

PAIN-RELATED DISABILITIES, 2022



In 2022,
16.7% of Canadians
(or **4.9 million** individuals)
aged 15 years and over had a
pain-related disability.¹

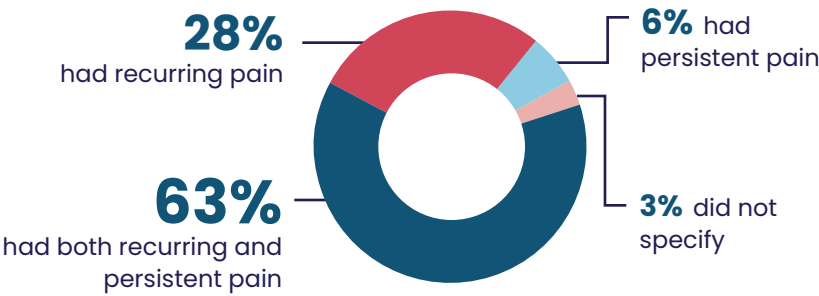
**Pain-related disabilities were
more prevalent with age**

6.7% 15 to 24 years	11.0% 25 to 44 years
19.5% 45 to 64 years	27.6% 65 years and over



Women+ (19.3%) were more
likely than **men+ (13.9%)** to have
a pain-related disability.²

Of those who had a pain-related disability...



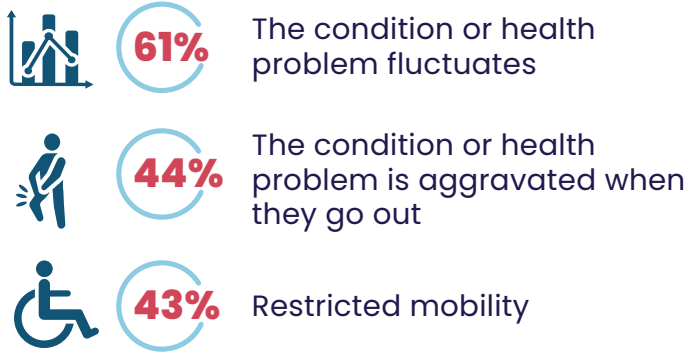
**Most common activities
for which persons with
pain-related disabilities
received help**

36%	Heavy household chores (e.g., yard work, snow removal or spring cleaning)
29%	Everyday housework (e.g., dusting or tidying up)
28%	Getting to appointments or running errands



Around **2.2 million** Canadians
with a pain-related disability considered
themselves **housebound**

Most common reasons for being housebound



16% of those with a
pain-related disability
reported an **unmet need for
prescription medication**
due to cost

Those with more severe pain-related
disabilities were more likely to have
unmet needs for **prescription
medication (21%)** than those with less
severe pain-related disabilities (**12%**).

1. A person is defined as having a pain-related disability if their daily activities are limited because of persistent pain (i.e., pain that is always present or) recurring pain (i.e., pain that reoccurs from time to time,) even when using medication or therapy.
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.
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.
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