	121	137	--	16
Other and site not specified	39	44	--	--
Neoplasms	11*	7*	--	--
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	13*	13*	--	--
Other	48	53	11*	13*
Unknown	38	41	--	--

See note at end of table.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 12. Disabling Condition by Sex and Selected Nature of Disability - Concluded

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by disabling condition	Selected nature of disability			
	Mobility	Agility	Speaking	Nature unknown
	thousands			
<b>Female</b>				
Disabled population	953	758	50	94
<b>All disabling conditions</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>94</b>
Mental disorders	--	--	8*	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	39	47	13*	--
Sight disorders	--	16	--	--
Hearing disorders	--	--	--	--
Other diseases of nervous system	31	28	8*	--
Diseases of the circulatory system	226	106	--	13*
Ischaemic heart disease	51	22	--	--
Other heart	95	48	--	10*
Other circulatory	80	37	--	--
Diseases of the respiratory system	72	10*	--	11*
Emphysema and asthma	35	--	--	8*
Other respiratory	36	--	--	--
Diseases of the digestive system	12*	13*	--	--
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	588	548	--	28
Arthritis/rheumatism	278	286	--	7*
Lower limbs	75	37	--	--
Upper limbs	19	54	--	--
Back	27	28	--	--
Other and site not specified	157	166	--	--
Other musculoskeletal problems	309	263	--	21
Lower limbs	106	55	--	--
Upper limbs	13*	34	--	--
Back	138	123	--	13*
Other and site not specified	53	51	--	--
Neoplasms	17	11*	--	--
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	26	23	--	--
Other	107	86	12*	15*
Unknown	61	60	7*	7*

**Note:** Disabled population refers to the number of persons reporting each nature of disability. A disability may have more than one associated disabling condition.



## **Chapter IV**

### **Use of Aids and Prostheses**



## Use of Aids and Prostheses

### Highlights

- The use of aids and prostheses varies widely by province and by rural/urban residence.
- An estimated 85,000 persons express either an unmet need, or an additional requirement for, some form of special feature, such as ramps or elevators, to improve access to housing. Fifty-six thousand of these do not currently have aids of this type. One hundred and twenty thousand express the need for mobility aids such as handrails within their houses.
- Eighty-three thousand people with a hearing disability require hearing aids, and 20,000 with a seeing disability report the need for a pair of glasses.

### Method

This chapter examines the methods people use to assist them in living independently, including aids and prostheses that meet the individual's personal needs, and modifications to the environment such as ramps, elevators, handrails, that have a more general impact. The data were taken from section C of the questionnaire.

Questions on disability are commonly phrased to record disability that is experienced even though the person is using corrective aids or devices. Thus, a person whose glasses correct a minor visual impairment may not respond to a disability question that includes the phrase "with glasses if normally worn". The results reported here take account of any aids the person normally uses, and so reflect the extent to which the impairment could not be completely corrected by the aid. Questions on the need for aids and other devices were asked of all respondents who were screened in, whether or not they already had some form of device. Thus the responses reflect both unmet needs and additional requirements for aids.

### Use of Aids and Prostheses

In Canada, 75.8% of the seeing disabled, 28.1% of the hearing disabled and 29.2% of the mobility disabled use aids. These figures, however, show considerable variation by province, as shown in Text Table 4.1.

Considering all types of aids, Manitoba and British Columbia exhibit the highest rates of use; Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have the lowest.

**TEXT TABLE 4.1. Use of Corrective Aids, by Province of Residence**

	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility
Canada	75.8	28.1	29.2
Newfoundland	75.0	--	22.2
Nova Scotia	76.9	21.7	21.2
New Brunswick	80.0	26.3	23.4
Quebec	68.3	26.1	27.0
Ontario	77.3	29.1	31.4
Manitoba	85.7	29.0	32.4
Saskatchewan	82.4	25.0	27.8
Alberta	79.2	26.4	27.7
British Columbia	81.4	35.1	32.2

**Note:** Figures are percentages of all persons in each province reporting that nature of disability. The figures for Prince Edward Island were too small to allow for reliable estimates.

### Mobility

As shown in Text Table 4.1, there is some variation between provinces in the proportions of persons reporting a problem in mobility who use mobility aids, from a low of 21.2% in Nova Scotia to a high of 32.4% in Manitoba. Because the numbers using many of the aids are too small to

permit presenting estimates by province, Text Table 4.2 shows the numbers using the various types of aid in Canada as a whole. It also shows the numbers of people who expressed a need for them. It should, of course, be stressed that there will be other Canadians using aids such as a cane but they were not included in the disabled sample if their functional limitation was corrected by use

**TEXT TABLE 4.2. Use of, and Need for, Corrective Aids Among Those Reporting a Mobility Disability**

	Currently use	Need
	thousands	
Total <sup>1</sup>	467	68
Cane	274	10*
Back or leg brace	97	13*
Orthopedic footwear	85	16
Wheelchair	75	11*
Walker	47	--
Crutches	43	--
Foot or leg prosthesis	18	--
Other (unspecified)	42	14*
<b>TOTAL AIDS</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>72</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total number of persons reporting the use of one or more mobility aids.

of the cane. For example, another 59,000 disabled persons reported using one or more of these aids but did not indicate a mobility problem on the screening questionnaire.

The reason most frequently given for not having mobility aids was cost, cited by 36% of those who needed aids.

### Access to Housing<sup>1</sup>

An estimated 178,000 of those reporting a disability use some form of equipment or fixture to assist them to enter or leave their home (typically an access ramp, elevator or street level entrance). This figure constitutes 7.3% of the disabled population. In addition, 85,000 express a need for some form of architectural modification to help with access to housing. Of these 85,000, 29,000 already use some form of aid, but need further assistance; the remaining 56,000 who require an aid do not already have one. Table 13 shows these figures by rural/urban residence; a higher proportion of urban (8.8%) than rural dwellers (4.4%) use aids. The need for an elevator was expressed by 30,000; an access ramp by 26,000; a street level entrance by 24,000 and an automatic door by 24,000. These figures are too small to permit disaggregation by province. The likelihood that a person requires an aid varies according to the type of dwelling he or she lives in; details are given in Table 24, Chapter 5.

Table 14 shows that 7.6% of the disabled population (or 186,000 in Canada) use special features to assist them in moving around within their home; these are principally handrails and elevators. One hundred and twenty thousand express the need for equipment of this type; 83,000 of these at present have none. The remaining

36,000 have some equipment but need more. Sixty-seven thousand expressed a need for handrails and 27,000 require an elevator or lifting device; 17,000 need an automatic door and 14,000\* require widened doorways. Again, there are differences between rural and urban locations in the pattern of using aids, but the demand for aids in rural areas is lower than that in urban areas, at 3.7% versus 5.5% (Table 14).

### Eyesight

Most of the visually impaired use some form of aid: 71% use glasses and 33.5% use a magnifier. Three per cent of those reporting a visual disability (10,000\* in Canada) use a white cane. Such small numbers use a guide dog for the blind that we are not able to make an accurate estimate of the numbers. For the same reason, we cannot make estimates of the numbers of people who know braille, or of the numbers who declared they wish to learn it. Table 15 shows that there are an estimated 37,000 visually impaired who require aids: glasses (20,000 in Canada) or magnifiers (9,000)\*. The most common reason cited for not having these is cost\*.

### Hearing

From the screening questions, 634,000 Canadians (or 3.3% of the population) report difficulty in hearing a conversation (see Table 16). Of these, 23.7% use a hearing aid (150,000 Canadians), 9.6% (or 61,000) use a volume control telephone, while smaller numbers use various

<sup>1</sup> The data presented in this section refer to the whole sample of disabled persons, not only those with a mobility problem.

other amplification devices: 11,000\* use special equipment such as a personal FM system and 8,000\* use a telecommunications device for the deaf. Again, use of aids is more frequent in urban areas (30.5% using them compared to 24.2%). An estimated 80,000 in Canada know how to lip read; 18,000 can use sign language and 12,000\* can finger spell. Fifty-eight per cent of the hearing disabled (368,000) have difficulty in using a normal telephone.

Eighteen per cent of those identified as having a hearing disability (or 117,000) require some form of aid, mainly a hearing aid (83,000) or a volume control telephone (28,000).

### Speaking Aids

Table 5 showed that 116,000 in Canada report a problem in speaking, but of these a very small percentage use corrective aids. Although the numbers are too small to give reliable estimates for any given type of aid or device, it would

appear that interpreters are the resource most often used for assistance by those with a speech disability.

### Discussion

Chapter I identified contrasts in rates of reported disability in urban and rural areas. Among the many possible reasons for this, including selective migration to the towns, it may be that the higher rates in rural areas also reflect the lower availability of aids and other devices, as shown in Tables 13-16, with the result that a higher proportion of those with impairments experience a disability in rural areas. Further analyses from different data sources would be needed to explain the different patterns of using aids between the Canadian provinces. Within the constraints of the sample size, the present dataset could support analyses of provincial contrasts in patterns of use versus demand for aids. Certainly, there is ample evidence from Tables 13-16 of a significant demand for aids of various types.

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 13. Disabled Persons by Special Features Needed to Enter/Leave Present Residence by Urban/Rural Location by the Use of Such Features**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Urban/rural location by use of special features	Special features needed			
	Total	Special features needed	No special features needed	Need not stated
thousands				
<b>Location total</b>				
Total	2,448	85	2,289	73
Special features used	178	29	147	--
No special features used	2,200	56	2,142	--
Use not stated	69	--	--	69
<b>Urban</b>				
Total	1,609	65	1,491	53
Special features used	142	21	119	--
No special features used	1,418	44	1,372	--
Use not stated	50	--	--	50
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
Total	839	20	799	20
Special features used	37	8*	28	--
No special features used	783	11*	771	--
Use not stated	19	--	--	19

Note: Those currently using special features may express the need for additional features.



## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 14. Disabled Persons by Special Features Needed to Get Around Inside Residence by Urban/Rural Location by the Use of Such Features**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Urban/rural location by use of special features	Special features needed			
	Total	Special features needed	No special features needed	Need not stated
thousands				
<b>Location total</b>				
Total	2,448	120	2,246	82
Special features used	186	36	146	--
No special features used	2,187	83	2,097	7*
Use not stated	75	--	--	70
<b>Urban</b>				
Total	1,609	89	1,462	58
Special features used	129	27	98	--
No special features used	1,427	60	1,362	--
Use not stated	53	--	--	51
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
Total	839	31	784	23
Special features used	57	8*	47	--
No special features used	760	23	735	--
Use not stated	21	--	--	20

Note: Those currently using special features may express the need for additional features.

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 15. Persons With a Seeing Disability by Aids Needed by Urban/Rural Location by Aids Used**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Urban/rural location by aids used	Aids needed			
	Total	Aids needed	No aids needed	Need not stated
thousands				
<b>Location total</b>				
Total	331	37	271	23
Aids used	251	25	225	--
No aids used	55	11*	44	--
Use not stated	25	--	--	22
<b>Urban</b>				
Total	216	27	172	16
Aids used	165	19	145	--
No aids used	34	7*	27	--
Use not stated	17	--	--	16
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
Total	115	10*	98	7*
Aids used	86	--	80	--
No aids used	21	--	17	--
Use not stated	8*	--	--	--

Note: Those currently using visual aids may express the need for additional aids.

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 16. Persons with a Hearing Disability by Aids Needed by Urban/Rural Location by Aids Used**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Urban/rural location by aids used	Aids needed			
	Total	Aids needed	No aids needed	Need not stated
thousands				
<b>Location total</b>				
Total	634	117	465	52
Aids used	179	34	143	--
No aids used	405	82	319	--
Use not stated	51	--	--	47
<b>Urban</b>				
Total	394	68	293	33
Aids used	120	23	97	--
No aids used	244	46	195	--
Use not stated	30	--	--	28
<b>Rural and special areas</b>				
Total	240	48	172	20
Aids used	58	12*	47	--
No aids used	161	36	124	--
Use not stated	21	--	--	19

**Note:** Those currently using hearing aids or other devices may express the need for additional aids.



## **Chapter V**

# **Disability and Socio-economic Disadvantage**



## Disability and Socio-economic Disadvantage

Previous chapters have covered levels of disability and the aids used by people to assist them in living independently. This chapter illustrates the resulting quality of life, in terms of labour force status, housing quality, educational status, access to transportation and income. It assesses the level of social and economic disadvantage experienced by persons with a disability. Using the terms proposed by the WHO, this chapter is concerned with handicap: the social disadvantage that may arise because of a disability.

### Part 1 - Labour Force Status

#### Highlights

- Among those reporting a disability, 41.5% of those who are of working age (15-64) are employed, compared to 67.4% of the remainder of the population.
- Of those aged 15-64 reporting a disability, 52.2% are not in the labour force (i.e., not working and not looking for work), compared with 25.1% of the non-disabled population.
- There are relatively few differences between the types of occupation held by disabled and non-disabled persons.

#### Methods

The definitions of labour force status used here are those of the monthly Labour Force Survey, the official source of unemployment statistics in Canada (Ref. 1, p. 134). The "labour force" includes those aged 15 and over who are currently employed and those who are available for and seeking work. Those "not in the labour force" compose the rest of the population.

Most of the data presented in the labour force status section of this chapter refer to people aged 15-64. This is because labour force participation rates are very low among those aged 65 and over, as shown in Figure 4.

The "employed" are those who, during the reference week, did any work at all or who had a job but were not at work because of illness, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather, a labour dispute, vacation, or for some other reason. "Work" refers to paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-

employment. It also includes unpaid family work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household.

The "unemployed" are those persons who during the reference week:

- (a) were without work but were available for work and had actively sought work in the past four weeks, or
- (b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but who had been on layoff and were available for work, or
- (c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a job due to start in four weeks or less from the reference week, and were available for work.

Persons are classified as laid off only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.

Those "not in labour force" are all those aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

The "unemployment rate" is calculated as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of those in the labour force (i.e., the employed plus the unemployed) in a given age group. Finally, the "participation rate" is the number of employed plus unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total population in a given age group.

It should be noted that the results presented here have not been seasonally adjusted. The estimates also differ slightly from those in the Labour Force Survey as they are based on a subset (5/6) of the LFS sample and cover two different months of data collection.

#### Results

Figure 3 compares the labour force status of those aged 15-64 with and without a disability. The participation rate is more than twice as high among the non-disabled persons. This will reflect the different age structures of the two groups, so Figure 4 compares the participation rates among the various age groups. There is a clear tendency for disabled persons to have lower participation rates, and indeed the differences widen with

increasing age. An alternative way of presenting these results is to calculate the employment/population ratio, defined as the employed as a percentage of the total population in each age group. This calculation may be made from the data in Table 17, and shows a contrast similar to that in Figure 4 except that the contrast between disabled and non-disabled persons is more extreme.

Participation rates also differ by sex, being lower for women among both disabled and non-disabled groups, as shown in Figure 5. The level of contrast in participation rates between the sexes is, however, quite similar for the disabled and non-disabled populations. Women who report a disability are the group least likely to have a job. This reflects the combined effect of sex and disability status; the impact of disability on participation rates is no greater for women than for men. Interestingly, the participation rate of non-disabled women is very comparable to that of disabled men, a finding that holds true in each age-group. Figure 6 shows the likelihood of being outside the labour force, by age and disability

status. The discrepancy between the disabled and non-disabled groups is most marked at ages 35-54. The data from which the diagrams were drawn are in Table 17.

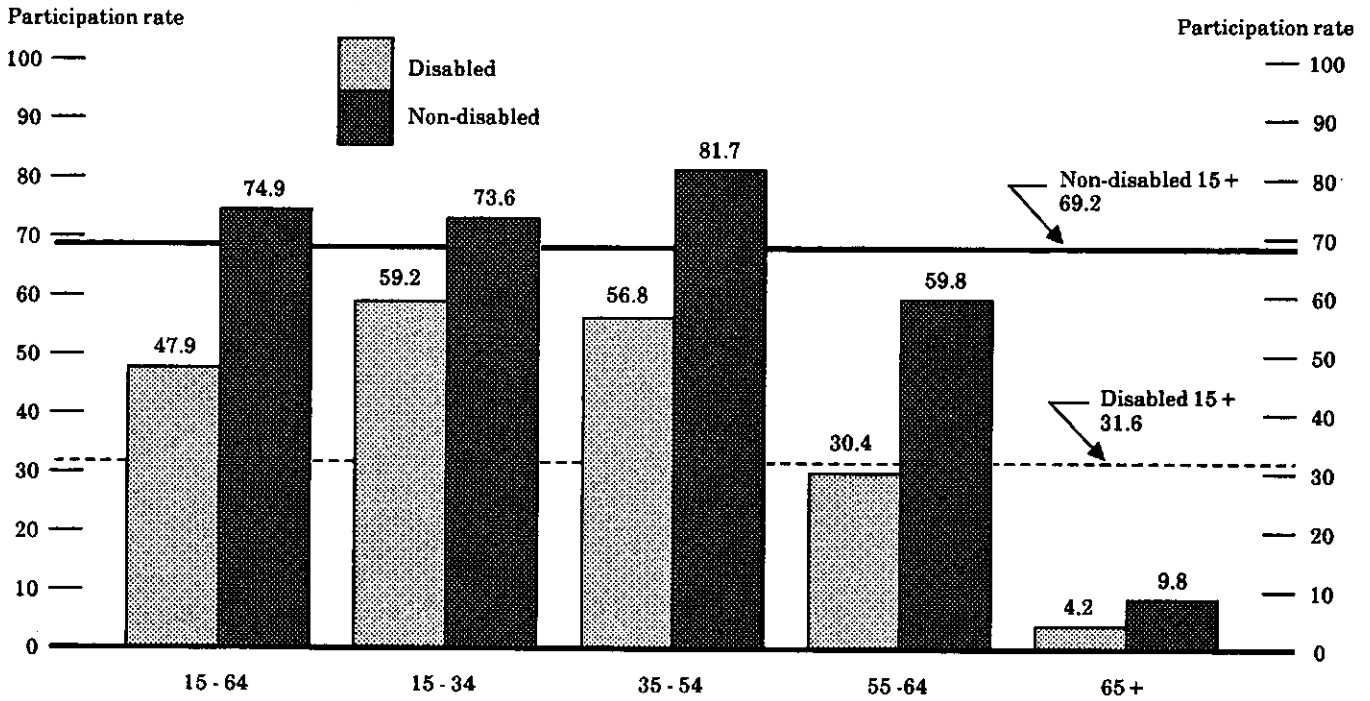
The likelihood of employment falls with increasing severity of disability, as shown in Text Table 5.1. Because severity of disability is associated with age, the table excludes those over 65; the sample size is not adequate to provide finer disaggregations by age.

There are 675,000 working people aged 15 and over who report a disability in Canada. Of those limited in the kind or amount of work they can do in their present job (a total of 304,000, or 45% of the employed) 163,000 (or 53.6%) rated their job security as "good" or "excellent", while 80,000 (26.3%) rate it as "fair" or "poor". Chances for advancement are not rated highly: 153,000 (50.2%) seeing them as "fair" or "poor" and 87,000 (28.5%) as "excellent" or "good". Since these latter questions were asked in the follow-up interview, comparisons cannot be made with the non-disabled population.

