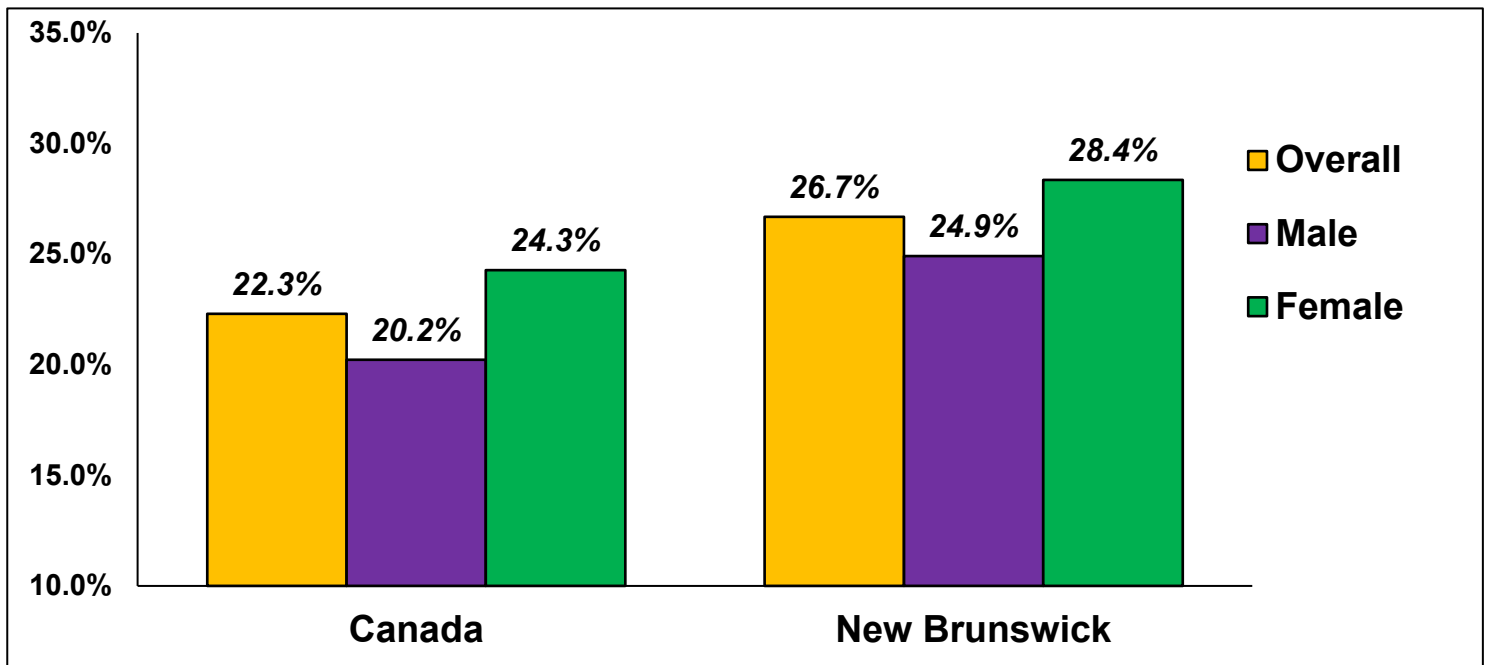


**Canadian Survey on Disability 2017 (CSD 2017): Notes, talking points, definitions,
and visuals prepared for publication by Human Development Council (HDC)**

