Transforming Everyday Life into Extraordinary Ideas
Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging: Advancing the Science of Population Health and Aging through Interdisciplinary Research

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McMaster University, Hamilton

HCCC, Toronto
April 13th, 2015
CLSA Core Research Team
Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA)

A research platform – infrastructure to enable state-of-the-art, interdisciplinary population-based research and evidenced-based decision-making that will lead to better health and quality of life for Canadians.
Study Overview

50,000 women and men aged 45 - 85 at baseline

n=20,000
Randomly selected within provinces

n=30,000
Randomly selected within 25-50 km of 11 sites

Questionnaire
• By telephone (CATI)

Questionnaire
• In person, in home (CAPI)

Clinical/physical tests
Blood, urine (consent)
• At Data Collection Site

Interim contact, follow up every 3 years

Data Linkage (consent)
Depth and Breadth of CLSA

PHYSICAL & COGNITIVE MEASUREMENTS
- Height & weight
- Waist and hip measurements
- Blood Pressure
- Grip strength, timed up-and-go, chair raise, 4-m walk
- Standing balance
- Vision (retinal imaging, Tonometer & visual acuity)
- Hearing (audiometer)
- Spirometry
- Body composition (DEXA)
- Bone density (DEXA)
- Aortic calcification (DEXA)
- ECG
- Carotid Plaque sweep (ultrasound)
- Carotid intima-media thickness (ultrasound)
- Cognitive assessment (30 min. battery)

HEALTH INFORMATION
- Chronic disease symptoms (disease algorithm)
- Medication and supplements intake
- Women’s health
- Self-reported health service use
- Oral health
- Preventative health
- Administrative data linkage health services & drugs & other administrative databases

PSYCHOSOCIAL
- Social participation
- Social networks and support
- Caregiving and care receiving
- Mood, psychological distress
- PTSD
- Coping, adaptation
- Injuries and consumer products
- Work-to-retirement transitions
- Retirement planning
- Social inequalities
- Mobility-lifespace
- Built environments & Contextual Factors
- Income, Wealth and Assets

LIFESTYLE & SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC
- Smoking
- Alcohol consumption
- Physical activity (PASE)
- Nutrition (nutritional risk and food frequency)
- Birth location
- Ethnicity/race/gender
- Marital status
- Education
Biospecimens
42 aliquots per participant
Analysis of Baseline Biomarkers

• We have completed Complete Blood Count on all fresh samples
• albumin, ALT, creatinine, CRP, ferritin, HbA1C, lipids panel, TSH, freeT4, Vitamin D on all 30,000 baseline participants
• Gene Wide Genotyping: Affymetrix UK Biobank Array on 10,000 participants
• Targeted age-associated CpG methylation on 5,000 participants
CLSA as Platform for Interdisciplinary Research: Few Examples

- Biomarkers, mobility and Muscle Health
- Sex Hormones and Aging
- Hearing and Cognition
- Volunteerism, social engagement and baby boomers
- Falls and Consumer Products
- Air pollution and chronic diseases
- Veteran’s Health and PTSD
- CLSA-Brain sub-study
- MINDMAP-Urbanization and Mental Health (EU-Horizon2020)
- PathAge-Social, Lifestyle and Biological Mechanisms of Multimorbidity in Aging Population (EU-Horizon2020)
- Epigenetic Clock and Healthy Aging
- Genetics, Environment (metals) and Chronic Disease
- Inflammation and Cognitive Aging
- Metabolomics and Pre-diabetes sub-study
Recruitment & Data Collection

**Telephone Interviews**

- Recruitment of 21,241 participants for telephone interviews:
  - Statistics Canada CCHS on Healthy Aging
  - Provincial Health Care Registries
  - Random Digit Dialing

- **Baseline data collection is completed!**
- **Data is now available to researcher community**
- Maintaining contact interviews initiated in 2013 (>14,000 completed, current retention rate 98%)
- First follow-up begins 2015
Recruitment & Data Collection

Home Interviews and Data Collection Site Visits

- Recruitment of 30,000 for Home Interviews and Data Collection Site Visits:
  - Provincial Health Care Registries
  - Random Digit Dialing
- Baseline data collection 2012 to 2015: Data collection completed on almost all 30,000
- Initial Data release for 30,000 planned for early 2016
- Maintaining Contact Interviews initiated in 2014 (>9200 completed, current retention rate 98%)
- First follow-up begins 2015
Mining the CLSA data: Data and Biospecimen Access

- Fundamental tenets: rights and privacy of participants, confidentiality and security of data and biospecimens, optimal use to benefit all Canadians