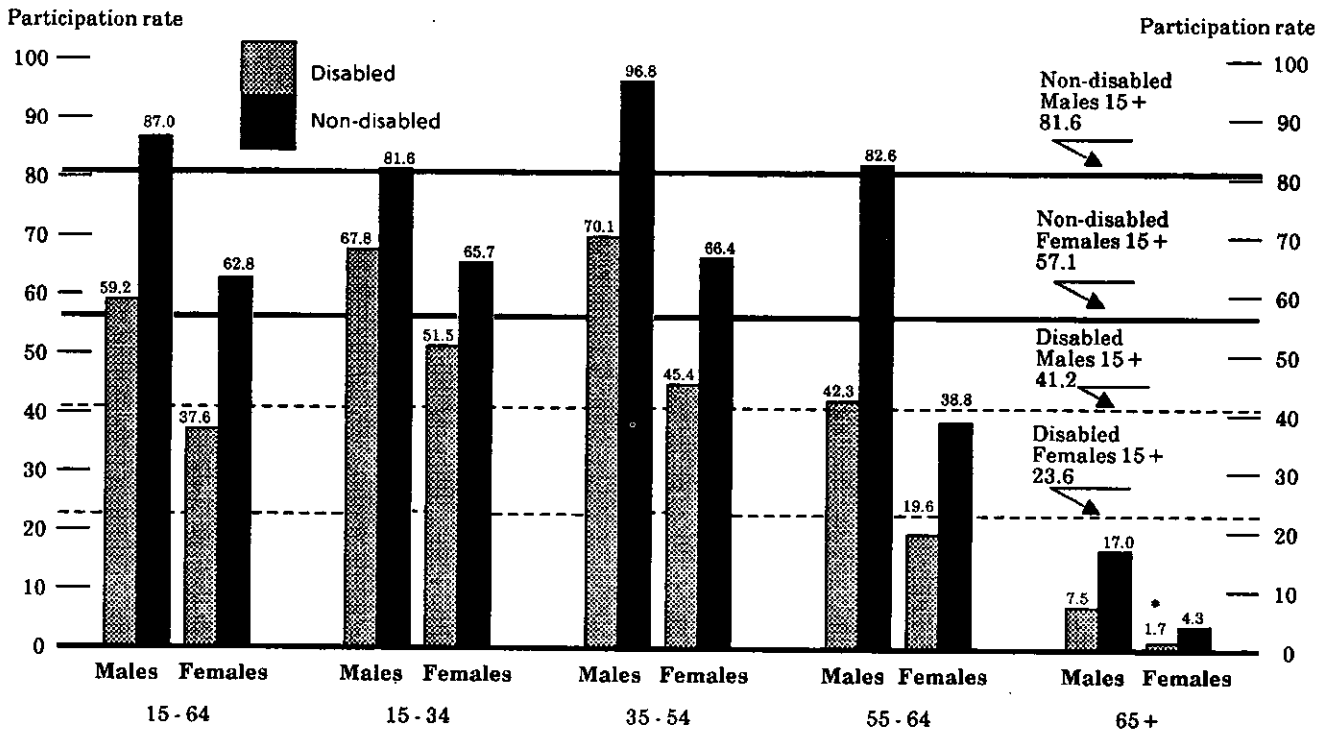
Figure 3  
Labour Force Status Among Disabled and Non-disabled Persons, Ages 15-64



**Figure 4**  
**Labour Force Participation Rates Among Disabled and Non-disabled Persons, by Age Group**

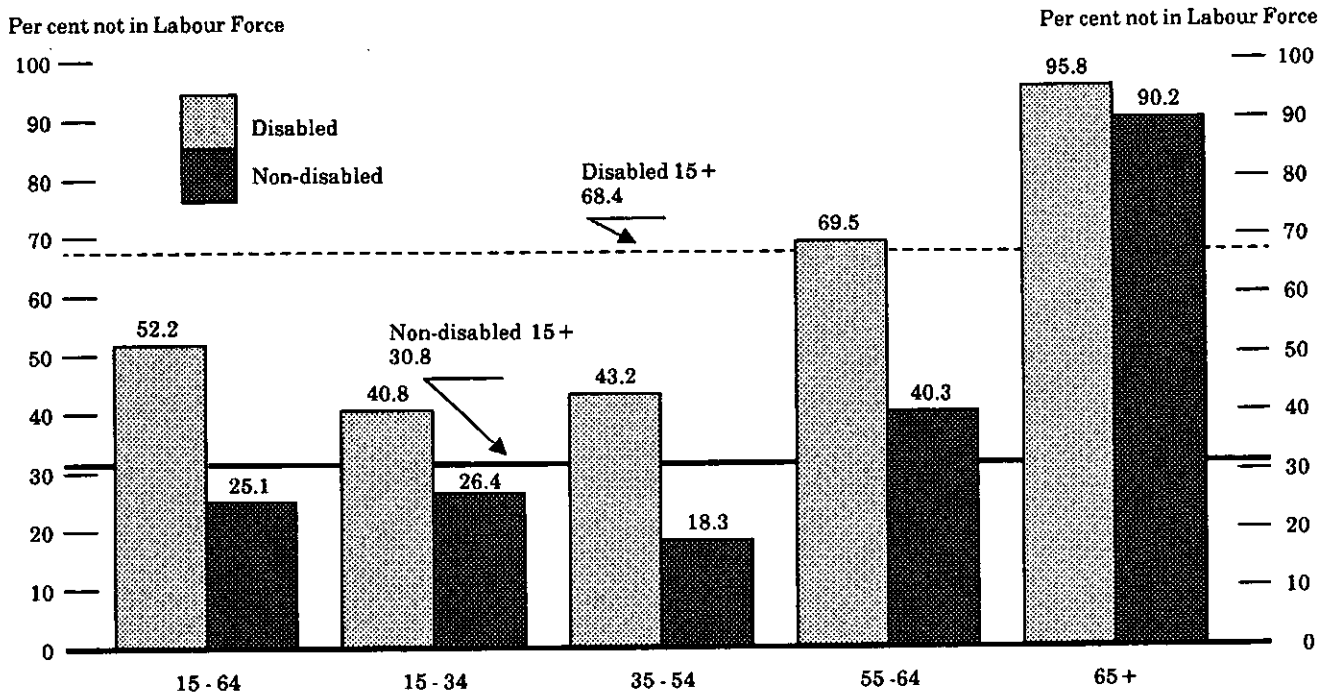


**Figure 5**  
**Labour Force Participation Rates by Disability Status by Age Group and Sex**





**Figure 6**  
**Not in Labour Force by Disability Status by Age Group**



**TEXT TABLE 5.1. Labour Force Status by Degree of Disability, Ages 15-64**

	Total		Some disability		Moderate disability		Major disability		Degree unknown	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	thousands									
Total	1,537	100.0	886	100.0	316	100.0	145	100.0	190	100.0
Employed	637	41.5	424	47.9	104	32.9	24	16.6	86	45.3
Unemployed	98	6.4	57	6.4	21	6.6	--	--	17	8.9
Not in labour force	802	52.2	405	45.7	190	60.1	119	82.1	87	45.8

For 69,000 (10.2%) of disabled persons who are employed, the employer has made some form of provision for the disability: 28,000 have been given modified duties, 21,000 receive help and 15,000\* get special equipment. A further 25,000 mentioned a need for special equipment or arrangements at work. Special features to ease access to the building at work are used by 25,000, but an estimated 15,000\* require such features and do not have them.

Similar proportions of disabled and non-disabled individuals work part-time (18.4% versus 16.6% respectively), although the reasons for this differ (Table 18). Among those with a disability, 8.9%\* work part-time because of a health problem, while this would not appear to be a significant reason for non-disabled persons. For the disabled part-time workers, 37.1% did not want full-time work, compared to 28.6% in the non-disabled group.

Table 19 summarizes the type of medical condition that limits the amount of work that can be done by those who are employed. For those not in the labour force, Table 20 shows the medical condition that prevents them from working. There are several contrasts between the two tables; for example, circulatory diseases were cited as causing limitations to working ability by 11.7%, but were the preventing condition in 24.4% of cases. Conversely, musculoskeletal conditions were limiting in 57.8%, but prevented only 34.6% of people from working.

A lower proportion of all persons with a disability are employed, but what types of jobs do the employed have? Table 21 indicates relatively few contrasts in the occupational distributions of disabled and non-disabled persons. Disabled persons are more likely to be employed in agricultural occupations: 8.9% of disabled persons are in agriculture, compared to 4.7% of non-disabled persons. Disabled persons are also more likely to be employed in service occupations: 17.3% versus 13.8% of non-disabled persons. Conversely, there is a slight tendency for those with a disability to be less represented in the managerial and professional occupations: 7.1% of disabled individuals are in managerial positions versus 8.8% of those who are not disabled.

Those not working may be in one of two categories: unemployed or not in the labour

force. Only 4% of disabled people 15 years of age and over are unemployed compared to 6.8% of the remainder of the population, yielding unemployment rates (i.e., as a percentage of those in the labour force) of 12.7% and 9.8% respectively. Of the disabled persons who are unemployed, 60.4% are limited in the work they could do because of their condition. Of these, 63% rated their chances of getting a job in the coming six months as "fair" or "poor".

## Discussion

The major employment contrast between disabled and non-disabled persons is observed in the percentage not in the labour force (that is, neither working nor seeking work).

Among the disabled persons, 1,675,000 or 68.4% are not in the labour force at all. This percentage rises from 40.8% in the 15-34 age group, to 69.5% among those 55-64. Figure 6 illustrates the contrast between those with and those without a disability. It appears that the presence of a disability is a major contributing factor to the lower labour force participation rates among the disabled persons. Of those disabled persons not in the labour force, 56.9% are completely prevented from working by their condition, and another 19.8% are limited to some extent by their health.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 17. Disability Status by Labour Force Status by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 15 and Over

Labour force status by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
thousands				
<b>TOTAL - LABOUR FORCE STATUS</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
15-24 years	4,335	165	3.8	4,170
25-34 "	4,335	230	5.3	4,105
35-54 "	5,840	581	10.0	5,258
55-64 "	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
65 years and over	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	9,357	1,108	11.8	8,249
15-24 years	2,190	78	3.6	2,112
25-34 "	2,146	108	5.0	2,038
35-54 "	2,917	269	9.2	2,649
55-64 "	1,086	268	24.7	819
65 years and over	1,017	385	37.9	632
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	9,779	1,339	13.7	8,439
15-24 years	2,145	87	4.1	2,058
25-34 "	2,189	122	5.6	2,067
35-54 "	2,922	312	10.7	2,610
55-64 "	1,183	293	24.8	890
65 years and over	1,339	525	39.2	814
<b>Employed</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	11,094	675	6.1	10,420
15-24 years	2,324	65	2.8	2,259
25-34 "	3,168	126	4.0	3,042
35-54 "	4,313	293	6.8	4,021
55-64 "	1,111	154	13.9	958
65 years and over	178	37	20.8	141
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	6,502	400	6.2	6,102
15-24 years	1,210	29	2.4	1,181
25-34 "	1,830	70	3.8	1,760
35-54 "	2,589	169	6.5	2,419
55-64 "	738	103	14.0	635
65 years and over	135	29	21.5	106
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	4,593	275	6.0	4,318
15-24 years	1,114	36	3.2	1,078
25-34 "	1,338	56	4.2	1,282
35-54 "	1,725	123	7.1	1,601
55-64 "	373	50	13.4	323
65 years and over	43	9*	20.9*	34

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## TABLE 17. Disability Status by Labour Force Status by Sex and Age Group - Concluded

Persons Age 15 and Over

Labour force status by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Unemployed</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	1,233	98	7.9	1,135
15-24 years	491	23	4.7	468
25-34 "	345	20	5.8	325
35-54 "	315	38	12.1	277
55-64 "	80	17	21.3	63
65 years and over	--	--	--	--
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	688	57	8.3	631
15-24 years	275	15*	5.5*	260
25-34 "	196	13*	6.6*	183
35-54 "	165	19	11.5	146
55-64 "	51	10*	19.6*	41
65 years and over	--	--	--	--
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	545	41	7.5	504
15-24 years	216	9*	4.2*	208
25-34 "	149	7*	4.7*	142
35-54 "	150	19	12.7	131
55-64 "	29	7*	24.1*	22
65 years and over	--	--	--	--
<b>Not in labour force</b>				
All ages	6,809	1,675	24.6	5,134
15-24 years	1,521	77	5.1	1,444
25-34 "	822	85	10.3	737
35-54 "	1,212	251	20.7	961
55-64 "	1,078	390	36.2	688
65 years and over	2,176	872	40.1	1,304
<b>Male</b>				
All ages	2,167	651	30.0	1,516
15-24 years	705	34	4.8	671
25-34 "	120	26	21.7	94
35-54 "	164	80	48.8	84
55-64 "	297	154	51.9	143
65 years and over	881	357	40.5	524
<b>Female</b>				
All ages	4,641	1,024	22.1	3,618
15-24 years	815	43	5.3	773
25-34 "	702	59	8.4	643
35-54 "	1,048	171	16.3	877
55-64 "	781	236	30.2	545
65 years and over	1,295	516	39.8	779

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**TABLE 18. Employed, and Working Less Than 30 Hours Per Week, by Disability Status by Reason for Usually Working Less Than 30 Hours Per Week**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Reason for usually working less than 30 hours per week	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>TOTAL - REASON WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS/WEEK</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1,733</b>
Own illness	17	11*	64.7*	--
Could only find part-time work	455	30	6.6	425
Full-time work unwanted	541	46	8.5	495
Working full-time	112	--	--	105
Other	732	30	4.1	702

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**TABLE 19. Employed by Age Group by Disabling Condition that Limits the Kind or Amount of Work that Could be Done at a Job or Business**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Disabling condition	Age group		
	All ages	15-34 years	35 years and over
		thousands	
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>190</b>
Mental disorders	8*	--	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	19	9*	10*
Diseases of the circulatory system	30	--	26
Diseases of the respiratory system	11*	--	9*
Diseases of the digestive system	--	--	--
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	148	34	116
Arthritis/rheumatism	30	--	27
Other musculoskeletal problems	118	30	88
Neoplasms	--	--	--
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	--	--	--
Other	19	--	13*
Unknown	11*	--	--

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**TABLE 20. Not in Labour Force by Age Group by Disabling Condition that Completely Prevents Working at a Job or Business**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Disabling condition	Age group				
	All ages	15-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	thousands				
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>507</b>
Mental disorders	25	15*	--	--	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	90	7*	21	13*	48
Diseases of the circulatory system	232	--	26	73	132
Diseases of the respiratory system	61	--	8*	21	32
Diseases of the digestive system	15*	--	--	--	--
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	329	19	53	92	166
Arthritis/rheumatism	161	--	14*	46	99
Other musculoskeletal problems	168	16	39	46	67
Neoplasms	24	--	--	--	10*
Endocrine, nutritional etc.	16	--	--	--	7*
Other	151	10*	14*	27	100
Unknown	9*	--	--	--	--

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**TABLE 21. Employed by Disability Status and Occupation Group**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Occupation group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
	thousands			
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10,420</b>
Managerial, administrative	964	48	5.0	916
Natural sciences	391	12*	3.1*	379
Social sciences	181	8*	4.4*	173
Religion	33	--	--	31
Teaching	515	23	4.5	491
Medicine and health	536	26	4.9	510
Artistic and recreational	167	10*	6.0*	157
Clerical	1,883	104	5.5	1,779
Sales	1,137	64	5.6	1,073
Service	1,551	117	7.5	1,434
Agriculture	546	60	11.0	487
Fishing, hunting, trapping	36	--	--	33
Forestry and logging	72	--	--	66
Mining and quarrying	55	--	--	52
Processing	385	25	6.5	360
Machining	229	16	7.0	213
Product fabrication, assembling and repair	942	60	6.4	882
Construction trades	626	33	5.3	593
Transportation equipment operation	420	26	6.2	394
Materials handling	287	20	7.0	267
Other crafts and equipment operating	141	10*	7.1*	131

## Part 2 - Accommodation

### Highlights

- Sixty-eight per cent of disabled persons own their home, compared to 72.1% of the non-disabled population.
- Those living in their own home are more likely to have aids and special features to assist with mobility in the home.

### Method

The LFS questionnaire records details of the type of dwelling each family lives in, from which the data reported here were taken (see Appendix IV).

### Results

Table 22 completes the picture by showing details of the type of dwelling by disability status, for different age-groups. The major difference is that those with a disability live more frequently in an apartment (25.6% vs. 20.7% among non-disabled persons). This contrast has somewhat diminished, however, by age 65 and over, so that amongst the elderly the housing patterns are virtually identical between disabled and non-disabled persons. Table 23 compares the housing status of the disabled and non-disabled populations, indicating that a slightly greater proportion of non-disabled persons own their own home (72.1% vs 68.0%). The percentage of disabled persons who own their home declines

very slightly as the degree of disability rises, so that 68.7% of those with some disability own their home, compared to 65.5% of those with a major disability. Table 24 refers to the use of special features, discussed in Chapter 4. Those persons reporting a disability who live in single, detached homes are less likely to require the addition of special features than are those living in apartments. Thirty-seven thousand apartment dwellers (5.9% of all those living in an apartment) require some form of special feature, compared to 2.7% of those living in single dwellings.

### Discussion

There has been considerable discussion about access to public buildings and the adequacy of housing for disabled persons in Canada.

A report of the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, using data from the Canada Health Survey, reviewed the housing needs of disabled persons, and noted that 53% of moderately to severely disabled persons reside in households that own their own homes (Ref. 2). This figure is lower than the 66.5% obtained in the present study, perhaps reflecting differing definitions in the surveys. The CMHC report also noted that 15% of the moderately to severely disabled people live alone, compared to less than 8% of non-disabled Canadians who live alone (Ref. 2, p. 7). It would be possible in the present data set to make further analyses of the family situation of disabled and non-disabled persons; this could be done by those with particular interests in this area.