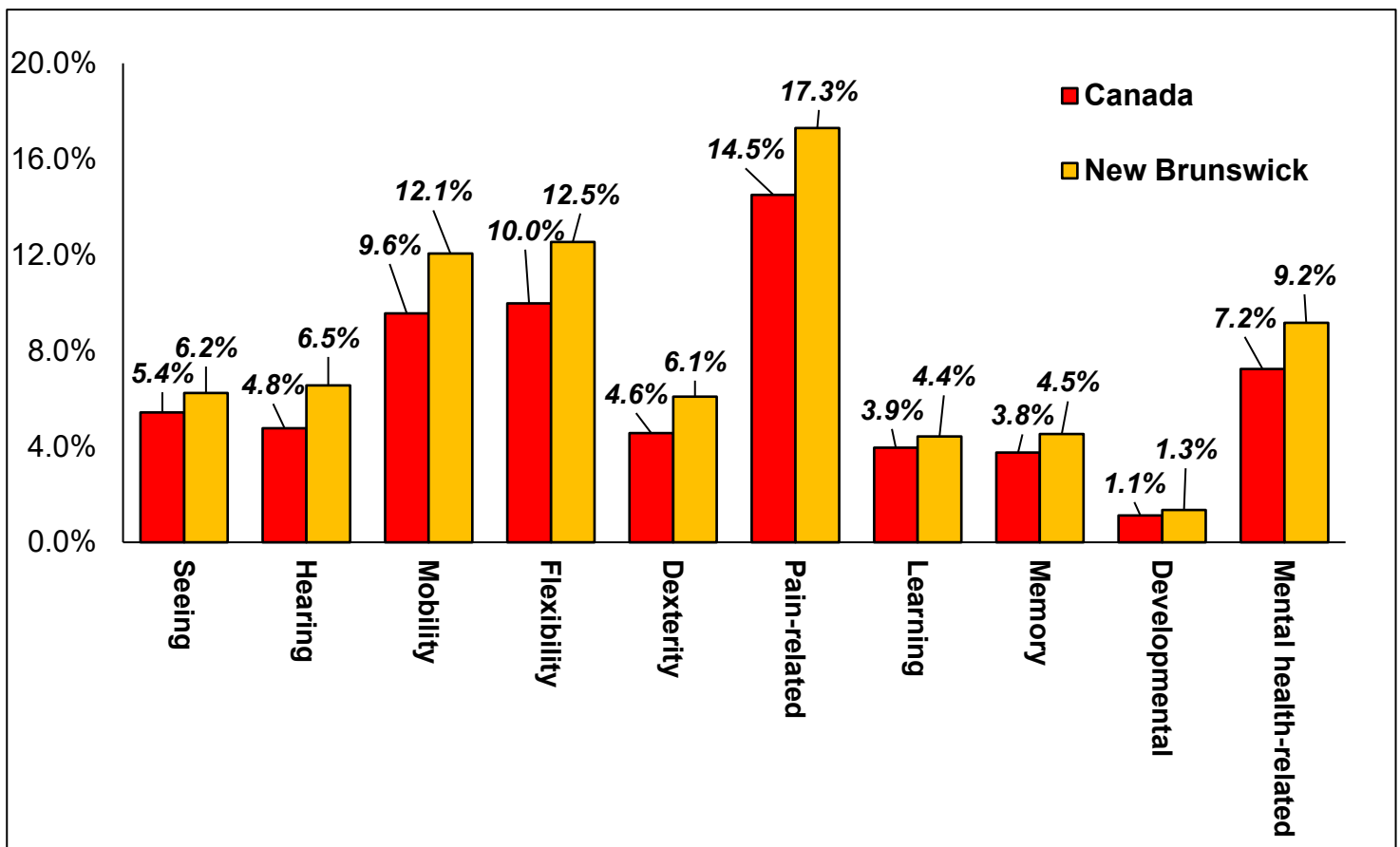
Section 1: Canada and New Brunswick

Figure 1: Prevalence of persons with disability (%), Canada and New Brunswick, by sex.



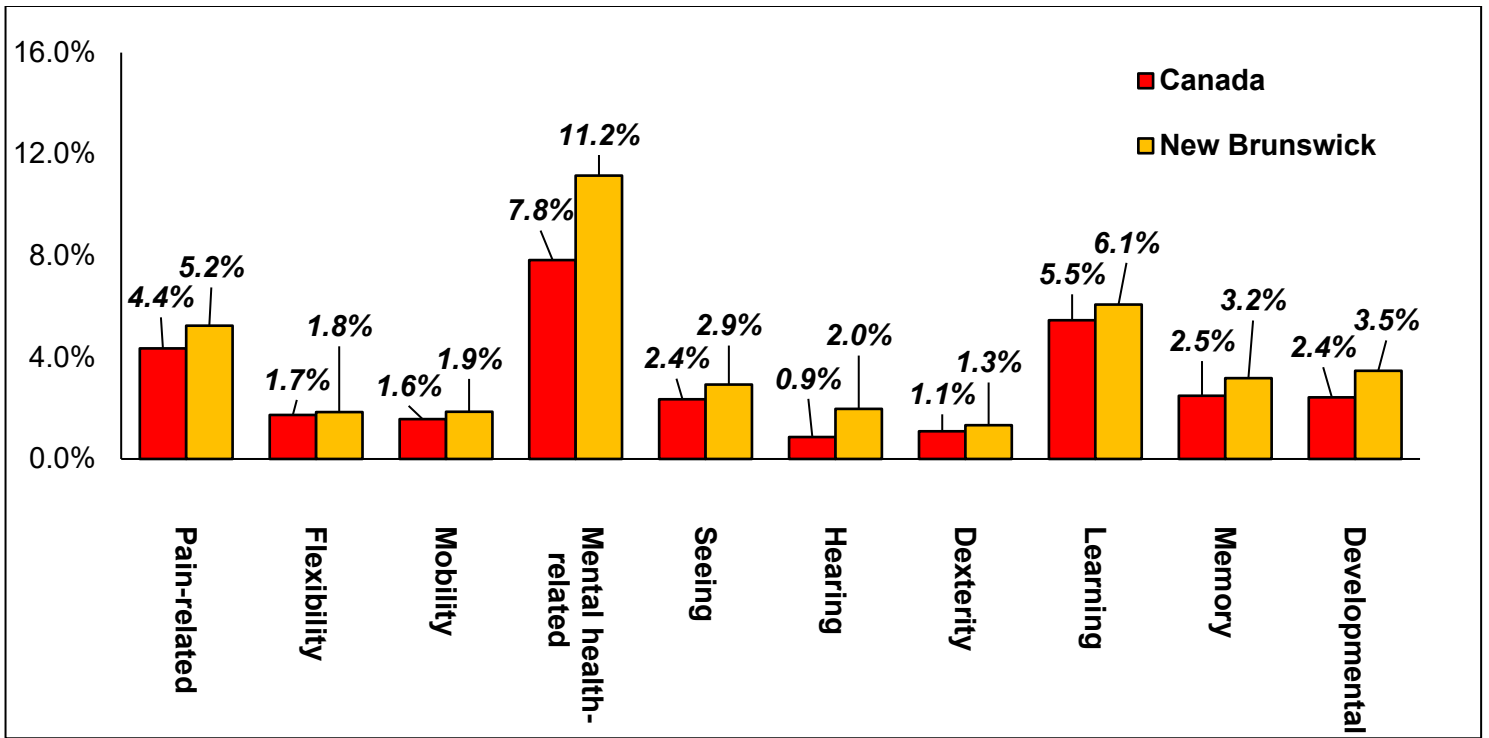
Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 2: Prevalence of the types of disabilities among the population at-large (%), Canada and New Brunswick.



