

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PACFOLD DATA SETS (ADULTS)

	1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS)	2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS)	1989 Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities (LSUDA)	1994 International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS)	Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Cycle 1.2–Mental Health and Well-Being (2000 and 2002)	Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) and Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA)
What type of survey was this?	HALS was a cross-sectional survey (a survey that was only done once) that was focused on disability.	PALS was a cross-sectional survey (a survey that was only done once) that was focused on disability.	LSUDA was a cross-sectional survey (a survey that was only done once) that was focused on literacy.	IALS was a cross-sectional survey (a survey that was only done once) that was focused on literacy. Along with Canada, this survey was conducted in seven other industrialized countries.	A cross-sectional survey (only done once), in this cycle, the CCHS focused on mental health and well-being.	A cross-sectional survey (only done once), YITS focused on collecting information about school–work transitions. PISA was designed to provide information about the skills and knowledge of 15-year-olds. The focus of the latter was literacy.
Who was included in the survey?	HALS included adults aged 15 and older who were living in private households in the 10 provinces and 2 territories (as of the 1991 Census). The survey excluded the population living in Aboriginal communities that were included in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.	PALS included adults aged 15 and older who were living in private households in the 10 provinces. The survey excluded the population living in the three northern territories, and in the Aboriginal communities covered by the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey	LSUDA included individuals aged between 16 and 69 who lived across Canada.	IALS included all household residents who were aged 16 and over. The survey excluded residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, residents of institutions, persons living on Indian reserves, and members of the Armed Forces. Francophone residents of Ontario who lived in geographic regions of less than 20 persons were also excluded.	This cycle of CCHS included individual aged 15 and older living in all provinces and territories. Individual respondents were selected to make sure that there was adequate representation of young people (aged 15 to 24) and seniors (aged 65 and older). The survey excluded the populations living on Indian reserves and in some remote areas.	These surveys focused on 15-year-olds at 1,000 schools across Canada.

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<p>How was the survey sample obtained?</p>	<p>The HALS sample was selected from the people who answered “yes” to one or more of the disability questions on the 1991 Census of Population long questionnaire and a sample of people who answered “no” to those same questions.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LSUDA sample was selected from Statistics Canada’s April 1989 Labour Force sample.</p>	<p>The IALS sample was selected using two methods: the 1991 Census file was used to select the sample of Francophones from the province of Ontario and the Labour Force Survey sample file was used to select all other respondents.</p>	<p>The sample for CCHS Cycle 1.2 was selected from the Canadian Labour Force Survey. One respondent was randomly selected from each identified household.</p>	<p>Specific schools from across the country were selected as the basis for the YITS/PISA sample. From these schools, specific individuals were selected.</p>
<p>How big was the sample?</p>	<p>The sample was approximately 149,000 (35,600 who answered “yes” and 113,400 who answered “no”).</p>	<p>The sample was approximately 35,000.</p>	<p>LSUDA included a representative sample of 13,571 people.</p>	<p>The IALS sample was made up of 63,000 dwellings; this amounted to approximately 140,000 people. Of those, 5,660 individuals were selected to participate in the survey.</p>	<p>The total sample for Cycle 1.2 was 36,984 people.</p>	<p>The total sample was 30,000 students.</p>
<p>How was the survey conducted?</p>	<p>Telephone interviews were conducted with respondents. Proxy responses (someone answers for someone else) were allowed only when the person was unable to respond or was unavailable during the survey period.</p>	<p>Telephone interviews were conducted with respondents. Proxy responses (someone answers for someone else) were allowed only when the person was unable to respond or was unavailable during the survey period.</p>	<p>Personal interviews were conducted in the respondent’s home. In addition, respondents were asked to complete a series of reading, writing and literacy tasks. Proxy responses (someone answers for someone else) were allowed only when the person was unable to respond or was unavailable during the survey period.</p>	<p>Personal interviews were conducted with respondents. Proxy responses (someone answers for someone else) were allowed only when the person was unable to respond or was unavailable during the survey period.</p>	<p>The questionnaire was administered using computer-assisted interviewing. Proxy responses (someone answers for someone else) were allowed only when the person was unable to respond or was unavailable during the survey period.</p>	<p>For this survey, youth and school principals completed questionnaires, and telephone interviews were held with parents. In addition, there was an assessment of youth competency in reading, science and mathematics using self-completed test booklets.</p>