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## TABLE 22. Disability Status by Age Group by Type of Dwelling

Persons Age 15 and Over

Age group by type of dwelling	Disability status			
	Total	Disabled		Not disabled
		Number	Per cent	
	thousands			
<b>ALL AGES</b>				
Total - Dwelling type	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
Single detached	12,162	1,463	12.0	10,698
Double	870	85	9.8	784
Row or terrace	809	86	10.6	722
Duplex	630	84	13.3	545
Apartment/flat	4,089	627	15.3	3,462
Mobile home	435	62	14.3	373
Other	142	40	28.2	102
Not stated	--	--	--	--
<b>15-34 years</b>				
Total - Dwelling type	8,670	395	4.6	8,275
Single detached	5,118	205	4.0	4,913
Double	452	22	4.9	430
Row or terrace	458	30	6.6	428
Duplex	331	17	5.1	314
Apartment/flat	2,031	107	5.3	1,925
Mobile home	240	13*	5.4*	227
Other	41	--	--	38
Not stated	--	--	--	--
<b>35-54 years</b>				
Total - Dwelling type	5,840	581	9.9	5,258
Single detached	4,077	363	8.9	3,714
Double	277	24	8.7	253
Row or terrace	250	27	10.8	224
Duplex	148	17	11.5	131
Apartment/flat	933	126	13.5	808
Mobile home	115	17	14.8	98
Other	38	7	18.4	31
Not stated	--	--	--	--
<b>55-64 years</b>				
Total - Dwelling type	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
Single detached	1,561	363	23.3	1,198
Double	74	16	21.6	58
Row or terrace	56	14*	25.0*	42
Duplex	77	20	26.0	56
Apartment/flat	443	125	28.2	318
Mobile home	38	14*	36.8*	24
Other	20	7*	35.0*	13
Not stated	--	--	--	--
<b>65 years and over</b>				
Total - Dwelling type	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
Single detached	1,406	533	37.9	873
Double	66	23	34.8	43
Row or terrace	44	16	36.4	29
Duplex	74	30	40.5	44
Apartment/flat	681	269	39.5	412
Mobile home	42	17	40.5	25
Other	43	23	53.5	20
Not stated	--	--	--	--



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**TABLE 23. Disability Status by Degree of Disability by Tenure**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Tenure	Disability status						Not disabled
	Total	Degree of disability				Degree unknown	
		Total disabled	Some disability	Moderate disability	Major disability		
thousands							
<b>TOTAL - TENURE</b>	<b>19,136</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>16,688</b>
Own residence	17,704	1,665	903	381	226	155	12,039
Rent residence	5,412	780	411	186	119	64	4,632
Not stated	20	--	--	--	--	--	17

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**TABLE 24. Disabled Persons by Special Features Needed to Enter/Leave Present Residence by Type of Dwelling**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Type of dwelling	Special features needed			Need not stated
	Total	Special features needed	No special features needed	
thousands				
<b>TOTAL - DWELLING TYPE</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>73</b>
Single detached	1,463	39	1,383	41
Double	85	--	80	--
Row or terrace	86	--	82	--
Duplex	84	--	81	--
Apartment/flat	627	37	566	23
Mobile home	62	--	59	--
Other	40	--	37	--
Not stated	--	--	--	--

## Part 3 – Educational Attainment and Needs

### Highlights

- A higher proportion of those reporting a disability have low levels of formal education, compared to the non-disabled population. This holds true across all age groups.
- Almost 90% of those with a disability who are currently in school state that their education has been interrupted for long periods of time as a result of their condition.

### Method

The data presented here refer only to adults and are taken from section E of the questionnaire. Further information on education is contained in Chapter VI, on children.

### Results

There is a clear tendency for adults reporting a disability to have received less formal education than non-disabled adults (Table 25). This is regarded as important because, as well as forming an indicator of income, job access and socio-economic status in general, education could provide an avenue for someone with a physical disability to gain employment in a market that might be restricted because of physical limitations.

For Canada as a whole, 43.5% of those reporting a disability have only eight or fewer years of schooling, compared to 17.2% in the non-disabled population. Conversely, 15.3% of those with a disability have received some postsecondary education, compared to 31.6% of the non-disabled population (Table 25). Of those with a disability, 27,000 aged under 65 years have never attended school. It might be supposed that this is associated with age, in that older people tend to have had less opportunity to receive formal education as well as being more likely to be disabled. This is in part true, but the disparity also

exists among younger age groups. Among those aged 15-34, for example, 17.5% of the disabled persons have only 0-8 years of school, and 5.1% have a university degree, while 5.9% of the non-disabled persons in this age group have 0-8 years of formal education, and 9.9% have a degree.

Disabled persons appear, therefore, to be doubly disadvantaged in that they may have functional limitations that restrict their access to certain types of work, and they also have lower educational attainment that may also limit their access to work.

Comparing disabled with non-disabled full-time students, Table 26 shows that disabled students tend to be somewhat older. Thirteen per cent of the disabled persons enrolled as full-time students are 30 years of age and over compared to 4% of the non-disabled full-time students. Among the estimated 112,000 persons with a disability who are not household and who are currently attending school either full- or part-time, 38.8% go to school by private car, 28.4% use a regular bus or school bus, and 17.6% walk to school.

Table 27 shows the numbers of disabled persons enrolled in school either full- or part-time by age and degree of disability. One hundred and seventeen thousand are enrolled in an educational institution, including regular and special schools, universities and training colleges. For the 12,000\* students in special schools, 8,000\* receive daily living skills training, and smaller numbers are following academic subjects or trade or vocational training. For the 43,000 students in ordinary primary or secondary school, the great majority, 83.7%, are in regular classes. Slightly more than 72.0% are pursuing primarily academic courses.

For those in school, disability has clearly exerted an important influence on their school career. Of the 117,000 currently enrolled in school, 105,000 or 89.7% stated that their education had been interrupted for long periods of time; 76,000 or 65.0% took fewer subjects; 62.4% at some time attended special classes and 46.2% had had to change schools because of their condition.

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## TABLE 25. Disability Status by Age Group and Current Education Level

Persons Age 15 and Over

Age group by current education level	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>ALL AGES</b>				
All education levels	19,136	2,448	12.8	16,688
0-8 years	3,934	1,066	27.1	2,868
High school	9,559	1,007	10.5	8,552
Some postsecondary education	1,622	111	6.8	1,511
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	2,162	168	7.8	1,994
University degree	1,858	95	5.1	1,763
<b>15-24 years</b>				
All education levels	4,335	165	3.8	4,170
0-8 years	281	28	10.0	253
High school	2,863	110	3.8	2,752
Some postsecondary education	644	16	2.5	628
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	395	9*	2.3 *	386
University degree	153	--	--	151
<b>25-34 years</b>				
All education levels	4,335	230	5.3	4,105
0-8 years	280	41	14.6	239
High school	2,200	122	5.5	2,077
Some postsecondary education	442	19	4.3	423
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	727	30	4.1	697
University degree	687	18	2.6	669
<b>35-54 years</b>				
All education levels	5,840	581	9.9	5,258
0-8 years	1,283	202	15.7	1,080
High school	2,702	262	9.7	2,439
Some postsecondary education	358	30	8.4	328
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	735	53	7.2	681
University degree	762	33	4.3	730
<b>55-64 years</b>				
All education levels	2,270	561	24.7	1,709
0-8 years	889	274	30.8	616
High school	968	221	22.8	747
Some postsecondary education	102	19	18.6	82
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	165	29	17.6	136
University degree	145	18	12.4	128
<b>65 years and over</b>				
All education levels	2,356	910	38.6	1,446
0-8 years	1,200	521	43.4	680
High school	828	291	35.1	536
Some postsecondary education	77	27	35.1	50
Postsecondary certificate/diploma	141	47	33.3	94
University degree	111	25	22.5	86

**Note:** The category "high school" includes persons who have either completed secondary education or at least had some secondary education but who have not had any postsecondary education.



## Part 4 – Access to Transportation

### Highlights

- Of the 2,448,000 Canadians with a disability, 158,000 are unable to leave their residence because of their condition or health problem; 302,000 cannot take long-distance trips and 121,000 reported they cannot travel at all.
- Of those reporting a disability, 5.8% or 142,000, have special transportation needs for local travel, but for 49,000 of these no special transportation is available. The majority of these live in the rural areas.
- For the country as a whole, 53.8% of those reporting a disability had local public transportation available, but 21.3% of these (281,000) reported difficulty in using it.

### Results

As transportation is relevant only to those able to leave their home, the following results on short-distance trips exclude the estimated 158,000 disabled persons unable to leave their home because of their condition.

Private motor vehicles are available to 72.6% of the disabled persons who are able to leave their homes; 57.9% of those with access to private transport drive themselves. Special features are installed in 54,000 of the vehicles involved, with the most frequently mentioned special features being automatic transmissions and power steering. Sixteen thousand people require the addition of some special feature to their car.

An estimated 1,317,000 disabled persons in Canada have access to public transportation: only 59% of those able to leave their home. Of those who do have access to public transport, 78.6% reported no trouble in using it, leaving an estimated 281,000 (or 21.3%) who do experience difficulties using the public transport that is available (Table 29). As might be expected, the majority of these do not often use transportation and, indeed, the difficulties experienced may prevent more frequent use. More than one problem could be mentioned, and those most frequently mentioned concern getting on or off the bus or streetcar (mentioned by 73% of those experiencing difficulty) or simply getting to the stop (mentioned by 50.5%). Those in the 15-34 year old age group were almost twice as likely as other age groups to be daily users of public transport; fewer men than women with a dis-

ability use public transport (Table 30). The use of public transport declines sharply as the severity of disability increases.

Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who cannot use regular public transport. Of the 142,000 who indicated a need for this service, it was available to 80,000 (56.3%) of whom 13,000\* use it almost every day, and 29,000 use it occasionally (Table 28). A taxi service is available to 79.6% of the disabled persons able to leave their home, of whom 13,000\* report using it almost every day; a further 405,000 use it occasionally. Considering private and public transport together, less than 1% of those disabled persons who are able to leave their home are without some form of local transportation.

Aside from the 74,000 disabled Canadians who work at home, for those employed and not housebound the most common form of transport to work is by private car, followed by walking and by using regular public transport. A similar pattern holds for students reaching school: the most frequent method is by car, followed by walking and normal school or local bus service. Numbers using special transport were too small to provide reliable estimates.

The questionnaire enquired about ability to take long-distance trips by bus, train or airplane. Slightly more than 85% of all those with a disability report being able to take long-distance trips, almost as many as are able to use local public transport. There was some variation in this figure for those reporting different types of disability: 67.5% of those reporting a mental handicap are able to make long-distance trips, compared to 73.4% of those with vision problems and 71.6% of those with speech problems (Table 31).

Text Table 5.2 compares the types of problem encountered by those using each form of long-distance transportation. All persons able to leave their home and to make a journey of more than 80 kilometres were asked if they had difficulty using each of the three modes of transport. Problems with air travel were mentioned by 6.5%; difficulties in travelling by bus were mentioned by 14.6%, and 7.4% mentioned problems in travelling by rail. Those mentioning problems were asked to give details, and the Text Table shows the numbers mentioning each type of difficulty, as a percentage of those mentioning any form of difficulty with that mode of transport. As several types of difficulty could be mentioned, the totals in each column sum to more than 100%.

**TEXT TABLE 5.2. Relative Frequency of Mentioning Problems With Transportation by Mode of Transport**

	Air	Rail	Bus
<b>Difficulties reported</b>			
Hearing announcements	19.1	12.3	9.2
Seeing signs	13.2	16.9	10.9
Moving in the terminal	33.8	42.2	28.3
Boarding	35.3	57.8	48.0
Seating on board	19.9	29.9	41.4
Washrooms	14.0	17.5	14.5

**Note:** The percentages in each column may total to more than 100% where respondents mentioned more than one difficulty.

Boarding is the main problem in all modes of transport, but is most common for rail travel. Problems of moving within the terminal were also mentioned more frequently for rail passengers than for other modes of transport. Seating quality on airplanes was mentioned as a problem less frequently than for the other forms of transportation, and for all modes of transport difficulties using the washrooms was one of the least frequently mentioned problems.

### Discussion

Data have been presented on difficulties using each mode of transport expressed as a percentage of all those who can leave their homes, and clearly problems will tend to be mentioned more frequently for the mode of transport used most frequently. To control for this, the data were re-analyzed omitting those who have never attempted to use each mode of transport. This raised the proportions of people mentioning problems, but they remained in a similar ratio, with 8.3% for air travel, 16.3% for bus and 9.0% for rail, again suggesting that air travel is relatively simple for persons with a disability.

In addition to the present study, other surveys have been carried out to review transportation needs of disabled persons (Refs. 3-5). Indeed, this is one of the most adequately understood aspects of the situation of disabled persons, and it would be fruitful to combine the results of several of the surveys to give an aggregated overview.

The present data on making trips of 80 kilometres or more can be compared to national data from the 1982 Canadian Travel Survey (Ref. 6). Persons with a disability made fewer trips on average, but the means of transport chosen were similar to the Canadian population as a whole. Cars were used in 84.5% of all trips over 80 kilometres by disabled persons, compared to 88.6% for all Canadians; airplanes were used in 5.4% of all trips by disabled persons, compared to 4.9% for Canadians, and travel was by bus on 7.9% versus 3.8% of all occasions, respectively (Ref. 6, Text Table X). Thus, although the disabled persons report some difficulties in using public transportation, this is not reflected in markedly different patterns of choice of method of transportation.

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**TABLE 28. Disabled Persons Needing Special Local Transportation by Urban/Rural Location by Availability and Use**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Availability and use of special local transportation	Urban/rural location		
	Total	Urban	Rural and special areas
	thousands		
<b>TOTAL - AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL LOCAL TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>46</b>
Special service available in own area	80	65	14*
Used almost every day	13*	10*	--
Used occasionally	29	23	--
Used seldom or never	35	30	--
Use not stated	--	--	--
Special service not available	49	20	29
Availability unknown	11*	9*	--
Availability not stated	--	--	--

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**TABLE 29. Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation by Frequency of Use and Trouble With Use**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Trouble with use of local public transportation	Frequency of use of local public transportation				
	Total	Almost every day	Occasionally	Seldom/never	Not stated
	thousands				
<b>TOTAL - TROUBLE WITH USE</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>7*</b>
Trouble	281	22	51	208	--
Getting to bus/subway/streetcar	142	--	14*	123	--
Getting on/off	205	14*	32	159	--
Insufficient space to sit/stand	50	--	7*	39	--
Other	72	9*	16	47	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	1,032	141	324	562	--
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--

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**TABLE 30. Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation by Frequency of Use by Sex and Age Group**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by age group	Frequency of use of local public transportation				
	Total	Almost every day	Occasionally	Seldom/never	Not stated
	thousands				
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
All ages	1,317	164	375	771	7*
15-34 years	236	55	62	118	--
35-54 years	331	41	76	213	--
55-64 years	297	30	86	179	--
65 years and over	453	38	152	261	--
<b>Male</b>					
All ages	567	68	134	361	--
15-34 years	108	27	22	58	--
35-54 years	142	15*	23	103	--
55-64 years	139	11*	32	94	--
65 years and over	178	14*	57	106	--
<b>Female</b>					
All ages	750	96	241	410	--
15-34 years	128	28	40	60	--
35-54 years	189	26	53	110	--
55-64 years	158	19	54	85	--
65 years and over	275	24	95	155	--

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 31. Disabled Persons by Ability to Take Long-distance Trips by Nature of Disability by Age Group**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Nature of disability by age group	Ability to take long-distance trips			
	Total	Not able to take long-distance trips	Able to take long-distance trips	Not stated
	thousands			
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>				
All ages	2,448	302	2,086	59
15-34 years	395	26	363	7*
35-54 years	581	51	516	14*
55-64 years	561	62	485	14*
65 years and over	910	164	723	24
<b>Mobility</b>				
All ages	1,598	252	1,311	36
15-34 years	189	14*	171	--
35-54 years	352	38	306	8*
55-64 years	396	54	333	9*
65 years and over	662	146	501	16

See footnote at end of table.



## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 31. Disabled Persons by Ability to Take Long-distance Trips by Nature of Disability by Age Group - Concluded**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Nature of disability by age group	Ability to take long-distance trips			Not stated
	Total	Not able to take long-distance trips	Able to take long-distance trips	
thousands				
<b>Agility</b>				
All ages	1,334	228	1,079	27
15-34 years	158	17	138	--
35-54 years	300	33	264	--
55-64 years	331	47	276	8*
65 years and over	544	131	401	13*
<b>Seeing</b>				
All ages	331	77	243	11*
15-34 years	37	--	32	--
35-54 years	53	9*	40	--
55-64 years	48	8*	38	--
65 years and over	193	53	133	--
<b>Hearing</b>				
All ages	634	74	546	14*
15-34 years	67	--	65	--
35-54 years	112	7*	102	--
55-64 years	133	12*	119	--
65 years and over	322	54	261	7*
<b>Speaking</b>				
All ages	116	29	83	--
15-34 years	42	--	34	--
35-54 years	23	--	18	--
55-64 years	13*	--	8*	--
65 years and over	37	14*	22	--
<b>Mental handicap</b>				
All ages	83	25	56	--
15-34 years	41	8*	33	--
35-54 years	19	--	13*	--
55-64 years	9*	--	--	--
65 years and over	14*	--	7*	--
<b>Nature unknown</b>				
All ages	197	11*	180	--
15-34 years	61	--	58	--
35-54 years	68	--	61	--
55-64 years	41	--	37	--
65 years and over	27	--	23	--

<sup>1</sup> The total shows the number of persons with a disability, and is not the total of the natures of disability.

## Part 5 – Income

### Highlights

- A comparison of income levels among those reporting a disability and the Canadian population in general indicates that 30.6% of income recipients in the total population have incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared to 14.5% of those with a disability.
- The level of income for those with a disability tends to decline as the severity of the disability rises, so that 3.5%\* of those reporting a major disability have incomes of \$20,000 or more.
- Those with the most severe levels of disability are those least likely to earn income, and are also more likely to incur additional expenses as a result of their condition.

### Method

Income data for the disabled persons are for the 12 month period October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983 for those sampled in October 1983, and for the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983 for the June 1984 sample. The data cover all income, including disability pensions, and not just earnings from work. Comparative data for the total population were taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in the spring of 1984, covering the calendar year 1983. The Canadian Health and Disability Survey did not collect data on income from the non-disabled respondents: the closest comparison data we have are for the total population (i.e., including disabled persons), obtained from the 1984 Survey of Consumer Finances (Ref. 7). It should be cautioned that differences may exist in the data from the two sources due to differences

in question wording and survey methodology. One example, and its consequent unknown effect, is the lack of imputation of income for the non-respondents to the income questions in the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, a procedure which was applied to the Survey of Consumer Finances.

### Results

Total individual income from all sources for disabled persons is shown in Table 32, by age and sex; Table 33 shows individual income from all sources by degree of disability. From this table it is clear that income tends to decline as the degree of disability rises. The one exception to this tendency is that the group classified as having "major" disability is the least likely to report having no personal income. This is because those with more severe levels of disability are more likely to be receiving disability pensions or other forms of assistance (Table 34). The comparison data refer only to people receiving some money income in 1983 so in Text Table 5.3 the figures from Table 32 have been re-calculated to omit those with no income and those who did not answer the question. The comparison shown in Text Table 5.3 is presented for all age-groups. The most marked differences occur at the upper end of the income range: whereas 30.6% of the entire population have incomes of \$20,000 or more, only 14.5% of the disabled persons do.

The information shown in Text Table 5.3 can be further broken down by labour force status. Text Table 5.4 shows the income distributions for disabled persons and for the total population, for those in and those not in the labour force. It is notable that, among those not in the labour force, there is relatively little difference in income distributions between disabled and non-disabled groups.

**TEXT TABLE 5.3. Percentage Distributions Among Individuals Receiving Some Money Income: Disabled Persons and Total Canadian Population by Income and Age Groups**

	All ages		15-34 years		35-54 years		55-64 years		65 years and over	
	Dis-abled	Canada	Dis-abled	Canada	Dis-abled	Canada	Dis-abled	Canada	Dis-abled	Canada
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	28.8	21.9	39.4	30.8	26.6	13.1	28.0	21.4	26.2	14.3
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	34.4	21.9	19.0	19.4	22.1	13.7	28.2	17.4	51.5	51.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.5	13.6	13.2	16.4	13.4	13.3	16.3
\$15,000-\$19,999	8.1	11.3	10.8	11.4	10.7	12.6	8.6	12.1	5.3	7.5
\$20,000-\$24,999	6.1	9.0	7.9	8.9	10.2	11.2	7.3	9.5	2.1*	4.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	3.3	7.0	4.7*	6.1	6.5	10.0	4.0*	8.9	--	1.7
\$30,000 and over	5.1	14.6	4.3*	8.9	10.4	26.2	7.5	17.3	--	4.2

Note: Data for total Canadian population taken from Table 38 of Reference 7.