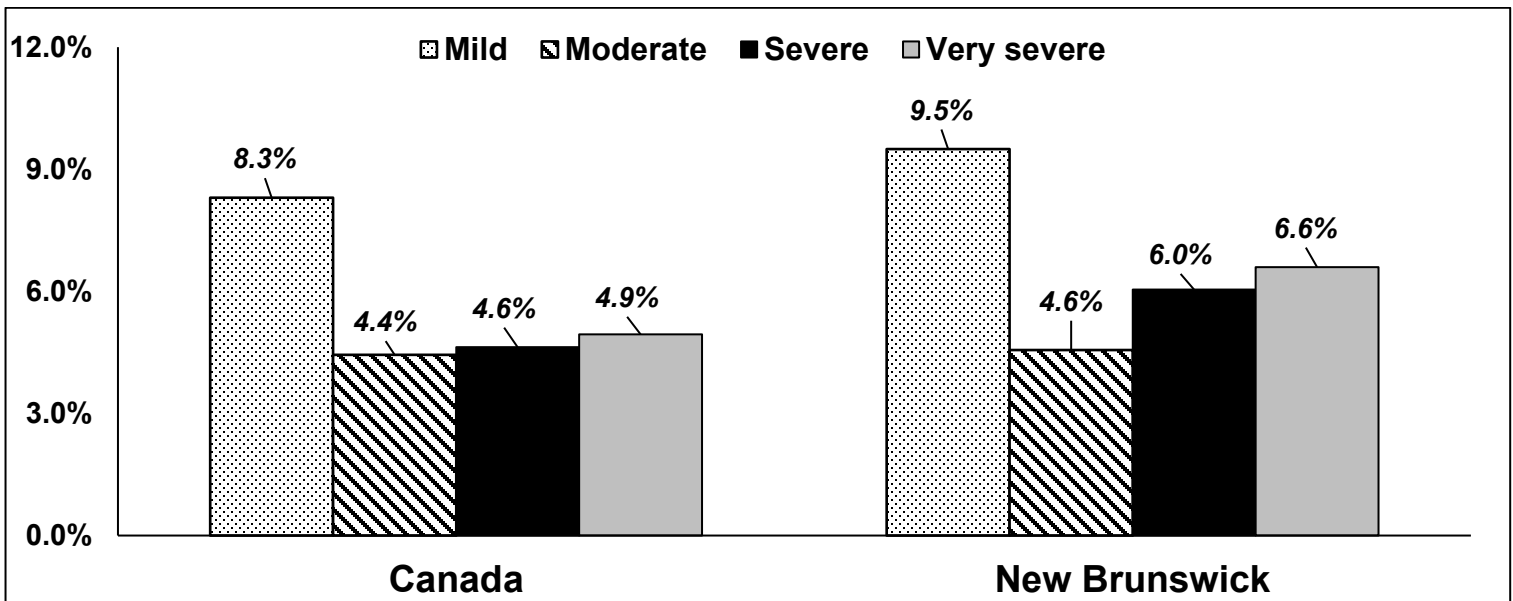
Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 3: Prevalence of the types of disabilities among 18 to 24 year olds (%), Canada and New Brunswick.



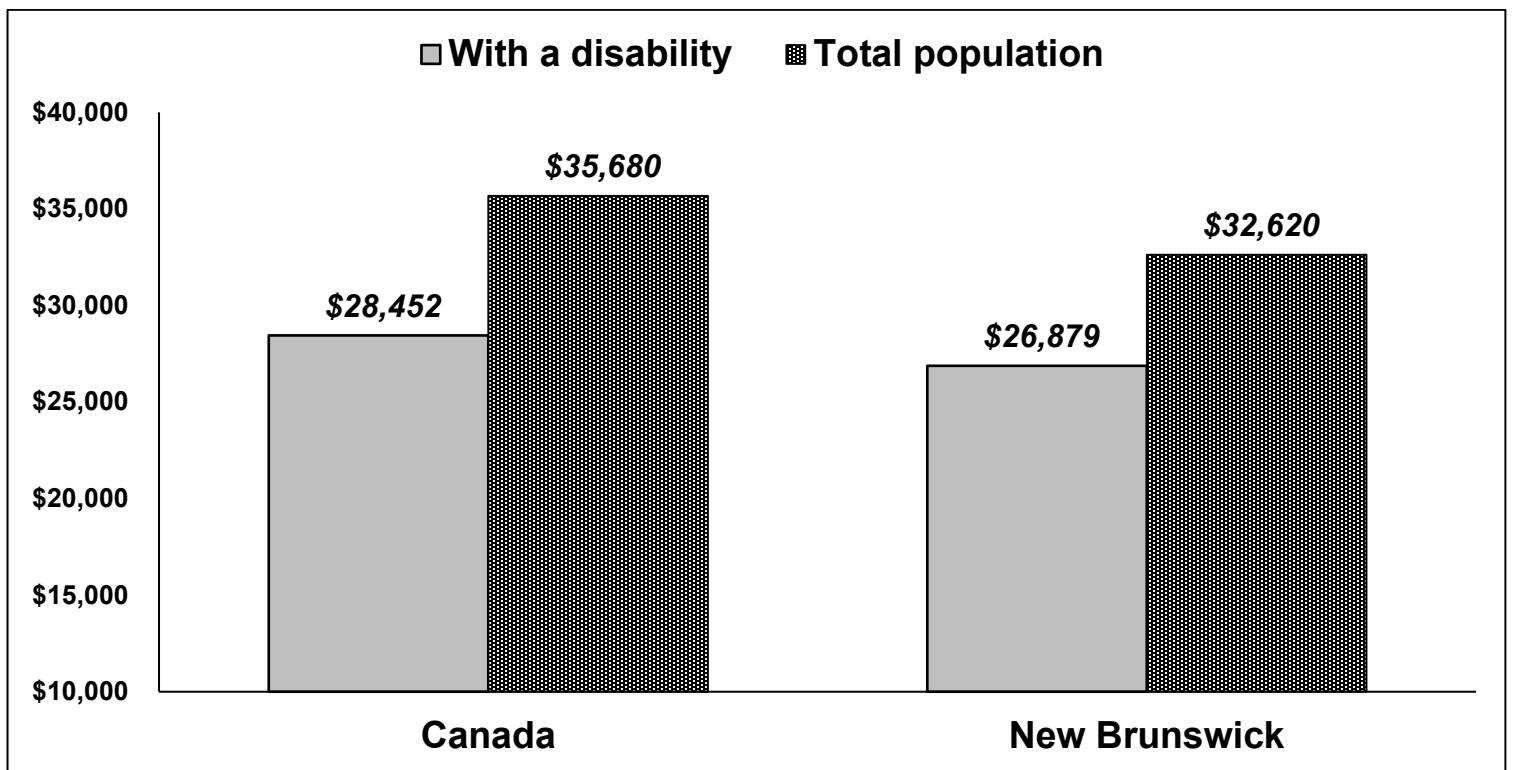
Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 4: Prevalence of disability severity within the population (%), by Global severity class, Canada and New Brunswick.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

