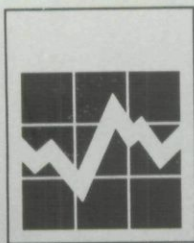


C3

Catalogue 82-615

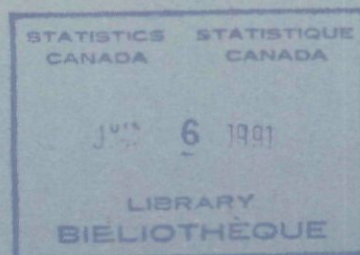


Profile of persons with disabilities residing in health care institutions in Canada

6

Special topic series

The health and activity limitation survey



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data in Many Forms . . .

Statistics Canada disseminates data in a variety of forms. In addition to publications, both standard and special tabulations are offered on computer print-outs, microfiche and microfilm, and magnetic tapes. Maps and other geographic reference materials are available for some types of data. Direct access to aggregated information is possible through CANSIM, Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base and retrieval system.

How to Obtain More Information

Inquiries about this publication and related statistics or services should be directed to:

Post-Censal Surveys Program

Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (Telephone: 951-2050) or to the Statistics Canada reference centre in:

St. John's	(772-4073)	Winnipeg	(983-4020)
Halifax	(426-5331)	Regina	(780-5405)
Montreal	(283-5725)	Edmonton	(495-3027)
Ottawa	(951-8116)	Calgary	(292-6717)
Toronto	(973-6586)	Vancouver	(666-3691)

Toll-free access is provided in all provinces and territories, for users who reside outside the local dialing area of any of the regional reference centres.

Newfoundland and Labrador	1-800-563-4255
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	1-800-565-7192
Quebec	1-800-361-2831
Ontario	1-800-263-1136
Manitoba	1-800-542-3404
Saskatchewan	1-800-667-7164
Alberta	1-800-282-3907
Southern Alberta	1-800-472-9708
British Columbia (South and Central)	1-800-663-1551
Yukon and Northern B.C. (area served by NorthwTel Inc.)	Zenith 0-8913
Northwest Territories (area served by NorthwTel Inc.)	Call collect 403-495-2011

How to Order Publications

This and other Statistics Canada publications may be purchased from local authorized agents and other community bookstores, through the local Statistics Canada offices, or by mail order to Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

1(613)951-7277

Facsimile Number 1(613)951-1584

National toll free order line 1-800-267-6677

Toronto
Credit card only (973-8018)

Statistics Canada

Post-Censal Surveys Program

6

Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada

Special Topic Series from
The Health and Activity Limitation Survey

ISSN 1180-4610

Prepared by:

Owen Adams
Judith Dowler
Lise Lafleur
Deborah A. Jordan-Simpson
Russell Wilkins

Canadian Centre for
Health Information
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Published under the authority of the Minister
of Industry, Science and Technology

© Minister of Supply
and Services Canada 1991

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

May 1991

Price: Canada: \$ 35.00
United States: US \$ 42.00
Other Countries: US \$ 49.00

Catalogue 82-615, Vol. 6

ISBN 0-660-54859-3

Ottawa

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

Profile of persons with disabilities residing in health care institutions in Canada

(Special topic report series from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey; v. 6)

Title on added t.p.: Profil des personnes ayant une incapacité et vivant dans un établissement de santé au Canada.

Text in English and French with French text on inverted pages.

Also available on audio cassette.

ISBN 0-660-54859-3

CS82-615 v. 6

1. Handicapped -- Institutional care -- Statistics -- Canada.

I. Adams, O.B.

II. Post-Censal Surveys Program (Canada).

III. Title.

IV. Title: Profil des personnes ayant une incapacité et vivant dans un établissement de santé au Canada.

V. Series.

HV1559.C2 A32 1991 305.9'0816'0971021 C91-098015-2E

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- 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.

This publication is also available on audio cassette.

Preface

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) conducted in 1986 and 1987 provides a comprehensive picture of persons with disabilities in Canada. The survey covered persons with disabilities residing in both households and health-related institutions.

This report is part of the Special Topic Report Series which provides overviews of a wide variety of subjects included in HALS. The series has been written by experts, both inside and outside Statistics Canada, in non-technical language supported by simple tables and charts.

This report entitled "Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada" is the sixth in the series of nine reports. It is the first profile of this population ever published in Canada. In fact, these are the first detailed data of any kind on the 247,000 Canadians who live in health care institutions. Their socio-economic characteristics are compared to those of the population with disabilities residing in households. This report was authored by Owen Adams, Judith Dowler, Lise Lafleur, Deborah A. Jordan-Simpson and Russell Wilkins of the Canadian Centre for Health Information, Statistics Canada.

I would like to express my appreciation to the authors, to the reviewers and to the staff of Statistics Canada involved in managing and producing this series.

We hope that the reports in the Special Topic Report Series will not only provide Canadians with very useful information on the issues facing persons with disabilities, but will also be an inducement for them to undertake further research on this topic.

Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada

Table of Contents

	Page
Highlights of the Study	1
1. Introduction	3
2. Demographic Characteristics	4
3. General Characteristics Relating to Disability	7
4. Socio-economic Characteristics	18
5. Social Support	22
6. Adults with "Other" Disability	28
7. Conclusion	34

Appendices:

A. Supporting Tables	A-1
B. HALS Questionnaire for Adults in Institutions	B-1
C. Sample Design	C-1
D. Definitions	D-1
E. Products and Publications from HALS	E-1
F. Bibliography	F-1

Tables

1. Persons with Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87	5
2. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability by Age Group, Canada, 1987	8

Tables (continued)

3. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability, Age Standardized, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1987	10
4. Main Conditions Causing Disability Which Were Reported by Adults with Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	15
5. Adults with Disabilities Using Technical Aids by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	16
6. Adults with Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement by Type of Technical Aid Used, Canada, 1986-87	17
7. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Amount of Disability-related Out-of-pocket Expenses Reported for 1986 by Severity of Disability, Canada	19
8. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Leave the Residence by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987	23
9. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Move About within the Residence by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987	23
10. Adults with "Other" Disability by Type of Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87	29

Figures

1. Proportion of Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions, Age Standardized, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1987	6
2. Adults with Disabilities by Severity of Disability by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	7
3. Severely Disabled Adults (Level III) Residing in Institutions by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987	9
4. Adults with Disabilities by Nature of Disability by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	11
5. Adults with Disabilities by Number of Types of Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	12

Figures (continued)

6.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Number of Types of Disabilities by Sex, Canada, 1987	13
7.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Type of Out-of-pocket Expenses Reported for 1986, Canada	18
8.	Non-disabled and Disabled Adults Residing in Households and Disabled Adults Residing in Institutions by Highest Level of Education, Age Standardized, Canada, 1986-87	20
9.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition, Canada, 1987	25
10.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987	26
11.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Personal Care by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987	27
12.	Adults with "Other" Disability by Severity of Disability by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	30
13.	Adults with "Other" Disability by Nature of Disabilities Reported by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87	31
14.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Presence of "Other" Disability, Canada, 1987	32
15.	Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Move About within the Residence by Presence of "Other" Disability, Canada, 1987	33
16.	Severely Disabled Adults Residing in Households Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Type of Activity, Canada, 1986	35

Supporting Tables - Appendix A

A1. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987	A-1
A2. Total Population and Adults with Disabilities by Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87	A-3

Highlights of the Study

- Across Canada, over one-quarter million persons (255,090) are long-term residents of health care institutions and homes for seniors, representing about 1% of the total Canadian population. Virtually all (96.9% or 247,275) of these residents are disabled.
- Females with disabilities are more likely to be institutionalized than males with disabilities; 9.2% of females with disabilities are institutionalized, compared with 5.6% of males with disabilities.
- 78.9% of persons with disabilities living in institutions are aged 65 and over.
- 72.9% of the adults with disabilities in institutions are severely disabled, compared with 19.4% in the household population.
- Agility and mobility limitations are the types of disability most frequently reported. Agility problems are reported by 88.7% of adults with disabilities in institutions and mobility problems are reported by 82.4%.
- Adults with disabilities in institutions are almost six times as likely to report a speaking disability as those in the household population (34.0% vs. 5.8%).
- The presence of “other” disability, which includes mental handicap and emotional, psychiatric and learning disabilities, is much more prevalent among adults with disabilities in institutions (73.9%) than among those in the household population (27.3%).
- Adults with disabilities in institutions are more than eight times as likely to report having five or six types of disability (30.3%) as are those in the household population (3.7%).
- Among adults with disabilities residing in households, almost one-third (32.2%) reported the use of a technical aid compared to about two-thirds (67.1%) of adults with disabilities residing in institutions.
- 23.2% of adults with disabilities in institutions report having had extra expenses related to a disabling condition or health problem that were not reimbursed by insurance, the government, etc.

- Nearly one-third (29.5%) of mildly disabled adults in institutions are able to leave the residence only with the assistance of an attendant; this increases to half of those with moderate or severe disability (50.9% and 50.5% respectively).
- 94.5% of mildly disabled adults in institutions and 93.2% of those who are moderately disabled are able to move about by themselves within the residence. Among adults at the most severe levels of disability, 56.3% are able to move about only with the assistance of another person, and 22.8% are completely unable to move about within the residence.
- Most residents with disabilities in institutions receive help with shopping (87.7%) and personal finances (83.3%); this assistance is provided most frequently by a family member or friend.
- Among adults with disabilities in institutions, 73.9% report receiving help with personal care.
- Adults with "other" disability (that is, persons with long-term mental, emotional, psychiatric and learning disabilities) who are living in institutions tend to be more severely disabled than those in the household population. Approximately three-quarters of the institutionalized adults with "other" disability are severely disabled (75.7%); this is more than twice as many as those with "other" disability in the household population (34.1%).

1. Introduction

This Special Topic report presents data from the **Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS)** which was a survey of persons with disabilities. It was conducted in households in the fall of 1986 and in health-related institutions in the spring of 1987. HALS was undertaken as part of Statistics Canada's ongoing commitment to build and maintain a national data base on persons with disabilities.

The target population of HALS consisted of all persons with a physical or psychological disability who were living in Canada at the time of the 1986 Census. Notably, this included residents of all provinces and both territories, persons living on Indian reserves, and permanent residents of most collective dwellings and health-related institutions. Details on the sample design are provided under Sample Design (Appendix C).

The types of data gathered include the nature and severity of disability and the barriers which persons with disabilities encounter in all aspects of their daily activities.

This report entitled "**Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada**" is the sixth in a series of nine reports. It provides a profile of the adults with disabilities residing in Canadian institutions, by examining the following topics: the severity of disability in this population and the underlying health conditions associated with it; the level of social support in this population, including help received with the management of personal finances and personal care; the ability to travel outside the institution; and the characteristics of disabled adults with a learning disability, mental handicap and/or psychiatric disability in the institutionalized population. The characteristics of the institutionalized population with disabilities are frequently compared to the characteristics of the disabled population residing in households.

2. Demographic Characteristics

Age and Sex

According to the HALS of 1986-87, there are an estimated 3,316,875 persons with disabilities in Canada. Among these, females with disabilities slightly outnumber males with disabilities (1,748,455 vs. 1,568,420). More than one-third (36.8%) of persons with disabilities are aged 65 and older.

Across Canada, over one-quarter million persons (255,090) are long-term residents of health care institutions and homes for seniors, representing about 1% of the total Canadian population. Virtually all (96.9% or 247,275) of these residents are disabled. It should be emphasized, however, that only 7.5% of all persons with disabilities in Canada are institutionalized.

Among persons with a disability, the likelihood of being institutionalized increases with age, particularly in the older age groups. Table 1 shows that the proportion of persons with a long-term disability who are in institutions more than doubles between the age groups 75 to 84 (19.0%) and 85 and over (42.7%).

Overall, females with disabilities are more likely to be institutionalized than males with disabilities; 9.2% of females with disabilities are institutionalized, compared with 5.6% of males with disabilities. This difference is concentrated in the older age groups. In the 85 and over age group, 45.8% of women with disabilities are institutionalized, compared with 34.3% of men with disabilities.

Since rates of institutionalization increase with age, older Canadians with disabilities are the most likely to be residents of health care institutions. Data in Table 1 also show that 78.9% of persons with disabilities living in institutions are aged 65 and older. Partly as a result of their greater longevity, nearly twice as many women live in health care institutions as do men. In the 85 and over age group, almost four times more women than men live in institutions.

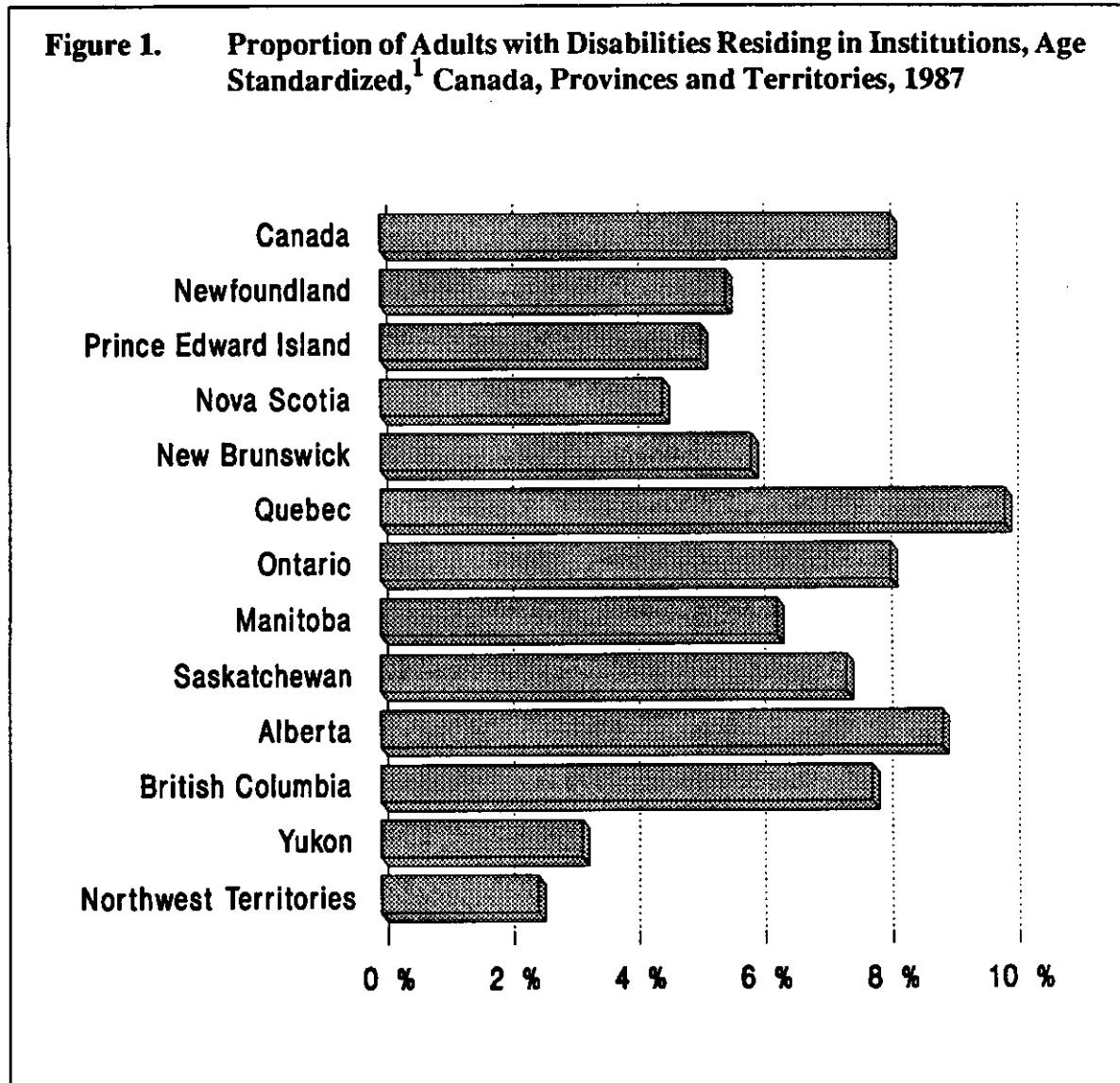
Table 1. Persons with Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87