**TEXT TABLE 5.4. Percentage Distributions Among Individuals Receiving Some Money Income: Disabled Persons and Total Canadian Population by Income Group and Labour Force Status**

	Total		In labour force		Not in labour force	
	Disabled	Canada	Disabled	Canada	Disabled	Canada
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	28.8	22.0	18.4	15.0	34.3	38.1
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	34.4	21.8	17.9	15.2	43.2	37.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	14.1	14.3	16.6	15.1	12.8	12.5
\$15,000-\$19,999	8.1	11.3	14.1	13.8	4.9	5.7
\$20,000-\$24,999	6.1	9.0	13.4	11.8	2.2	2.7
\$25,000-\$29,999	3.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	1.0*	1.5
\$30,000 and over	5.1	14.6	11.8	19.8	1.6	2.4

Note: Data for total Canadian population taken from Table 40 of Reference 7.

In addition to wages and salaries for the employed, 414,000 disabled respondents indicated receiving income from one or more pension and/or assistance plans. Some portion of the 135,000 persons in the "not stated" category also received disability income but did not state from which plans (see Table 34). Sixty-two thousand receive veteran's benefits, 128,000 receive disability pensions from the Canada Pension Plan and 34,000 from the Quebec Pension Plan. One hundred and twenty-one thousand receive workmen's compensation and 82,000 receive some other form of federal or provincial assistance. The total amounts received from these sources are shown in Text Table 5.5.

Tables 34 and 35 show the numbers of persons who receive disability income by degree of disability and by type of disability. Table 34 shows that there is some gradient in the likeli-

hood of receiving disability income at higher levels of disability, but this is not a strong association. There are still 69.9% of those with a major disability who do not receive disability income. The likelihood of receiving disability income for those with a major disability is lowest at ages 65 and above, because Canada and Quebec Pension Plan disability pensions become retirement pensions at age 65. The data in Table 35 suggest that those with a mental handicap are the most likely to be receiving disability income, followed by those with speech and communication problems. Those with hearing problems are the least likely to be receiving disability income.

Table 36 shows individual income from all sources by labour force status. As would be expected, those who are not in the labour force report the lowest incomes, especially in the case

**TEXT TABLE 5.5. Disabled Persons by Disability Income Group**

Amount of disability income	Numbers of disabled persons	
	thousands	percentage
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>100.0</b>
\$ 1-\$ 199	12*	2.2*
\$ 200-\$ 499	32	5.8
\$ 500-\$ 999	38	6.9
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	49	8.9
\$ 2,000-\$ 4,999	149	27.1
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	79	14.4
\$ 10,000-\$ 19,999	45	8.2
\$ 20,000 and more	8*	1.5*
Refusal	20	3.6
Don't know	118	21.5

of women. Slightly more than 86% of those with incomes below \$10,000 are unemployed or not in the labour force, although these groups comprise only 72.4% of the disabled population. Table 37 shows the people who incur extra expenses as a result of their condition, tabulated by individual income from all sources. Those with lower incomes are no less likely to incur additional expenses, perhaps because those who incur expenses are those with more severe problems, who are also less likely to have an income. Table 38 shows a clear association between the degree of disability and the likelihood of incurring extra expenses.

### Discussion

The theme of the additional expenses incurred by those with the more severe levels of disability was reported in the **Obstacles Progress Report**: "A disabled person can incur significant extra costs which result directly from the disability. Clothes wear out more quickly, taxis must be taken more often, attendant care may be required. There are also the costs of aids and devices which are not covered by existing programs." (Ref. 8, p. 56).

Data on the level of income of disabled persons were provided by the Canada Health Survey, bearing in mind the different approach used to define disability in that survey. Although 18.8% of Canadian households reported incomes below \$11,000, 30% of households containing one or more moderately to severely disabled persons had incomes below that level (see Ref. 2, p. 7). Comparable household estimates cannot be developed from the present survey, as income data were not collected from non-disabled household members.

### References

- (1) Statistics Canada. Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, 1977.
- (2) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Data handbook on disabled persons in Canada. Ottawa, CMHC, 1981.
- (3) Data base study for the identification and quantification of transportation handicapped persons in Canada. Systems Approach Consultants Ltd.; prepared for Transport Canada, 1979.
- (4) The socio-demographic and need-related characteristics of the physically handicapped in Ontario. Unpublished report of J.W. Gilbert Associates and Levy Coughlin Partnership Inc.; prepared for the Government of Ontario, 1981.
- (5) McLaren, M.L., Fleming, M.S., Transportation: some survey results. Rehabilitation Digest 1984; 15(4); 15-18.
- (6) Statistics Canada. Canadian Travel Survey. Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services, Catalogue No. 87-504, 1984.
- (7) Statistics Canada. Income distributions by size in Canada, 1983. Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services. Catalogue No. 13-207, 1985.
- (8) Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. Obstacles Progress Report. Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services, 1981.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 32. Disabled Persons by Age Group by Sex by Individual Income From All Sources

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by individual income from all sources	Age group				
	All ages	15-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	thousands				
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	2,448	395	581	561	910
No individual income	216	48	70	73	26
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	499	110	107	104	178
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	597	53	89	105	350
\$10,000-\$14,999	245	39	55	61	90
\$15,000-\$19,999	141	30	43	32	36
\$20,000-\$24,999	105	22	41	27	14*
\$25,000-\$29,999	58	13*	26	15*	--
\$30,000 and over	89	12*	42	28	--
Refusal	128	11*	23	32	63
Don't know	370	56	86	86	142
<b>Male</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,108	186	269	268	385
No individual income	44	17	9*	10*	7*
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	158	42	37	34	45
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	275	25	37	55	157
\$10,000-\$14,999	152	20	32	41	59
\$15,000-\$19,999	93	17	30	24	22
\$20,000-\$24,999	76	14*	29	22	11*
\$25,000-\$29,999	42	8*	17	13*	--
\$30,000 and over	69	10*	33	23	--
Refusal	60	7*	11*	16	25
Don't know	140	25	33	30	52
<b>Female</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,339	209	312	293	525
No individual income	173	31	60	63	19
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	341	68	70	70	134
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	322	28	52	50	193
\$10,000-\$14,999	93	19	22	20	32
\$15,000-\$19,999	47	13*	14*	7*	14*
\$20,000-\$24,999	29	8*	12*	--	--
\$25,000-\$29,999	17	--	9*	--	--
\$30,000 and over	20	--	9*	--	--
Refusal	68	--	11*	16	37
Don't know	230	32	53	56	90

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 33. Disabled Persons by Degree of Disability by Sex by Individual Income From All Sources**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by individual income from all sources	Degree of disability				
	Total	Some disability	Moderate disability	Major disability	Degree unknown
thousands					
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	2,448	1,315	568	345	219
No individual income	216	118	48	25	26
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	499	247	128	71	53
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	597	298	153	113	33
\$10,000-\$14,999	245	140	54	31	20
\$15,000-\$19,999	141	86	25	15*	15*
\$20,000-\$24,999	105	65	15*	7*	18
\$25,000-\$29,999	58	40	9*	--	8*
\$30,000 and over	89	64	14	--	8*
Refusal	128	68	34	18	8*
Don't know	370	191	88	60	31
<b>Male</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,108	598	250	143	117
No individual income	44	21	10*	6*	7*
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	158	67	44	24	23
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	275	143	68	48	16
\$10,000-\$14,999	152	84	36	19	14*
\$15,000-\$19,999	93	56	15*	11	12*
\$20,000-\$24,999	76	45	14*	--	13*
\$25,000-\$29,999	42	29	6*	--	--
\$30,000 and over	69	49	11*	--	7*
Refusal	60	32	15*	7*	--
Don't know	140	73	32	20	15*
<b>Female</b>					
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,339	717	318	202	102
No individual income	173	97	38	19	19
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	341	180	84	47	30
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	322	156	85	65	17
\$10,000-\$14,999	93	56	19	13*	--
\$15,000-\$19,999	47	30	10*	--	--
\$20,000-\$24,999	29	20	--	--	--
\$25,000-\$29,999	17	11*	--	--	--
\$30,000 and over	20	15*	--	--	--
Refusal	68	36	19	11*	--
Don't know	230	118	56	40	16

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 34. Disabled Persons by Disability Income Status by Age Group by Degree of Disability

Persons Age 15 and Over

Age group by degree of disability	Disability income status					Not stated
	Total	Receiving disability income			Not receiving disability income	
		Total	Excluding other federal/provincial assistance	Including other federal/provincial assistance		
thousands						
<b>ALL AGES</b>						
Total - Degree of disability	2,448	414	332	82	1,899	135
Some disability	1,315	175	148	27	1,070	70
Moderate disability	568	120	95	25	421	26
Major disability	345	70	61	17	241	26
Degree unknown	219	40	27	13*	166	13*
<b>15-34 years</b>						
Total - Degree of disability	395	65	40	25	299	31
Some disability	232	26	19	7*	193	13*
Moderate disability	62	17	10*	7*	36	9*
Major disability	26	10*	--	--	11*	--
Degree unknown	75	12*	--	--	59	--
<b>35-54 years</b>						
Total - Degree of disability	581	125	100	26	425	31
Some disability	344	54	46	8*	272	18
Moderate disability	117	37	28	9*	75	--
Major disability	48	20	15*	--	24	--
Degree unknown	72	15*	10*	--	54	--
<b>55-64 years</b>						
Total - Degree of disability	561	163	137	25	364	33
Some disability	311	74	65	9*	218	19
Moderate disability	136	47	38	8*	85	--
Major disability	71	32	27	--	32	8*
Degree unknown	43	10*	7*	--	30	--
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total - Degree of disability	910	61	54	--	810	39
Some disability	429	22	19	--	387	20
Moderate disability	252	19	18	--	226	7*
Major disability	200	16	14*	--	174	10*
Degree unknown	29	--	--	--	23	--

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 35. Disabled Persons by Disability Income Status by Age Group by Nature of Disability**  
Persons Age 15 and Over

Age group by degree of disability	Disability income status					
	Total	Receiving disability income			Not receiving disability income	Not stated
		Total	Excluding other federal/provincial assistance	Including other federal/provincial assistance		
thousands						
<b>ALL AGES</b>						
Total disabled persons <sup>1</sup>	2,448	414	332	82	1,899	135
Mobility	1,598	298	246	52	1,217	84
Agility	1,334	276	230	46	987	71
Seeing	331	53	37	15*	248	30
Hearing	634	80	69	11*	527	28
Speaking	116	32	16	15*	70	14*
Mental handicap	83	32	9*	23	32	19
Nature unknown	197	31	25	5*	157	10*
<b>15-34 years</b>						
Total disabled persons <sup>1</sup>	395	65	40	25	299	31
Mobility	189	33	22	11*	141	16
Agility	158	37	26	11*	106	15*
Seeing	37	8*	--	--	22	7*
Hearing	67	--	--	--	59	--
Speaking	42	13*	--	8*	23	--
Mental handicap	41	16	--	12*	14*	10*
Nature unknown	61	--	--	--	54	--
<b>35-54 years</b>						
Total disabled persons <sup>1</sup>	581	125	100	26	425	31
Mobility	352	90	73	17	245	17
Agility	300	84	69	15*	204	13*
Seeing	53	12*	8*	--	33	7*
Hearing	112	16	12*	--	90	--
Speaking	23	9*	5*	--	10*	--
Mental handicap	19	10*	3*	7*	--	--
Nature unknown	68	12*	10*	--	52	--
<b>55-64 years</b>						
Total disabled persons <sup>1</sup>	561	163	137	25	364	33
Mobility	396	130	111	19	241	24
Agility	331	113	97	16	195	22
Seeing	48	19	15*	--	25	--
Hearing	133	37	33	--	89	7*
Speaking	13*	7*	--	--	--	--
Mental handicap	9*	--	--	--	--	--
Nature unknown	41	9*	7*	--	29	--
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total disabled persons <sup>1</sup>	910	61	54	--	810	39
Mobility	662	45	40	--	590	27
Agility	544	41	36	--	481	22
Seeing	193	13*	12*	--	167	13*
Hearing	322	22	20	--	288	11*
Speaking	37	--	--	--	32	--
Mental handicap	14*	--	--	--	11*	--
Nature unknown	27	--	--	--	22	--

<sup>1</sup> Shows the number of persons with a disability, and is not the total of the natures of disability.



# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 36. Disabled Persons by Labour Force Status by Sex by Individual Income From All Sources**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Sex by individual income from all sources	Labour force status			
	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labour force
thousands				
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
Total - Individual income from all sources	2,448	675	98	1,675
No individual income	216	15*	10*	191
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	499	81	30	388
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	597	86	22	489
\$10,000-\$14,999	245	86	14*	145
\$15,000-\$19,999	141	81	--	56
\$20,000-\$24,999	105	78	--	25
\$25,000-\$29,999	58	46	--	11*
\$30,000 and over	89	70	--	18
Refusal	128	40	--	86
Don't know	370	90	12*	268
<b>Male</b>				
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,108	400	57	651
No individual income	44	7*	--	33
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	158	28	15*	114
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	275	41	12*	222
\$10,000-\$14,999	152	45	10*	97
\$15,000-\$19,999	93	52	--	38
\$20,000-\$24,999	76	57	--	16
\$25,000-\$29,999	42	34	--	7*
\$30,000 and over	69	61	--	7*
Refusal	60	26	--	32
Don't know	140	48	7*	85
<b>Female</b>				
Total - Individual income from all sources	1,339	275	41	1,024
No individual income	173	9*	--	158
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	341	53	14*	273
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	322	45	10*	267
\$10,000-\$14,999	93	41	--	47
\$15,000-\$19,999	47	29	--	18
\$20,000-\$24,999	29	21	--	8*
\$25,000-\$29,999	17	12*	--	--
\$30,000 and over	20	9*	--	10*
Refusal	68	14*	--	54
Don't know	230	42	--	183

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**TABLE 37. Disabled Persons by Extra Expenses as a Result of Condition by Individual Income From All Sources**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Individual income from all sources	Extra expenses										
	Total	Extra expenses incurred						Refusal	Don't know	No extra expenses	Not stated
		Total	\$1-\$199	\$200-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 and over					
thousands											
<b>TOTAL - INDIVIDUAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>88</b>	--	<b>43</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>82</b>	
No individual income	216	91	34	28	14*	12*	--	--	123	--	
\$ 1-\$ 4,999	499	187	79	59	27	15*	--	7*	309	--	
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,999	597	244	99	86	32	18	--	10*	347	--	
\$10,000-\$14,999	245	87	29	34	13*	8*	--	--	158	--	
\$15,000-\$19,999	141	42	16	11*	--	7*	--	--	98	--	
\$20,000-\$24,999	105	37	16	8*	9*	--	--	--	68	--	
\$25,000-\$29,999	58	19	9*	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	
\$30,000 and over	89	34	13*	11*	--	--	--	--	53	--	
Refusal	128	33	10*	10*	--	--	--	--	94	--	
Don't know	370	105	32	28	16	14*	--	14*	197	67	

## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 38. Disabled Persons by Degree of Disability by Extra Expenses as a Result of Condition**

Persons Age 15 and Over

Extra expenses as a result of condition	Degree of disability				
	Total	Some disability	Moderate disability	Major disability	Degree unknown
thousands					
<b>TOTAL - EXTRA EXPENSES</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>219</b>
Incur extra expenses	879	406	228	169	76
\$ 1-\$199	339	180	83	43	33
\$ 200-\$499	280	123	78	52	26
\$ 500-\$999	127	56	32	30	8*
\$1,000 and over	88	27	24	32	--
Refusal	--	--	--	--	--
Don't know	43	18	10*	11*	--
No extra expenses	1,487	860	329	165	133
Not stated	82	50	11*	10*	10*



**Chapter VI**  
**Disabled Children in Canada**



# Disabled Children in Canada

## Highlights

- Three hundred and two thousand children under the age of 15, or 5.7% of the Canadian population in this age group, were identified as disabled. This prevalence rises from 4.4% of those aged 0-4 years to 6.7% among those aged 10-14.
- One hundred and ten thousand children are reported as having long-term health conditions that limit their participation in school, play or other normal activities. Fifty-three thousand have a health condition that necessitates attendance at a special school or special class within a regular school.
- Thirty-three thousand children have a hearing problem that is not corrected by a hearing aid. Twenty-six thousand of the disabled children are reported as having a speaking problem and, 23,000 as having a vision problem of whom 4,000\* are legally blind.

## Method

The approach to identifying disabled children and the interview methods differed markedly from those used in the adult survey, so that the data from the two groups are presented separately. All interviews for children from birth to age 14 inclusive were proxy interviews: information was obtained from a parent or knowledgeable and responsible adult household member. The screening questions for children are shown as questions A10 to A30 in Appendix III. To be selected for inclusion in the disability survey, the child had to meet one or more of the following criteria in the screening portion of the survey:

- (a) the child could be included on the basis of using one or more of a number of aids or prostheses. These include special aids, defined as any aid the child uses because of a physical condition and which he/she expects to use for six months or more, identified in questions A10 and A11. Certain aids were excluded; eyeglasses, dentures, plates, crowns and braces for the teeth; protective devices used only for sports activities; and drugs such as insulin, nitroglycerin, etc;
- (b) the child could be included on the basis of having a long-term health condition that

limits activities normal for a child of that age (question A12). Limitations were excluded if they were of a normal developmental nature or resulted from a lack of experience or knowledge;

- (c) those who attend a special school or special classes because of a physical condition or health problem (question A17);
- (d) those reporting any of 16 specified impairments (question A21). Three other health problems were also included because they occur frequently in childhood; allergies of any kind, asthma and bronchitis. However, these latter questions were not used as screening questions by themselves as their effects commonly disappear as the child grows older. If one of these health problems was also the cause of a limitation in normal activities or necessitated that the child attend a special school then the child was selected for inclusion;
- (e) those with vision or hearing trouble not corrected by an aid (questions A22, A26), or
- (f) those with any other long-term health condition, expected to last more than six months (question A28).

Sections B, C, and D of the questionnaire were asked of children aged five and over who were selected for inclusion. Most of the follow-up questions were not applicable for those less than five.

## Results

An estimated 302,000 children in Canada aged from 0-14 years are disabled, according to the criteria noted above. This represents 5.7% of the total population aged 0-14, and includes 175,000 boys (6.4% of the age group) and 127,000 girls (4.9%). Text Table 6.1 shows the numbers of children responding affirmatively to each of the screening questions by sex. Because of the limited sample size, it is not possible to present these figures by age-groups. Disabled children were most likely to be identified through the general question on activity limitations at school, play or in other typical activities, but other categories frequently mentioned were learning disabilities (66,000), heart conditions (40,000), hearing trouble (33,000) and other chronic health problems (37,000).

Table 39 provides the basic data on the numbers of children screened in by age, sex, and province. As would be anticipated from the screening questions, which included certain activities that would only be undertaken by older children, the prevalence of disability rises with age from 4.4% at ages 0-4, to 6.7% at 10-14.