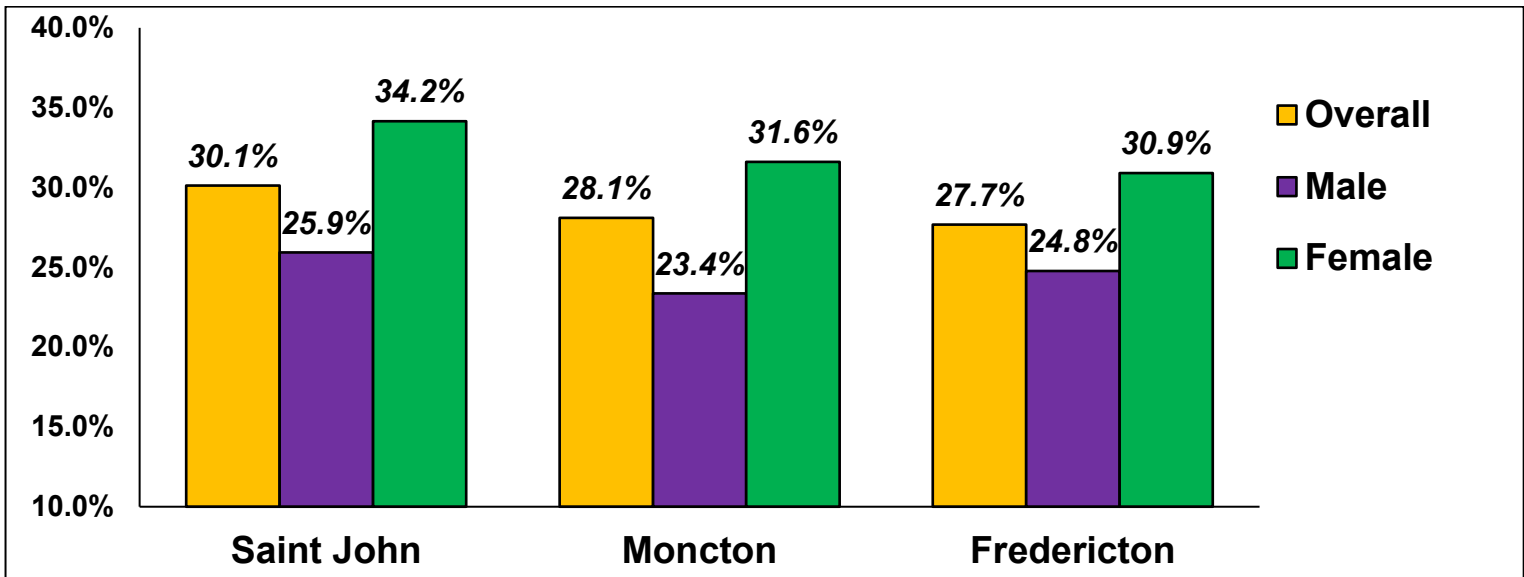
Figure 5: A comparison of the after-tax median income of those with a disability to the population at-large.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

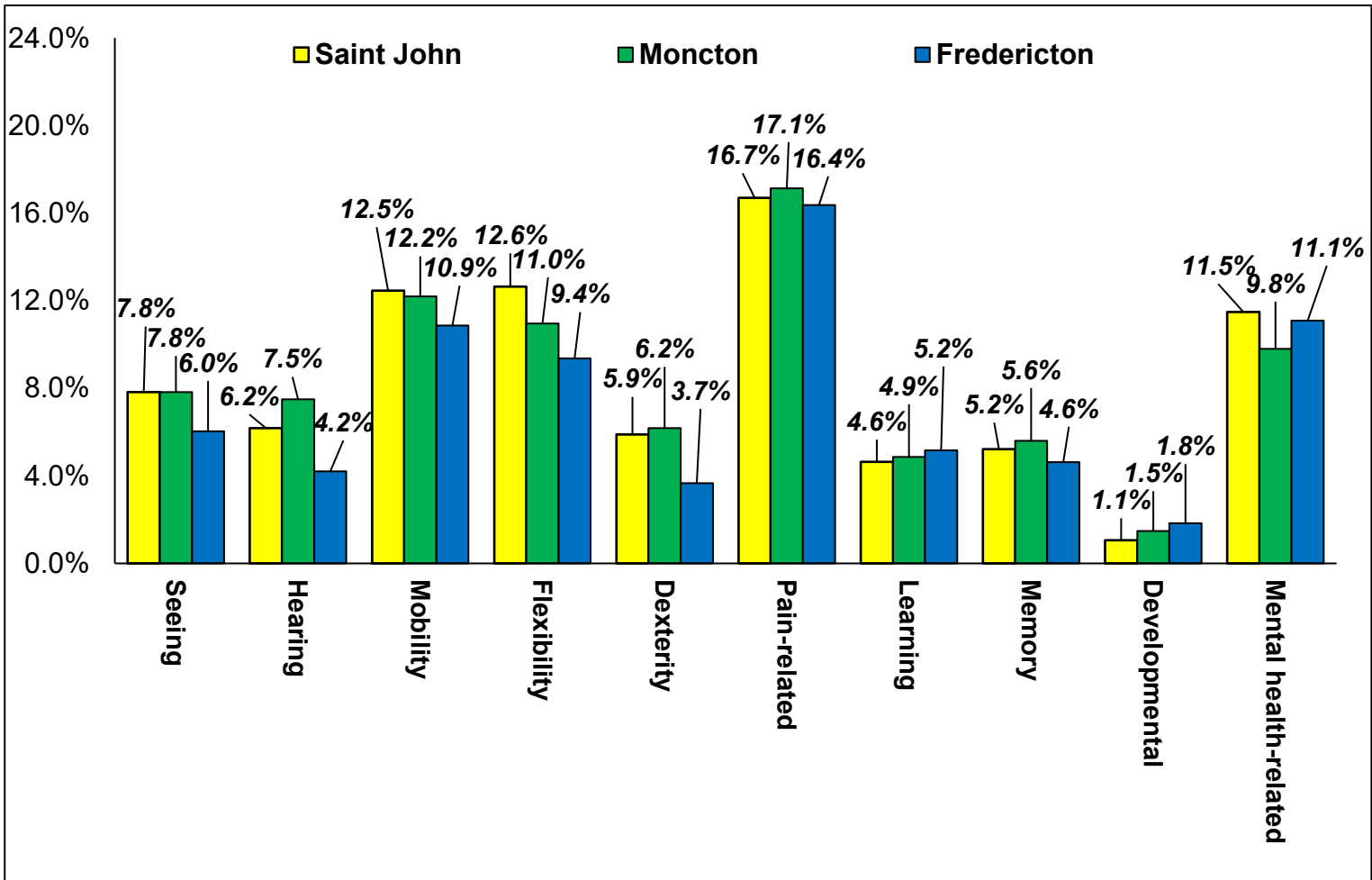
Section 2: Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton

Figure 6: Prevalence of persons with disability (%), Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, by sex.



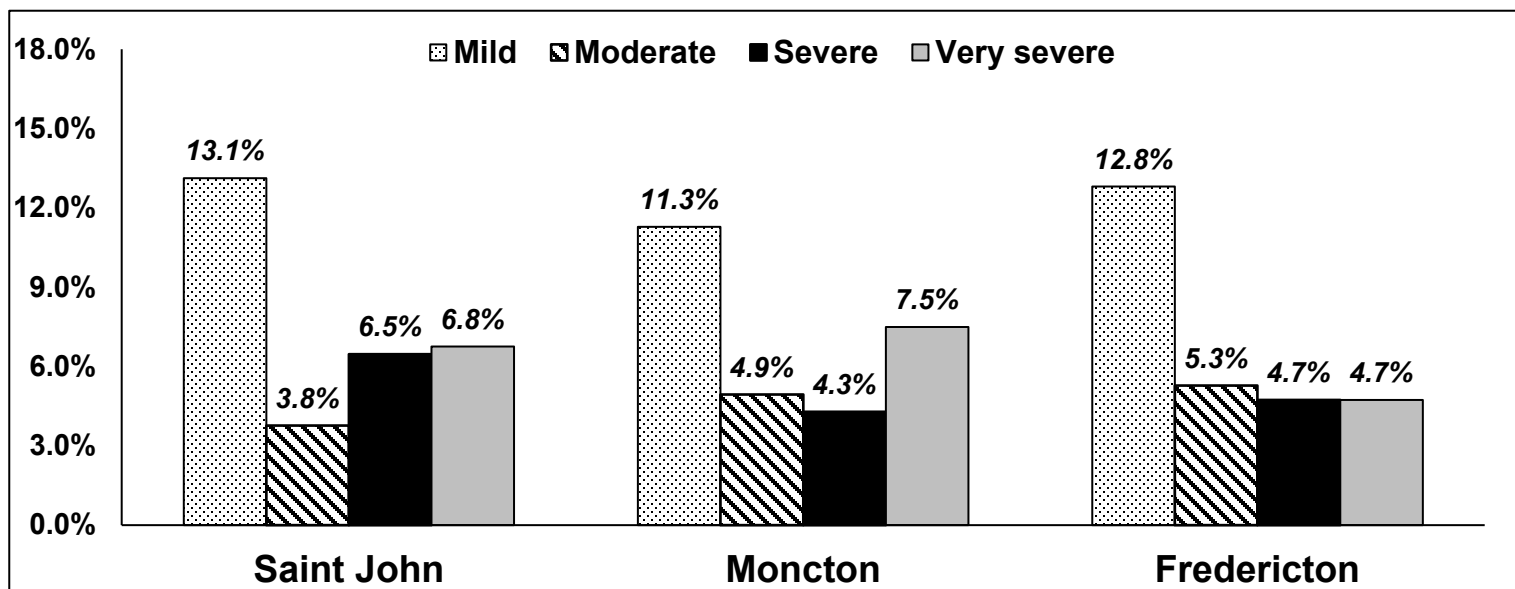
Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 7: Prevalence of the types of disabilities within the population (%), Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton.