Sex/ Age Group	Total	Living Arrangement			
		Households		Institutions	
		Number	%	Number	%
Both sexes					
Total	3,316,875	3,069,600	92.5	247,275	7.5
0 - 14	277,445	275,050	99.1	2,395	0.9
15 - 24	187,500	181,325	96.7	6,175	3.3
25 - 34	299,435	288,700	96.4	10,735	3.6
35 - 54	721,940	705,165	97.7	16,775	2.3
55 - 64	608,565	592,445	97.4	16,120	2.6
65 - 74	604,095	568,585	94.1	35,510	5.9
75 - 84	440,825	356,875	81.0	83,950	19.0
85 and over	177,075	101,455	57.3	75,620	42.7
65 and over	1,221,995	1,026,915	84.0	195,080	16.0
Males					
Total	1,568,420	1,481,130	94.4	87,290	5.6
0 - 14	156,190	154,825	99.1	1,365	0.9
15 - 24	97,185	93,685	96.4	3,500	3.6
25 - 34	155,820	148,925	95.6	6,895	4.4
35 - 54	367,595	357,760	97.3	9,835	2.7
55 - 64	297,290	288,315	97.0	8,975	3.0
65 - 74	293,195	277,285	94.6	15,910	5.4
75 - 84	153,225	128,865	84.1	24,365	15.9
85 and over	47,920	31,470	65.7	16,450	34.3
65 and over	494,340	437,620	88.5	56,725	11.5
Females					
Total	1,748,455	1,588,470	90.8	159,985	9.2
0 - 14	121,255	120,225	99.1	1,030	0.9
15 - 24	90,315	87,640	97.0	2,675	3.0
25 - 34	143,615	139,775	97.3	3,840	2.7
35 - 54	354,345	347,405	98.0	6,940	2.0
55 - 64	311,275	304,130	97.7	7,140	2.3
65 - 74	310,900	291,300	93.7	19,600	6.3
75 - 84	287,600	228,010	79.3	59,585	20.7
85 and over	129,155	69,985	54.2	59,170	45.8
65 and over	727,655	589,295	81.0	138,355	19.0

The remainder of the report analyzes data on adults with disabilities (aged 15 and over) who reside in health care institutions and compares this population to adults with disabilities in the household population. Some information concerning children with disabilities residing in institutions will be included in the Special Topic Report titled "Children with Disabilities in Canada".

Province

Figure 1 shows that, on an age-standardized basis,¹ Quebec has the highest rate of institutionalization among its adult population with disabilities at 9.9%, followed by Alberta and Ontario at 8.9% and 8.1% respectively. The lowest rates are observed in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (3.2% and 2.5% respectively). Approximately 5% of adults with disabilities are institutionalized in each of the Atlantic Provinces.



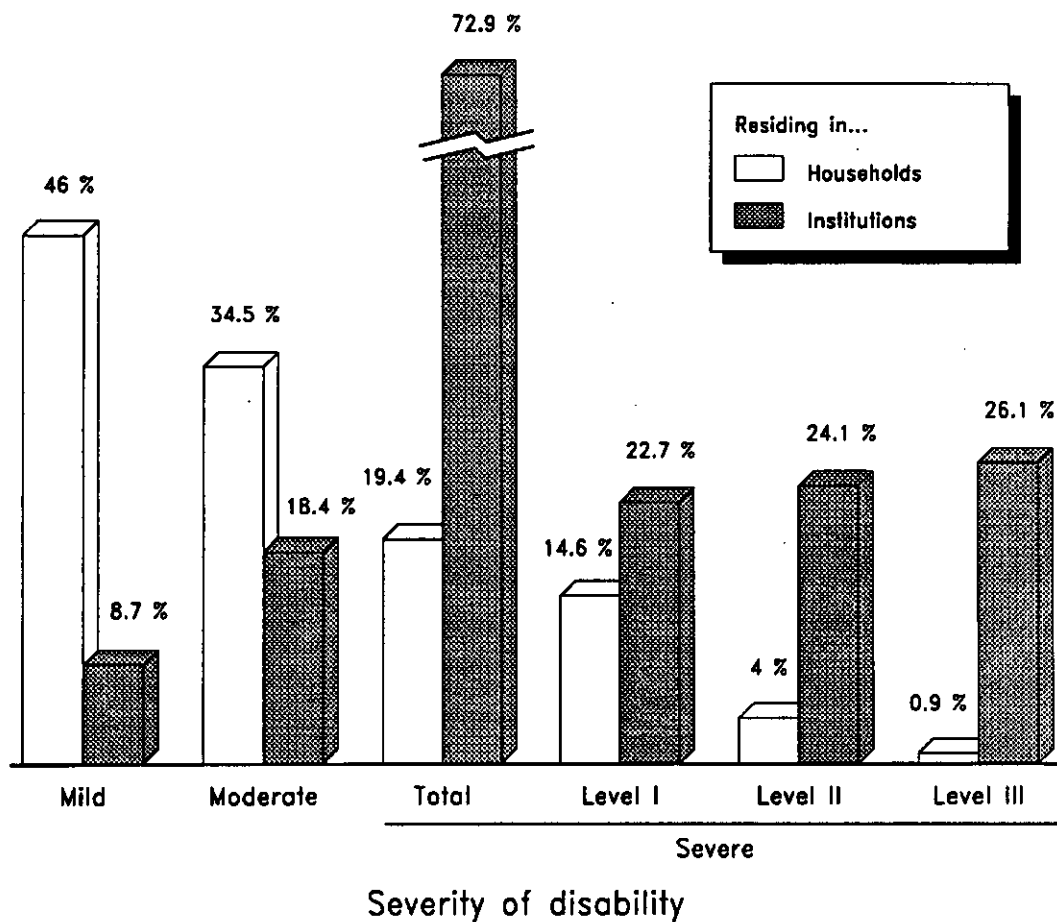
¹ These rates have been calculated as though each province and territory has the same age distribution as the total Canadian adult population, thus eliminating the effects of different age distributions in each geographic region.

3. General Characteristics Relating to Disability

Severity of Disability¹

Adults with disabilities living in institutions tend to be more severely disabled than those in the household population. Figure 2 shows that 72.9% of adults with disabilities in institutions are severely disabled, compared with 19.4% in the household population. Among adults with disabilities in institutions, 8.7% are classified as mildly disabled, compared with 46.0% of the household population with disabilities.

Figure 2. Adults with Disabilities by Severity of Disability by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87



¹ See Appendix D - Definitions for a description of Severity of Disability.

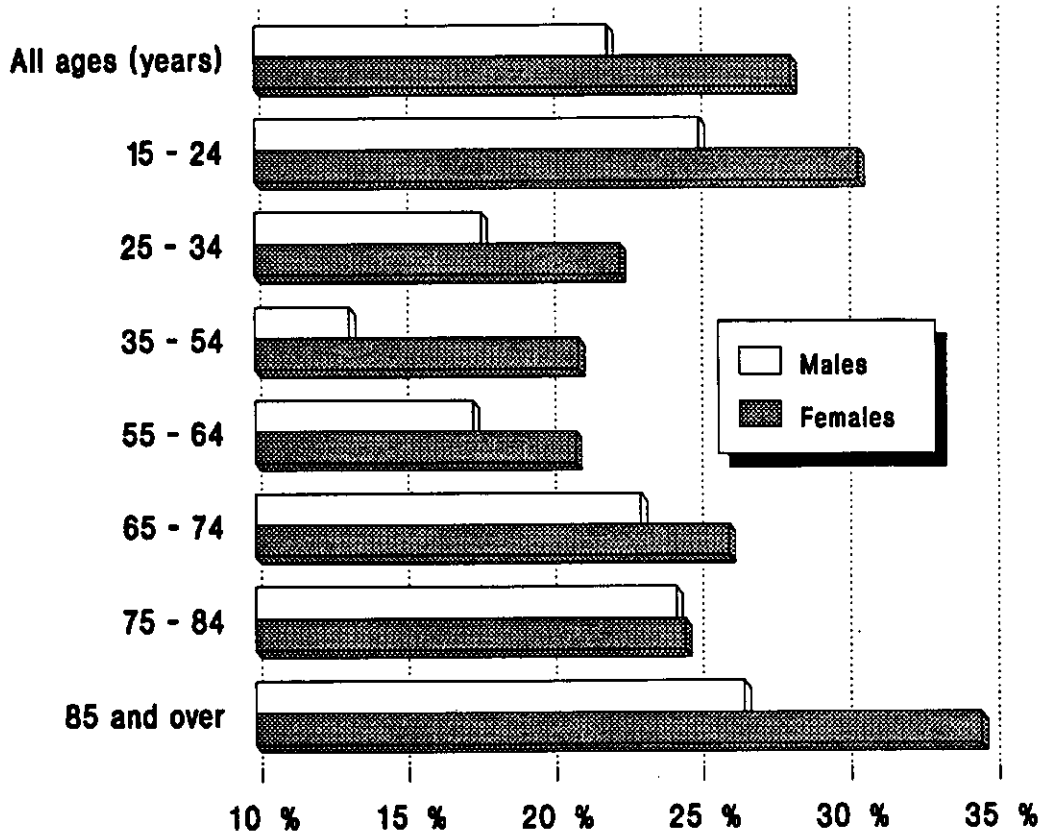
Table 2 shows that, among adults with disabilities in institutions, the severity of disability increases dramatically with age, particularly at age 85 and over. Below age 55, approximately half are severely disabled; this increases to 75.5% among those aged 75 to 84, and reaches 84.6% among those aged 85 and over.

Table 2. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability by Age Group, Canada, 1987

Age Group	Total	Severity of Disability		
		Mild	Moderate	Severe
All ages	244,880	8.7	18.4	72.9
15 - 24	6,175	16.5	25.8	57.7
25 - 34	10,735	17.4	30.3	52.3
35 - 54	16,775	21.3	29.6	49.1
55 - 64	16,120	17.4	24.0	58.6
65 - 74	35,510	9.8	21.8	68.5
75 - 84	83,950	6.9	17.7	75.5
85 and over	75,620	3.9	11.5	84.6

Women in institutions tend to be more severely disabled than men, as shown in Figure 3. Nearly three out of ten (28.2%) women in institutions are considered to have the most severe level of disability (Level III), compared with about two out of ten (22.0%) men. This overall finding is also observed across age groups. In the 85 and over age group, for example, slightly over one-third (34.6%) of women with disabilities in institutions have the most severe level of disability, compared with just over one-quarter (26.6%) of men.

Figure 3. Severely Disabled Adults (Level III) Residing in Institutions by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987



The estimated numbers of disabled persons by age group, sex and severity of disability are included in Table A1, Appendix A.

Table 3 shows the age-standardized¹ distributions of adults with disabilities in institutions by severity of disability for all provinces and territories. This table indicates that there is some regional variation in the severity of disability. The highest proportion of adults with a severe disability is observed in Saskatchewan, at 79.1%, and the lowest in British Columbia, at 65.4%.

Table 3. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability, Age Standardized,¹ Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1987

Province/ Territory	Total	Severity of Disability		
		Mild	Moderate %	Severe
Canada	244,880	8.7	18.4	72.9
Newfoundland	3,495	8.9	18.1	72.9
Prince Edward Island	955	4.7*	19.1	76.4
Nova Scotia	5,860	8.3	18.1	73.6
New Brunswick	5,835	7.4	19.5	73.2
Quebec	63,990	10.2	18.8	71.0
Ontario	94,845	6.3	17.3	76.4
Manitoba	9,840	6.5	17.5	76.0
Saskatchewan	10,385	6.9	14.0	79.1
Alberta	20,450	10.6	20.8	68.6
British Columbia	29,105	13.8	20.8	65.4
Yukon	45	--	--	--
Northwest Territories	75	--	--	--

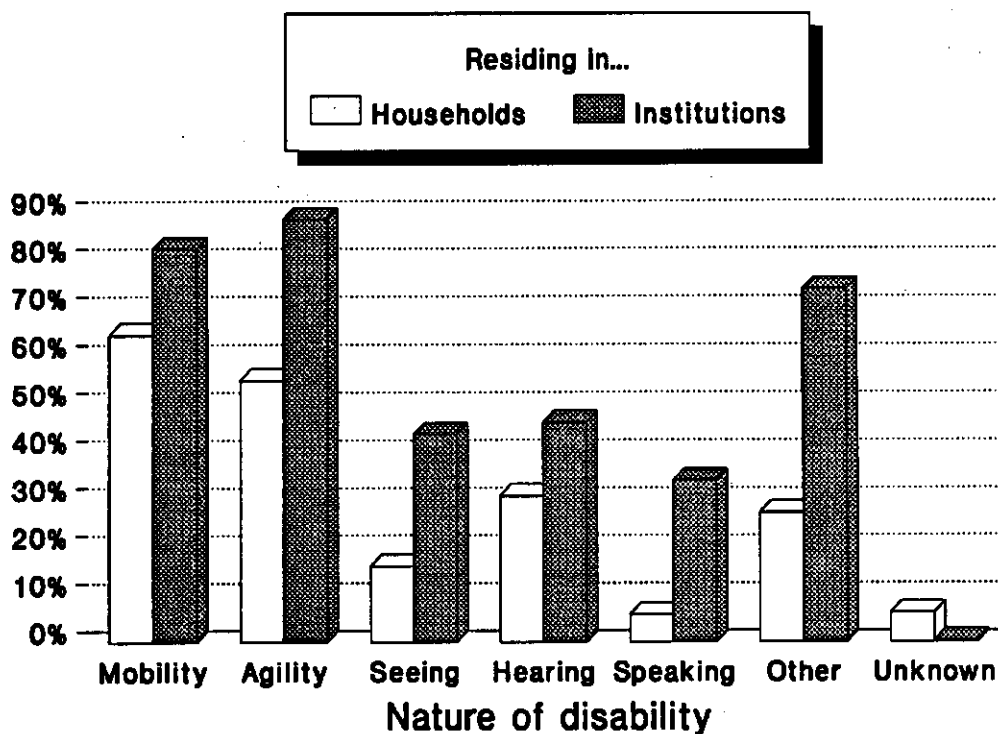
1 Percentages have been age standardized according to the age distribution of persons with disabilities in institutions for Canada as a whole.

Nature of Disability¹

With the exception of "Disability - Nature Unknown", adults with disabilities in institutions are more likely than those in the household population to report each type of disability (Figure 4). Agility and mobility limitations are the most frequently reported. Agility limitations are reported by 88.7% of adults with disabilities in institutions and 55.0% of those in households. Similarly, mobility limitations are reported by 82.4% and 64.4% respectively.

The most striking difference between the household and institutionalized populations is in the prevalence of speaking problems. Adults with disabilities in institutions are almost six times as likely to report a speaking disability as those in the household population (34.0% vs. 5.8%). The prevalence of "other" disability, which includes mental handicap, emotional and psychiatric disabilities and learning disabilities, is also much higher among adults with disabilities in institutions than among those in the household population. Among adults with disabilities in institutions, 73.9% report "other", compared with 27.3% in the household population.