Unlike the adult population, there is a higher rate of disability among boys for each age-group, and the rates rise with increasing age. As with adults, there is variation between provinces ranging from a low of 4.9% in Quebec to 6.5% in Saskatchewan. When an age-standardization is applied, there is a change in the rank order among the provinces with the highest rates, so that New Brunswick has the highest rate, at 6.6%, followed by Ontario (6.1%), Alberta (6.1%), Saskatchewan (6.0%) and Nova Scotia (5.7%). The rank order among the remaining provinces remains the same as for the unstandardized data (Table 39).

Table 40 shows the results collected from the questions on allergies, asthma and bronchitis. These were not used as screening questions but provide nationally representative prevalence estimates for Canadian children. Allergies prove to be three times more common than asthma or bronchitis, with 10.7% of all children reporting allergies. Prevalence for all three conditions rises with increasing age; girls also have consistently lower rates for each of the conditions.

For question A12 on activity limitations the main condition or health problem causing the limitation was recorded. For the 110,000 children screened in by question A12, Table 41 shows the main categories of problems mentioned (Ref. 1). Diseases of the respiratory system are the most common cause (accounting for 22.7% of those screened in by activity limitations), closely followed by diseases of the nervous system and sense organs at 21.8%. Musculoskeletal conditions accounted for 15.5% of those reporting activity limitations.

### Hearing and Communication Problems

Question A26 identified 33,000 children as having a hearing problem not corrected by an aid. For 26,000 of these who were aged five and over, further estimates are available on the level of hearing trouble and on their communication skills. Six thousand (23.1%)\* of these are unable to hear what is said over a normal telephone. Five thousand\* are able to lip read, 3,000\* can use sign language, but the majority (17,000) are not able to use special communication skills.

Twenty-six thousand children aged 5-14 were reported as having trouble in speaking and being understood, of whom 3,000\* are completely unable to speak and be understood (questions B4 and B6). For the remainder who were reported as having speaking problems, communication is evidently easiest with members of the family (73.9% communicate successfully) than with friends (45.7% communicate successfully), or with other people (19.1%\* communicate successfully).

As a summary of the prevalence of sensory and communication problems among children Text Table 6.2 shows the age and sex distribution of those with vision, hearing and speech problems. Hearing problems are the most prevalent, followed by speech and vision problems. In all cases, boys show a higher prevalence of problems than girls, and in the case of speech problems report over twice the girls' rate. Prevalence rises sharply from the youngest ages to the 5-9 age group and then tends to level off in the oldest age group, and even decreases in the case of speech problems. Of those reported as having a vision problem, 4,000\* have been diagnosed by an ophthalmologist as legally blind, and 3,000\* of them are unable to see sufficiently well to count the number of fingers being shown on a hand held in front of their eyes.

### Education

Of the 224,000 disabled children aged 5-14 in Canada, 63,000 require special schooling because of their condition. For 51,000 of these children special classes were available, and 12,000 of those going to school in October 1983 attended special schools. In the special schools, the children could be following different types of courses: 10,000 were receiving physical or communication therapy, 7,000 were receiving daily living skills and 4,000\* were following academic subjects. A further 10,000 children were in regular school but were attending only special classes and a further 31,000 were attending a mix of regular and special classes, while the remaining 120,000 were attending normal classes. For the 53,000 children who were in special school or who were attending special classes, the health problem that necessitated the special education was recorded. For 16,000 children (30% of those attending special classes) the causal problem was reported as a learning disability (21.7% in girls, 34.7% in boys). The second most common reason for attending special school was diseases of the nervous system and sense organs: 12,000 or 22.6% of all disabled children.

**TEXT TABLE 6.1. Numbers of Children Screened in by Each of the Selection Criteria<sup>1</sup> by Sex**

	Both sexes		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	thousands					
<b>A10</b>						
Wheelchair	5*	100.0*	3*	60.0*	--	--
Crutches or other walking aid	3*	100.0*	--	--	--	--
Medically prescribed orthopedic shoes	29	100.0	17	58.6	12	41.4
Artificial limb or other prosthesis	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hearing aid	11	100.0	6*	60.0*	4*	40.0*
Vision aid other than corrective lenses	3*	100.0*	--	--	--	--
Any kind of brace other than braces for teeth	6*	100.0*	3*	50.0*	3*	50.0*
<b>A11</b>						
Any other kind of aid	15	100.0	8	53.3	7	46.7
<b>A12</b>						
Long-term condition which prevents or limits participation in school at play, etc.	110	100.0	64	58.2	46	41.8
<b>A17</b>						
Long-term condition necessitating attendance at a special school or special classes	53	100.0	35	66.0	18	34.0
<b>A21</b>						
Lung conditions other than asthma and bronchitis	8	100.0	5*	62.5*	3*	37.5*
Heart condition or disease	40	100.0	19	48.4	20	50.8
Kidney condition or disease	10	100.0	4*	40.0*	6*	60.0*
Cancer	3*	100.0*	--	--	--	--
Diabetes	4*	100.0*	--	--	--	--
Epilepsy	11	100.0	6*	54.5*	5*	45.5*
Cerebral palsy	7	100.0	5*	67.1*	3*	37.1*
Multiple sclerosis	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cystic fibrosis	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muscular dystrophy	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paralysis of any kind	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arthritis or rheumatism	5*	100.0*	--	--	3*	60.0*
High blood pressure	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mental handicap	22	100.0	13	59.1	9	40.9
Learning disability	66	100.0	46	69.7	20	30.3
Missing limbs	3*	100.0*	--	--	--	--
<b>A22</b>						
Vision trouble not corrected by an aid	23	100.0	13	56.5	10	43.5
<b>A26</b>						
Hearing trouble not corrected by an aid	33	100.0	20	60.6	13	39.4
<b>A28</b>						
Any other long-term condition (not previously mentioned)	37	100.0	22	59.5	15	40.5

<sup>1</sup> Categories are not mutually exclusive – an individual can appear in more than one category.



**TEXT TABLE 6.2. Vision, Hearing and Speaking Problems by Age Group and Sex**

	All ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years
	thousands			
Canadian population				
Both sexes	5,326	1,787	1,741	1,799
Boys	2,731	916	893	923
Girls	2,595	870	848	876
Screened in population				
Both sexes	302	78	103	121
Boys	175	44	63	68
Girls	127	34	40	53
Vision trouble				
Both sexes	23	4*	9	9
Boys	13	--	4*	6*
Girls	10	--	5*	3*
Hearing trouble				
Both sexes	33	6*	14	13
Boys	20	--	9	8
Girls	13	3*	5*	5*
Speaking trouble				
Both sexes	26	...	16	11
Boys	20	...	12	8
Girls	7	...	4*	3*

Fifty-six thousand children with a disability aged 5-14, going to school in October 1983, were in a lower grade than other children of the same age as a result of their condition or health problem. This represents 32.3% of all the children with a disability who are in school. Thirteen thousand, or 7.3%, had begun their first year of school later than most children as a result of the condition, and 20,000 (11.4%) have had their schooling interrupted for long periods of time because of their condition.

### Transportation

An estimated 4,000\* disabled children (2.1% of disabled children 5-14 for whom there was a response) are unable to leave their home because of their condition or health problem. An estimated 10,000 of the remainder need special transportation, and for 8,000 the service is available. Five thousand\* children use such a service almost every day.

For disabled children who attended school in 1983 the most frequent means of reaching school is on foot (42.6%), followed by regular school bus (36.6%), private vehicle (6.5%); 7,000 (4.4%) use a special bus or van for disabled persons.

### Economic Characteristics

Of those for whom responses were obtained approximately 35% of disabled children's families reported having extra out-of-pocket expenses as a result of their child's condition or health problem. For 48.8% of these the expenses were below \$200 for the year 1983; for 88% they were below \$1,000.

### Discussion

These data represent a contribution to the growing body of information on the health status of children. The focus on childhood disability is becoming a world-wide trend; the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has sponsored a study on disability among children throughout the world, and has formulated policy guidelines in dealing with the problem. Much of the emphasis is on screening and early detection of disabilities, and on developing family- and community-level programmes to care for disabled children (Ref. 2).

## References

- (1) The classification scheme used for disabling conditions for the children was similar to that used for adults and shown in Text Tables 3.1 and 3.2. Areas in which the children's classification was different are shown below:

Mental Retardation: 317.0-319.0

Congenital Anomalies: 740.0-759.0

Learning Disability: 299.0; 315.0-315.9;  
784.6; V40.0

Diseases of the Circulatory System:

Subgroups have been collapsed

Diseases of the Respiratory System:

Asthma: 493.0-493.9

Allergies: 477.0-477.9; 995.3

Other respiratory: 460.0-476.9; 478.0-  
492.9; 494.0-519.9; 786.0-786.9

Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue: Major subgroups "arthritis/rheumatism" and "other musculoskeletal" have been collapsed; minor subgroup "upper limbs" has been collapsed with "other and site not specified"

Other: Includes "Diseases of the Digestive System and Connective Tissue" and "Neoplasms"; Excludes "Congenital anomalies", and "Learning disabilities"; and allergies (995.3) has been grouped with analogous conditions in the subgroup "allergies" of the "Diseases of the Respiratory System" category.

- (2) Hammerman, SR., Infants can't wait: the global commitment. *Rehabilitation Digest* 1984; 15(2): 3-5.

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 39. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group

Persons Age 0-14

Province/Region by sex and age group	Disability status			
	Total	Disabled		Not disabled
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>CANADA</b>				
Both sexes				
All ages	5,326	302	5.7	5,024
0- 4 years	1,787	78	4.4	1,708
5- 9 "	1,741	103	5.9	1,638
10-14 "	1,799	121	6.7	1,678
Boys				
All ages	2,731	175	6.4	2,556
0- 4 years	916	44	4.8	872
5- 9 "	893	63	7.1	830
10-14 "	923	68	7.4	854
Girls				
All ages	2,595	127	4.9	2,468
0- 4 years	870	34	3.9	837
5- 9 "	848	40	4.7	808
10-14 "	876	53	6.1	824
<b>Newfoundland</b>				
Both sexes				
All ages	160	8	5.0	152
0- 4 years	49	--	--	47
5- 9 "	52	--	--	49
10-14 "	59	4	6.8	56
Boys				
All ages	82	5	6.1	77
0- 4 years	25	--	--	24
5- 9 "	27	--	--	25
10-14 "	30	--	--	28
Girls				
All ages	78	3	3.8	74
0- 4 years	24	--	--	23
5- 9 "	25	--	--	24
10-14 "	29	--	--	27
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
Both sexes				
All ages	30	--	--	29
0- 4 years	10	--	--	9
5- 9 "	10	--	--	9
10-14 "	11	--	--	10
Boys				
All ages	15	--	--	15
0- 4 years	5	--	--	5
5- 9 "	5	--	--	5
10-14 "	6	--	--	5

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 39. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 0-14

Province/Region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Prince Edward Island - Concluded</b>				
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	15	--	--	14
0-4 years	5	--	--	5
5-9 "	5	--	--	5
10-14 "	5	--	--	5
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	190	11	5.8	179
0-4 years	59	3	5.1	57
5-9 "	62	4	6.5	58
10-14 "	69	4	5.8	65
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	97	6	6.2	91
0-4 years	30	--	--	29
5-9 "	32	--	--	29
10-14 "	35	--	--	33
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	93	5	5.4	88
0-4 years	29	--	--	28
5-9 "	30	--	--	29
10-14 "	34	--	--	32
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	167	10	6.0	157
0-4 years	52	3	5.8	49
5-9 "	55	4	7.3	51
10-14 "	60	4	6.7	57
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	86	6	7.0	80
0-4 years	27	--	--	25
5-9 "	28	--	--	26
10-14 "	31	--	--	29
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	81	4	4.9	77
0-4 years	25	--	--	24
5-9 "	27	--	--	25
10-14 "	29	--	--	28
<b>Atlantic</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	547	31	5.7	517
0-4 years	170	8	4.7	162
5-9 "	178	10	5.6	168
10-14 "	199	12	6.0	187

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 39. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Continued

Persons Age 0-14

Province/Region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
thousands				
<b>Atlantic - Concluded</b>				
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	281	17	6.0	264
0-4 years	87	4	4.6	83
5-9 "	92	6	6.5	85
10-14 "	102	7	6.9	96
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	267	14	5.2	254
0-4 years	83	4	4.8	79
5-9 "	87	4	4.6	82
10-14 "	97	5	5.2	92
<b>Quebec</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	1,360	66	4.9	1,294
0-4 years	466	20	4.3	447
5-9 "	456	23	5.0	433
10-14 "	437	23	5.3	414
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	699	38	5.4	661
0-4 years	241	10*	4.1*	230
5-9 "	234	15	6.4	219
10-14 "	224	13	5.8	211
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	661	28	4.2	633
0-4 years	226	10*	4.4*	216
5-9 "	222	9*	4.1*	214
10-14 "	213	10*	4.7*	203
<b>Ontario</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	1,850	114	6.2	1,735
0-4 years	606	27	4.5	579
5-9 "	597	38	6.4	559
10-14 "	647	49	7.6	597
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	948	68	7.2	880
0-4 years	310	16	5.2	293
5-9 "	306	23	7.5	283
10-14 "	332	28	8.4	304
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	902	47	5.2	855
0-4 years	296	11	3.7	285
5-9 "	292	15	5.1	277
10-14 "	314	21	6.7	293



# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

## TABLE 39. Disability Status by Province/Region by Sex and Age Group - Concluded

Persons Age 0-14

Province/Region by sex and age group	Disability status			Not disabled
	Total	Disabled		
		Number	Per cent	
		thousands		
<b>Alberta - Concluded</b>				
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	261	14	5.4	246
0- 4 years	94	4*	4.3*	90
5- 9 "	85	5	5.9	79
10-14 "	82	5	6.1	77
<b>Prairies</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	993	60	6.0	933
0- 4 years	348	15	4.3	333
5- 9 "	324	21	6.5	303
10-14 "	321	24	7.5	297
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	509	34	6.7	475
0- 4 years	179	8	4.5	171
5- 9 "	166	13	7.8	153
10-14 "	164	13	7.9	151
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	484	26	5.4	458
0- 4 years	169	7	4.1	162
5- 9 "	158	8	5.1	150
10-14 "	157	11	7.0	146
<b>British Columbia</b>				
<b>Both sexes</b>				
All ages	576	31	5.4	545
0- 4 years	196	8	4.1	188
5- 9 "	185	10	5.4	175
10-14 "	195	12	6.2	183
<b>Boys</b>				
All ages	295	18	6.1	277
0- 4 years	100	5*	5.0*	95
5- 9 "	95	6	6.3	89
10-14 "	100	7	7.0	93
<b>Girls</b>				
All ages	281	13	4.6	268
0- 4 years	96	3*	3.1*	93
5- 9 "	90	4*	4.4*	86
10-14 "	95	6	6.3	89

# Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 40. Population Aged Less Than 15 by Prevalence of Allergies, Asthma and Bronchitis by Sex**

Persons Age 0-14

Condition by sex	Age group							
	All ages		0-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years	
	Number	Per cent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per cent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per cent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per cent <sup>1</sup>
thousands								
<b>CANADIAN POPULATION</b>								
Both sexes	5,326	100.0	1,787	100.0	1,741	100.0	1,799	100.0
Boys	2,731	100.0	916	100.0	893	100.0	923	100.0
Girls	2,595	100.0	870	100.0	848	100.0	876	100.0
<b>Condition</b>								
<b>Allergies</b>								
Both sexes	568	10.7	118	6.6	199	11.4	251	14.0
Boys	317	11.6	63	6.9	110	12.3	144	15.6
Girls	251	9.7	55	6.3	89	10.5	108	12.3
<b>Asthma</b>								
Both sexes	167	3.1	40	2.2	59	3.4	68	3.8
Boys	102	3.7	25	2.7	35	3.9	41	4.4
Girls	66	2.5	15	1.7	24	2.8	26	3.0
<b>Bronchitis</b>								
Both sexes	155	2.9	45	2.5	58	3.3	52	2.9
Boys	93	3.4	25	2.7	36	4.0	31	3.4
Girls	62	2.4	20	2.3	21	2.5	21	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are expressed as a proportion of the total Canadian population of that age and sex.



## Canadian Health and Disability Survey, October 1983/June 1984

**TABLE 41. Disabling Condition Which Prevents or Limits Participation in School, at Play or Any Other Activity Normal for a Child of His/Her Age by Sex**

Persons Age 0-14

Disabling condition	Sex		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
		thousands	
<b>ALL DISABLING CONDITIONS</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>46</b>
Mental disorders	4*	--	--
Congenital anomalies	8	5*	3*
Learning disabilities	6*	4*	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	24	16	7
Sight disorders	3*	--	--
Hearing disorders	9	7	--
Other diseases of nervous system	11	7	4*
Diseases of the circulatory system	4*	--	--
Diseases of the respiratory system	25	15	10
Asthma	17	11	7
Allergies	4*	--	--
Other respiratory	3*	--	--
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	17	6*	11
Lower limbs	7	3*	4*
Back	--	--	--
Other and site not specified	7	3*	4*
Endocrine, nutritional, etc.	3*	--	--
Other	14	9	5*
Unknown	7	3*	4*

## **Appendix I**

# **Canadian Health and Disability Survey: Adult Questionnaire**





SCREEN - SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP - SECTION B	
<p>10. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING (about 3 city blocks)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>101. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO WALK 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING?</p> <p>Completely unable 01 <input type="radio"/>      Able 02 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>102. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>103. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING? Specify in notes below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>104. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING?</p> <p>No 03 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 04 <input type="radio"/>      Specify in notes below</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>11. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>111. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO WALK UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS?</p> <p>Completely unable 05 <input type="radio"/>      Able 06 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>112. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>113. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>114. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS?</p> <p>No 07 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 08 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>12. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES (e.g., carrying a 12-pound bag of groceries 30 ft)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>121. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CARRY AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES?</p> <p>Completely unable 09 <input type="radio"/>      Able 10 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>122. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METERS?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>123. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METERS?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>124. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METERS?</p> <p>No 11 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 12 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>13. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>131. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO MOVE FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?</p> <p>Completely unable 13 <input type="radio"/>      Able 14 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>132. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>133. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>134. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?</p> <p>No 15 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 16 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>14. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME (e.g., more than 20 minutes)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>141. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO STAND FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME?</p> <p>Completely unable 17 <input type="radio"/>      Able 18 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>142. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>143. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>144. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME?</p> <p>No 19 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 20 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	

SCREEN - SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP - SECTION B	
<p>15. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR (e.g. a shoe)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>151. IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE WHEN STANDING, TO BEND DOWN AND PICK UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR?</p> <p>Completely unable 21 <input type="radio"/>      Able 22 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>152. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>153. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>154. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR?</p> <p>No 23 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 24 <input type="radio"/> Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>16. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>161. IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO DRESS AND UNDRRESS HIMSELF/HERSELF?</p> <p>Completely unable 25 <input type="radio"/>      Able 26 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>162. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>163. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>164. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF?</p> <p>No 27 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 28 <input type="radio"/> Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>17. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>171. IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO GET IN AND OUT OF BED?</p> <p>Completely unable 29 <input type="radio"/>      Able 30 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>172. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>173. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>174. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED?</p> <p>No 31 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 32 <input type="radio"/> Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>18. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>181. IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CUT HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS?</p> <p>Completely unable 33 <input type="radio"/>      Able 34 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>182. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>183. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>184. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS?</p> <p>No 35 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 36 <input type="radio"/> Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>19. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>191. IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO USE HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?</p> <p>Completely unable 37 <input type="radio"/>      Able 38 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>192. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>
		<p>193. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>194. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?</p> <p>No 39 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 40 <input type="radio"/> Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	