- Application process via CLSA website portal
- Review: Administrative, Data and Sample Access Committee recommendation
- Approval, data/biospecimen sharing agreements
- Raw data and/or biospecimens to investigator
- Return of derived variables to CLSA dataset
Recruitment and Baseline Data Collection Data Release

- DataPreview Portal soft launch June 2014
- Gateway to access for data* and biospecimens
  - Meta data: data dictionaries, data collection tools
  - Documentation and application form
  - Variable search mechanism providing simple descriptive statistics for selected variables

*Currently available for alphanumERIC data
DataPreview Portal

Welcome to the DataPreview Portal for the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA)! The CLSA data and biological samples are available to approved Canadian and international public sector researchers, with no preferential or exclusive access for any individual. As you navigate the site you will find information about the application process and requirements for data and sample access. If you are new to using the portal we recommend you begin by reading the Frequently Asked Questions.

CLSA Overview
Study design and documents

Datasets
Dataset from the baseline interview of 20,000+ Tracking participants

Access
Application procedure, required forms and data access policies
Datasets

A Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) dataset holds and describes variables collected from participants at each wave of data collection. The variable search tool enables researchers to locate items of interest within all available data collected from CLSA participants.

Currently, data emanating from the over 20,000 Tracking participants who completed the baseline 60-minute telephone interviews are available. Cognitive scoring is ongoing and these data will be available as part of the second CLSA data release in December 2014.

Datasets from future data collection events will be added when they are available.

- **Variables (June 2014)**
  Variables currently available in the first wave of the data release, with filtering and search options.

- **Variables (December 2014)**
  Variables that will be available in the second CLSA data release in December 2014.

- **Sampling weights**
  Description of sampling weights used in the CLSA.

- **Questionnaire**
  Baseline 60-minute Telephone Interview questionnaire (Tracking).

- **Study design**
  Study design of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (Tracking participants).
**DataPreview Portal**

### Variables

Help: To obtain all the variables contained in a CLSA questionnaire module, type the two- or three-letter module prefix (e.g. SDC for socio-demographic variables) into the full-text search box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>startdate</td>
<td>Date and time at start of interview</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startlanguage</td>
<td>Language at start of interview</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE_NMBR_TRM</td>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX_ASK_TRM</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC_COB_TRM</td>
<td>Country of birth</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC_COB_OTSP_TRM</td>
<td>Country of birth other, Specify</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC_YACA_YR_TRM</td>
<td>Year arrival in Canada</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC_ETHN_CA_TRM</td>
<td>Parental ethnic background Canadian</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC_ETHN_FR_TRM</td>
<td>Parental ethnic background French</td>
<td>Tracking - Baseline Interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In terms of your own healthy aging, would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

**Description**

**Label:** Self-rated healthy aging

**Dataset:** Baseline interview (tracking participants)

**Value Type:** Text

**Repeatable:** No

### Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[DO NOT READ] Don't know/No answer</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>[DO NOT READ] Refused</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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### Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>CLSA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>3931 (18.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>8513 (40.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>6276 (30.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>1731 (8.3%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>419 (2%)</td>
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<td>[DO NOT READ] Don't know/No answer</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>[DO NOT READ] Refused</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>20925</td>
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</table>
Follow-up One of the CLSA (2015-2018)

- Will commence in Summer of 2015
- Focus on retention
- Renewal funding has been approved
- Proxy protocols
- In home assessments (shorter version)
Follow-up One of the CLSA (2015-2018) Contd…

- Child Maltreatment and adverse events
- Elder Abuse
- Epilepsy, Aortic Stenosis
- Enhanced Hearing, Oral Health, and Transportation modules
- Decedent Information
- Workability
- Subjective Cognitive Decline and Meta Memory
- Preventive Health Behaviours
- Sexual orientation and Gender Identity
Big Data on Aging and Health