Figure 4. Adults with Disabilities by Nature of Disability by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87



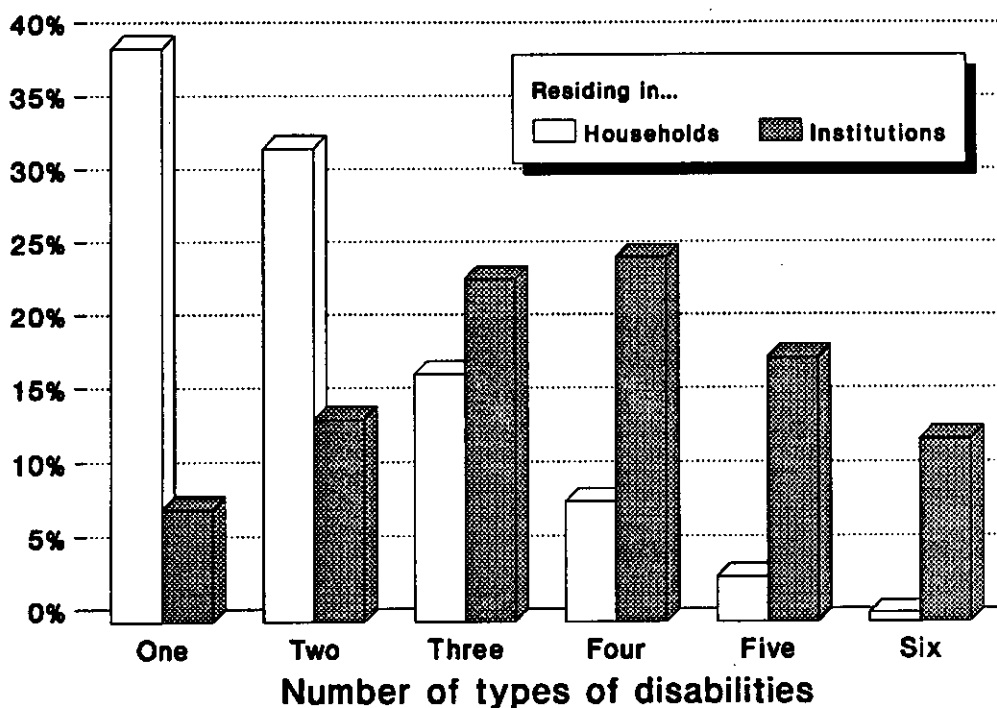
¹ See Appendix D - Definitions for a description of Nature of Disability.

Multiple Disabilities

As can be seen in Figure 5, adults with disabilities in institutions are more likely to report multiple types of disability than those in the household population. While 71.4% of adults with disabilities in the household population report having only one or two types of disability, this rate drops to 21.4% for adults in institutions. Adults with disabilities in institutions are more than eight times as likely to report having five or six types of disability (30.3%) as are those in the household population (3.7%).

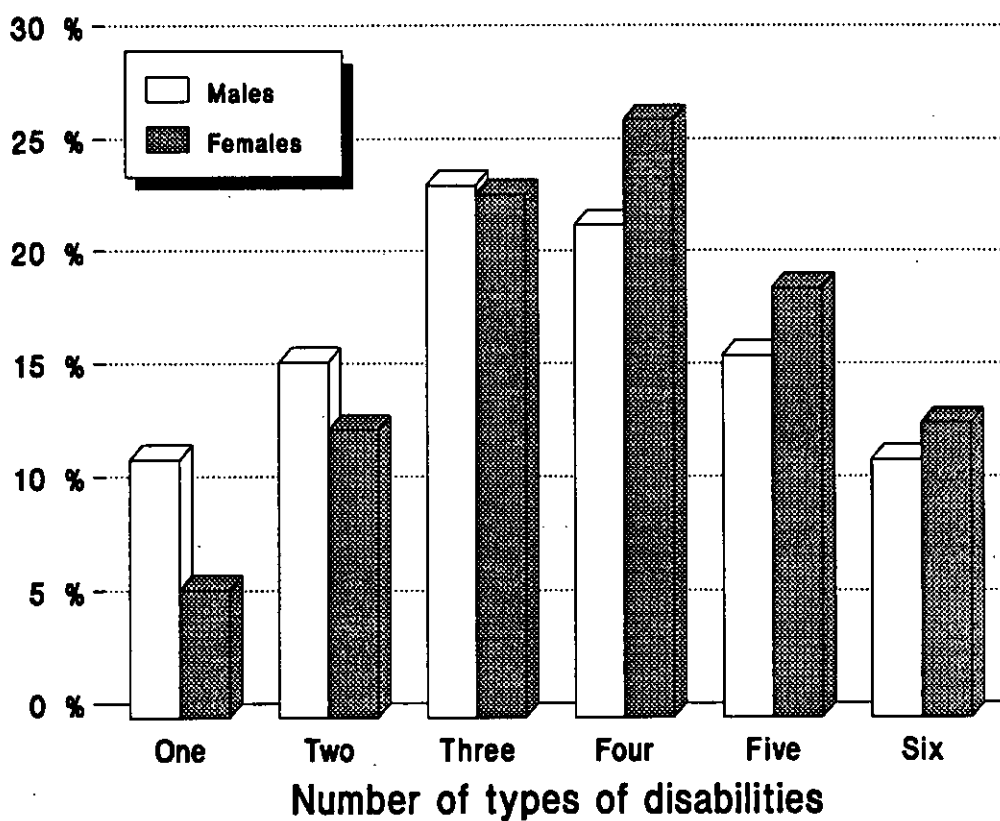
However, this is primarily because of the high concentration (79.7%) of persons aged 65 and over among the adult population with disabilities in institutions. Seniors represent 50.1% of adults in institutions who have a single type of disability; this proportion rises steadily for multiple disabilities until it reaches 86.9% of those with five disabilities and 85.2% of those with six disabilities.

Figure 5. Adults with Disabilities by Number of Types of Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87



Among adults with disabilities in institutions, women are somewhat more likely to report multiple types of disabilities than men, although the differences are not large (Figure 6). Of men with disabilities in institutions, 49.2% have four or more types of disability, compared with 58.5% of women.

Figure 6. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Number of Types of Disabilities by Sex, Canada, 1987



Main Conditions Causing Disability

Adults with disabilities in households and institutions were asked about the main health conditions that were causing disability, and it was possible for individuals to report multiple conditions.¹

Table 4 presents the main conditions causing disability among adults with disabilities in the household and institutionalized populations. In this table, each condition reported by a person with disabilities is counted. This means that one person may be counted in several categories and, in fact, may be counted more than once in one category because categories are groupings of conditions.

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue are the most frequently reported conditions causing disability. Among adults in institutions, such causes account for 47.2% of disabling conditions reported, of which the largest number are due to arthritis or rheumatism affecting the lower limbs. In comparison, although musculoskeletal problems account for more than one-third (36.5%) of the conditions reported by adults with disabilities in households, most are due to diseases other than arthritis or rheumatism, such as back problems.

Among the other conditions reported, mental handicap is more likely to account for disability among adults in institutions than among those in households (3.9% vs. 1.0%). However, adults with disabilities in households are more likely to report hearing disorders as the cause of disability than those in institutions (12.5% vs. 2.0%). Among adults with disabilities in institutions, men and women are very similar with respect to the cause patterns of their disabling conditions.

¹ *All reported health conditions were coded to the four-digit level of the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977). In addition, for musculoskeletal conditions, a supplementary code was used to identify the body site of the condition.*

Table 4. Main Conditions Causing Disability Which Were Reported by Adults with Disabilities by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87

Main Condition	Living Arrangement			
	Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total population with disabilities	2,794,550		244,880	
All disabling conditions reported¹	4,941,290	100.0	718,850	100.0
Mental handicap	50,885	1.0	28,085	3.9
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	1,047,425	21.2	93,835	13.1
Sight disorders	290,175	5.9	25,900	3.6
Hearing disorders	616,330	12.5	14,210	2.0
Other diseases of nervous system	140,920	2.9	53,725	7.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	565,575	11.4	78,585	10.9
Ischaemic heart disease	151,800	3.1	9,455	1.3
Other heart	214,160	4.3	28,210	3.9
Other circulatory	199,615	4.0	40,920	5.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	182,445	3.7	11,525	1.6
Emphysema and asthma	103,150	2.1	4,140	0.6
Other respiratory	79,295	1.6	7,385	1.0
Diseases of the digestive system	53,255	1.1	6,445	0.9
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue	1,801,470	36.5	339,120	47.2
Arthritis or rheumatism	684,915	13.9	265,020	36.9
Lower limbs	107,970	2.2	187,915	26.1
Upper limbs	73,565	1.5	25,135	3.5
Back	63,375	1.3	2,425	0.3
Other/site unspecified	440,005	8.9	49,545	6.9
Other musculoskeletal problems	1,116,555	22.6	74,100	10.3
Lower limbs	312,530	6.3	25,805	3.6
Upper limbs	136,505	2.8	17,280	2.4
Back	445,240	9.0	6,010	0.8
Other/site unspecified	222,280	4.5	25,000	3.5
Neoplasms	56,700	1.1	5,890	0.8
Endocrine, nutritional, etc.	151,205	3.1	17,630	2.5
Other specified conditions	912,785	18.5	123,275	17.1
Unknown	119,545	2.4	14,460	2.0

1 Percentages will not total 100% for "Households" or "Institutions" because each person may identify more than one condition.

Assistive Devices Used

Among adults with disabilities¹ residing in households, almost one-third (32.2%) reported the use of a technical aid compared to about two-thirds (67.1%) of adults with disabilities residing in institutions. Adults with disabilities in households who report the use of a technical aid are more likely to report the use of an aid for hearing than those adults with disabilities in institutions. However, 83.0% of adults with disabilities in institutions who reported the use of a technical aid indicated that an aid was used to increase mobility, agility, or both (Table 5). The same persons may, of course, have reported that they also use other types of technical aids. In contrast, only about half (48.2%) of the adults with disabilities who lived in households and who reported the use of an aid indicated that the aid was for mobility, agility, or both.

Table 5. Adults with Disabilities¹ Using Technical Aids by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87

Use of Aids	Living Arrangement			
	Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%
Disabled adults reporting...				
use of technical aid(s)	899,060	100.0	164,250	100.0
aid(s) for hearing ²	260,995	29.0	19,185	11.7
aid(s) for seeing ³	352,675	39.2	69,335	42.2
aid(s) for mobility or agility ⁴	432,945	48.2	136,250	83.0

1 Includes only those adults who reported a hearing, seeing, mobility or agility disability.

2 Includes only those who reported a hearing disability.

3 Includes only those who reported a seeing disability.

4 Includes only those who reported a mobility or agility disability.

It is not surprising that among adults with disabilities who reported the use of aids for hearing, most in households (88.9%) and institutions (97.1%) reported the use of a hearing aid (Table 6). The use of other types of aids for hearing was reported by 46.1% of the total adults with disabilities in households who reported the use of aids for hearing, compared with only 6.4% in institutions. The other aids included such devices as telecommunication devices for the deaf, telecaption decoders, volume control telephones and personal FM systems.

Little difference was reported in the types of aids used by adults with disabilities who reported the use of aids for seeing. In households, 95.3% reported the use of glasses or contact lenses; in institutions, 95.4% stated they used such aids.

The types of mobility aids used by adults with disabilities living in households were quite different from those used by adults with disabilities residing in institutions. Among those residing in households who reported the use of mobility aids, agility aids, or both, 61.1% reported the use of a cane (other than a white cane), compared with only 29.2% of those residing in institutions. In contrast, 64.5% of adults with disabilities in institutions who reported using mobility or agility aids, or both, reported the use of a wheelchair, compared with only 21.5% in households.

Table 6. Adults with Disabilities¹ by Type of Living Arrangement by Type of Technical Aid Used, Canada, 1986-87

Use of Aids	Living Arrangement			
	Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%
Disabled adults reporting...				
use of aids for hearing²	260,995	100.0	19,185	100.0
hearing aid	232,140	88.9	18,625	97.1
other aid for hearing	120,245	46.1	1,225	6.4
use of aids for seeing³	352,675	100.0	69,335	100.0
glasses, contact lenses	336,075	95.3	66,155	95.4
hand-held magnifier	127,380	36.2	15,700	22.6
white cane	18,470	5.2	3,180	4.6
other aids for seeing	24,785	7.0	2,830	4.0
use of mobility or agility aids⁴	432,945	100.0	136,250	100.0
back or leg brace	60,880	14.1	4,430	3.3
orthopaedic footwear	31,235	7.2	4,555	3.3
artificial foot or leg	16,345	3.8	920	0.7
cane (other than white cane)	264,450	61.1	39,770	29.2
crutches	41,270	9.5	1,150	0.8
wheelchair (manual or electric)	93,000	21.5	87,855	64.5
walker	53,680	12.4	31,905	23.4
other aids for mobility	31,970	7.4	13,225	9.7
agility aids for hands or arms, including prosthesis or arm brace	23,140	5.3	3,690	--

1 Includes only those adults who reported a hearing, seeing, mobility or agility disability.

2 Includes only those who reported a hearing disability.

3 Includes only those who reported a seeing disability.

4 Includes only those who reported a mobility or agility disability.

4. Socio-economic Characteristics

Out-of-pocket Expenses Related to Disability

Adults with disabilities in institutions were asked if, in the previous year, they had incurred any extra expenses related to a disabling condition or health problem that were not reimbursed by insurance, the government, etc. Figure 7 shows that 23.2% of adults with disabilities in institutions have such expenses. For adults with disabilities in institutions, prescription and non-prescription drugs are the most frequently reported expenses (8.1%), followed by special aids (6.1%).

Figure 7. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Type of Out-of-pocket Expenses Reported for 1986, Canada

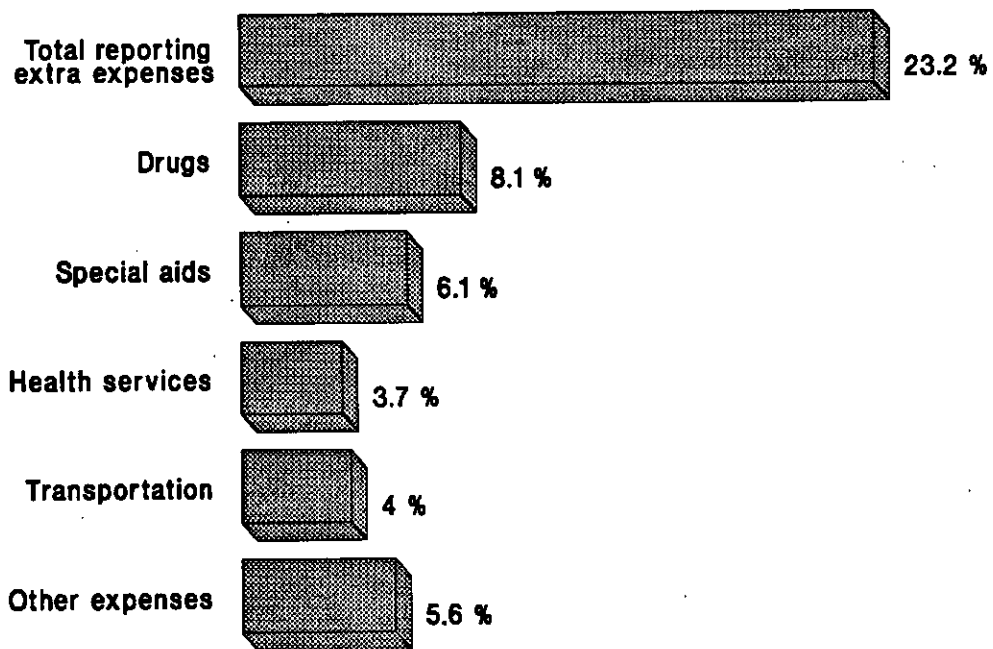


Table 7 shows that 78.9% of adults with disabilities living in institutions reported having no out-of-pocket expenses associated with their condition or health problem; 14.1% spent less than \$500, while 7.0% spent \$500 or more. Severely disabled adults are more than twice as likely as mild or moderately disabled adults to have out-of-pocket expenses of \$500 or more (8.2% vs. 3.8% for both mild and moderate).