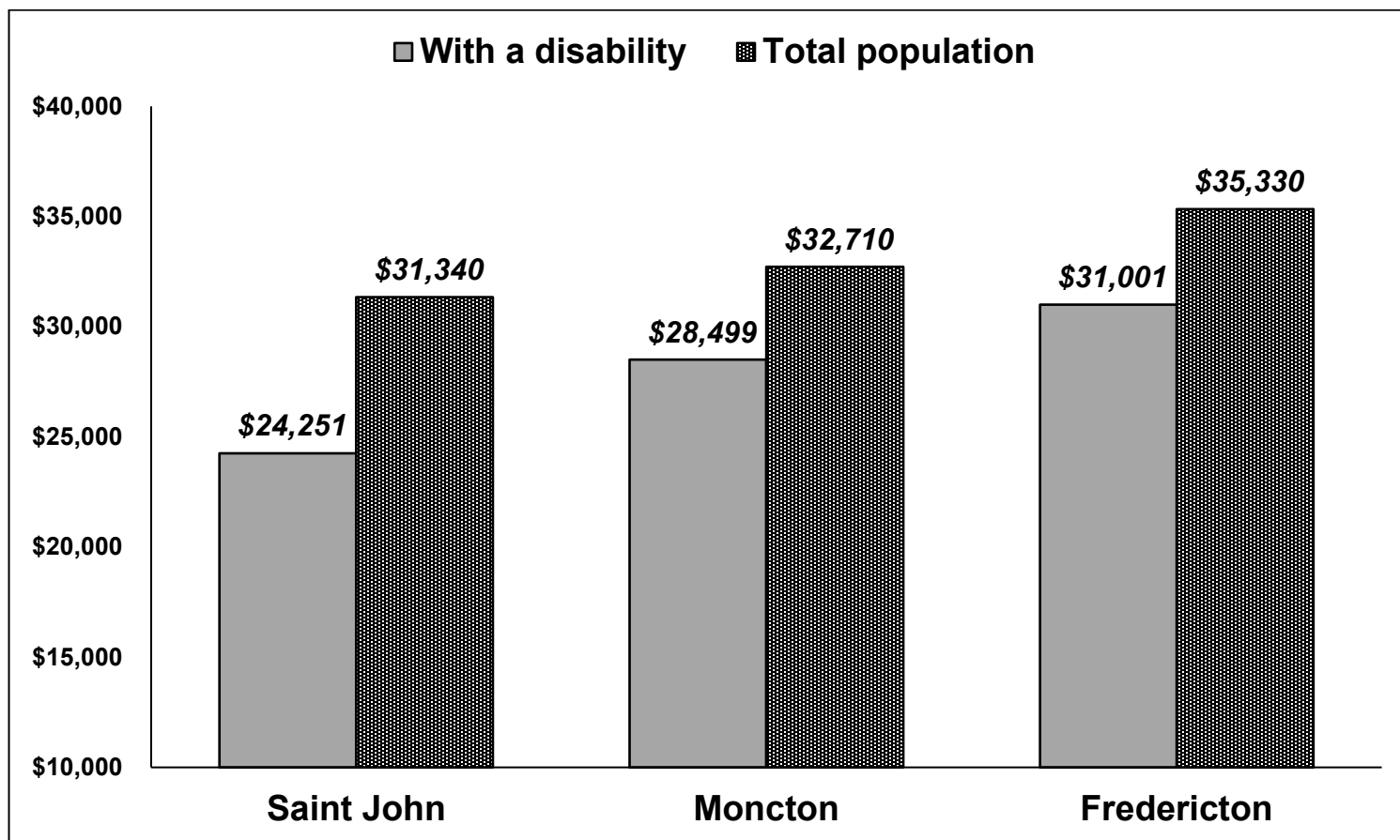
Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 8: Prevalence of disability severity within the population (%), by Global severity class, Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

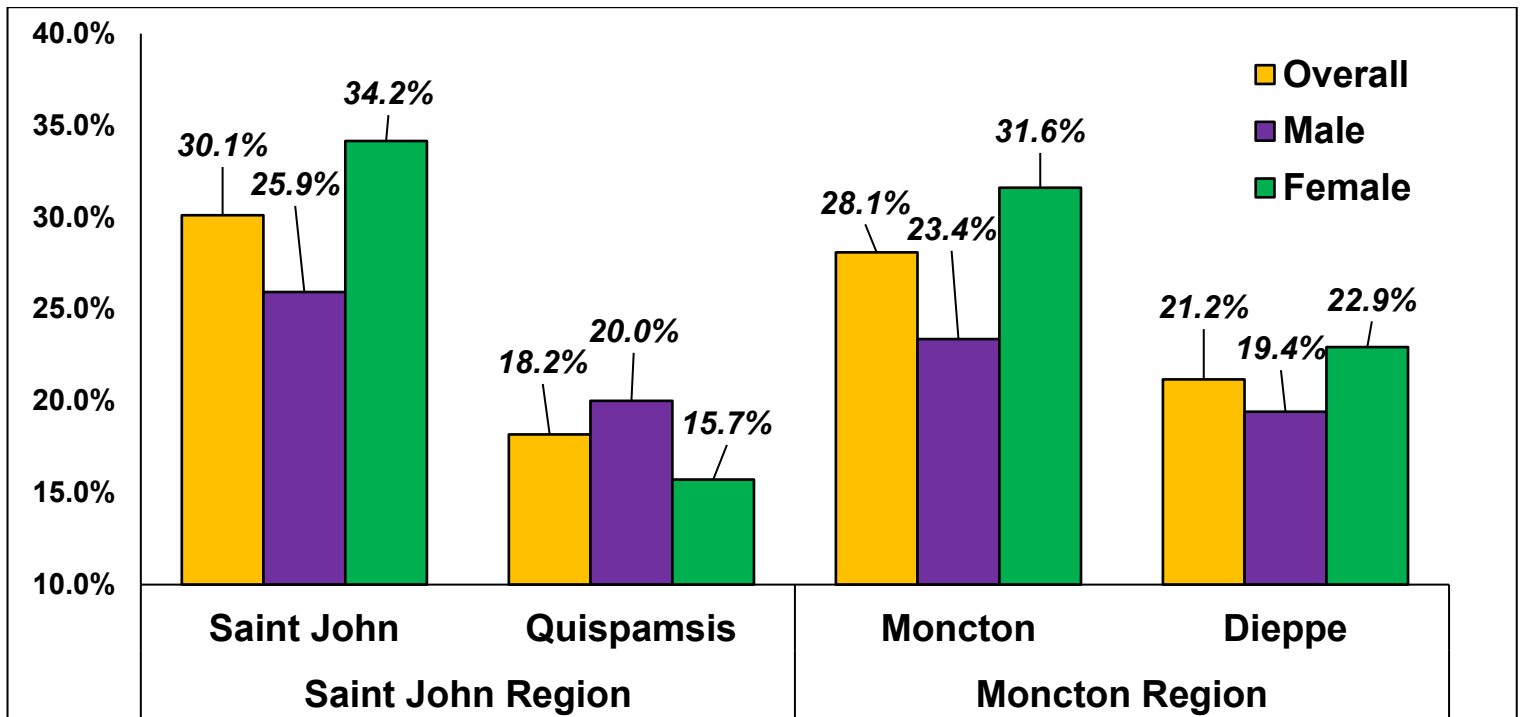
Figure 9: A comparison of the after-tax median income of those with a disability to the population at-large.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

