

Testing the Social Model of Disability with PALS

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12th Annual North American Collaborating Center Conference on ICF

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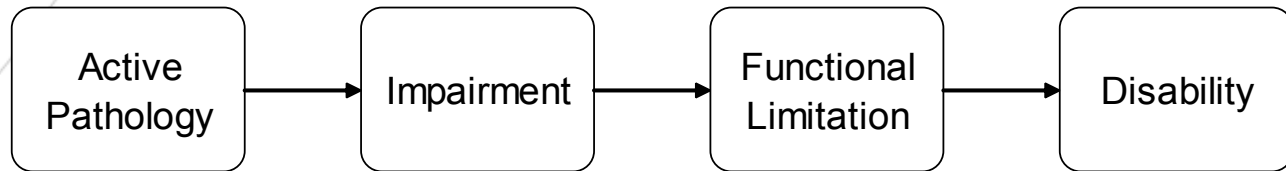
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Overview of the Presentation

- Overview of the social model
 - Saad Nagi (1965) to the ICF and current theories
- What is PALS?
 - Post-Censal survey modeled after ICF
- How to test the social model?
 - Variables for analysis
- Results of early models
- Where do we go from here?
 - PALS 2006

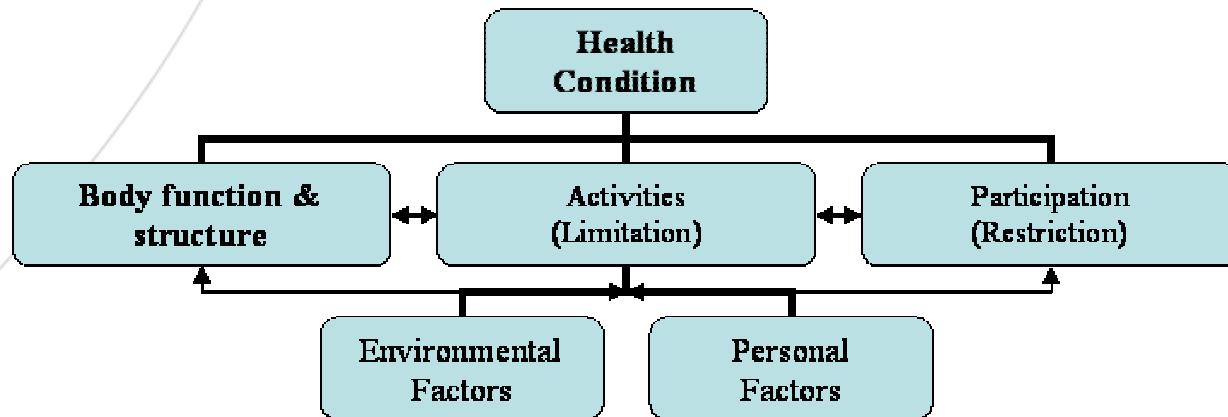
Overview of the Social Model – Saad Nagi (1965)

- **Disablement concept - social construction**
 - Active pathology
 - Impairments
 - Functional limitations
 - Disability – emphasis on environment



Overview of the Social Model- Current Theories

- Many elements of Nagi
- Unsuccessful interaction – barriers
- ICF



What is PALS?

- Post-Censal survey – activity limitations
- Modeled after ICF
- Collects information on:
 - Activity limitations
 - Impairments
 - Assistive technology
 - Help with daily activities
 - Labour force participation
 - Leisure activities
 - Transportation

How to Test the Social Model?

- Interaction of impairment vs. environment
- PALS must focus on outcomes
- Developing models to predict outcomes based on known characteristics
- Analyzing environment on 4 levels:
 - Physical
 - Social
 - Political
 - Economic

Analysis Variables – Physical

- Design and layout of buildings & community?
 - Severity of problem & frequency of difficulty
- Specialized home features?
 - Need features but do not have them
 - Severity of problem & frequency of difficulty
- Preventing from traveling?
 - Severity of problem & frequency of difficulty
 - Locally & long distance

Analysis Variables - Social

- **Help received with daily activities**
 - Counter for number of activities
 - Need more help but do not receive it
- **Social contacts**
 - Participation in leisure activities
 - Frequency
 - Barriers to doing more
 - Need equipment
 - Need assistance

Analysis Variables - political

- Perceived disadvantage in employment
- Discrimination in the workplace
 - Interview
 - Job
 - Salary
 - Termination
- Discrimination in everyday life

Analysis Variables - Economic

- Employment characteristics
 - Occupation
- Employment problems due to situation
- Need for workplace accommodations
 - Modified duties
 - Physical adaptations
- Income
 - Levels
 - Sources

Approach to Modeling

- Four logistic models
- One linear model
- Model specification
 - Conceptual
 - Data mining
- Stepwise removal

Results of Early Models (Logistic)- Barriers in Their Home

- Significant predictors (Physical):
 - Need (do not receive) help with everyday housework
 - Receive help with heavy household chores
 - Need (do not receive) help with getting to appointments and running errands (i.e. grocery shopping)
 - Receive help with moving about inside residence
 - Conditions prevents them from doing all the leisure activities they would like
 - Perceived disadvantage in employment by employers
 - Require modified or different duties
 - Special parking arrangements
 - Modified workstation
 - Severity

Results of Early Models (Logistic)- Disadvantaged in Employment

- Significant predictors (Mild - Political):
 - Conditions prevents them from doing all the leisure activities they would like
 - Prevented from doing more leisure activities by facilities, buildings or equipment that are not accessible
 - Require modified or different duties
 - Difficulty travelling by car due to condition
 - Employment income

Results of Early Models (Logistic)- Disadvantaged in Employment

- Significant predictors (All - Political):
 - Receive specialized nursing care
 - Conditions prevents them from doing all the leisure activities they would like
 - Require modified or different duties
 - Prevented from travelling locally by car
 - Difficulty travelling locally by car
 - Employment income
 - Severity

Results of Early Models (Logistic)- Prevented from Leisure Activities

- **Significant Predictors (Social):**
 - Design and layout of buildings makes it difficult to participate
 - Receive help with heavy household chores
 - Need, (do not receive) help with heavy household chores
 - Receive help with personal finances
 - Need (do not receive) help with child care
 - Need human assistance to participate
 - Need special equipment to participate
 - Believe they have been refused a job
 - Perceive themselves to be disadvantaged in employment
 - Require modified hours or duties
 - Severity
 - Employment income

Results of Early Models (Linear)- Employment Income

- Significant predictors (Economic - Negative):
 - Use specialized features inside residence
 - Receive help preparing meals
 - Need (do not receive) help with everyday housework
 - Receive help with getting to appointments and running errands (i.e. grocery shopping)
 - Require modified hours or days
 - Require technical aids
 - Believe they have been refused a job
 - Perceive themselves to be disadvantaged in employment

Where Do We Go From Here?

- Continue exploring 2001 data
 - Refine current models
 - Explore new possible models
- PALS 2006
 - Modifications for analysis of social model / ICF concepts
 - Use of assistive technology
 - Leisure activities
 - Transportation
 - Employment
 - Help with everyday activities
 - Impairment
 - More details
 - ICD-10

Thank you!

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