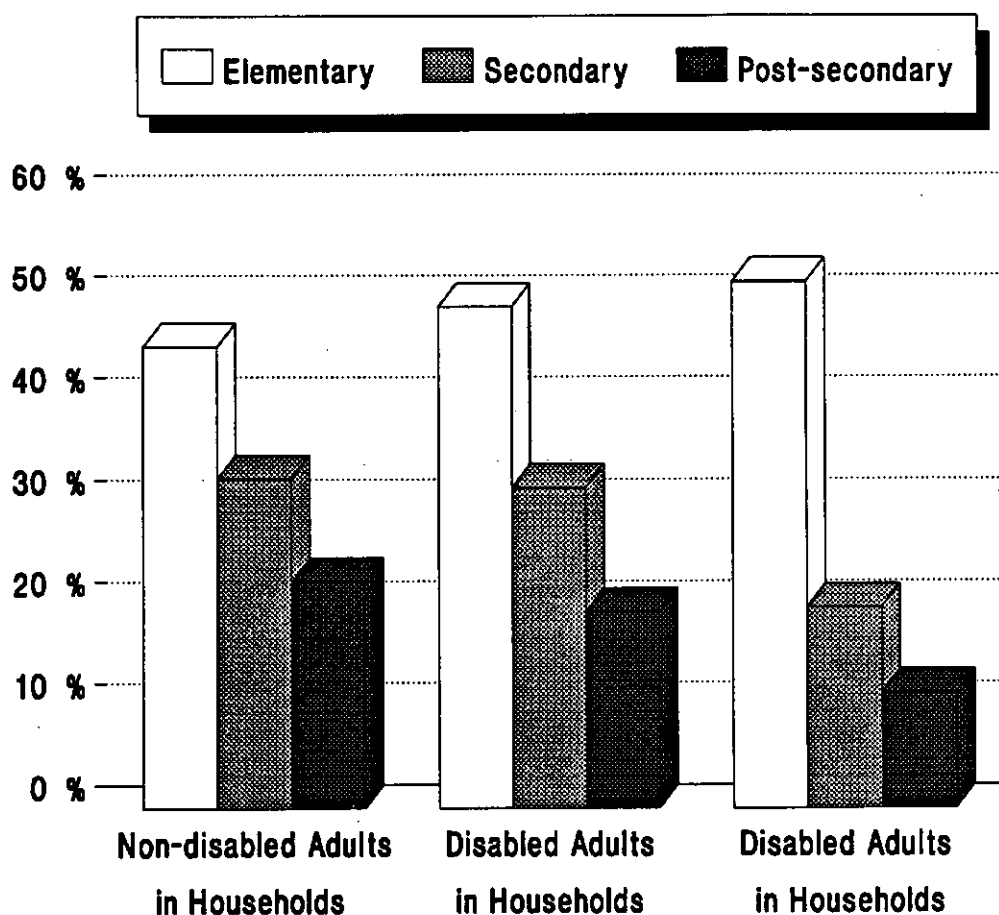
Table 7. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Amount of Disability-related Out-of-pocket Expenses Reported for 1986 by Severity of Disability, Canada

Severity of Disability	Total	Amount of Expenses		
		No Expenses	Expenses of Less Than \$500 %	Expenses of \$500 or More
Total	244,880	78.9	14.1	7.0
Mild	21,420	81.8	14.4	3.8
Moderate	44,970	80.8	15.4	3.8
Severe	178,485	78.1	13.8	8.2
Level I	55,575	76.0	16.1	7.9
Level II	59,080	76.5	15.7	7.9
Level III	63,830	81.3	10.0	8.7

Education

Figure 8 examines the highest level of education among adults with disabilities in households and institutions and non-disabled adults in households. It should be noted that there was a non-response rate of 17% to the education question for adults with disabilities residing in institutions. This occurred primarily among residents from whom responses were obtained on a proxy basis, that is, someone else provided information on behalf of the designated respondent who was unable to answer for health reasons. Further details are discussed in Morrison (1987).¹

Figure 8. Non-disabled and Disabled Adults Residing in Households and Disabled Adults Residing in Institutions by Highest Level of Education, Age Standardized,² Canada, 1986-87



¹ *An Evaluation of the Institutions Survey and Its Potential Application to the Census, Janet Morrison, Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Ottawa, December 1987.*

² *Standardized to the age distribution of the total population residing in institutions.*

Higher levels of education in Canada are associated mainly with younger adults. Because the institutionalized population tends to be much older than the household population, the rates of educational attainment have been standardized according to the age distribution of the institutionalized population. This was done to make the comparisons between the institutionalized and household populations more meaningful,

After age standardization, it is seen that, although disabled and non-disabled adults in the household population have relatively similar educational profiles, disabled adults in institutions are less likely to have attained higher levels of education (Figure 8). Among adults in the household population, disabled or not, approximately 32% have received some secondary education or their secondary diploma, compared with 19.7% of adults with disabilities in institutions. Adults with disabilities in institutions are only about half as likely as non-disabled adults in the household population to have received a post-secondary degree or diploma (11.3% vs. 22.3%), compared with 19.3% of adults with disabilities in households.

Moreover, it seems likely that adults for whom the level of education was not reported would tend to have less education; thus, the difference in the educational profiles of adults with disabilities in institutions compared with those of the two other groups may be even greater.

5. Social Support

Adults with disabilities in institutions were asked about their ability to move about within the residence and to leave the residence to take short trips. They were also asked if they received any assistance with shopping for clothing or other necessities, with personal finances such as banking or paying bills, or with personal care, such as washing and dressing.

Mobility within and outside the Residence

As Table 8 reveals, institutionalized adults with less severe levels of disability are much more likely to be able to take short trips outside the residence than those with more severe levels. Although more than half (57.0%) of adults who are mildly disabled are able to leave the residence without an attendant, this rate declines to only 6.0% for severely disabled adults. For each level of severity shown in Table 8, there are large proportions of adults who are able to leave the residence only with the assistance of an attendant. Nearly one-third (29.5%) of adults with a mild disability are able to leave the residence only with the assistance of an attendant; this increases to half of adults with a moderate or severe disability (50.9% and 50.5% respectively). Although only 9.2% of adults with a mild disability are completely unable to leave the residence, 66.9% of adults with the most severe level of disability (Severe - Level III) are unable to do so.

Although many residents are limited in their ability to leave the residence, 94.5% of adults with a mild disability and 93.2% of those with a moderate disability are able to move about by themselves within the residence (Table 9). The ability to move about independently drops markedly among adults with the more severe levels of disability. Among adults at the most severe level of disability (Severe - Level III), 56.3% are able to move about only with the assistance of another person, and 22.8% are completely unable to move about within the residence.

Table 8. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Leave the Residence by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987

Severity of Disability	Total	Ability to Leave Residence			
		Unable	Attendant Required	Attendant Not Required	Not Stated
Total	244,880	35.2	48.8	15.4	0.6
Mild	21,420	9.2	29.5	57.0	4.2
Moderate	44,970	15.6	50.9	33.0	0.5*
Severe	178,485	43.2	50.5	6.0	0.2*
Level I	55,575	22.7	62.1	14.8	0.4*
Level II	59,080	37.0	59.4	3.4	--
Level III	63,830	66.9	32.3	0.7*	--

* * * *

Table 9. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Move About within the Residence by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987

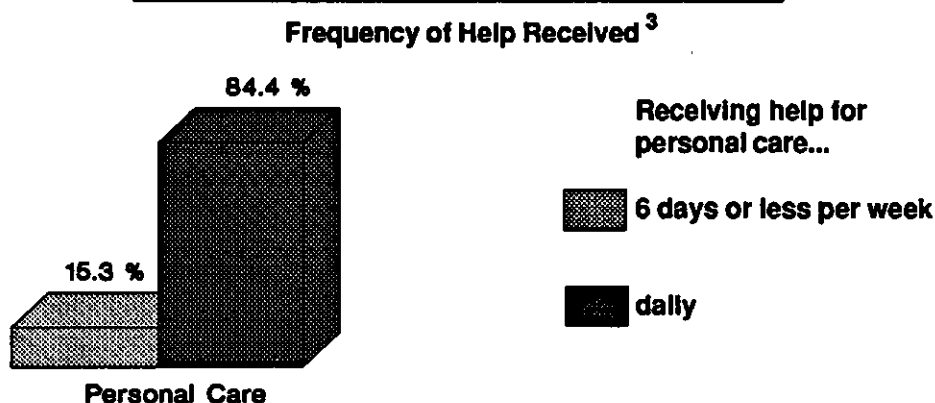
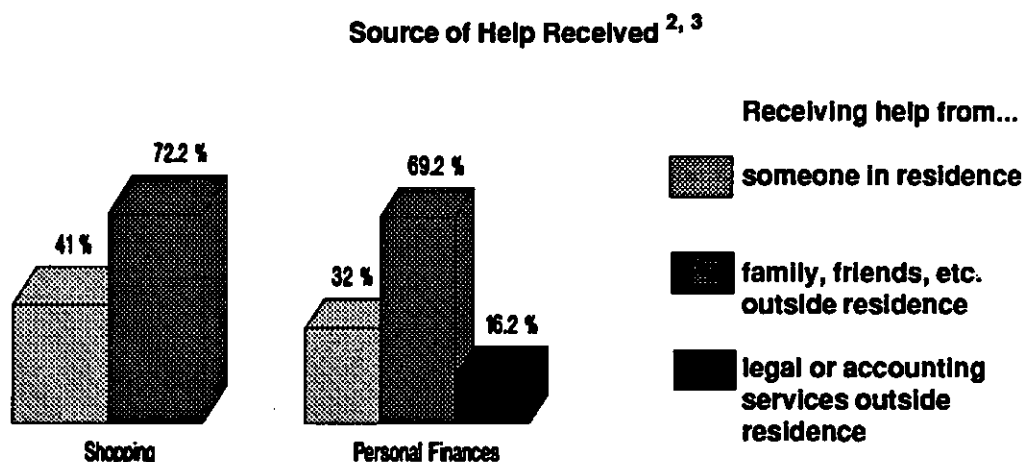
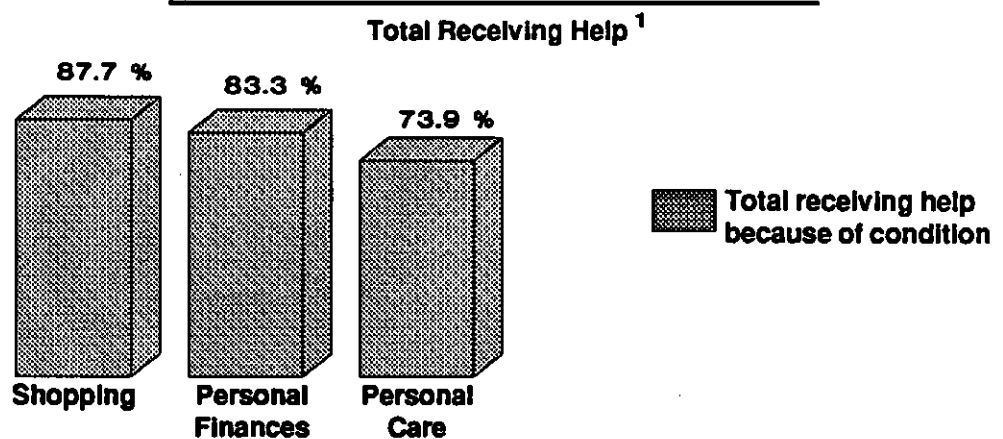
Severity of Disability	Total	Ability to Move About within Residence				
		Able to Move Alone	Sometimes Alone, Sometimes with Someone Else	Only with Someone Else	Unable to Move About	Not Stated
Total	244,880	58.9	13.1	20.8	6.4	0.7
Mild	21,420	94.5	--	--	--	4.5
Moderate	44,970	93.2	4.9	0.9*	--	0.7*
Severe	178,485	46.0	16.6	28.3	8.7	0.3
Level I	55,575	84.8	11.4	3.2	--	0.4*
Level II	59,080	49.6	26.9	21.6	1.6	--
Level III	63,830	9.0	11.7	56.3	22.8	--

Receipt of Help with Selected Activities

The majority of adults with disabilities in institutions report that they receive assistance with shopping, personal finances and personal care (Figure 9). Most residents receive help with shopping (87.7%) and personal finances (83.3%); this assistance is most frequently provided by a family member or friend. Of these residents who receive help with shopping and personal finances, about two-thirds receive it from a family member or friend, while about one-third of those receiving help receive it from someone within the institution. Help with personal finances is also provided by legal or accounting services to 16.2% of adults with disabilities in institutions who receive help with their finances.

Among adults with disabilities in institutions, 73.9% report receiving help with personal care. This care is usually received on a daily basis; of all those who receive help with personal care, 84.4% receive help every day.

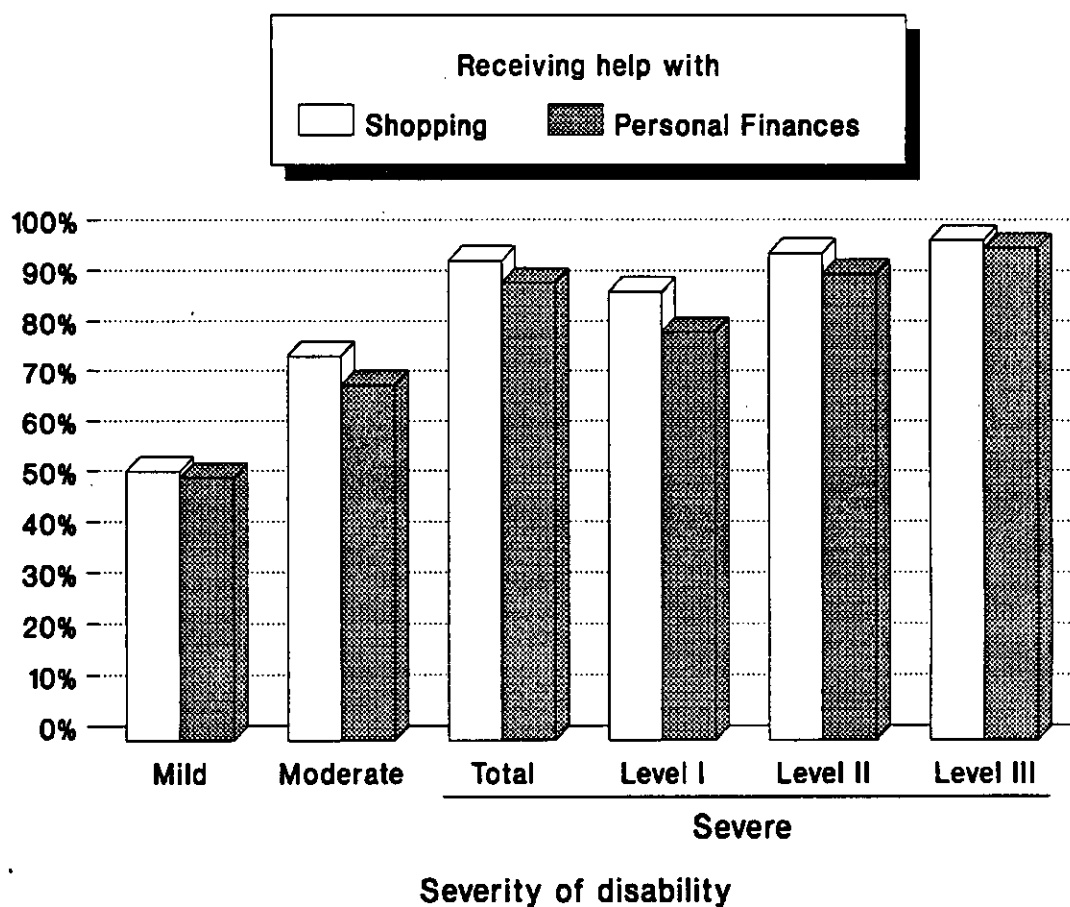
Figure 9. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions and Receiving Help with Selected Activities Because of their Condition, Canada, 1987



- 1 Help may be received from more than one source.
- 2 Residents in institutions were not asked about the source of help with personal care.
- 3 Percentages represent a percentage of adults with disabilities in institutions who received help with this type of activity.

