

with learning being the most common (71%)

followed by mental health related (57%).

Aids or assistive devices

report using at least one aid or assistive device, with the most common being:



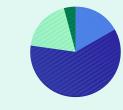
computer with specialized software (20%)



wireless handheld

device with specialized features (15%)

Sources of income (aged 20 - 64 years)



- 17% employment⁸ only
- **61%** non-employment⁹ only 19% both employment and non-employment
- 4%¹⁰ no income

General health5

25% describe their general health as "excellent" or "very good"

61% of the household **VS** population aged 15 years and older.2

Severity of disability⁷



report having "severe" or "very severe" disability.

Education (aged 20+ years)⁵



43% report having less than high school education

VS disability.1

12% without



Support

Mental health⁵

70% of the

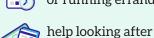
household

and older.2

aged 15 years

VS population

report receiving help with at least one type of everyday activity, with the most common being:



17% describe

their mental

"excellent" or

"very good"

health as

or running errands (58%)

getting to appointments



preparing meals (51%)

personal finances (56%)

Employment (aged 20 - 64 years)⁵



VS disability.1

- After adjusting for differences in age distribution, estimates compared remained significantly different.
- Co-occurring disabilities refer to the presence of a developmental disability or disorder and one or more of the other nine disability types.
- Severity of disability estimates represent a derived score based on all disability types a respondent may have as well as the intensity and frequency of limitation resulting from each.
- Employment income sources include wages, salaries, tips, commissions or gratuities.
- Non-employment income sources include workers' compensation, pensions and annuities, employment insurance, provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement, investment income, spousal support, child support, scholarships, child tax credit. Northern allowance, etc.
- Interpret with caution due to high sampling variability.

COVID-19 has brought unprecedented changes to Canadians. Data from the 2017 CSD were collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The experiences presented within reflect the experiences and challenges of Canadians with developmental disabilities or disorders at 'For additional information on COVID-19 and people with disabilities in Canada visit Canada.ca.

Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 drew from the 2016 Census and consists of two distinct samples, those with a disability and those without disability allowing data users to compare the census characteristics of persons with and without a disability.

Developmental Disabilities

problem, to profile individuals with a diagnosed developmental disability or disorder.

This infographic uses data from the 2017 Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD)¹, a national survey of Canadians aged

15+ years living in private dwellings whose daily activities are limited due to a long-term condition or health related

The 2017 CSD provides a range of data on 10 different disability types: hearing, vision, mobility, flexibility, dexterity,

pain, learning, mental health, memory and developmental. Respondents with a developmental disability or disorder

were identified by answering 'ves' to the following question: Has a doctor, psychologist or other health care professional

ever said that you had a developmental disability or disorder? This may include Down syndrome, autism, Asperger

population, using data from the 2017 Canadian Community Health Survey: Annual Component.²

Where relevant, comparisons are made to those without disability, using data from the 2017 CSD or the household

Of these individuals:

Age of diagnosis

Males are about 1.5 times more likely than females to report having a developmental disability or disorder.

Over half (53%) report having been diagnosed before the

age of 10, close to one-quarter (24%) between 10 and 24

years of age, and the remaining (23%) after the age of 25.

or Disorders in Canada

Highlights from the 2017 Canadian Survey on Disability

syndrome, mental impairment due to lack of oxygen at birth, etc.

Canadian Community Health Survey: Annual Component, 2017

About **315,500** or

of Canadians aged 15+ years with a disability

report having a developmental disability or

- Estimates represent the proportion of Canadians aged 15+ with a disability that report having a developmental disability or disorder, not the prevalence of developmental disabilities or disorders among Canadians aged 15+ years.
- About 42% of these respondents' interviews were completed by the person most knowledgeable about their condition. This was deemed necessary when the selected person was away for the duration of the survey, did not speak English or French, was unable to participate due to health problems, or when a parent chose to respond for their child

Canada

disorder^{3,4}