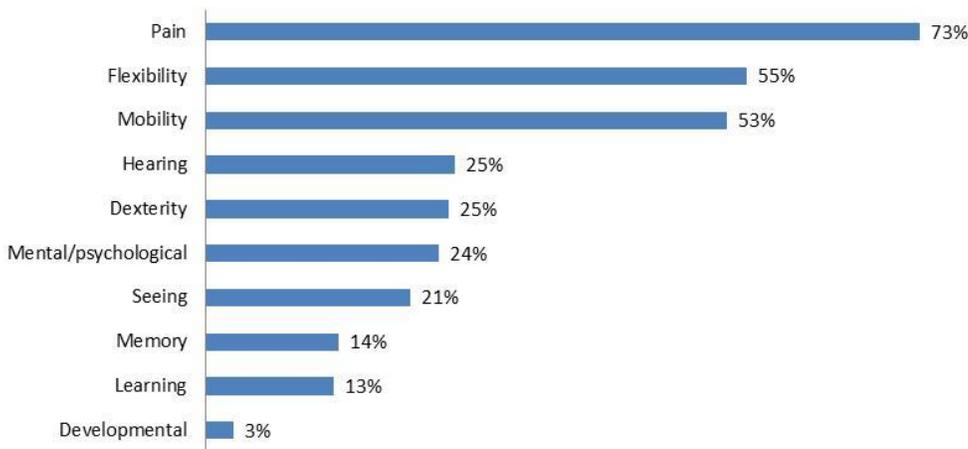


Disability by Type in Nova Scotia

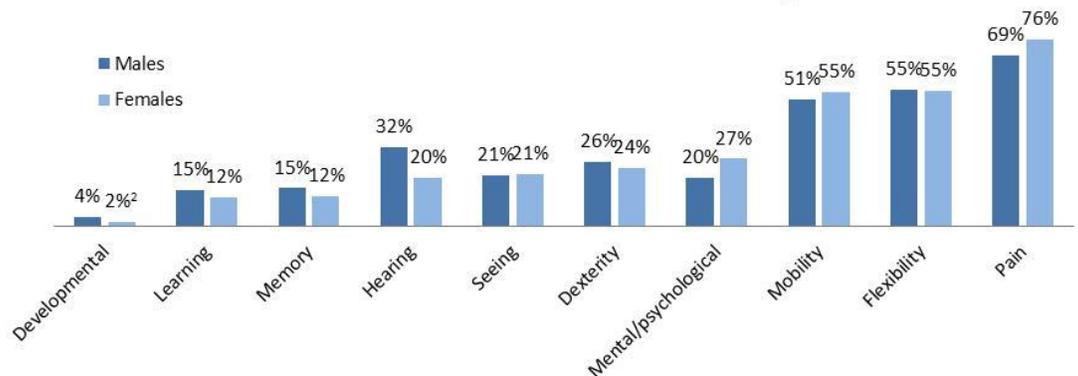
**Disability by Type for Adults (15 yrs +) with Disabilities
Nova Scotia, 2012**



According to the 2012 *Canadian Survey on Disability*, pain, flexibility and mobility are the 3 most common types of disabilities among Nova Scotian adults living with a disability¹. More than 100,000 Nova Scotians reported a pain-related disability in 2012.

The prevalence of certain types of disabilities can vary between women and men. For example, women with disabilities in Nova Scotia are more likely to report having a pain-related disability, a mental health or psychological disability or a disability related to mobility as compared to men with disabilities.

**Disability by Type and Sex
Adults with Disabilities in Nova Scotia, 2012**

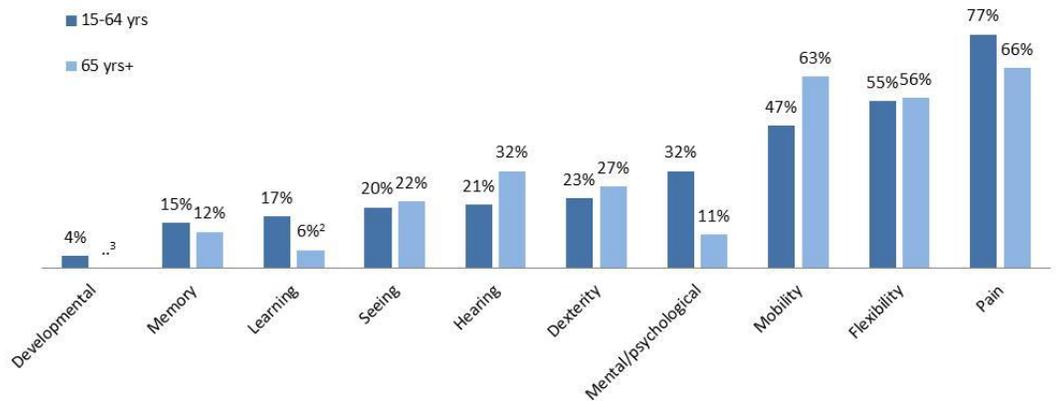


Nova Scotian men with disabilities, on the other hand, are substantially more likely to report hearing-related disabilities as compared to women. Developmental and learning disabilities and those related to memory are also more common among men with disabilities than women.

While the overall prevalence of disability increases with age, certain types of disabilities are more prevalent in those aged 15-64 years while others are more prevalent among those aged 65 years +.

Disabilities related to hearing and to mobility are more common among disabled persons who are 65 years and older, especially men.

Disability by Type and Age
Adults with Disabilities in Nova Scotia, 2012



Pain-related disabilities, learning disabilities and mental health/psychological disabilities, on the other hand, are more common among disabled persons aged 15-64 years.

Source of all data in this fact sheet is Statistics Canada, *2012 Canadian Survey on Disability*.

1. The *Canadian Survey on Disability* uses a set of disability screening questions (DSQ) to identify respondents. People are identified as having a disability only if their daily activities are limited as a result of an impairment or difficulty with particular tasks. Disability data from this source should not be compared to data from the *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey* (PALS) due to methodological differences in how disability is defined.
2. Use with caution. Co-efficient of variation larger than 33.3%.
3. Too unreliable to publish

For more information about the *Canadian Survey on Disability* and for disability data tables, please visit Statistics Canada's Internet site at:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/89-654-x2014001-eng.htm> or

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl-eng.htm>

This and other disability fact sheets can be found on the Disabled Persons Commission website. Go to:

<http://disability.novascotia.ca/content/disability-facts#overlay-context=content/dpc-research-and-statistics>