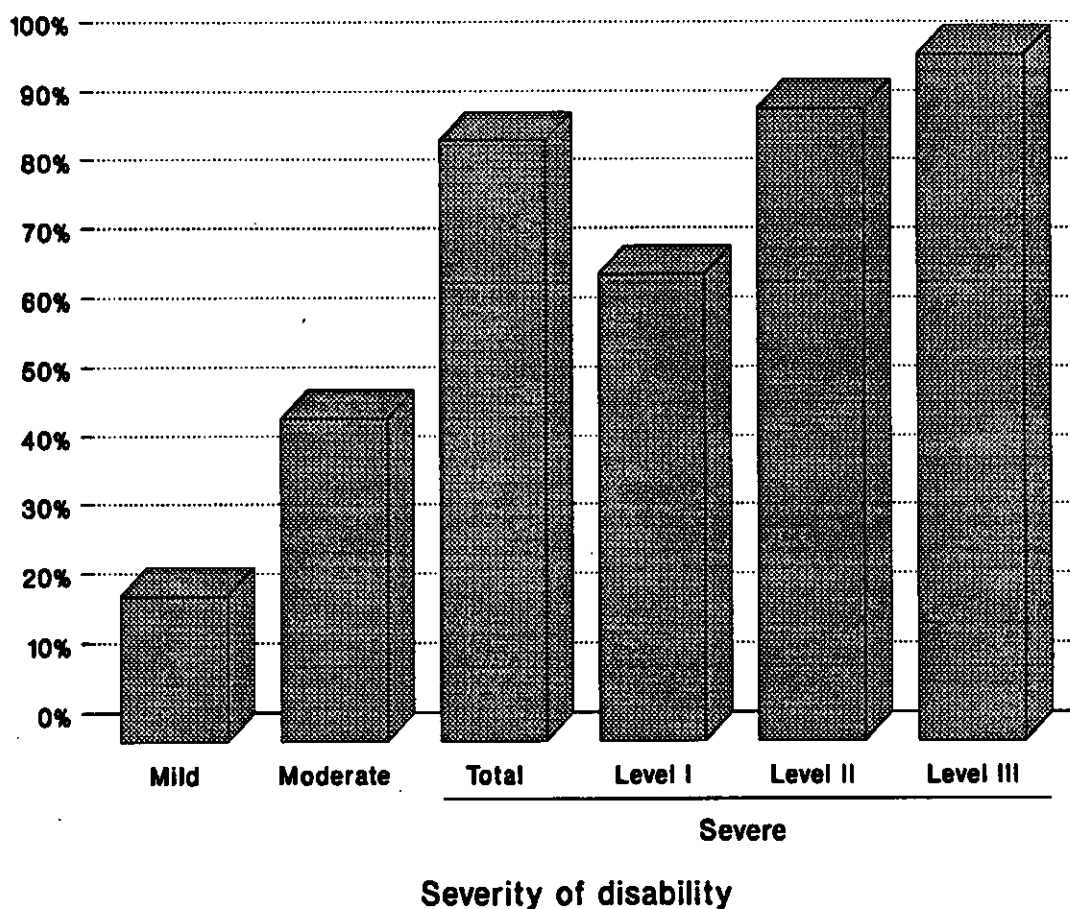
Figure 10 illustrates that the likelihood of receiving the help required with shopping and personal finances increases with the severity of disability. Among adults with a mild disability, about half report receiving help with shopping (52.8%) and personal finances (51.5%) because of their condition. Among adults with the most severe level of disability (Severe - Level III), the rate reaches 98.9% for shopping and 97.4% for personal finances.

Figure 10. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987



The need for and receipt of help with personal care is much more heavily concentrated among adults with a severe disability (Figure 11). About one-fifth (20.9%) of adults with a mild disability and about one-half (46.7%) with a moderate disability receive help with personal care, compared with almost all adults in the two most severe categories of disability (91.6% and 99.4% respectively).

Figure 11. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Personal Care by Severity of Disability, Canada, 1987



6. Adults with "Other" Disability

In addition to the Activities of Daily Living questions, adult respondents in households and institutions were asked three questions about the presence of long-term mental, emotional, psychiatric and learning disabilities. Specifically, adults were asked (1) if they had any ongoing problems with their ability to remember or learn, (2) if they had ever been told by a school or health professional that they had a learning disability and (3) if they were limited in their activities at home, school or work, or in other activities such as travel, sports or leisure, "because of a long-term emotional, psychological, nervous or mental health condition or problem".

Adults who replied "Yes" to any of these questions were classified as having "other" disability, and their characteristics are examined in the following table and charts.

Prevalence

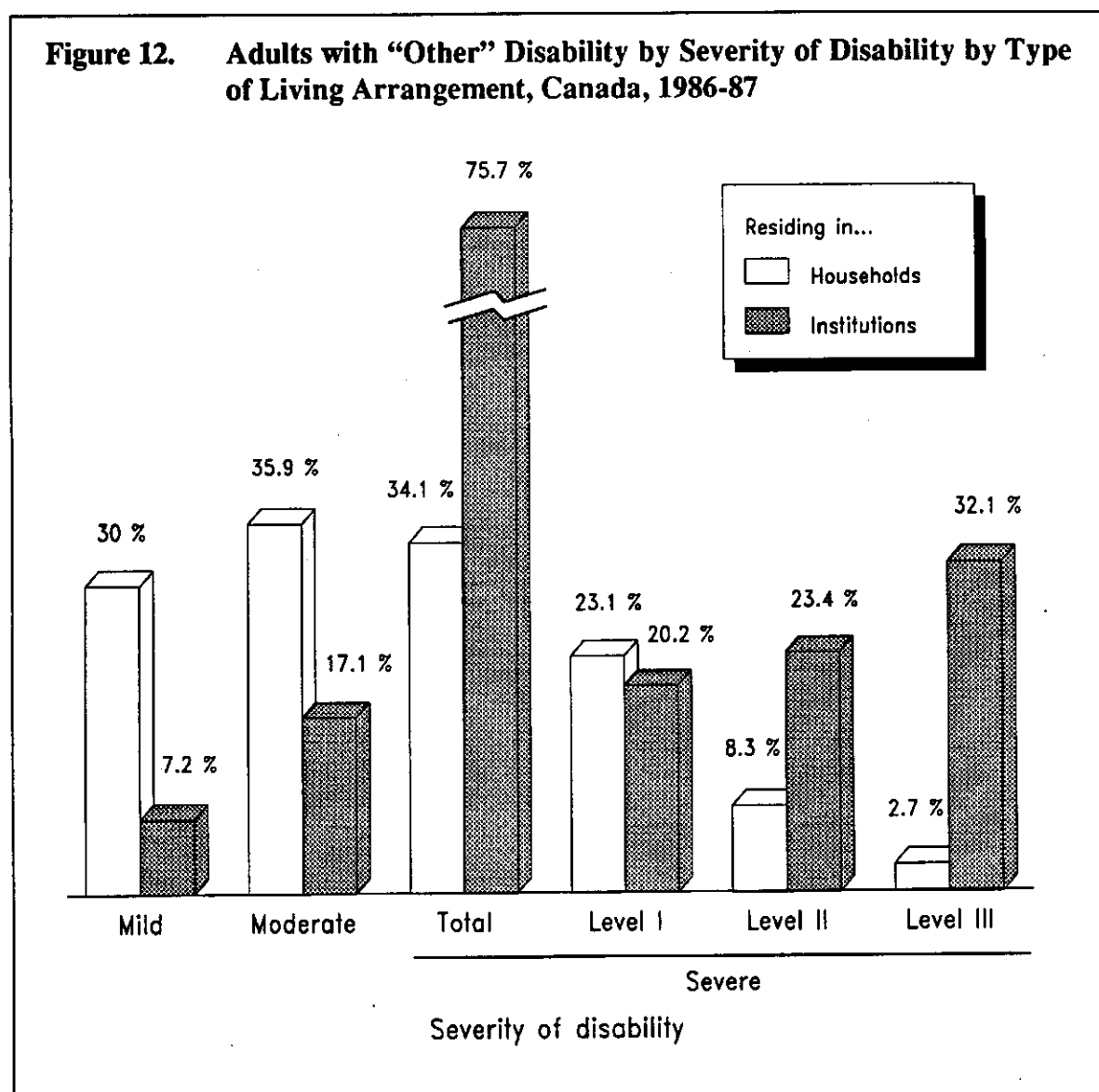
In the total population, an estimated 943,275 adults reported that they had "other" disability. Of this number, 180,855 - nearly one-fifth - were living in institutions. Table 10 shows that adults with "other" disability in institutions tend to be much older than those with "other" disability in the household population, particularly women. Among women with "other" disability, 85.1% who reside in institutions are 65 years of age and over, compared with 38.9% in the household population. In comparison, 61.2% of men with "other" disability living in institutions are aged 65 and over, compared with 30.7% of such men living in households.

Table 10. Adults with "Other" Disability by Type of Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87

Sex/ Age Group	Living Arrangement			
	Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%
Both sexes				
Total	762,420	100.0	180,855	100.0
15 - 24	76,260	10.0	5,805	3.2
25 - 34	88,125	11.6	9,860	5.5
35 - 54	187,440	24.6	14,395	8.0
55 - 64	143,740	18.9	12,445	6.9
65 - 74	134,045	17.6	26,115	14.4
75 - 84	98,635	12.9	58,410	32.3
85 and over	34,175	4.5	53,820	29.8
Males				
Total	363,545	100.0	64,570	100.0
15 - 24	48,955	13.5	3,240	5.0
25 - 34	41,185	11.3	6,280	9.7
35 - 54	92,795	25.5	8,490	13.1
55 - 64	68,875	18.9	7,030	10.9
65 - 74	63,600	17.5	11,385	17.6
75 - 84	36,460	10.0	17,300	26.8
85 and over	11,675	3.2	10,845	16.8
Females				
Total	398,875	100.0	116,285	100.0
15 - 24	27,305	6.8	2,560	2.2
25 - 34	46,935	11.8	3,580	3.1
35 - 54	94,645	23.7	5,905	5.1
55 - 64	74,865	18.8	5,415	4.7
65 - 74	70,450	17.7	14,730	12.7
75 - 84	62,175	15.6	41,110	35.4
85 and over	22,500	5.6	42,975	37.0

Severity of Disability

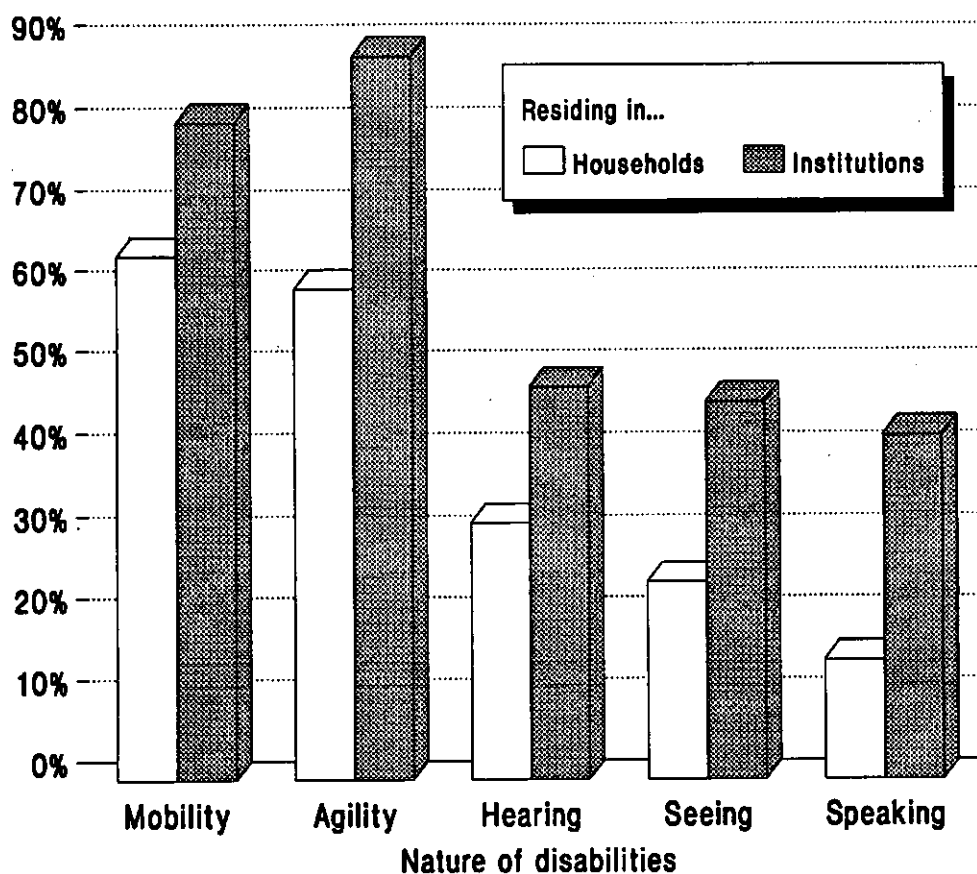
Adults with "other" disability who are living in institutions tend to be more severely disabled than those in the household population (Figure 12). Approximately three-quarters of the adults with "other" disability in institutions are severely disabled (75.7%); this is more than twice as many as those with "other" disability in the household population (34.1%). However, it should be noted that the severity of disability refers not only to the "other" disability, but is determined by the number and extent of all activity limitations reported.



Nature of Disability

Adults with "other" disability in institutions are more likely to report each of the other types of disability than those in the household population (Figure 13). The largest such difference is observed for speaking disability. Adults with "other" disability who are residing in institutions are about three times as likely to report speaking disabilities as adults with "other" disability in the household population.