SCREEN - SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP - SECTION B	
<p>20. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE REACHING?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>201. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO REACH?</p> <p>Completely unable 41 <input type="radio"/>      Able 42 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>202. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE REACHING?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)</p>
<p>21. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>211. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CUT HIS/HER OWN FOOD?</p> <p>Completely unable 45 <input type="radio"/>      Able 46 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>212. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)</p>
<p>22. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT (with glasses if normally worn)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>221. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPRINT?</p> <p>Completely unable 49 <input type="radio"/>      Able 50 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>222. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)</p>
<p>23. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES (e.g., across a room) (with glasses if normally worn)?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>231. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO SEE CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES?</p> <p>Completely unable 53 <input type="radio"/>      Able 54 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>232. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)</p>
<p>24. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?</p> <p>No trouble . . . . . 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>241. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO HEAR WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?</p> <p>Completely unable 57 <input type="radio"/>      Able 58 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>242. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?</p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)</p>
		<p>203. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE REACHING?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>204. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE REACHING?</p> <p>No 43 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 44 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>213. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>214. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD?</p> <p>No 47 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 48 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>223. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>224. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT?</p> <p>No 51 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 52 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>233. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>234. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES?</p> <p>No 55 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 56 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>243. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?</p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	
		<p>244. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?</p> <p>No 59 <input type="radio"/>      Yes 60 <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p> <p>_____</p>	

SCREEN - SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP - SECTION B	
<p><b>25. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS?</b></p> <p>No trouble . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p><b>251. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO HEAR WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS?</b></p> <p>Completely unable <sup>61</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Able <sup>62</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>252. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS?</b></p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>	
	<p><b>253. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS?</b></p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
	<p><b>254. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS?</b></p> <p>No <sup>63</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Yes <sup>64</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
<p><b>26. DOES . . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD?</b></p> <p>No trouble . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Yes, has trouble . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p><b>261. IS . . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO SPEAK AND BE UNDERSTOOD?</b></p> <p>Completely unable <sup>65</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Able <sup>66</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>262. AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD?</b></p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>	
	<p><b>263. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD?</b></p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
	<p><b>264. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . . TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD?</b></p> <p>No <sup>67</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Yes <sup>68</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
<p><b>27. IS . . . . . LIMITED IN THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY HE/SHE CAN DO AT HOME, AT WORK OR GOING TO SCHOOL BECAUSE OF A LONG-TERM PHYSICAL CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM?</b></p> <p>No . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Yes . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p><b>271. AT WHAT AGE DID THIS LIMITATION IN . . . . . ACTIVITIES BEGIN?</b></p> <p>Enter age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (if age less than 1 year enter 00)</p>		
	<p><b>272. WHAT IS THE MAIN CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH LIMITS THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY . . . . . CAN DO?</b></p> <p>Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
	<p><b>273. IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH LIMITS THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY . . . . . CAN DO?</b></p> <p>No <sup>69</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Yes <sup>70</sup> <input type="radio"/>      Same condition as question <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> or specify below.</p>		
<p><b>28. DOES . . . . . HAVE A MENTAL HANDICAP?</b></p> <p>No . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Yes . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2</p>			
<p><b>29. INFORMATION SOURCE</b></p> <p>HRD PAGE-LINE NUMBER OF PERSON PROVIDING ANSWERS FOR THIS INTERVIEW.</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>			
<p><b>30. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM AT TIME OF SCREEN:</b></p> <p>IF 'YES' TO ANY ITEM IN SECTION A, SCREEN QUESTIONS . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>(MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A FOLLOW UP INTERVIEW AS PER INSTRUCTIONS IN YOUR INTERVIEWERS MANUAL)</p> <p>OTHERWISE . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2 END</p>			
	<p><b>31. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM AT TIME OF FOLLOW UP INTERVIEWER:</b></p> <p>IF YOU HAVE COMPLETED ANY SECTION B, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR THIS RESPONDENT . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 1 CONTINUE WITH SECTION C</p> <p>OTHERWISE . . . . . <input type="radio"/> 2 COMPLETE CHECK ITEM 9, FRONT PAGE.</p>		



NATURE OF DISABILITY – SECTION C

C1. Interviewer: Copy each different MAIN CONDITION, along with its Item Number from Section B on pages 2 to 5, into the appropriate spaces provided below. MAIN CONDITIONS are found in questions 103, 113, 123, 133, 143, 153, 183, 173, 183, 193, 203, 213, 223, 233, 243, 253, 263 and 272.

For each different MAIN CONDITION, ask the subsequent detail question(s).

If there are more than six different MAIN CONDITIONS, copy the first six only.

MAIN CONDITIONS

Which number on this "Q" Card refers to the best description of your CONDITION, (name condition)?

C2. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

C3. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

C4. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

C5. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

C6. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

C7. Item no.

Condition

→ If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?  
Specify  
  
OR  
 Don't know

Now we would like to find out if the condition(s), which you just described, cause(s) you any difficulty in carrying out certain everyday tasks.

**C8.** Which number on the "Q" Card refers to the best description of how you manage to . . .

- (a) shop for groceries or other necessities?
- (b) get around in your own neighbourhood or area?
- (c) do heavy household chores, gardening or yardwork?
- (d) do everyday work within the home including cooking?
- (e) get around within your own home?
- (f) take personal care of yourself — i.e. washing, grooming, dressing and feeding yourself?

**Trouble Seeing or Reading**

**C9. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If trouble seeing or reading, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 22 or 23 on page 4, then . . .  1 Go to C10
- Otherwise . . .  2 Go to C19

You indicated previously that you had trouble with your sight.

**C10.** Have you been diagnosed by an ophthalmologist as being legally blind?

- Yes  No  go to C15 Don't know/Not sure

**C11.** Are you able to recognize a hand in front of your eyes and count the number of fingers being shown?

- Yes  No

**C12.** Do you know braille?

- Yes  go to C15 No

**C13.** Do you need to learn braille?

- Yes  No  go to C15

**C14.** What is the main reason for your not having learned braille?

- Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark only one response.
- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . .  1
  - Didn't know where to go to learn . . . . .  2
  - Physically prevented from using braille . . . . .  3
  - Can't learn/Too old to learn . . . . .  4
  - Too far to go/Too much trouble . . . . .  5
  - Didn't have the time . . . . .  6
  - No special reason . . . . .  7
  - Other reason . . . . .  8

**C15.** I would like to ask you about your use of special aids for the visually impaired. Do you now use . . .

- Interviewer:** Read list. Mark all that apply.
- Glasses/spectacles/contact lenses? . . . . .  01
  - Hand-held magnifiers? . . . . .  02
  - Print reading systems? . . . . .  03
  - Recording equipment (tape, cassette, etc.)? . . . . .  04
  - Braille writing equipment? . . . . .  05
  - Typewriter? . . . . .  06
  - White cane? . . . . .  07
  - Guide dog? . . . . .  08
  - Other aid(s) for the visually impaired? . . . . .  09
  - None? . . . . .  10

**C16.** Are there any aids for the visually impaired which you need but do not have?

- Yes  No  go to C19

**C17.** Which aid(s) do you require?

- Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark all that apply.
- Glasses/spectacles/contact lenses. . . . .  1
  - Hand-held magnifiers . . . . .  2
  - Print reading systems . . . . .  3
  - Recording equipment (tape, cassette, etc.) . . . . .  4
  - Braille writing equipment . . . . .  5
  - Typewriter . . . . .  6
  - White cane . . . . .  7
  - Guide dog . . . . .  8
  - Other aid(s) for the visually impaired . . . . .  9

**C18.** What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

- Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark only one response.
- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . .  01
  - Awaiting delivery/manufacture . . . . .  02
  - Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . .  03
  - Too costly/Couldn't afford it . . . . .  04
  - Too far/Too much trouble to get it . . . . .  05
  - Wasn't available . . . . .  06
  - Never prescribed . . . . .  07
  - Didn't have the time . . . . .  08
  - No special reason . . . . .  09
  - Other reason . . . . .  10

**Trouble Hearing**

**C19. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If trouble hearing, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 24 on page 4 or in item 25 on page 5  Go to C20
- Otherwise  Go to C30

**C20. You indicated previously that you had trouble with your hearing.**

Are you able to understand what is being said over a normal telephone (with a hearing aid if required)?

- Yes  No

**C21. I would like to ask you about your use of special aids for the hearing impaired. Do you now use . . .**

- Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.
- a hearing aid?
  - a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.) — example: T.T.Y., Visual Ear?
  - a visual signalling device for the deaf — example: baby cry, flashing doorbell light?
  - a telecaption decoder?
  - a special amplification system — example: personal F.M. system?
  - a volume control telephone?
  - other aid(s) for the hearing impaired?
  - none

**C22. Are there any aids for the hearing impaired which you need but do not have?**

- Yes  No  go to C25.

**C23. Which aids do you require?**

- Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.
- a hearing aid.
  - a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.) — example: T.T.Y., Visual Ear.
  - a visual signalling device for the deaf — example: baby cry, flashing doorbell light.
  - a telecaption decoder.
  - a special amplification system — example: personal F.M. system.
  - a volume control telephone.
  - any other aid(s) for the hearing impaired.

**C24. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?**

- Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.
- Condition wasn't serious enough  01
  - Awaiting delivery/manufacture  02
  - Didn't know where to obtain it  03
  - Too costly/Couldn't afford it.  04
  - Too far/Too much trouble to get it.  05
  - Wasn't available.  06
  - Never prescribed  07
  - Didn't have the time  08
  - No special reason.  09
  - Other reason.  10

**C25. This section deals with certain communication skills which you may have. Are you able to . . .**

- Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.
- use sign language?  1
  - fingerspell?  2
  - lip read?  3
  - none (go to C27)  4

**C26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If all three (3) skills are marked in item C25  Go to C30
- Otherwise  Go to C27

**C27. Are there any of these three skills which you need but do not have?**

- Yes  No  go to C30.

**C28. What skill(s) do you require?**

- Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.
- Sign language  1
  - Finger spelling  2
  - Lip reading.  3

**C29. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) skill(s)?**

- Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.
- Condition wasn't serious enough  1
  - Didn't know where to go to learn.  2
  - Classes weren't available  3
  - Can't learn/Too old to learn  4
  - Too far to go/Too much trouble.  5
  - Didn't have the time  6
  - No special reason.  7
  - Other reason.  8

**Trouble Speaking**

**C30. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If trouble speaking, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 26 on page 5 then. . . . .  1 Go to C31
- Otherwise . . . . .  2 Go to C42

**C31.** You have indicated previously that you have trouble speaking and being understood. How well do you feel you are able to make yourself understood by speaking with . . .

Completely      Partially      Not at all

- (a) members of your family? . . . . .  1       2       3
- (b) your friends? . . . . .  4       5       6
- (c) other people? . . . . .  7       8       9

**C32.** I would like to ask you about your use of special aids and assistance for the speaking impaired. Do you now use . . .

**Interviewer:** Read list. Mark all that apply.

- an artificial larynx? . . . . .  1
- any non-verbal communication aids — example: symbol boards? . . . . .  2
- an interpreter (except a language interpreter)? . . . . .  3
- other aid(s) for the speaking impaired? . . . . .  4
- none . . . . .  5

**C33.** Are there any aids or assistance for the speaking impaired which you need but do not have?

- Yes  1      No  2 go to C36

**C34.** Which aids do you require?

**Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Artificial larynx . . . . .  1
- Non-verbal communication aids — example: symbol board . . . . .  2
- Interpreter (except a language interpreter) . . . . .  3
- Other aid(s) for the speaking impaired . . . . .  4

**C35.** What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

**Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . .  01
- Awaiting delivery/manufacture . . . . .  02
- Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . .  03
- Too costly/Couldn't afford it . . . . .  04
- Too far/Too much trouble to get it . . . . .  05
- Wasn't available . . . . .  06
- Never prescribed . . . . .  07
- Didn't have the time . . . . .  08
- No special reason . . . . .  09
- Other reason . . . . .  10

**C36. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If "Yes" is checked in Item 24 on page 4 or in Item 25 on page 5, then . . . . .  1 Go to C42
- Otherwise . . . . .  2 Go to C37

**C37.** I would like to ask you about certain communication skills which you may have. Are you able to . . .

**Interviewer:** Read list. Mark all that apply.

- use sign language? . . . . .  1
- fingerspell? . . . . .  2
- neither of the above (go to C39). . . . .  3

**C38. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If both skills — i.e., sign language and finger spelling are marked in item C37. . . . .  1 Go to C42
- Otherwise . . . . .  2 Go to C39

**C39.** Are there any of these two skills which you need but do not have?

- Yes  1      No  2 go to C42

**C40.** What skill(s) do you require?

**Interviewer:** Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Sign language . . . . .  1
- Fingerspelling . . . . .  2

**C41.** What is the main reason for your not having this (these) skill(s)?

**Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . .  1
- Didn't know where to go to learn . . . . .  2
- Classes weren't available . . . . .  3
- Can't learn/Too old to learn . . . . .  4
- Too far to go/Too much trouble . . . . .  5
- Didn't have the time . . . . .  6
- No special reason . . . . .  7
- Other reason . . . . .  8

**Mobility**

**C42.** I would now like to ask you about any special aids which you may use to help you get around. Please exclude any special fixtures or architectural changes to your dwelling. Do you now use . . .

**Interviewer:** Read list. Mark all that apply.

- a back or leg brace? . . . . .  1
- orthopedic footwear? . . . . .  2
- a foot or leg prosthesis? . . . . .  3
- a cane (other than a white cane)? . . . . .  4
- crutches? . . . . .  5
- a wheelchair? . . . . .  6
- a walker? . . . . .  7
- other mobility aid(s)? . . . . .  8
- none. . . . .  9

**C43.** Are there any mobility aids which you need to help you get around, but which you do not have?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to next section, question D1.

**C44.** Which aid(s) do you require?

**Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Back or leg brace . . . . . <sup>1</sup>
- Orthopedic footwear . . . . . <sup>2</sup>
- Foot or leg prosthesis . . . . . <sup>3</sup>
- Cane (other than white cane) . . . . . <sup>4</sup>
- Crutches . . . . . <sup>5</sup>
- Wheelchair . . . . . <sup>6</sup>
- Walker . . . . . <sup>7</sup>
- Other mobility aid(s) . . . . . <sup>8</sup>

**C45.** What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

**Interviewer:** Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . . <sup>01</sup>
- Awaiting delivery/manufacture . . . . . <sup>02</sup>
- Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . . <sup>03</sup>
- Too costly/Couldn't afford it. . . . . <sup>04</sup>
- Too far/Too much trouble to get it. . . . . <sup>05</sup>
- Wasn't available. . . . . <sup>06</sup>
- Never prescribed . . . . . <sup>07</sup>
- Didn't have the time . . . . . <sup>08</sup>
- No special reason. . . . . <sup>09</sup>
- Other reason. . . . . <sup>10</sup>

**Go to next Section, question D1.**



**D28.** Because of your condition do you need any special arrangements or equipment not already provided by your employer?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to D30

**D29.** What do you need? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply)

Help from someone ..... <sup>1</sup>

Special equipment ..... <sup>2</sup>

Special hours/days ..... <sup>3</sup>

Special/free transportation/parking ..... <sup>4</sup>

Modified/different duties ..... <sup>5</sup>

Other ..... <sup>6</sup>

**D30.** Which, if any, of the following architectural features do you use at your place of work? (Read list. Mark all that apply)

Access ramps ..... <sup>1</sup>

Widened doorways ..... <sup>2</sup>

Height adjustments to equipment ..... <sup>3</sup>

Special washroom facilities ..... <sup>4</sup>

Hand rails ..... <sup>5</sup>

Other ..... <sup>6</sup>

None ..... <sup>7</sup>

**D31.** What architectural features do you need that are not already provided? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply)

Access ramps ..... <sup>1</sup>

Widened doorways ..... <sup>2</sup>

Height adjustments to equipment ..... <sup>3</sup>

Special washroom facilities ..... <sup>4</sup>

Hand rails ..... <sup>5</sup>

Other ..... <sup>6</sup>

None ..... <sup>7</sup>

} go to next section, question E1

**D32.** Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business because of a condition or health problem?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to next section, question E1

**D33.** What is the main condition or health problem which causes this limitation in the kind or amount of work you can do?

Specify

\_\_\_\_\_

**D34.** Were you working at a job or business at the time your condition began to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to D36

**D35.** Is the reason you are not working now because of your condition?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**D36.** Do you feel that your condition affects your ability to look for work?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**D37.** What are your chances of getting a job in the next 6 months? Are they ...

