

DEXTERITY DISABILITIES, 2022



In 2022,
5.0% of Canadians aged 15 years and over (or more than **1.5 million** individuals) had a dexterity disability.¹

Dexterity disabilities were more prevalent with age

1.2% 15 to 24 years	1.8% 25 to 44 years
5.6% 45 to 64 years	11.3% 65 years and over

86%

of individuals with a **dexterity disability** also had a **pain-related disability**.



Women+ (5.7%) were more likely than **men+ (4.2%)** to have a dexterity disability.²



51% Proportion of employed persons with a dexterity disability who required workplace accommodations³

The most common workplace accommodations were...

27% Modified work hours

20% Special chair or back support

20% Modified or different duties



More than **1 in 4 (28%)** persons with a dexterity disability had **unmet needs for disability supports⁴ due to cost**.

Women+ with a dexterity disability (59%) were more likely to have **unmet needs for help with everyday activities** than **men+ with a dexterity disability (44%)**.



1. A person is defined as having a dexterity disability if they have difficulty or are unable to use their fingers to grasp small objects such as a pencil or scissors, and they experience limitations in their daily activities because of this difficulty.
2. The "women+" category includes women as well as some non-binary persons, while the "men+" category includes men as well as some non-binary persons.
3. Workplace accommodations include special chairs, back supports, modified ergonomic workstations, human support, technical aids, computers with specialized software or adaptations, communication aids, accessible elevators, adapted washrooms, or specialized transportation.
4. Disability supports include personal aids and devices (e.g., canes, walkers, specialized software, or architectural features in the home such as widened doorways and ramps), as well as access to health care services (e.g., counselling services and physiotherapy).

Note: The Canadian Survey on Disability covers Canadians aged 15 years and over who experience limitations in their daily activities because of a long-term condition or health-related problem.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Industry, 2024

Catalogue number: 11-627-M | ISBN: 978-0-660-74329-5