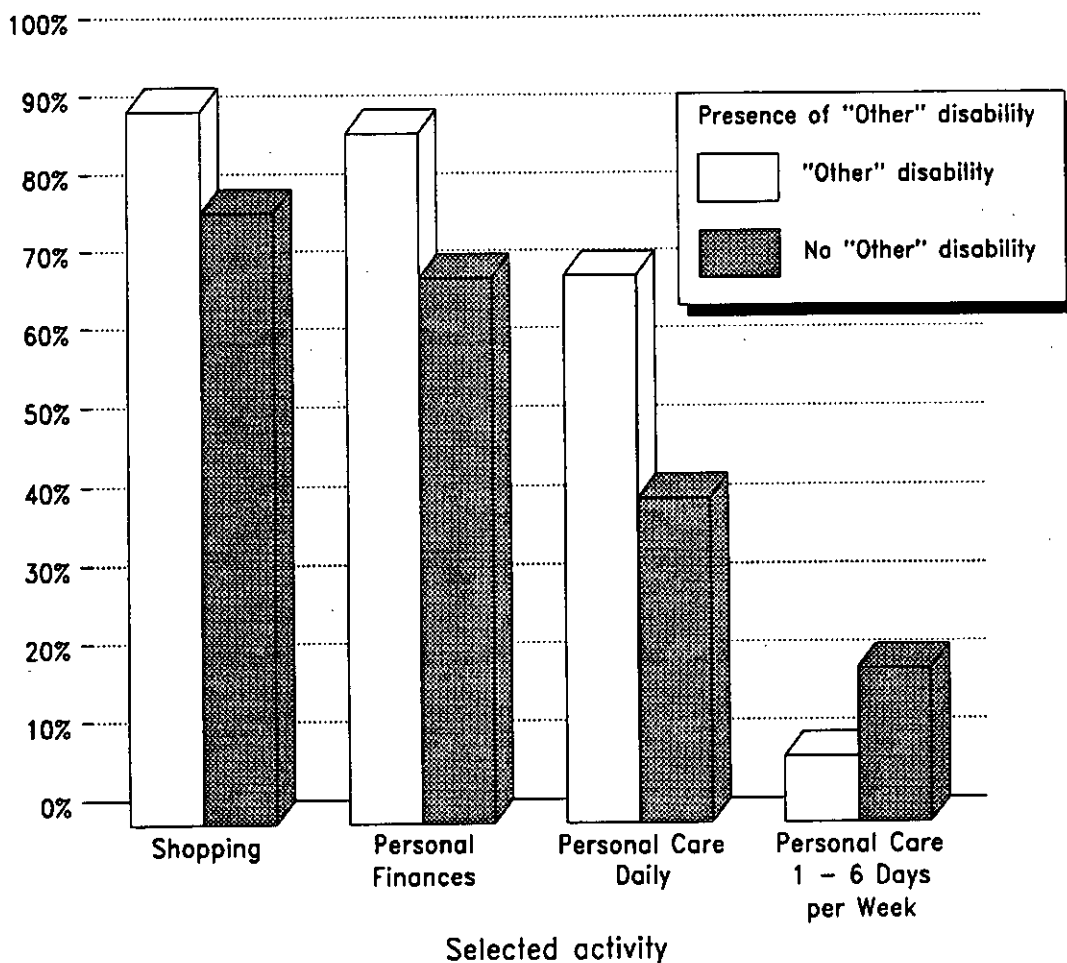
Figure 13. Adults with "Other" Disability by Nature of Disabilities Reported by Type of Living Arrangement, Canada, 1986-87



Help with Selected Activities

Adult residents of institutions who report "other" disability are more likely to receive help with daily activities than residents without "other" disability (Figure 14). Almost all adults with "other" disability receive help with shopping (91.1%) and personal finances (88.2%). Among adults without such disabilities, 78.0% receive help with shopping and 69.5% have help with personal finances. The largest difference between the two groups is observed in the receipt of help with personal care. Among adults in institutions with "other" disability, 69.8% receive help with personal care every day, compared with 41.4% of disabled adults in institutions without "other" disability.

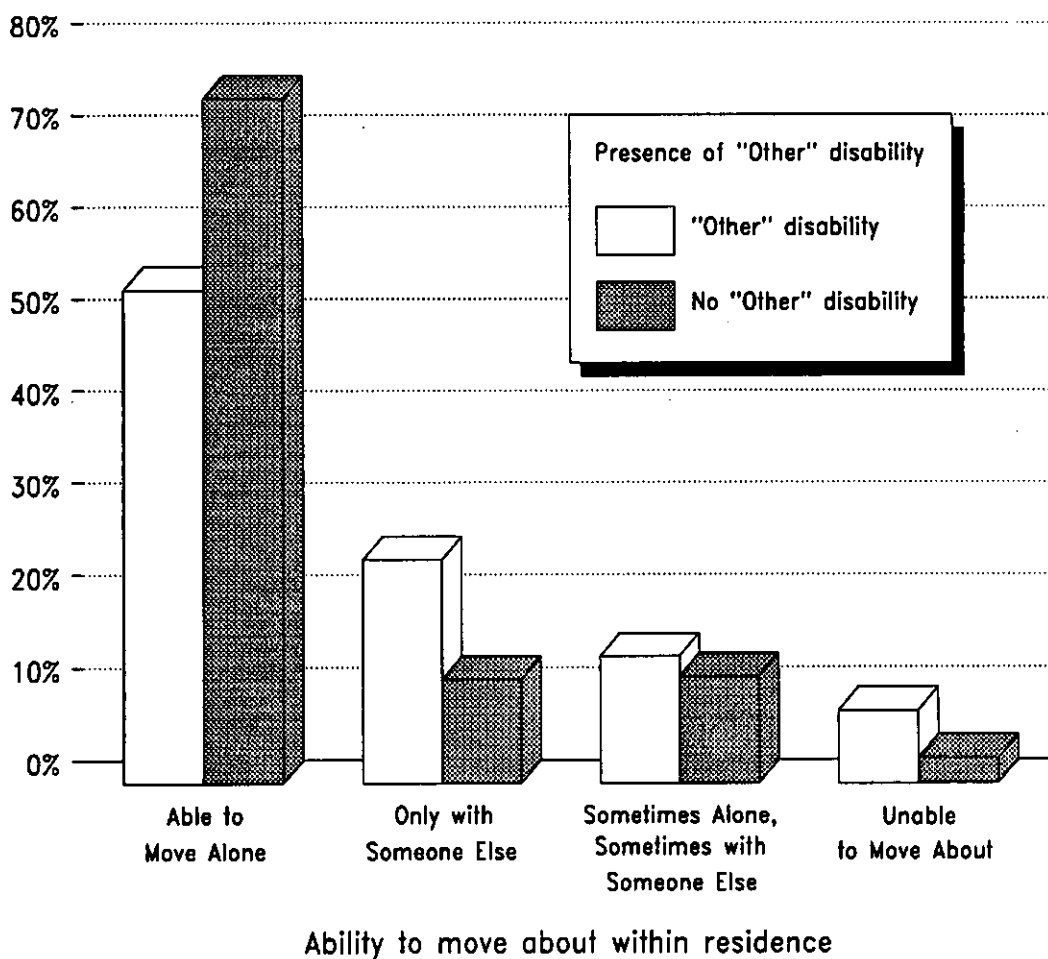
Figure 14. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Presence of "Other" Disability, Canada, 1987



Mobility within the Residence

Adults with "other" disability in institutions are less able to move about independently within the residence than those without "other" disability (Figure 15). Among adults with "other" disability, 53.5% are able to move about alone, compared with 74.3% of adults without "other" disability. About one-quarter (24.2%) of adults with "other" disability in institutions are only able to move about with the assistance of someone else, compared with 11.2% of adults without "other" disability.

Figure 15. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Ability to Move About within the Residence by Presence of "Other" Disability, Canada, 1987



7. Conclusion

Previous sections of this report have shown that adults with disabilities in institutions tend to be more severely disabled than those in the household population. Almost three-quarters of adults with disabilities in institutions are severely disabled, compared with about one-fifth of adults with disabilities in the household population.

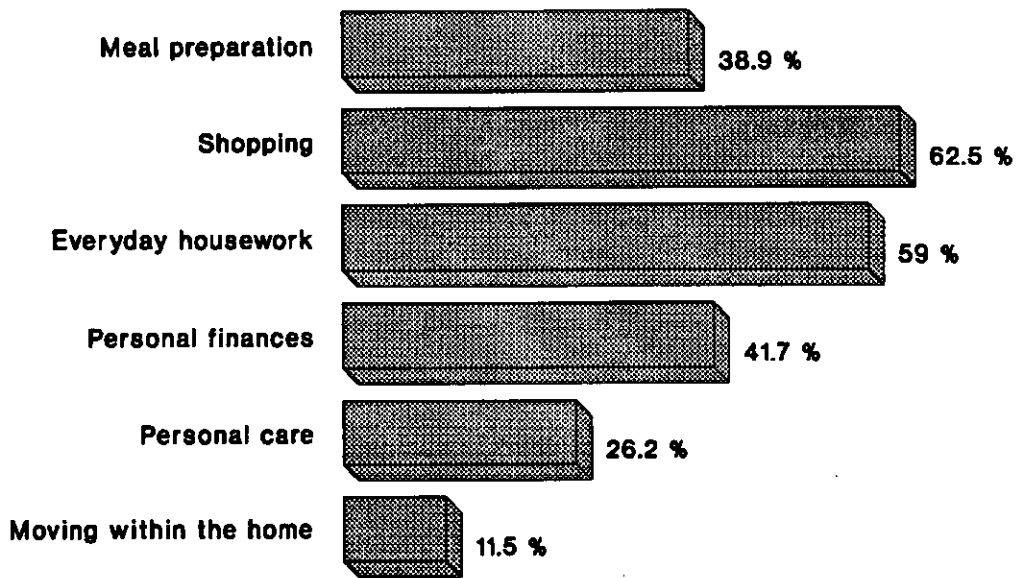
Nevertheless, for every severely disabled adult living in an institution, there are three such adults living in the household population.

Within the severe disability category, institutionalized adults are more heavily concentrated in the higher levels of severity. Of severely disabled residents of institutions, 35.8% are classified as being at the most severe level (Level III), compared with 4.5% of severely disabled adults in the household population. This affects the degree of dependence on others. Among adults with severe disability in the household population, 26.2% receive help with personal care and 11.5% receive help in moving about their home (Figure 16) because of their condition.

In comparison, among severely disabled adults in institutions, 86.9% (Figure 11) receive help with personal care, and almost half (44.9%) receive assistance to move about within the residence (Table 9).

Although it is not known what sources of social support adults in institutions had available to them before being institutionalized, it is clear that a high degree of social support is received by adults with severe disability in the household population. Figure 16 shows that approximately two out of five adults with severe disability in the household population receive help with meal preparation (38.9%) and with personal finances (41.7%), and three out of five receive help with shopping (62.5%) and housework (59.0%). Thus, it is possible that the availability, and receipt of, social support for these activities contributes to the ability of severely disabled adults to remain in their homes.

Figure 16. Severely Disabled Adults Residing in Households¹ Showing Proportion Receiving Help with Selected Activities because of Their Condition by Type of Activity, Canada, 1986



1 Excluding the disabled population residing in northern areas.

Appendix A
Supporting Tables

Table A1. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987

Sex/ Age Group	Severity of Disability					
	Total Disabled Adults		Mild		Moderate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both sexes						
Total	244,880	100.0	21,420	8.7	44,970	18.4
15 - 24	6,175	100.0	1,020	16.5	1,590	25.8
25 - 34	10,735	100.0	1,865	17.4	3,260	30.3
35 - 54	16,775	100.0	3,575	21.3	4,970	29.6
55 - 64	16,120	100.0	2,805	17.4	3,870	24.0
65 - 74	35,510	100.0	3,470	9.8	7,730	21.8
75 - 84	83,950	100.0	5,760	6.9	14,830	17.7
85 and over	75,620	100.0	2,935	3.9	8,725	11.5
Males						
Total	85,930	100.0	10,720	12.5	19,830	23.1
15 - 24	3,500	100.0	595	17.0	1,055	30.1
25 - 34	6,895	100.0	1,210	17.6	2,275	33.0
35 - 54	9,835	100.0	2,580	26.2	3,110	31.6
55 - 64	8,980	100.0	1,825	20.3	2,470	27.5
65 - 74	15,910	100.0	1,550	9.7	3,580	22.5
75 - 84	24,365	100.0	1,755	7.2	4,960	20.3
85 and over	16,450	100.0	1,210	7.3	2,385	14.5
Females						
Total	158,955	100.0	10,705	6.7	25,140	15.8
15 - 24	2,675	100.0	425*	15.9*	535	20.0
25 - 34	3,840	100.0	650	16.9	980	25.6
35 - 54	6,940	100.0	995	14.3	1,865	26.8
55 - 64	7,140	100.0	985	13.8	1,395	19.5
65 - 74	19,600	100.0	1,920	9.8	4,150	21.2
75 - 84	59,590	100.0	4,005	6.7	9,875	16.6
85 and over	59,170	100.0	1,730	2.9	6,340	10.7

.../continued

Table A1. Adults with Disabilities Residing in Institutions by Severity of Disability by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1987 (continued)

Sex / Age Group	Severity of Disability							
	Total Severe Number	%	Severe - Level I Number	%	Severe - Level II Number	%	Severe - Level III Number	%
Both sexes								
Total	178,485	72.9	55,575	22.7	59,080	24.1	63,830	26.1
15 - 24	3,560	57.7	945	15.3	925	15.0	1,695	27.4
25 - 34	5,615	52.3	1,760	16.4	1,770	16.5	2,085	19.4
35 - 54	8,230	49.1	2,965	17.7	2,510	15.0	2,755	16.4
55 - 64	9,445	58.6	3,685	22.9	2,700	16.8	3,060	19.0
65 - 74	24,310	68.5	7,480	21.1	8,030	22.6	8,805	24.8
75 - 84	63,360	75.5	20,810	24.8	21,950	26.1	20,605	24.5
85 and over	63,960	84.6	17,930	23.7	21,200	28.0	24,835	32.8
Males								
Total	55,375	64.4	17,900	20.8	18,535	21.6	18,940	22.0
15 - 24	1,850	52.9	465*	13.3*	505	14.4	880	25.1
25 - 34	3,405	49.4	1,110	16.1	1,075	15.6	1,220	17.7
35 - 54	4,150	42.2	1,580	16.1	1,265	12.9	1,300	13.2
55 - 64	4,685	52.2	1,860	20.7	1,260	14.0	1,565	17.4
65 - 74	10,780	67.8	3,440	21.6	3,660	23.0	3,680	23.1
75 - 84	17,650	72.5	5,600	23.0	6,140	25.2	5,915	24.3
85 and over	12,860	78.2	3,850	23.4	4,635	28.2	4,375	26.6
Females								
Total	123,110	77.5	37,675	23.7	40,545	25.5	44,895	28.2
15 - 24	1,710	64.0	480	17.9	420*	15.7*	815	30.5
25 - 34	2,210	57.5	650	16.9	700	18.1	860	22.4
35 - 54	4,085	58.8	1,385	19.9	1,245	17.9	1,455	21.0
55 - 64	4,760	66.7	1,825	25.6	1,440	20.2	1,495	20.9
65 - 74	13,535	69.0	4,040	20.6	4,370	22.3	5,125	26.1
75 - 84	45,710	76.7	15,210	25.5	15,810	26.5	14,690	24.6
85 and over	51,105	86.4	14,080	23.8	16,565	28.0	20,460	34.6

Table 2A. Total Population and Persons with Disabilities by Living Arrangement by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-87

Sex / Age Group	Total Population		Persons with Disabilities			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both sexes						
Total	25,061,270	100.0	3,069,600	12.2	247,275	1.0
0 - 14	5,325,185	100.0	275,050	5.2	2,390	0.0
15 - 24	4,108,410	100.0	181,325	4.4	6,175	0.2
25 - 34	4,461,740	100.0	288,700	6.5	10,735	0.2
35 - 44	3,636,695	100.0	335,090	9.2	8,470	0.2
45 - 54	2,514,625	100.0	370,075	14.7	8,305	0.3
55 - 64	2,329,950	100.0	592,445	25.4	16,120	0.7
65 - 74	1,647,295	100.0	568,585	34.5	35,510	2.2
75 - 84	821,795	100.0	356,875	43.4	83,950	10.2
85 and over	215,570	100.0	101,455	47.1	75,620	35.1
Males						
Total	12,346,440	100.0	1,481,130	12.0	87,290	0.7
0 - 14	2,730,585	100.0	154,825	5.7	1,360	0.0
15 - 24	2,072,910	100.0	93,685	4.5	3,500	0.2
25 - 34	2,202,930	100.0	148,925	6.8	6,895	0.3
35 - 44	1,829,220	100.0	165,565	9.1	5,080	0.3
45 - 54	1,250,905	100.0	192,195	15.4	4,755	0.4
55 - 64	1,129,445	100.0	288,315	25.5	8,975	0.8
65 - 74	747,065	100.0	277,285	37.1	15,910	2.1
75 - 84	319,740	100.0	128,865	40.3	24,365	7.6
85 and over	63,635	100.0	31,470	49.5	16,450	25.9
Females						
Total	12,714,830	100.0	1,588,470	12.5	159,985	1.3
0 - 14	2,594,605	100.0	120,220	4.6	1,040	0.0
15 - 24	2,035,500	100.0	87,640	4.3	2,675	0.1
25 - 34	2,258,810	100.0	139,775	6.2	3,840	0.2
35 - 44	1,807,475	100.0	169,520	9.4	3,390	0.2
45 - 54	1,263,720	100.0	177,885	14.1	3,545	0.3
55 - 64	1,200,505	100.0	304,130	25.3	7,140	0.6
65 - 74	900,230	100.0	291,300	32.4	19,600	2.2
75 - 84	502,055	100.0	228,010	45.4	59,585	11.9
85 and over	151,935	100.0	69,985	46.1	59,170	38.9

Appendix B

**HALS Questionnaire
for Adults in Institutions**

SECTION A - ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING

This section contains questions about your ability to do certain activities, even when using a special aid. Please report only those problems which are expected to last six months or more. These questions were designed for a broad range of conditions and some may not seem to apply to your situation.