Excellent <sup>1</sup>  } go to D39 Fair <sup>3</sup>

Good <sup>2</sup>  } Poor <sup>4</sup>

**D38.** Do you think your chances of getting a job are fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**D39.** Because of your condition have you ever taken any special courses or training to improve your chances of getting a job?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  } Go to next section, question E1  
 No <sup>2</sup>

**D40.** Do you have a long-term condition or health problem that completely prevents you from working at a job or business?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to D42

**D41.** What is this condition or health problem?

Specify

\_\_\_\_\_

Go to next section, question E1

**D42.** Do you have a long-term condition or health problem that limits the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to next section, question E1

**D43.** What is the main condition or health problem that causes this work limitation?

Specify

\_\_\_\_\_

**D44. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

- If looked for work in past 6 months in Item D3, check here ..... <sup>1</sup>  go to D46
- Otherwise check ..... <sup>2</sup>  go to D45

**D45.** Have you looked for work in the last 12 months?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to next section, question E1

**D46.** Was the main reason you stopped looking for work related to your condition or health problem?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**D47.** Did you want a job during the week of June 10th to June 16th?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**D48.** Do you think you will look for work at any time in the next 6 months?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to next section, question E1

**D49.** In your opinion what are your chances of finding a job in the next 6 months?

Excellent <sup>1</sup>  } Go to next section, question E1 Fair <sup>3</sup>

Good <sup>2</sup>  } Poor <sup>4</sup>

**D50.** Do you think your chances of finding a job in the next 6 months are fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  } Go to next section, question E1  
 No <sup>2</sup>

**EDUCATION – SECTION E**

<p><b>E1.</b> The following questions concern your education.</p>	<p><b>E11.</b> At that college, institute or school, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>E2.</b> In October 1983, were you enrolled at a school, college, or university, including correspondence courses? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> go to E23</p>	<p><b>E12.</b> In what type of program were you enrolled? (Mark one)</p> <p>Certified program ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Diploma program ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>No diploma or certificat sought ..... <input type="radio"/> 3 go to E17</p>
<p><b>E3.</b> In what kind of school were you enrolled? (Mark one)</p> <p>Special school for persons with a condition or health problem ..... <input type="radio"/> 1 go to E4</p> <p>Regular primary or secondary school ..... <input type="radio"/> 2 go to E7</p> <p>Community college, Cegep, technical institute, hospital school of nursing or medical technology <input type="radio"/> 3 go to E11</p> <p>University or teachers' college ..... <input type="radio"/> 4 go to E14</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 5 go to E16</p>	<p><b>E13.</b> What is the length of the program in which you were enrolled? (Mark one)</p> <p>1 year or less ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>13 months to 2 years ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Over 2 years ..... <input type="radio"/> 3 } go to E17</p>
<p><b>E4.</b> At that special school, were you: (Mark one)</p> <p>A resident or boarding student? ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>A day student? ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p><b>E14.</b> At this university or teacher's college, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>E5.</b> In what grade were you enrolled in October 1983?</p> <p>Grade <input type="text"/> Non-graded <input type="radio"/> 1</p>	<p><b>E15.</b> What type of degree, diploma or certificate were you seeking? (Read list, Mark one)</p> <p>Diploma/certificate (include teaching certificate) ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Bachelor's degree ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Post-graduate degree (masters, doctorate, post-doctorate) ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>No degree, diploma or certificate sought ... <input type="radio"/> 4 } go to E17</p>
<p><b>E6.</b> What type of training were you receiving at that school? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Daily living skills ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Physical/communication therapy ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Academic subjects ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Trade or vocational ..... <input type="radio"/> 4 } go to E26</p>	<p><b>E16.</b> At that school, were you taking any course by correspondence or home study in October 1983? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>E7.</b> At that primary/secondary school, were you enrolled in: (Read list. Mark one)</p> <p>Only special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Only regular classes? ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Some regular classes and some special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Only courses with no classroom attendance? ..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p>	<p><b>E17.</b> Because of your condition did that school, college or university provide any special equipment or make any special arrangements including parking? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> go to E19</p>
<p><b>E8.</b> At that school, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>E18.</b> What were you provided with? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Tutors ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Readers ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Personal assistance ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Special or free transportation or parking ..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Special equipment ..... <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 6</p>
<p><b>E9.</b> In what grade were you enrolled in October 1983? Grade <input type="text"/> Non-graded <input type="radio"/> 1</p>	<p><b>E19.</b> Because of your condition did you need any special arrangements or equipment which were not provided by that school? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> go to E21</p>
<p><b>E10.</b> In what type of program were you enrolled? Was it: (Mark one)</p> <p>Primarily academic? ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Primarily trade or vocational? ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Other? ..... <input type="radio"/> 3 } go to E17</p>	<p><b>E20.</b> What did you need that was not already provided? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Tutors ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Readers ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Personal assistance ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Special or free transportation or parking ..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Special equipment ..... <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 6</p>



- E21.** Which, if any of the following architectural features did you use at that school? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)
- Access ramps ..... 1
  - Widened doorways ..... 2
  - Height adjustments to equipment or amenities ..... 3
  - Special washroom facilities ..... 4
  - Hand rails ..... 5
  - Other ..... 6
  - None ..... 7

- E22.** What architectural features did you need that were not already provided at that school? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)
- Access ramps ..... 1
  - Widened doorways ..... 2
  - Height adjustments to equipment or amenities ..... 3
  - Special washroom facilities ..... 4
  - Hand rails ..... 5
  - Other ..... 6
  - None ..... 7
- } go to E26

- E23.** What is the highest grade of primary or secondary (high) school you have completed?
- No formal schooling ..... 1
  - Grade 1 to 8 ..... 2
  - Grade 9 to 13 ..... 3
- } go to E25

- E24.** Is your condition or health problem the main reason you have no formal schooling?
- Yes 1
  - No 2
- } go to next section, question F 1

- E25.** Did you have your condition prior to completing all your formal education or training?
- Yes 1  No 2  go to next section, question F 1

- E26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**
- If currently enrolled at school, college or university ("Yes" in Question E2) ..... 1  go to E28
- Otherwise ..... 2  go to E27

- E27.** Did you discontinue your education because of your present condition or health problem?
- Yes 1  No 2

- E28.** The following questions are about the effects of your condition or health problem on your education, prior to September 1, 1983. Because of your present condition ...
- |  | Yes                      | No                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Was your education interrupted for long periods of time? .....                     | 01 <input type="radio"/> | 02 <input type="radio"/> |
| (b) Did you ever change your course of studies? .....                                  | 03 <input type="radio"/> | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
| (c) Did you ever change schools? .....   | 05 <input type="radio"/> | 06 <input type="radio"/> |
| (d) Did you ever attend a special school or special classes in a regular school? ..... | 07 <input type="radio"/> | 08 <input type="radio"/> |
| (e) Did you take fewer courses or subjects at school, college or university? .....     | 09 <input type="radio"/> | 10 <input type="radio"/> |
| (f) Did you begin school later than most of the people your age? .....                 | 11 <input type="radio"/> | 12 <input type="radio"/> |
| (g) Did you take any courses by correspondence or home study? .....                    | 13 <input type="radio"/> | 14 <input type="radio"/> |
| (h) Did you ever go back to school for re-training? .....                              | 15 <input type="radio"/> | 16 <input type="radio"/> |

- E29.** Did it take you longer to achieve your present level of education, because of your condition?
- Yes 1  No 2  go to next section, question F 1

- E30.** How much longer?
- Years
- Unable to assess 1
- GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION F 1**

**TRANSPORTATION – SECTION F**

<p><b>F1.</b> I would now like to ask you about methods of transportation you use for local travel, that is trips of under 50 miles (80 km).</p>	<p><b>F9.</b> What is the main reason the vehicle does not have these special features? (Do not read list. Mark only one.)</p> <p>Impractical; too hard to do ..... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Awaiting delivery/manufacture/parts. .... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Didn't know where to obtain it ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Wasn't available. .... <sup>4</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Too costly; can't afford it ..... <sup>5</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Too far; too much trouble to get it. .... <sup>6</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Didn't have the time ..... <sup>7</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No special reason. .... <sup>8</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other reason. .... <sup>9</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>F2.</b> Are you prevented from leaving your residence to take short trips because of your condition or health problem? (i.e., are you housebound?)</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F24      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>F10.</b> Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular local public transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at their home. Do you need such a service?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/>      } go to F13</p> <p>Don't know <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/> }</p>
<p><b>F3.</b> Does any member of this household own or lease a car, or a small truck or van?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F10</p>	<p><b>F11.</b> Is this special service available in your area?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/>      } go to F13</p> <p>Don't know <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/> }</p>
<p><b>F4.</b> Do you use this vehicle mostly as a driver or as a passenger? (Mark one)</p> <p>Mostly as a driver ..... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Mostly as a passenger ..... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Does not use the vehicle ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F10</p>	<p><b>F12.</b> How often do you use this service?</p> <p>Almost every day ..... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Occasionally. .... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Seldom/never ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>F5.</b> Does this vehicle have any special features such as hand controls or power steering because of your condition or health problem?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F7</p>	<p><b>F13.</b> Is local public transportation (bus, subway, streetcar) available in your area?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F17</p>
<p><b>F6.</b> What special features does it have? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Hand accelerator/brake controls. .... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Hand rails, straps, special handles, ramps or lifts ..... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Automatic transmission ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Power steering/windows/mirrors. .... <sup>4</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Room for wheelchair or other special aids ..... <sup>5</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other ..... <sup>6</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>F14.</b> How often do you use the local public transportation service?</p> <p>Almost every day ..... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Occasionally. .... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Seldom/never ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>F7.</b> Does this vehicle need any (other) special features or modifications because of your condition?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F10</p>	<p><b>F15.</b> Do you have any trouble using the local public transportation service, because of your condition or health problem?</p> <p>Yes <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/>      No <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/> go to F17</p>
<p><b>F8.</b> What features or modifications are needed? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Hand accelerator/brake controls. .... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Hand rails, straps, special handles, ramps or lifts ..... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Automatic transmission ..... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Power steering/windows/mirrors. .... <sup>4</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Room for wheelchair or other special aids ..... <sup>5</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other ..... <sup>6</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>F16.</b> What kind of trouble do you have? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)</p> <p>Trouble getting to bus/subway/streetcar stop ..... <sup>1</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Trouble getting on/off/bus/subway/streetcar ..... <sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Insufficient space to sit or stand. .... <sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other ..... <sup>4</sup> <input type="radio"/></p>

<p><b>F17. Is there a taxi cab service in your area?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/>    No <input type="radio"/>    Don't know <input type="radio"/> } go to F20</p>	<p><b>F24. I would like to ask you about methods of transportation that you use for long distance travel. By this I mean transportation that you use for any trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more.</b></p>
<p><b>F18. How often do you use the taxi cab service?</b></p> <p>Almost every day ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Occasionally ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Seldom/never ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p>	<p><b>F25. Are you prevented from leaving your residence and taking trips of more than 50 miles (80 km) because of your condition or health problem?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> go to next section, question G1                      No <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>F19. Is this because of your condition or health problem?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/>    No <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>F26. Do you have trouble using an airplane as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition of health problem?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/>    No <input type="radio"/>    Don't know <input type="radio"/> go to F28</p>
<p><b>F20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If 'yes' or 'no' in item D5 ..... <input type="radio"/> 1 go to F21</li> <li>• Otherwise (if blank in item D5) ..... <input type="radio"/> 2 go to F22</li> </ul>	<p><b>F27. What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)</b></p> <p>Hearing announcements ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Seeing signs or notices ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Moving around the terminal ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Boarding/disembarking ..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Seating on board ..... <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Washroom facilities ..... <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Transporting wheelchair or other special aids ..... <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>Carrier rules and regulations ..... <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p><b>F21. The following question concerns travel to work during the last week worked at your main job or business. The question refers to the door-to-door trip from your residence to your place of work. What is the principal method of transportation that you used to travel to work? (I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance) (Do not read list. Mark only one.)</b></p> <p>None, works at home ..... <input type="radio"/> 01</p> <p>Private specially modified vehicle ..... <input type="radio"/> 02</p> <p>Other private vehicle ..... <input type="radio"/> 03</p> <p>Regular bus/subway/streetcar ..... <input type="radio"/> 04</p> <p>Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... <input type="radio"/> 05</p> <p>Commuter train ..... <input type="radio"/> 06</p> <p>Taxi ..... <input type="radio"/> 07</p> <p>Motorcycle/bicycle ..... <input type="radio"/> 08</p> <p>Walks to work ..... <input type="radio"/> 09</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 10</p>	<p><b>F28. How many airplane trips of 50 miles (80km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?</b></p> <p>Enter number <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> If none enter "0 0"</p>
<p><b>F22. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If "yes" in question E2 (attending school) <input type="radio"/> 1 go to F23</li> <li>• Otherwise ..... <input type="radio"/> 2 go to F24</li> </ul>	<p><b>F29. Do you have trouble using a bus as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/>    No <input type="radio"/>    Don't know <input type="radio"/> go to F31</p>
<p><b>F23. The following question concerns travel to school during the last week you attended school, college or university. The question refers to the door-to-door trip from your residence to your school. What is the principal method of transportation that you used to travel to school? (I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance) (Do not read list. Mark only one.)</b></p> <p>None, studies at home ..... <input type="radio"/> 01</p> <p>Private specially modified vehicle ..... <input type="radio"/> 02</p> <p>Other private vehicle ..... <input type="radio"/> 03</p> <p>Regular school bus ..... <input type="radio"/> 04</p> <p>Regular bus/subway/streetcar ..... <input type="radio"/> 05</p> <p>Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... <input type="radio"/> 06</p> <p>Commuter train ..... <input type="radio"/> 07</p> <p>Taxi ..... <input type="radio"/> 08</p> <p>Motorcycle/bicycle ..... <input type="radio"/> 09</p> <p>Walks to school ..... <input type="radio"/> 10</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 11</p>	<p><b>F30. What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)</b></p> <p>Hearing announcements ..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Seeing signs or notices ..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Moving around the terminal ..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Boarding/disembarking ..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Seating on board ..... <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Washroom facilities ..... <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Transporting wheelchair or other special aids ..... <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>Carrier rules and regulations ..... <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p>Other ..... <input type="radio"/> 9</p>

**F31.** How many bus trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?

Enter number  If none enter "00"

**F32.** Do you have trouble using a train as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?

Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  go to F34

Don't know <sup>3</sup>  go to F35

**F33.** What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hearing announcements . . . . . <sup>1</sup>

Seeing signs or notices . . . . . <sup>2</sup>

Moving around the terminal. . . . . <sup>3</sup>

Boarding/disembarking. . . . . <sup>4</sup>

Seating on board . . . . . <sup>5</sup>

Washroom facilities . . . . . <sup>6</sup>

Transporting wheelchair or other special aids . . . . . <sup>7</sup>

Carrier rules and regulations . . . . . <sup>8</sup>

Other . . . . . <sup>9</sup>

**F34.** How many train trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?

Enter number  If none enter "00"

**F35.** Do you have trouble using a car, or small truck or van as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?

Yes <sup>1</sup>

No <sup>2</sup>

Don't know <sup>3</sup>  go to next section question G1

**F36.** How many trips of 50 miles or more, which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present, did you take in a car or small truck or van?

Enter number  If none enter "00"

GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION G1

**ACCOMMODATION – SECTION G**

**G1. Because of your physical condition or health problem do you use any of the following special features to enter or leave your present residence? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)**

- (a) Access ramps ..... 1
- (b) Widened doorways ..... 2
- (c) A street level entrance ..... 3
- (d) An entrance which opens automatically ..... 4
- (e) An elevator or lift device ..... 5
- (f) Some other feature ..... 6
- (g) None ..... 7

**G2. Which of these special features do you need that you don't already have? (Mark all that apply.)**

- (a) Access ramps ..... 1
- (b) Widened doorways ..... 2
- (c) A street level entrance ..... 3
- (d) An entrance which opens automatically ..... 4
- (e) An elevator or lift device ..... 5
- (f) Some other feature ..... 6
- (g) None ..... 7

**G3. Because of your physical condition or health problem do you use any of the following special features to get around inside your residence? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)**

- (a) Hand rails ..... 1
- (b) An elevator or lift device ..... 2
- (c) Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3
- (d) Doors which open automatically ..... 4
- (e) Some other special feature ..... 5
- (f) None ..... 6

**G4. Which of these special features do you need that you don't already have? (Mark all that apply.)**

- (a) Hand rails ..... 1
- (b) An elevator or lift device ..... 2
- (c) Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3
- (d) Doors which open automatically ..... 4
- (e) Some other special feature ..... 5
- (f) None ..... 6

**G5. In your residence do you have difficulty using any of the following furnishings or fixtures by yourself?**

	Has difficulty	No difficulty	Does not have furnishings
(a) The kitchen stove .....	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>
(b) The kitchen sink .....	04 <input type="radio"/>	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>
(c) The kitchen cabinets .....	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/>
(d) The refrigerator .....	10 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>
(e) Bathroom fixtures (tub, toilet, basin) .....	13 <input type="radio"/>	14 <input type="radio"/>	15 <input type="radio"/>
(f) Some other fixture .....	16 <input type="radio"/>	17 <input type="radio"/>	18 <input type="radio"/>

**GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION H1**



# 1984 Canadian Health and Disability Survey

**ITEMS C2-C7 INCLUSIVE - BEST DESCRIPTION OF YOUR CONDITION:**

**C2-  
C7**

1. CONGENITAL/EXISTED AT TIME OF BIRTH
2. DISEASE OR ILLNESS
3. CAUSED BY HAVING SUFFERED A STROKE
4. AFTER EFFECT OF A DISEASE OR ILLNESS  
OR  
AFTER EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT OF A DISEASE  
OR ILLNESS, INCLUDING THERAPY OR SURGERY
5. RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT - AT WORK
6. RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT - OTHER
7. RESULT OF JUST GETTING OLDER
8. OTHER
9. DON'T KNOW

**ITEM C8 - BEST DESCRIPTION OF HOW YOU MANAGE:**

**C8**

1. I DON'T DO IT AT ALL BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
2. I DO IT ONLY WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER  
PERSON BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
3. I DO IT SOMETIMES BY MYSELF, BUT SOMETIMES I NEED THE  
HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
4. I DON'T DO IT AT ALL BECAUSE OF OTHER REASONS.
5. I DO IT BY MYSELF.
6. NONE OF THE ABOVE.

**H 2**

**TOTAL AMOUNT FROM SOURCES:**

0	\$	1 - 199
1		200 - 499
2		500 - 999
3		1000 - 1999
4		2000 - 4999
5		5000 - 9999
6		10000 - 19999
7		20000 and more

**H 3**

**TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES:**

10		none
11	\$	1 - 4999
12		5000 - 9999
13		10000 - 14999
14		15000 - 19999
15		20000 - 24999
16		25000 - 29999
17		30000 and more

**H 5**

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENSES:**

0	\$	1 - 199
1		200 - 499
2		500 - 999
3		1000 - 1999
4		2000 - 4999
5		5000 - 9999
6		10000 - 19999
7		20000 and more

## Appendix II

### Musculoskeletal Impairment Supplementary Coding Scheme

Example VA01 – Arthritis/Rheumatism of Toes.

Impairment	Site
VA___ - Arthritis/Rheumatism	___00 - Not Stated
VB___ - Damaged/Removed Discs	___01 - Toes
VC___ - Weak/Damaged/Degenerating Bones	___02 - Feet
VD___ - Damaged/Torn Cartilages	___03 - Ankles
VE___ - Sprained/Damaged/Torn Ligaments/Tendons	___04 - Knees/Kneecaps
VF___ - Weak/Pulled/Damaged Muscles	___05 - Legs
VG___ - Absence/Missing	___06 - Hips
VH___ - Fractures/Breaks (only with bones)	___07 - Fingers
VJ___ - Fusions	___08 - Hands
VK___ - Deformed/Crooked	___09 - Wrists
VL___ - Displaced/Dislocated/Slipped	___10 - Elbows
VM___ - Pain/Soreness	___11 - Arms
VN___ - Stiffness	___12 - Shoulders
VP___ - Paralysis	___13 - Back/Spine/Discs
VR___ - Coordination Problems (e.g., poor muscle control, tremor)	___14 - Trunk/Chest/Ribs/Collarbone
VS___ - Weakness - site specified (e.g., weak legs)	___15 - Neck
VT___ - Other Specified Impairments (e.g., pinched nerve, swelling)	___16 - Head/Face
VU___ - Other Unspecified Impairments (e.g., bad, trouble, problem, poor, hurt <sup>1</sup> )	___17 - One side of the body (i.e. hemi-)
	___18 - Below the waist (i.e. para-)
	___19 - Entire Body (i.e. quadra-)

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<sup>1</sup> Hurt in the sense of damaged, not in the sense of experiencing pain.





