



# *What Does It Mean to Have Learning Disabilities in British Columbia?*

## **ADULTS 30 TO 44**

This profile focuses on adults aged 30 to 44. People in this group have typically finished their schooling and are in the work force. They are also usually busy with their family lives.

*The data in this section were taken from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). PALS was a cross-sectional survey that was focused on disability. The PALS sample was selected from those people who answered "yes" to one or more of the disability questions on the 2001 Census of Population long questionnaire.*

## **HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE LEARNING DISABILITIES?**

Of those people aged 30 to 44, slightly more than one person in 100 (1.7%) said that they had a learning disability on the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Among males aged 30 to 44, the rate was 1.9%; it was lower for females at 1.5%.

Among those young adults who said that they had a learning disability, just over half of them were males (54.5%).

## **WHAT TYPES OF FAMILIES DO THEY LIVE IN?**

In the total population, 9.7% of young adults aged 30 to 44 reported that they lived alone compared to 25.3% young adults with learning disabilities. Almost half (48.4%) of people with learning disabilities reported that they were the head of their household or spouse of the head of household compared to 79.1% in the total population.

## WHAT IS THE IMPACT AT SCHOOL?

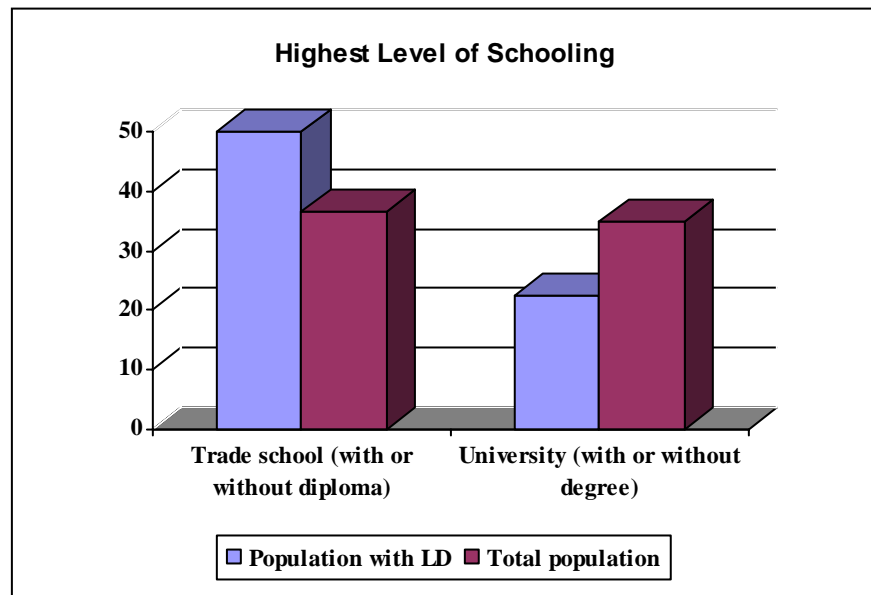
### Thoughts from the Focus Groups

*It was harder for me in high school. The classes were bigger and there was less one-on-one time with the teacher.*

*I had a tough time in high school. I always felt like my back was against the wall.*

### What the Data Tell Us

Almost half of males and females aged 30 to 44 who said that they had a learning disability (49.8%) reported having attended trade school (with or without a diploma) and 22.5% reported attending university (with or without a degree).



Among people with learning disabilities age 30 to 44 years, almost two-thirds (65.1%) reported that it took them longer to achieve their present level of education because of their disability.

Among the total population of British Columbia aged 30 to 44, 36.5% reported less than a said they had attended trade school (with or without a diploma) and 34.9% reported attending university (with or without a degree).

## WHAT IS THE IMPACT AT WORK?

### Thoughts from the Focus Groups

*In my work, I constantly have to manage my disabilities. It's exhausting. I don't disclose at work but I choose the type of job I do and type of working environment I'm in. I'm very selective.*

*I have learned what my strengths are so I know what careers are definitely not for me.*

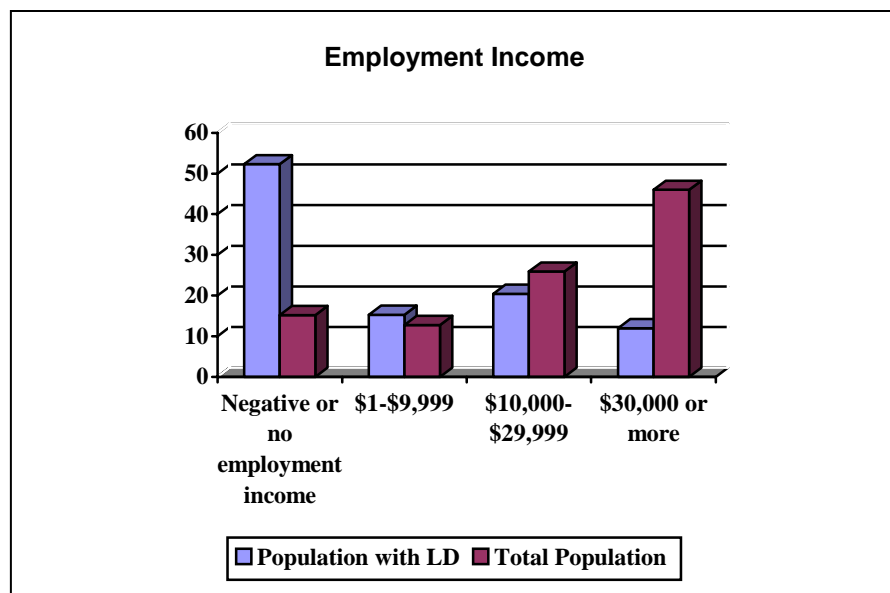
## What the Data Tell Us

People with learning disabilities aged 30 to 44 were less likely than the total population of the province to have said that they were employed in the week prior to the 2001 Census. The figures were 59.8% and 84.5%, respectively.

## WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON INCOME?

Having a learning disability did have an impact on the amount of income earned by adults with learning disabilities. Adults aged 30 to 44 with learning

disabilities — both sexes — earned less than adults in the same age group in the total population. 52.3% of those with learning disabilities reported that they had earned either a negative or no



income in 2000; this figure was 15.2% among the total population aged 30 to 44. 15.3% of adults with learning disabilities said that they had earned between \$1 and \$9,999 in 2000 and 12% said that they had earned \$30,000 or more. These figures were 12.8% and 46%, respectively, for the total population aged 30 to 44.

Just over half (55.4%) of adults aged 30 to 44 with learning disabilities — both sexes — were not members of low-income families (as calculated using data from the 2001 Census). This figure was 81.8% for the total population aged 30 to 44.

According to the *2001 Census Dictionary*, the **low-income cut-off** is defined as the income level at which families or unattached individuals spend 20% more than the average on necessities (i.e., food, shelter and clothing).

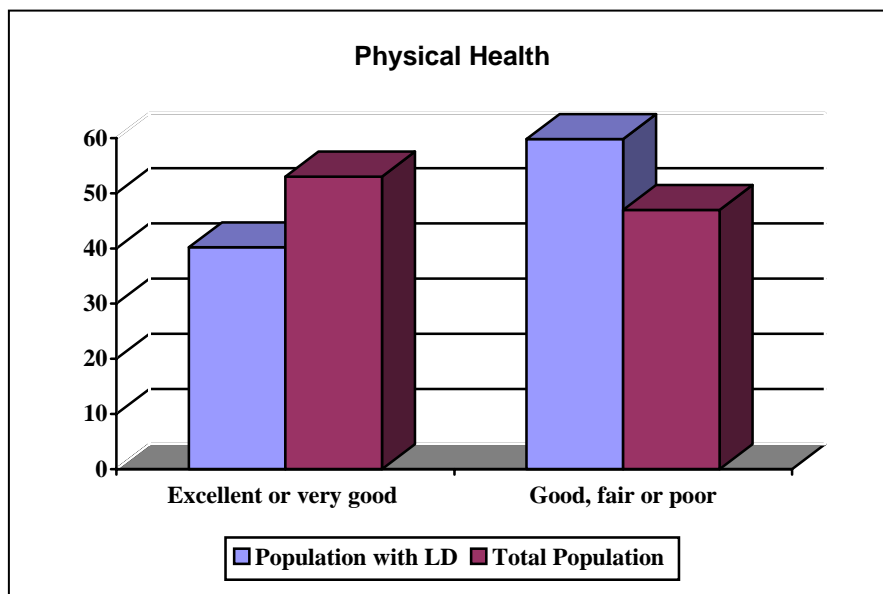
*The data in this section were taken from the 2000 and 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Cycle 1.2 – Mental Health and Well-being. The CCHS was a cross-sectional survey (it was only done once) that focused, in this cycle, on mental health and well-being. The sample for this survey was selected from the Canadian Labour Force Survey.*

## WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON HEALTH?

Four of 10 (42.6%) of the survey respondents aged 30 to 44 with learning disabilities — both sexes — reported that they thought their health in general was excellent or very good. This figure was higher (61.3%) among the total survey population aged 30 to 44.

When asked about their physical health, 38.5% of the population aged 30 to 44 with

learning disabilities — both sexes — rated their physical health as excellent or very good. The figure was 50.1% for the total population. Conversely, 31.7% of the population aged 30 to 44



with learning disabilities said that their physical health was fair or poor. This is higher than what was reported by the total population aged 30 to 44; the figure for this group was 16.6%.

Survey respondents were also asked about their mental health. Amongst the population aged 30 to 44 with learning disabilities — both sexes — 34.3% said their mental health was excellent or very good. For the total population aged 30 to 44, the figure was 54.4%. 14.3% of the population aged 30 to 44 with learning disabilities — both sexes — said their mental health was poor. This figure was 3.3% among the total population aged 30 to 44.

The CCHS also asked respondents about their ability to handle the unexpected problems that can arise. Among both males and females

aged 30 to 44 with learning disabilities, 58.3% said that they thought their ability to handle unexpected problems was excellent or very good. Among the total population aged 30 to 44, the figure was similar at 57.2%. However, 27.2% of people aged 30 to 44 years with learning disabilities reported their ability to handle unexpected problems as poor compared to 11.6% of the total population in the same age group.

When asked about their ability to handle unexpected demands, 46.2% of people with learning disabilities aged 30 to 44 — both sexes — said their ability was either excellent or very good. This figure was 63.7% among the total population aged 30 to 44. However, 14.9% of people aged 30 to 44 years with learning disabilities reported their ability to handle unexpected demands as poor compared to 7.5% of the total population in the same age group.