	Yes column	
1. Do you have any trouble walking 400 yards/ 400 metres without resting (about three city blocks)? Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 2	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 2
2. Do you have any trouble walking up and down a flight of stairs (about 12 steps)? Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 3	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	2a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 3
3. Do you have any trouble carrying an object of 10 pounds for 30 feet/5 kilograms for 10 metres (example: carrying a bag of groceries)? Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 4	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 4
4. Do you have any trouble moving from one room to another? Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 5	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	4a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 5
5. Do you have any trouble standing for long periods of time, that is, more than 20 minutes? Remember, I am asking about problems expected to last 6 months or more. Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 6	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	5a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 6
6. When standing, do you have any trouble bending down and picking up an object from the floor (example: a shoe)? Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 7	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	6a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 7
7. Do you have any trouble dressing and undressing yourself? Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 8	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	7a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 8
8. Do you have any trouble getting in and out of bed? Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 9	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 9
9. Do you have any trouble cutting your own toenails? Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 10	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	9a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 10
10. Do you have any trouble using your fingers to grasp or handle? Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 11	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	10a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 11
11. Do you have any trouble reaching in any direction (example: above your head)? Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 12	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	11a. Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/> } No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 12

	Yes column	
<p>12. Do you have any trouble cutting your own food?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 13</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>12a. Are you completely unable to do this?</p> <p>Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 13</p>
<p>13. Do you have any trouble hearing what is said in a normal conversation with one other person?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 14</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>13a. Are you completely unable to do this?</p> <p>Yes, completely unable 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, able 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 14</p>
<p>14. Do you have any trouble hearing what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 15</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>14a. Are you completely unable to do this?</p> <p>Yes, completely unable 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, able 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 15</p>
<p>15. Are you able to understand what is being said over a normal telephone, with a hearing aid if used?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 16</p> <p>Don't know 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>16. Do you have any trouble seeing clearly the print on this page, with glasses if normally worn?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 17</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>16a. Are you completely unable to do this?</p> <p>Yes, completely unable 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, able 4 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 17</p>
<p>17. Do you have any trouble seeing clearly the face of someone from 12 feet/4 metres (example: across a room), with glasses if normally worn?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 18</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>17a. Are you completely unable to do this?</p> <p>Yes, completely unable 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, able 8 <input type="checkbox"/> } Go to 18</p>
<p>18. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</p> <p>If "Yes" is checked in question 16 or 17,</p> <p>Then 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Otherwise 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 19</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>18a. Have you been diagnosed by an eye specialist as being legally blind?</p> <p>Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 18b</p> <p>No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 18c</p> <p>Don't know/Not sure 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to 18b</p>
		<p>18b. Are you able to recognize a hand in front of your eyes and count the number of fingers being shown?</p> <p>Yes 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p>18c. This question is about aids for the visually impaired. Do you now use ...</p> <p>glasses/spectacles/ contact lenses? Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>hand-held magnifiers? Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a white cane? Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>other aid(s) for the visually impaired? Yes ... 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(specify) _____</p>

	Yes column																										
<p>19. Do you have any trouble speaking and being understood?</p> <p>Yes, has trouble <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to 20</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>19a. How well are you able to make yourself understood when speaking with:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Completely</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Partially</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Not at all</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i) members of your own family?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">02 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">03 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">04 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) your freinds?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">06 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">07 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">08 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) staff in residence/institution?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">09 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>v) other people?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">14 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">16 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Completely	Partially	Not at all	Don't know	i) members of your own family?	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	ii) your freinds?	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	06 <input type="checkbox"/>	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	08 <input type="checkbox"/>	iv) staff in residence/institution?	09 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	v) other people?	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	16 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Completely	Partially	Not at all	Don't know																							
i) members of your own family?	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	04 <input type="checkbox"/>																							
ii) your freinds?	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	06 <input type="checkbox"/>	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	08 <input type="checkbox"/>																							
iv) staff in residence/institution?	09 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	12 <input type="checkbox"/>																							
v) other people?	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	16 <input type="checkbox"/>																							
<p>20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: If any "Yes" is checked in the screening column for questions 1 to 19</p> <p>Then <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → Go to 20a</p> <p>Otherwise <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to 21</p>																											
<p>20a. What is the main condition or health problem which gives you trouble performing any of the activities just stated?</p> <p>Specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>																											
<p>20b. Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number</p> <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>																											
<p>20c. Is there any other condition or health problem which causes you trouble performing any of these activities?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3 No <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to 21</p>																											
<p>20d. What is this condition or health problem?</p> <p>Specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>																											
<p>20e. Which of these selections is the best description of this condition?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number</p> <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>																											
<p>21. Because of a long-term physical condition or health problem, that is, one that is expected to last 6 months or more, are you limited in the kind or amount of activities you can do:</p> <p>(i) in the residence/institution?</p> <p>Yes, is limited <input type="checkbox"/> 3 No <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>(ii) outside the residence/institution such as, travel recreation, or leisure?</p> <p>Yes, is limited <input type="checkbox"/> 5 No <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>																											
<p>21a. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</p> <p>If any "Yes" is checked in 21(i) or 21(ii)</p> <p>Then <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → Go to 21b</p> <p>Otherwise <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to 22</p>																											
<p>21b. What is the main condition or health problem which limits you in your activity?</p> <p>Specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>																											
<p>21c. Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number</p> <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>																											
<p>21d. Is there any other long-term physical condition or health problem which limits the kind or amount of activity that you can do?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3 → Go to 21e</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to 22</p>																											

21e. What is this long-term condition or health problem?
Specify

21f. Which of these selections is the best description of this condition?
INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number

22. From time to time, everyone has trouble remembering the name of a familiar person, or learning something new, or they experience moments of confusion. However, do you have any ongoing problems with your ability to remember or learn?
Yes 6 → Go to 22a
No 7 → Go to 23

22a. Are these problems caused by a condition that you had at birth?
Yes 8
No 9

22b. What condition causes these problems?
INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Mark all that apply.
Effects of a stroke 1
Disease or illness affecting the brain such as a brain tumor, meningitis 2
Injury to the brain 3
Alzheimer's disease diagnosed by a physician 4
Condition related to aging 5
Developmentally delayed (mental retardation) 6
Learning disability 7
Other 8
(specify) _____
Don't know 9

23. Because of a long-term emotional, psychological, nervous or mental health condition or problem, are you limited in the kind or amount of activity you can do:
(i) in the residence/institution?
Yes, is limited 1 No 2
(ii) outside the residence/institution such as, travel, sports, or leisure?
Yes, is limited 3 No 4

23a. **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**
If any "Yes" is checked in 23(i) or 23(ii)
Then 1 → Go to 23b
Otherwise 2 → Go to 24

23b. What is the main condition or health problem which limits you in your activity?
Specify

24. What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

25. Were you living in this residence/institution on Census Day, June 3rd 1986?
Yes 3 No 4

26. **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**
Sex: Male 1 Female 2

GO TO SECTION B

SECTION B - SPECIAL AIDS AND ASSISTANCE

This section is about assistance which you may require in order to do certain activities

B1 Do you use any of the following special aids?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- A hearing aid 01
- Other aid(s) for the hearing impaired 02
- Back or leg brace 03
- Orthopedic footwear 04
- Artificial foot or leg 05
- Cane (other than a white cane) 06
- Crutches 07
- Manual wheelchair 08
- Electric wheelchair 09
- Walker 10
- Other mobility aid(s) 11
(specify) _____
- Any aids for hands or arms such as
prosthesis or arm brace 12
(specify) _____
- None of the above 13

B2 Who usually does your shopping for clothing or other necessities?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- yourself alone 1 → Go to B6
- yourself and someone else 2
- someone else 3

B3 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 No 5 → Go to B6

B4 Are you helped by someone working or living in the residence/institution including a volunteer?

Yes 6 No 7

B5 Are you helped by someone from outside the residence/institution, for example, spouse, parent, child or some other relative, or a friend?

Yes 8 No 9

B6 Who usually looks after your personal finances, such as banking or paying bills?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- yourself alone 1 → Go to B11
- yourself and someone else 2
- someone else 3

B7 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 No 5 → Go to B11

B8 Are you helped by someone else working or living in the residence/institution including a volunteer?

Yes 6 No 7

B9 Are you helped with your personal finances by a legal or accounting service outside the residence/institution?

Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 3

B10 Are you helped by someone from outside the residence/institution, for example, spouse, parent, child or some other relative, or a friend?

Yes 3 No 4 Don't know 5

B11 Because of your condition, do you get help with personal care, such as washing, grooming, dressing and feeding yourself?

Yes 1 No 2 → Go to B14

B12 On average, how many days a week do you get help with this personal care?

B13 On average, how many hours of help per day do you get with this personal care?

B14 How do you move about within the residence?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- By yourself 1
- Sometimes by yourself and sometimes with the help of another person 2
- Only with the help of another person 3
- Not at all, because of your condition or health problem 4

GO TO SECTION C

SECTION C - TRANSPORTATION

This section is about the means of transportation which you use for local travel. This includes trips shopping, to medical appointments or any other local trips under 50 miles (80km).

C1 Are you unable to leave the residence/ institution to take short trips because of your condition or health problem?
 Yes 1 No 2 → Go to C3

C9 Is local public transportation, for example, bus, rapidtransit, subway, or metro, available in this area?
 Yes 08 No 09 } Go to C13
 ↓ Don't know 10 }

C2 Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at the residence/institution. If this special service were available in the area, would you be able to take short distance trips?
 Yes 3 } Go to Section D
 No 4 }

C10 How often do you use the local public transportation service?
INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.
 Almost every day throughout the year 1
 Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2
 Frequently 3
 Occasionally 4
 Seldom/never 5

C3 Because of your condition, do you require an attendant or a companion to accompany you on short trips?
 Yes 5 No 6

C11 Do you have any trouble using the local public transportation service, because of your condition?
 Yes 6 No 7 → Go to C13

C4 Do you have any trouble as a passenger using a private motor vehicle because of your condition?
 Yes 4 No 5 Don't know 6

C12 What kind of trouble do you have?
INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.
 Getting to the stop 1
 Waiting at the stop 2
 Getting on and off 3
 Insufficient space to sit or stand in the vehicle 4
 Standing in the vehicle while it is moving 5
 Obtaining information about timetables, schedules and routes 6
 Public transportation staff unsupportive 7
 Other 8
 Don't know 9

C5 Some communities have 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 residence/institution. Do you need such a service?
 Yes 7 No 8 } Go to C9
 ↓ Don't know 9 }

C6 Is this special service available in the area?
 Yes 1 No 2 } Go to C9
 ↓ Don't know ... 3 }

C13 Is there a taxi service in this area?
 Yes 1 No 2 } Go to Section D
 ↓ Don't know ... 3 }

C7 How often do you use this service?
INTERVIEWER: Read list. Make only one.
 Almost every day throughout the year 1 } Go to C9
 Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2
 Frequently 3
 Occasionally 4
 Seldom/never 5

C8 Why don't you use this special bus or van service more often?
INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.
 Service not needed more often 1
 Not eligible for this service 2
 On the waiting list for service 3
 Service too expensive 4
 Impractical scheduling for your needs 5
 Area covered by service not large enough 6
 Other 7

C14 How often do you use this taxi service?
INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.
 Almost every day throughout the year 1
 Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2
 Frequently 3
 Occasionally 4
 Seldom/never 5

C15 Is this because of your condition or health problem?
 Yes 1 No 2

GO TO SECTION D

SECTION D - ACCOMMODATION - EDUCATION AND EXPENSES

D1 Because of your condition, do you need any special features to enter or leave this residence/institution or move about inside it?
 Yes 1 No 2 —————> Go to D3

D2 What special features do you need to enter or leave this residence/institution or move about inside it?
INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

Access ramps	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	Accessible parking	06 <input type="checkbox"/>
Widened doorways or hallways	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	Some other architectural feature	07 <input type="checkbox"/>
A street level entrance	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	Hand rails (including bathroom)	08 <input type="checkbox"/>
Doors that open automatically	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Some other feature	09 <input type="checkbox"/>
An elevator or lift device	05 <input type="checkbox"/>		

D3 a. What is the highest grade of secondary or elementary school you ever attended?
 Highest grade or year (1 to 13) of secondary or elementary school or 90 Never attended school or attended kindergarten only —————> Go to D5

D3 b. How many years of education have you ever completed at university?
 89 None 90 Less than 1 year (of completed courses)
 Number of completed years at university

D3 c. How many years of schooling have you ever completed at an institution other than a university, secondary (high) or elementary school? Include years of schooling at community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPS (general and professional), private trade schools or private business colleges, diploma schools of nursing, etc.
 89 None 90 Less than 1 year (of completed courses)
 Number of completed years

D4 What degrees, certificates or diplomas have you ever obtained?
INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

None	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g. BA, B.Sc., B.A. Sc., LL.B.)	06 <input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary (high) school graduation certificate	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	07 <input type="checkbox"/>
Trades certificate or diploma	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	Master's degree (e.g. MA, M.Sc., M.Ed.)	08 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other non-university certificate or diploma (obtained at a community college, CEGEP, institute of technology, etc.)	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (MD, DDS, DMD, DVM OD)	09 <input type="checkbox"/>
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	Earned doctorate (e.g. Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>

D5 People sometimes have extra **Out-of-pocket** expenses as a result of their condition or health problem. In 1986 did you have any extra expenses for your drugs, medical services, education, transportation, accommodation special aids or clothing, personal services, etc. for which you were not completely reimbursed by any insurance or government program?
 Yes 1 No 2 —————> **END OF INTERVIEW** (Complete front cover)

D6 For each of the following items please give your best estimate of these extra **Out-of-pocket** expenses due to your condition, for the year 1986.

	None		Amount
Prescription and non-prescription drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	or \$	<input type="text"/> .00
Purchase and maintenance of special clothing, aids, medical supplies and equipment for home, work, travel, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	or \$	<input type="text"/> .00
Health and medical services not covered by any insurance plan, for example additional hospital or physician fees	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	or \$	<input type="text"/> .00
Transportation, for example, travel to and from treatment, therapy or other medical or rehabilitation services, or extra expenses due to the need for more costly transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	or \$	<input type="text"/> .00
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	or \$	<input type="text"/> .00

END OF INTERVIEW (Complete front cover)

"Q" CARD ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A - SCREEN

Best description of your condition:

MY CONDITION . . .

- 01 existed AT BIRTH
- 02 is a DISEASE or illness

OR

MY CONDITION WAS CAUSED BY . .

- 03 a DISEASE or illness (including its treatment)
- 04 my WORK ENVIRONMENT
- 05 a STROKE
- 06 a VIOLENT ACT (crime)
- 07 AGING
- 08 an ACCIDENT AT WORK
- 09 a MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
- 10 a WAR INJURY
- 11 other ACCIDENT
- 12 other cause
- 13 don't know

Question 22b

22b What condition causes you these problems?