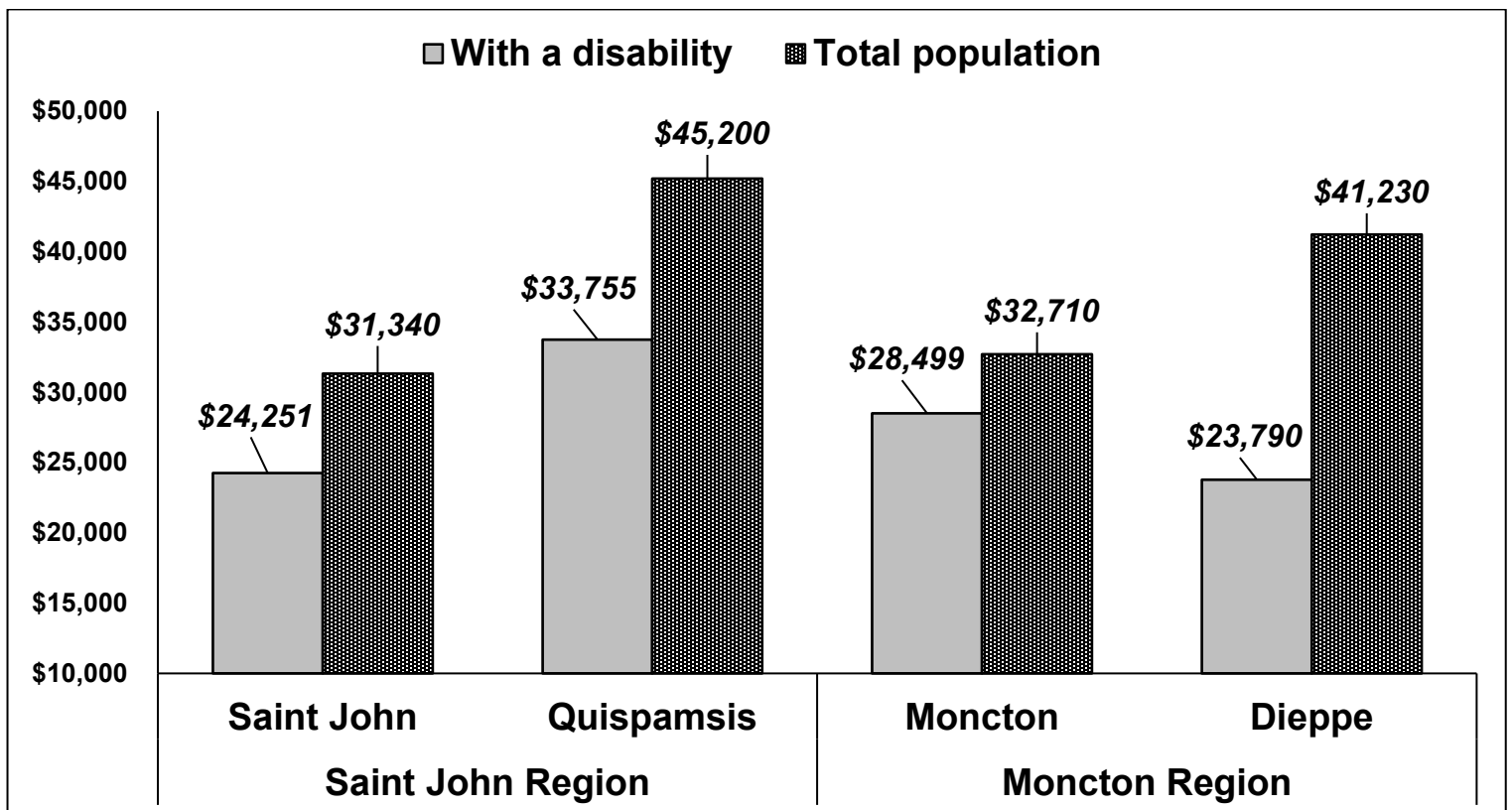
Section 3: Comparing Saint John and Moncton to their closest neighbour

Figure 10: Prevalence of persons with disability (%), Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, by sex.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Figure 11: A comparison of the after-tax median income of those with a disability to the population at-large.



Source: Statistics Canada (2017). *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017*. Ottawa: Canada (Special publication of census sub-division-level geographies made possible by the Community Data Program (CDP), in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Section 4: Definitions

Persons with a 'disability' – Statistics Canada and the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD), 2017, classify persons with 'disability' through *the social model of disability*, meaning the determination of disability is based on **self-reported** difficulty with daily activities. This assumption forms the basis of the **Disability Screening Questions (DSQ)** that make up the first portion of the CSD. DSQ components ask respondents whether they experience varying levels of difficulty with a variety of tasks (i.e. *"How much difficulty do you have walking on a flat surface for 15 minutes without resting?"*) [**Mobility question**]. See Sections 2.1 and 2.2, *"Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017: Concepts and Methods"*, (p. 9-10).