## **Appendix III**

### **Canadian Health and Disability Survey: Children's Questionnaire**











**EDUCATION – SECTION C**

<p><b>C1.</b> Does ... require special education because of his/her condition or health problem?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No → Go to C3</p>	<p><b>C8.</b> In what grade was ... enrolled, in October, 1983?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Non-graded</p>
<p><b>C2.</b> Is this special education available through the regular school system in your area?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p><b>C9.</b> Compared to most other children of the same age, was ...</p> <p align="center"><b>Interviewer: Read list. Mark only one.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> In a lower grade or level? → Go to C10</p> <p><input type="radio"/> In the same grade or level?    } Go to C11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> In a higher grade or level?    }</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p><b>C3.</b> Was ... going to school in October 1983?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → Go to C5    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>C10.</b> Was this because of his/her condition or health problem?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>C4.</b> Prior to September 1, 1983, did ... ever go to school?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → Go to C11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No → Go to next section, Question D1</p>	<p><b>C11.</b> Prior to September 1, 1983, did ... ever attend a special school for children with conditions or health problems?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>C5.</b> To what type of school was ... going?</p> <p align="center"><b>Interviewer: Read list. Mark only one.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A regular school → Go to C7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A special school for children with conditions or health problems</p>	<p><b>C12.</b> Did ... begin his/her first year of school later than most children of the same age, because of his/her condition?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>C6.</b> What type of training or therapy was ... receiving at this school?</p> <p align="center"><b>Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Physical therapy or communication therapy    } Go to C8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Daily living skills</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Academic subjects</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Trade or vocational</p>	<p><b>C13.</b> Prior to September 1, 1983, was ...'s schooling ever interrupted for long periods of time because of his/her condition?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>C7.</b> At this regular school, what type of classes was ... attending?</p> <p align="center"><b>Interviewer: Read list. Mark only one.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only special classes for children with a condition or health problem</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only regular classes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some regular classes and some special classes for children with a condition or health problem</p>	<p><b>C14.</b> Because of his/her condition, did it take ... longer to achieve his/her present level of education?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No → Go to next section, Question D1</p>
	<p><b>C15.</b> How much longer?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not able to estimate</p> <p><b>Go to next section, Question D1</b></p>



**TRANSPORTATION – SECTION D**

<p><b>D1.</b> I would now like to ask you about methods of transportation that . . . uses for local travel, that is trips of under 50 miles (80 km).</p>	<p><b>D8.</b> Does . . . have any trouble using the local public transportation service, because of his/her condition or health problem?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>D2.</b> Is . . . prevented from leaving his/her residence to take short trips, because of his/her condition or health problem? (i.e., is . . . housebound?)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes → Go to next section, question E1      2 <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>D9.</b> Is there a taxi cab service in your area?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No 3 <input type="radio"/> Don't know } Go to D12</p>
<p><b>D3.</b> Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular local public transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at their home. Does . . . need such a service?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No 3 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p><b>D10.</b> How often does . . . use the taxi cab service?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Almost every day 2 <input type="radio"/> Occasionally 3 <input type="radio"/> Seldom/never</p>
<p><b>D4.</b> Is this special service available in your area?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No 3 <input type="radio"/> Don't know } Go to D6</p>	<p><b>D11.</b> Is this because of his/her condition or health problem?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>D5.</b> How often does . . . use this service?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Almost every day 2 <input type="radio"/> Occasionally 3 <input type="radio"/> Seldom/never</p>	<p><b>D12. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</b></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> If "Yes" to Question C3 Education Section (attended school in Oct 83) → Go to D13 2 <input type="radio"/> Otherwise → Go to next section, question E1</p>
<p><b>D6.</b> Is local public transportation (bus, subway, streetcar) available in your area? (Do not include school buses)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No → Go to D9</p>	<p><b>D13.</b> The following question concerns travel to school during the last week . . . attended school, college or university. The question refers to the door-to-door trip from . . . 's residence to his/her school. What is the principal method of transportation that . . . uses to travel to school? (I mean the method . . . used to travel the greatest distance) (Mark one)</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> None, studies at home 02 <input type="radio"/> Private specially modified vehicle 03 <input type="radio"/> Other private vehicle 04 <input type="radio"/> Regular school bus 05 <input type="radio"/> Regular bus/subway/streetcar 06 <input type="radio"/> Special bus/van service for the disabled 07 <input type="radio"/> Commuter train 08 <input type="radio"/> Taxi 09 <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle/bicycle 10 <input type="radio"/> Walks to school 11 <input type="radio"/> Other</p> <p align="right">Go to next section, Question E1</p>
<p><b>D7.</b> How often does . . . use the local public transportation service?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Almost every day 2 <input type="radio"/> Occasionally 3 <input type="radio"/> Seldom/never</p>	

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS – SECTION E**

<p><b>E1.</b> People sometimes have extra out-of-pocket expenses as a result of their children's condition or health problem. For the year 1983 did your family have any extra expenses for . . . 's education, transportation, special equipment, personal services, drugs or medical expenses, etc., for which you were not reimbursed by any insurance program?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes      2 <input type="radio"/> No → END</p>	<p><b>E2.</b> Which of the following categories refers to the total amount of these expenses?</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> \$ 1 – 199 02 <input type="radio"/> 200 – 499 03 <input type="radio"/> 500 – 999 04 <input type="radio"/> 1,000 – 1,999 05 <input type="radio"/> 2,000 – 4,999 06 <input type="radio"/> 5,000 – 9,999 07 <input type="radio"/> 10,000 – 19,999 08 <input type="radio"/> 20,000 and more 09 <input type="radio"/> Refusal 10 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
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## **Appendix IV**

### **Labour Force Survey Questionnaires**







CODE SHEET

Household Record Docket (Form 03)

Exemplaire français disponible sur demande

- 8
- 1 Single Detached
  - 2 Double
  - 3 Row or Terrace
  - 4 Duplex
  - 5 Apartment, Flat
  - 6 Institution
  - 7 Hotel, Rooming or Lodging House
  - 8 Camp — Logging, Construction, etc.
  - 9 Mobile Home
  - 0 Other — *Specify in NOTES*

- 34
- M Male
  - F Female

- 35
- WHAT IS . . . . MARITAL STATUS?  
(Read categories to respondent)
- 1 Now married or living common-law
  - 2 Single (never married)
  - 3 Widow or widower
  - 4 Separated or divorced

- 36
- A Assign one letter to all household members related to the head of a family by one of the relationships listed in Item 37.  
(‘A’ for each member of the first family, ‘B’ for each member of the second family, etc.)

- 37
- Each different letter used in Item 36 requires a different ‘Head of Family’ in Item 37.
- 1 Head of family
  - 2 Spouse
  - 3 Son or daughter (natural, adopted or step)
  - 4 Grandchild
  - 5 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
  - 6 Foster child (less than age 18)
  - 7 Parent
  - 8 Parent-in-law
  - 9 Brother or sister
  - 0 Other relative — *Specify in NOTES*
- Unrelated roomers, boarders and friends require a separate family identifier in Item 36.

(Read questions to respondent)

Column 1: HOW MANY YEARS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION HAS . . . . . COMPLETED?

- 0 No schooling
- 1 1 to 8 years of primary and secondary education
- 2 9 or 10 years of primary and secondary education
- 3 11 years of primary and secondary education
- 4 12 years of primary and secondary education
- 5 13 years of primary and secondary education

Column 2: A. HAS . . . . . TAKEN ANY POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION?

- 38
- 0 No (No post-secondary education)
  - Yes → B. DID THIS EDUCATION NORMALLY REQUIRE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION?

- 0 No (No post-secondary education)
- Yes → C. DID . . . . . RECEIVE A DEGREE, CERTIFICATE, OR DIPLOMA?

- 1 No (Took some post-secondary education)
- 2 Yes (Received a post-secondary certificate or diploma)
- 3 Yes (Received a university degree)

- 40
- 0 Not a household member this month
  - 1 Civilian household member this month
  - 2 Full-time members of Canadian Armed Forces this month

FIRST CODE: Entered by interviewer

NOTE: for any code other than X, explain situation on appropriate form(s)

	FORMS
X LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible household members	22
E LFS questionnaire completed for some (not all) eligible household members	15/22
N No one at home (after several calls)	15/22
R Household refusal	15/22
K Interview prevented by death, sickness, language problem or other unusual circumstances related to the household	15/22
L Interview prevented by weather conditions	15/22
T Household temporarily absent	15/22
V Vacant dwelling (or trailer stall)	22
S Vacant seasonal dwelling	22
C Dwelling under construction	22
B Dwelling occupied by persons not to be interviewed	15/22
D Dwelling demolished; converted to business premises; moved; abandoned (unfit for habitation); listed in error	12/22
A Interview cancelled for lack of an interviewer (Entered by Regional Office only)	

- 45
- SECOND CODE: Entered by Regional Office only
- Blank Interview or attempt to interview again
- 3 Do not interview unless there is a complete change in household membership
  - 4 Attempt to interview again. A letter was sent
  - 5 Attempt to interview again. Personal contact made by Regional Office staff

- ACTION CODES FOR CLUSTER LIST (FORM 02)
- 1 ADDITION, i.e., new listing line
  - 2 CORRECTION, i.e., to the original listing line
  - 3 CHANGE IN STATUS, i.e., should be deleted from the list

USING TEMPORARY DOCKET NUMBERS

T						A
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

Always start with ‘T’ for Temporary

Use the last 4 digits of your assignment number

‘A’ for the first additional dwelling, ‘B’ for the second, ‘C’ for the third, etc.

SURVEY MONTH	ROTATION	SURVEY MONTH	ROTATION
01 (Jan.)	1	07 (July)	1
02 (Feb.)	2	08 (Aug.)	2
03 (Mar.)	3	09 (Sept.)	3
04 (Apr.)	4	10 (Oct.)	4
05 (May)	5	11 (Nov.)	5
06 (June)	6	12 (Dec.)	6

**10** LAST WEEK, DID ... DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 30  
 PERMANENTLY unable to work <sup>3</sup>  Go to 50

**11** DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 13

**12** WAS THIS A RESULT OF CHANGING EMPLOYERS LAST WEEK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**13** HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:  
 (Main) JOB?   If total 30 or more go to 15  
 Other jobs?   go to 15

**14** WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?  
 Enter code

**15** LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS OF OVERTIME OR EXTRA HOURS DID ... WORK?  
 (Include paid and unpaid time at all jobs)   If none enter 00

**16** LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS WAS ... AWAY FROM WORK FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER (HOLIDAY, VACATION, ILLNESS, LABOUR DISPUTE, ETC.)?  
 (From all jobs)   If none enter 00 and go to 18

**17** WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR BEING AWAY FROM WORK?  
 Enter code

**18** HOW MANY HOURS DID ... ACTUALLY WORK LAST WEEK AT HIS/HER:  
 (Main) JOB?    
 Other jobs?

**19** IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 72

**20** WHAT HAS ... DONE IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS TO FIND ANOTHER JOB?  
   Enter code(s) and go to 72

**30** LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH HE/SHE DID NOT WORK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  Go to 33 No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 7

**31** LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 50

**32** COUNTING FROM THE END OF LAST WEEK, IN HOW MANY WEEKS WILL ... START TO WORK AT HIS/HER NEW JOB?  
  Go to 50

**33** WHY WAS ... ABSENT FROM WORK LAST WEEK?  
 Enter code and if code 6 go to 32

**34** DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**35** HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:  
 (Main) JOB?   If total 30 or more go to 37  
 Other jobs?

**36** WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?  
 Enter code

**37** UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ABSENT FROM WORK?

**38** IS ... GETTING ANY WAGES OR SALARY FROM HIS/HER EMPLOYER FOR ANY TIME OFF LAST WEEK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>

**39** INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM  
 \* If code 5 (layoff) in 33 <sup>1</sup>  go to 56  
 \* Otherwise <sup>2</sup>  go to 40

**40** IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 72

**41** WHAT HAS ... DONE IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS TO FIND ANOTHER JOB?  
   Enter code(s) and go to 72

**50** HAS ... EVER WORKED AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 55

**51** WHEN DID ... LAST WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?  
 No <sup>1</sup>  change   Mo Yr. or   Mo Yr. If month unknown, enter -- in month

**52** INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:  
 (1) If 51 is before   Mo Yr. <sup>1</sup>  go to 55  
 (2) If 51 is equal to or later than   Mo Yr. <sup>2</sup>  go to 53

**53** DID ... USUALLY WORK 30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK?  
 Full-time <sup>1</sup>  (30 or more hours per week)  
 Part-time <sup>2</sup>  (Less than 30 hours per week)

**54** WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... LEFT THAT JOB?  
 Enter code

**55** INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:  
 \* If "part. unable to work" in 10 <sup>1</sup>  go to 80  
 \* Otherwise <sup>2</sup>  go to 56

**56** IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR WORK?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 64

**57** \* IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, WHAT HAS ... DONE TO FIND WORK? Mark all methods reported.  
 \* IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND WORK? Mark all other methods reported For each method given ask:  
 \* WHEN DID ... LAST (Repeat method) ? No. of weeks ago (excl. svy. week)

Checked with:	Method used	No. of weeks ago (excl. svy. week)
PUBLIC employment AGENCY	<sup>2</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
PRIVATE employment AGENCY	<sup>3</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
UNION	<sup>4</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
EMPLOYERS directly	<sup>5</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
FRIENDS or relatives	<sup>6</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Placed or answered ADS	<sup>7</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
LOOKED at job ADS	<sup>8</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
OTHER Specify in NOTES	<sup>9</sup> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>

**72** FOR WHOM DID ... WORK? (Name of business government dept or agency, or person)  
 No <sup>1</sup>  change  or

**73** WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?  
 No <sup>1</sup>  change   Mo Yr. or   Mo Yr. If month unknown enter -- in month

**74** WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? (Give full description: e.g., paper-box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal government)  
 No <sup>1</sup>  change  or

**75** WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING? (Give full description: e.g. shoe salesperson, primary school teacher, invoice clerk)  
 No <sup>1</sup>  change  or

**76** Class of worker  
 Main job   No change  Enter code  
**77** Other job   No change  Enter code go to 80

NOTES See over for additional NOTES

Item no.	Notes
98	<input type="text"/>
99	<input type="text"/>
90	<input type="text"/>
59	<input type="text"/>

**58** UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK? DO NOT COUNT WEEKS WHEN HE/SHE ALSO WORKED.

**59** WHAT WAS ...'s MAIN ACTIVITY BEFORE HE/SHE STARTED TO LOOK FOR WORK?  
 Enter code

**60** IS ... LOOKING FOR A JOB TO LAST MORE THAN 6 MONTHS?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  (More than 6 months) (6 months or less)

**61** IS ... LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME JOB?  
 Full-time <sup>1</sup>  (30 or more hours per week)  
 Part-time <sup>2</sup>  (Less than 30 hours per week)  
 Go to 63

**62** WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... DID NOT LOOK FOR WORK LAST WEEK?  
 Enter code

**63** WAS THERE ANY REASON WHY ... COULD NOT TAKE A JOB LAST WEEK?  
 Enter code

**64** INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:  
 \* If "No" (never worked) in 50 <sup>2</sup>  go to 80  
 \* If upper circle in 52 is marked <sup>3</sup>  go to 80  
 \* Otherwise <sup>4</sup>  go to 72

**80** EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES (If age 65 or over, go to 90)  
 LAST WEEK WAS ... ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY?  
 Yes <sup>1</sup>  No <sup>2</sup>  Go to 90

**81** WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?  
 Full-time <sup>1</sup>  Part-time <sup>2</sup>

**82** WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THIS?  
 Enter code

**90** INFORMATION SOURCE  
 HRD page - line No. of person providing the above information  
 Last interview   This interview



CODE SHEET

Exemplaire français  
disponible sur  
demande

Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (Form 05)

14  
36

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities
- 3 Going to school
- 4 Could only find part-time work
- 5 Did not want full-time work
- 6 Full-time work under 30 hours per week
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

59

- 1 Working
- 2 Keeping house
- 3 Going to school
- 0 Other – *DO NOT specify in NOTES*

17

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities
- 3 Bad weather
- 4 Labour dispute (strike or lockout)
- 5 Layoff, expects to return (**Paid Workers Only**)
- 6 New job started during week, or job terminated (does not expect to return)
- 7 Vacation
- 8 Holiday (legal or religious)
- 9 Working short-time (because of material shortages, plant maintenance or repair, etc.)
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

62

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities
- 3 Going to school
- 4 No longer interested in finding work
- 5 Waiting for recall (to former job)
- 6 Has found new job
- 7 Waiting for replies from employers
- 8 Believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills)
- 9 No reason given
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

20  
41

- 1 Checked with: Public employment agency
- 2 Checked with: Private employment agency
- 3 Checked with: Union
- 4 Checked with: Employers directly
- 5 Checked with: Friends or relatives
- 6 Placed or answered job ads
- 7 Looked at job ads
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

63

Yes, because of:

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities
- 3 Going to school
- 4 Already has a job
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

5 No (Was available for work)

33

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities
- 3 Bad weather
- 4 Labour dispute (strike or lockout)
- 5 Layoff, expects to return (**Paid Workers Only**)
- 6 New job to start in the future
- 7 Vacation
- 8 Seasonal Business (Excl. **Paid Workers**)
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

76

Worked for Others

- 1 Paid worker
- 2 Unpaid family worker

Self-Employed

77

- 3 Incorporated business – With paid help
- 4 Incorporated business – No paid help
- 5 Not incorporated business – With paid help
- 6 Not incorporated business – No paid help  
*(Include self-employed without a business)*

54

- 1 Own illness or disability
- 2 Personal or family responsibilities  
*Include: marriage, pregnancy, a long trip, serious family illness, etc.*
- 3 Going to school
- 4 Quit job for no specific reason
- 5 Lost job or laid off job (**Paid Workers Only**)  
*Include: Seasonal job, on-call arrangement, temporary job, dismissal (fired), company moved or went out of business, economic conditions, etc.*
- 6 Changed residence
- 7 Dissatisfied with job  
*Include: Low pay, poor hours, transportation problems, working conditions, conflict with employer or co-workers, no opportunity for advancement, etc.*
- 8 Retired
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

82

- 1 Primary or secondary school
- 2 Community college, junior college, or CEGEP
- 3 University
- 0 Other – *Specify in NOTES*

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS ON HEALTH STATISTICS

Obtainable from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

### Catalogue

#### Vital Statistics and Health Status

- 82-207 Cancer in Canada, A., Bil.  
82-211 Therapeutic Abortions, A., Bil.  
82-212 Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality, A., Bil.  
84-001 Vital Statistics, Q., Bil.  
84-203 Causes of Death, Vol. IV, A., Bil.  
84-204 Births and Deaths, Vol. I, A., Bil.  
84-205 Marriages and Divorces, Vol. II, A., Bil.  
84-206 Mortality - Summary List of Causes, Vol. III, A., Bil.

#### Analytical Reports

- 84-532 Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1970-1972, 1975-1977, 1980-1982, O., Bil.  
82-540E Perspectives on Health, O., E. and F.  
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82-546 Therapeutic Abortions, 1983, Bulletin, O., Bil.  
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##### Continuing series

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83-002 Quarterly Hospital Information System - Hospital Indicators, Q., Bil.  
83-201 List of Canadian Hospitals and Special Care Facilities, A., Bil.  
83-204 Mental Health Statistics, Institutional Admissions and Separations, A., Bil.  
83-217 Hospital Statistics Preliminary Annual Report, A., Bil.  
83-232 Hospital Annual Statistics, A., Bil.

### Catalogue

- 83-233 Annual Return of Hospitals - Hospital Indicators, A., Bil.  
83-234 Canadian Workload Measurement System - Laboratory, A., Bil.  
83-236 Selected Tables From Annual Return of Special Care Facilities, A., Bil.

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##### Analytical Reports

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86-509 Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance, O., Bil.  
86-510 Social Allowances and Services, O., Bil.  
86-511 Other programs, O., Bil.

Q. - Quarterly    A. - Annual    O. - Occasional  
E. - English    F. - French    Bil. - Bilingual

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