- 1. Effects of a stroke
- 2. Disease or illness affecting the brain, such as brain tumor, meningitis
- 3. Injury to the brain
- 4. Alzheimer's disease diagnosed by a physician
- 5. Condition related to aging
- 6. Developmentally delayed (mental retardation)
- 7. Learning disability
- 8. Other (specify)
- 9. Don't know

Appendix C
Sample Design

Sample Design

Sample Design Considerations

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey consists of two distinct samples: **households and institutions**. A **household** is a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone. Some types of collective dwellings, such as hotels, motels, YM/YWCAs and school residences, were included in the household sample if the occupants had no other usual place of residence. Household members who are temporarily absent (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. As in the census, every person is a member of one and only one household.

The individuals residing in households who participated in HALS were identified through their response to the disability question on the 1986 Census long questionnaire which was completed by 20% of Canadian households. This disability question was general in nature and asked the respondents to indicate if they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could undertake because of a health problem or condition. This question had been used in a previous disability survey, and the results indicated that it would identify the severely disabled population, and some of the less severely disabled population. Some of the less severely disabled would answer "No" to the census disability question.

Approximately 112,000 individuals who answered "Yes" to this disability question were subsequently selected to represent disabled persons of all ages. The questions posed included questions on trouble with or inability to perform daily activities to determine, with more specificity, if they had any long-term limitations because of their health problem or condition. These questions on daily activities (referred to later in this text as screening questions) also identified the nature and severity of the individual's disability. Approximately 22,040 of the 112,000 individuals who had responded that they had a limitation in their activities on the census stated that they had no trouble in performing any of the daily activities in the subsequent follow-up. As this indicated that these individuals had no long-term limitation (disability), they were excluded from the disabled population estimates. Of the 112,000 individuals, approximately 11,735 were non-respondents.

Because of the possibility that some less severely disabled persons might have answered "No" to the census disability question, an additional 72,500 individuals who answered "No" to the census disability question were also selected. Through a telephone interview, these individuals were asked the same detailed screening questions. Approximately 3,910 individuals responded positively to the detailed screening questions, and these individuals were included as disabled in the survey. It should be noted, as expected, that subsequent analysis of these 3,910 individuals indicated that they are younger and less severely disabled, and that they experience fewer barriers as a result of their disability than the sample who responded "Yes" to the census disability question. Of the 72,500 individuals, approximately 5,270 were non-respondents.

A more complete description of the sample design and the differences between the two household samples is available from the Post-Censal Surveys Program, or through the Statistics Canada Regional Offices.¹

A sample of approximately 20,000 individuals who resided in health-related institutions was also selected to ensure that all disabled persons were represented in the sample.

The five types of institutions included in HALS were:

- orphanages and children's homes;
- special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill;
- general hospitals;
- psychiatric institutions; and
- treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped.

The 1986 Census of Population provided a list of institutions from which a sample, based on type and size, was selected within each province.

Within each selected institution, a sample of residents was selected, based on a list provided by the institution. Residents were included in the list if they were living in the institution on March 1, 1987, and had been in an institution for a continuous period of six months or more.

¹ *Méthodologie de l'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités dans les institutions*. Jean-Pierre Morin, Statistique Canada, Division des méthodes d'enquêtes sociales, Ottawa, octobre, 1987.

The data presented in this publication have been weighted to estimate the total disabled population. The data shown in the table below provide the user with the distribution of the disabled population by sample type.

Number of Disabled Persons by Sample Type

	Number	%
1. Households sample		
• "Yes" to census disability question	1,835,980	55.3
• "No" to census disability question	1,233,620	37.2
2. Institutions sample	247,275	7.5
3. TOTAL	3,316,875	100.0

Data Quality

Statistics from the HALS data base are estimates based on a sample survey of a portion of the Canadian population (approximately 1 out of every 25 persons in the "Yes" sample and 1 out of every 300 persons in the "No" sample). As a result, the statistics are subject to two types of errors: sampling and non-sampling errors.

A sampling error is the difference between the estimate derived from a sample and the result that would have been obtained from a population census using the same data collection procedures. For a sample survey such as HALS, this error can be estimated from the survey data. The degree of error reflects the standard deviation of the estimate. Data have been suppressed when the sampling error is more than 25% of the estimate. In such cases, the symbol "--" appears in the tables in place of the estimate. When the sampling error is between 16.5% and 25% the corresponding estimate is accompanied by the symbol "*". These estimates should be used with caution.

All other types of errors (observation, response, processing and non-response errors) are called non-sampling errors. Identifying and evaluating the importance of many of these errors can be difficult.

Observation errors arise when there is a difference between the target population and the sample population. Integrating HALS with the census of population has made it possible to reduce this type of error. Only a certain portion of Indian reserves and collective dwellings were systematically ignored in the sampling process, but their importance is negligible compared to the total population. Consequently, observation errors should not have a significant influence on the HALS data.

All statistical surveys are susceptible to a certain percentage of non-response among the selected sample. A total non-response occurs when, for one reason or another, a selected respondent could not be interviewed. The non-response is said to be partial if only part of the questionnaire is complete. The impact of non-response errors on estimates depends on the level of non-response and, particularly, on any differences between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents. In principle, the more marked these differences, the greater the impact on the accuracy of the estimates.

With respect to HALS, the response rate (90%) compares favourably with the rate generally observed for this type of survey. In addition, various methods have been used to reduce the bias caused by any total non-responses, notably by adjusting the data to reflect the distribution of certain demographic characteristics obtained by the census. As well, response rates were higher for most specific questions. In the tables, non-responses appear as "Unknown" or "Not Stated".

Appendix D

Definitions

Definitions

Disability

*"In the context of health experience, a disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being"*¹

With the development of the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps, the World Health Organization has developed a framework within which one can measure the consequence of disease. The "disability" concept was operationalized through a series of questions that has come to be known as "Activities of Daily Living".²

For the purpose of the national data base on disability, the functional limitation approach has been utilized for the adult population (aged 15 and older) through the use of a modified version of the "Activities of Daily Living" questions. Individuals are not considered disabled if they use a technical aid and that aid completely eliminates the limitation, e.g. - an individual who uses a hearing aid and states that he has no limitation when using the aid would not be included in the data base. The concept of time has also been added as an additional parameter - the limitation has to be of a minimum six months' duration, i.e. has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

For children under the age of 15, the survey used a general limitation approach along with a list of chronic conditions and a list of technical aids. A positive response in any one of these categories indicates a disability.

¹ *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1980 - page 143.*

² *Measuring Disability, Special Study No. 5, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 1982.*

Help with Selected Activities

Disabled persons "receiving help" with shopping, personal finances or moving about the residence are those who reported that these activities are done only with the aid of someone else, or by themselves and someone else.

Nature of Disability

Mobility: limited in ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, or stand for long periods.

Agility: limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach, or cut own food.

Seeing: limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone from 4 metres, even when wearing glasses.

Hearing: limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with one other person or in a group conversation with three or more persons, even when wearing a hearing aid.

Speaking: limited in ability to speak and be understood.

Other: limited because of learning disability or because of a mental, emotional or psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay.

Unknown: limited but nature not specified.

Severity of Disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the screening questions plus two additional questions on the use of aids for seeing and hearing disabilities. (For a more complete description of the scale, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program.^{1,2}) The scoring was first derived by adding together the individual severity scores of all screening questions, counting one point for each partial loss of function and two points for each total loss of function (i.e., completely unable to perform the function). The total score is then categorized as follows:

mild	-	less than 5 points
moderate	-	5 - 10 points
severe	-	11 or more points

The category "severe" is further divided as follows:

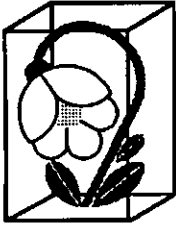
level I	-	11 - 17 points
level II	-	18 - 25 points
level III	-	26 - 42 points

1 *A Disability Score for the Health and Activity Limitation Survey*, Ian McDowell, Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Ottawa, July 1988.

2 *Severity Score for Adult Residents of Institutions: The Health and Activity Limitation Survey*, Marie Brodeur, Statistics Canada, Social Survey Methods Division, Ottawa, October 1988.

Appendix E

Products and Publications from HALS



Products and Publications from HALS

Non-catalogued Publications

A **User's Guide** has been produced to provide background information about the survey, a summary of the survey methodology, copies of all questionnaires, a list of available census variables, and instructions for ordering tabulations through HALS Custom Data Service. There is no charge for this publication; it is also available on audio cassette.

*

Disability and the Labour Market - An Analysis of Disabled Persons Not in the Labour Force, by Gary L. Cohen, (\$15.00) outlines the main factors associated with the high level of non-participation among persons with disabilities who face work limitations. The report focuses on comparisons between persons with disabilities who were active in the labour market and those who were not in the labour market. The text (without tables) is also available on audio cassette.

*

A Profile of Three Disabled Populations, by Gary L. Cohen, (\$15.00) divides the population with disabilities into three groups: those whose condition or health problem does not limit their ability to work, those who are limited but able to work and those who are completely unable to work. The report provides profiles of these three populations and outlines their similarities and their differences. The text without tables is also available on audio cassette.

* * * *

Catalogued Publications

Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada is a presentation of HALS data at the Canada, province and territory level for various age groups. It includes selected demographic data for persons residing in households as well as information on the nature and severity of disability, lifestyle, out-of-pocket expenses, income and the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in the conduct of their everyday activities. Catalogue # 82-602, \$25.00 (\$30.00 outside Canada).

*

Subprovincial/subterritorial profiles feature HALS data similar to those presented in Catalogue No. 82-602 above, at a more detailed geographic level.

Each profile includes data for selected census metropolitan areas (where applicable) as well as data for selected municipalities or groupings of municipalities. The series consists of:

Subprovincial Data for...

	Cat.#
Newfoundland	82-603
Prince Edward Island	82-604
Nova Scotia	82-605
New Brunswick	82-606
Quebec	82-607
Ontario	82-608
Manitoba	82-609
Saskatchewan	82-610
Alberta	82-611
British Columbia	82-612

Subterritorial Data for...

Yukon	82-613
Northwest Territories	82-614

Each publication costs \$26.00 (\$31.00 outside Canada) except for Quebec and Ontario which each cost \$30.00 (\$36.00 outside Canada). The entire series of publications is available at the reduced price of \$256.00.

Special Topic Reports - a series of nine reports. Each report is available on audio cassette.

1. Barriers Confronting Seniors with Disabilities in Canada

This report presents an analysis of the characteristics of seniors with disabilities residing both in households and institutions. For the first time in Canada, this report provides an indepth analysis of the extent of barriers to independent living and the accomplishments in providing support to seniors with disabilities.

This report documents those barriers confronting seniors with disabilities with respect to income, education, transportation, leisure activities and recreation, as well as housing accessibility, and the availability of special aids and devices, special services and supports. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 1, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

2. Selected Socio-economic Consequences of Disability for Women in Canada

This report focuses on the education, labour force characteristics and income of women with disabilities. This population is compared to males with disabilities as well as to the non-disabled male and female populations. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 2, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

3. Blindness and Visual Impairment in Canada

This report analyzes HALS data for persons with vision impairment residing in households by province, age of onset, gender, severity and cause. The analysis compares this population with the non-disabled population, for variables such as marital status, family structure, education, employment and income, and participation in leisure activities. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 3, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

4. Leisure and Lifestyles of Persons with Disabilities in Canada

This report analyzes the recreation and lifestyles of persons with disabilities residing in households. It highlights details of the frequency of participation in activities such as visiting friends, talking on the telephone, shopping, etc., as well as obstacles encountered during such participation. The report also examines support services used and/or needed for everyday activities. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 4, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

5. Employment and Income Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities

This report provides information on the association of employment and income and disability. Using data from HALS and the 1986 Census of Population, the report examines the differences in labour market activity between the non-disabled population and the population with disabilities for persons aged 15 to 64.

The report focuses on those Canadians with disabilities who are able to work as well as those who are unable to work. It presents results for the individuals with disabilities who returned to school after the onset of their disability as well as those who did not do so. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 5, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

6. Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health Care Institutions in Canada

This report profiles adults with disabilities who reside in health care institutions. The severity, nature and underlying cause of the disability are examined for these persons and a comparison is made with persons with disabilities residing in households. Some areas of analysis will include out-of-pocket expenses, mobility and sources of help for selected activities. Catalogue #82-615, Volume 6, \$35 (\$42 US in U.S.A., \$49 US other countries).

7. Canadians with Impaired Hearing

This report will analyze HALS data for persons with impaired hearing residing in households. It deals with the severity and cause of hearing impairments by age of onset and gender. The use of technical aids and the number and nature of other disabilities is also analyzed. The report will compare the population with impaired hearing with the non-disabled population for such variables as marital status, family structure, education, employment and income.

8. The Use of Assistive Devices by Persons with Disabilities

This report will focus on assistive devices used and needed by persons with disabilities aged 15 and older residing in households. A broad range of information will be provided including information on the specific assistive device used by type and severity of the disability. The information is presented for Canada, the provinces and territories.

9. Children with Disabilities in Canada

This report will present an analysis of the characteristics of children with disabilities by age group, gender and the type and severity of disability. It will also examine how disabilities have affected various aspects of life such as education, leisure activities and ability to travel.

* * * *

Custom Data Service

The HALS Custom Data Service enables users to identify their specific requirements for data about persons with disabilities. With the help of a HALS technical advisor, these requirements are transformed into tables and/or analytical reports. The cost to produce the tables and the time required for the production is negotiated with the user.

HALS can provide information for selected cities, large municipalities, and groupings of smaller municipalities. The HALS Custom Data Service can regroup geographic areas to ensure that the specific needs of the client are satisfied.

Microdata Files

The first microdata file contains approximately 132,000 non-identifiable records of adults aged 15 and over (71,900 adults with disabilities and 60,000 non-disabled adults), residing in households. Tabulations on this file are possible at the Canada, province and territory level, as well as for eight census metropolitan areas (CMA): St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. If the record is not part of a CMA, its geographic designation (viz. urban or rural) is indicated.

The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$3,000. This documentation includes a record layout and a full description of the 553 variables. Standard statistical packages such as SPSS and SAS can be used to produce tabulations from this file.

*

The second microdata file contains approximately 17,400 non-identifiable records of disabled adults aged 15 and over residing in health-related institutions. Tabulations on this file are possible at the Canada level (excluding Yukon and the Northwest Territories) and province level, and by type of institution consisting of two groupings: special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, and all other institutions. The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$1,500.

*

The third microdata file contains approximately 35,160 non-identifiable records of disabled and non-disabled children aged 14 years and under residing in households. Tabulations on this file are possible for Canada and the regions: East, Quebec, Ontario and West (including Yukon and the Northwest Territories). The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$1,000.

* * * *

Appendix F

Bibliography

Bibliography

1. Morin, Jean-Pierre, "Méthodologie de l'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités dans les institutions", Statistique Canada, Division des méthodes d'enquêtes sociales, Ottawa, octobre, 1987.
2. McDowell, Ian, "A Disability Score for the Health and Activity Limitation Survey", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Ottawa, July 1988.
3. Brodeur, Marie, "Severity Score for Adult Residents of Institutions: The Health and Activity Limitation Survey", Statistics Canada, Social Survey Methods Division, Ottawa, October 1988.
4. Morrison, Janet, "An Evaluation of the Institutions Survey and Its Potential Application to the Census", Statistics Canada, Disability Database Program, Ottawa, December 1987.
5. World Health Organization (WHO), "International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision", Geneva: WHO, 1977.
6. World Health Organization (WHO), "International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps", Geneva: WHO, 1980.
7. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), "Measuring Disability", Special Study No. 5, Paris, OECD, 1982.