Disability Types (included on Table 2) - see Appendix B, *"Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017: Concepts and Methods"* (p. 58-64):

- **Seeing disabilities:** *"Persons with a seeing disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties with their ability to see."* (p. 58) Examples of seeing disabilities range from a respondent who needs to wear glasses or contacts to legal blindness or blindness. **Exceptions:** those who stated that they experience 'some difficulty' with seeing but experience such a difficulty infrequently.
- **Hearing disabilities:** *"Persons with a hearing disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties with their ability to hear."* (p. 58) Examples of hearing disabilities range from often experiencing significant hearing difficulty on an irregular basis (episodic hearing loss or diminished hearing capacity) to being extremely hard of hearing or deaf. **Exceptions:** those who reported some hearing difficulty on an infrequent basis.
- **Mobility disabilities:** *"Persons with a mobility disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties with their ability to move around, including walking or using stairs."* (p. 59) Examples of mobility disabilities range from occasionally having significant difficulty walking on a flat surface for 15 minutes or climbing 12 consecutive steps on a staircase both without a break to complete inability to engage in tasks involving walking. **Exceptions:** those who report some difficulty walking or climbing stairs on an infrequent basis.
- **Flexibility disabilities:** *"Persons with a flexibility disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties bending down or reaching"* (p.60) Examples of flexibility disabilities range from occasionally experiencing a lot of difficulty bending over to pick something up or reaching in a given direction to a complete inability to reach or bend. **Exceptions:** respondents who indicated infrequent occurrences of a minor inability to bend down or reach.
- **Dexterity disabilities:** *"Persons with a dexterity disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties using their fingers to grasp small objects."* (p.60) Examples of dexterity disabilities range from occasional experiences of significant difficulty with picking up small objects (e.g. pencils, pens, scissors) ranging to a complete inability to perform fine motor tasks on a daily basis. **Exceptions:** respondents who indicated some degree of inability to grasp small objects or use fine motor skills on a very infrequent basis.
- **Developmental disabilities:** *"Persons with a developmental disability are identified as persons who have been diagnosed with this condition, regardless of the level of difficulty or the frequency of the activity limitations reported."* (p.61) Examples of developmental disabilities **only** include diagnosable developmental disorders such as Down's syndrome and Autism Spectrum Disorder. **Exceptions:** not applicable.
- **Mental health-related disabilities:** *"Persons with a mental-health related disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties with an emotional, psychological or mental health*

condition.” (p.61) Examples of mental health-related disabilities range from a self-reported or diagnosed mental health condition or mental illness that creates some difficulty with daily activities to a complete interruption of daily activities. **Exceptions:** respondents who indicated infrequent occurrences of a mental illness or poor mental health.

- **Memory disabilities:** *“Persons with a memory disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of difficulties with ongoing memory problems or periods of confusion.”* (p.62) Examples of memory disabilities range from rare moments of memory loss or confusion that create significant difficulty to the individual to memory loss or confusion where daily activities are interrupted and occurring routinely. **Exceptions:** occasional forgetfulness (i.e. inability to remember where one put an object down).
- **Learning disabilities:** *“Persons with a learning disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of a self-identified learning difficulty or a learning disability diagnosed by a healthcare professional.”* (p.62) Examples of learning disabilities range from a self-reported or diagnosed condition that rarely occurs but has a significant impact of one’s ability to learn to a self-reported or diagnosed condition that arises all of the time and makes learning impossible. **Exceptions:** respondents who noted having little to no difficulty with learning-related activities.
- **Pain-related disabilities:** *“Persons with a pain-related disability are identified as persons whose daily activities are limited because of pain that is always present or due to period of pain that reoccur from time to time.”* (p.63) Examples of pain-related disabilities range from reporting rare occurrences of constant pain or periods of pain that create substantial difficulty with the execution of daily tasks to debilitating constant pain or periods of pain that make tasks impossible. **Exceptions:** respondents who reported having some pain that occurs infrequently and does not encumber daily activities.

Global severity class: A scoring system developed by Statistics Canada for the Canadian Survey on Disability for the purpose of ranking an individual’s level of disability relative to other responses in the dataset. ***It is not to be considered as a ‘label or judgement’ about an individual’s level of disability*** (i.e. it is not a medical assessment of ability). Rather, it is a tool developed to represent the ***relationship between the self-reported ability*** that a respondent has on a given task (e.g. ability to bend down and pick an object off the floor) ***to the frequency and/or duration of a reported impairment***. There are *four* classifications of severity:

1. **‘Very severe’ disability:** a self-reported impairment by survey respondents where the ability to perform physical tasks (i.e. walking, gripping, bending over), psychological tasks (i.e. remembering, seeing, hearing) or tasks involving emotion (i.e. mental health, interacting with others) ***is extremely difficult and occurs on a frequent basis***.
2. **‘Severe’ disability:** a self-reported impairment by survey respondents where the ability to perform physical tasks (i.e. walking, gripping, bending over), psychological tasks (i.e. remembering, seeing, hearing) or tasks involving emotion (i.e. mental health, interacting with others) ***is difficult and occurs on a relatively consistent basis*** (less than those in the ‘very severe’ class but more than those in the ‘moderate’ class).
3. **‘Moderate’ disability:** a self-reported impairment by survey respondents where the ability to perform physical tasks (i.e. walking, gripping, bending over), psychological tasks (i.e. remembering, seeing, hearing) or tasks involving emotion (i.e. mental health, interacting with others) ***is hard but not as debilitating and occurs on an infrequent basis*** (less than those in the ‘severe’ class but more than those in the ‘mild’ class).
4. **‘Mild’ disability:** a self-reported impairment by survey respondents where the ability to perform physical tasks (i.e. walking, gripping, bending over), psychological tasks (i.e. remembering, seeing, hearing) or tasks involving emotion (i.e. mental health, interacting with others) ***is experienced but is most likely easy to resolve and does not impair the individual for long*** (the least severe of all classes).