- Linking Health care data bases, environmental, CLSA phenotype data with Biomarker, genotyping, epigenetic and metabolomics data
- EU FP7 funded Project: Creating a network of about 30 cohorts across Canada, Europe, Israel, China, and USA
  - CHANCES: Healthy Aging (already funded)
    - 10 Cohorts
  - MINDMAP: Urbanization and Mental Health
    - 30 Cohorts
- Collectively ~200,000-300,000 participants
- CONSTANCE (France) and CLSA Collaboration
- JPND~CCNA and CLSA-big data initiative
- Potential to Harmonize with Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow, PURE and CLSA~1,000,000 participants with deeply big data—Will be the largest and most comprehensive
### CLSA CORE TEAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead PI</strong></td>
<td>Parminder Raina <em>(McMaster)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-PI</strong></td>
<td>Christina Wolfson <em>(McGill)</em> and Susan Kirkland <em>(Dalhousie)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Site Co-Investigators</strong></td>
<td>Gerry Mugford and Patrick Parfrey <em>(Memorial)</em>, Hélène Payette <em>(Sherbrooke)</em>, Ron Postuma, Brent Richards, Mark Lathrope <em>(McGill)</em>, Larry Chambers and Vanessa Taler <em>(Ottawa)</em>, Lauren Griffith, Harry Shannon, Cynthia Balion, Mike Veall, Christopher Patterson, <em>(McMaster)</em>, Andrew Patterson <em>(Toronto)</em>, Mary Thompson and Chang Bo <em>(Waterloo)</em>, Debra Sheets, Holly Tuokko and Lynne Young <em>(Victoria)</em>, Verena Menec <em>(Manitoba)</em>, David Hogan, Eric Smith and Marc Poulin <em>(Calgary)</em>, Max Cynader, Teresa-Liu Ambrose and Michael Kobor <em>(UBC)</em> and Andrew Wister and Scott Lear <em>(SFU)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scientific Working Group</strong></td>
<td>See our website – <a href="http://www.clsa-elcv.ca">www.clsa-elcv.ca</a></td>
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</table>
CLSA Funders and Partners
praina@mcmaster.ca

CLSA funded by the Government of Canada through CIHR and CFI, and provincial governments and universities

www.clsa-elcv.ca
Sampling Weights

- Data weighted to represent the Canadian (and provincial) population between 45-85 years old.

- A *survey weight* corresponds to the number of persons in the entire population that an individual respondent represents.

- Weighting is necessary because the probability of selecting individuals from certain sub-groups of the population varied.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<td>5826</td>
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<td>38.2</td>
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<td>55-64</td>
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<td>31.2</td>
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<td>65-74</td>
<td>4525</td>
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<td>18.8</td>
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<td>75-85</td>
<td>4203</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<table>
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<th>Language</th>
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<th>Weighted Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>17457</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>75.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>3751</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Born in Canada</td>
<td>18486</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>84.5</td>
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### CLSA Tracking Telephone Interviews

**N=21,208**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
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<th>Weighted Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>4722</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newfoundland, Lab</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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### CLSA Tracking Telephone Interviews

**N=21,208**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Condition</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Weighted Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>8194</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>8090</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>3542</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angina</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart attack</td>
<td>1299</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dementia/AD</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkinson’s, Parkinsonism</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>3262</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoporosis</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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## CLSA Tracking Telephone Interviews

**N=21,208**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Weighted Percent</th>
<th>CCHS Weighted Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single/Never married</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married/Common Law</td>
<td>14586</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>73.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Weighted Percent</th>
<th>CCHS Weighted Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than Secondary</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>20.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>2875</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post-Secondary</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Secondary Degree/ Dipl</td>
<td>14650</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>55.3</td>
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### Annual Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Weighted Percent</th>
<th>CCHS Weighted Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $20,000</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $50,000</td>
<td>5841</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $100,000</td>
<td>7212</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 - $150,000</td>
<td>3212</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than $150,000</td>
<td>2237</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CLSA Tracking Telephone Interviews

N=21,208

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Weighted Percent</th>
<th>CCHS Weighted Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self Rated General Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>3972</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>8115</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>6249</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self reported Weight Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>11188</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just about right</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satisfaction with Life</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>18264</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canadian Workforce

The employment rate of individuals 55 years or older has gone up significantly in the recent years

Statistics Canada comparing 1997 to 2010
- 9% increase for men
- 13% increase for women

Canadian Workforce

The expected number of years a 50 year old could expect to work:
1997 → 14
2010 → 16

Percent of workers 55 years and older is on the rise

“Canada’s boomers woefully short of hitting retirement goals: report”

“As Canada’s Baby Boomers prepare to head into their retirement years, many are discovering they don’t have the funds they had hoped would be available and now face the reality that they have little time to play catch-up,” said Chris Buttigieg, senior manager of wealth planning strategy at BMO Financial Group.

Strategies to generate more income include delaying retirement; taking on a part-time job to earn extra money after retirement; selling off collectibles, antiques and other possessions; selling the home or renting out part of it.
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“Most older workers who leave career jobs return to work within a decade:
Statistics Canada”
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Changing Canadian Workforce
CBC News, Aug 17, 2011

5 ways Canada's workforce will change in 20 years

Canada's statistics agency projected 20 years into the future... "The projections also [are] that ... the labour force will become older and increasingly ethnoculturally diverse," as the agency put it.
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CBC News, Aug 17, 2011

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CLSA Data Available
Telephone-Administered Questionnaire

Total Sample n = 21,241

Completely Retired n = 9,899
Partly Retired n = 2,254
Retired and Returned to Work n = 2,993
## CLSA Data Available

**Telephone-Administered Questionnaire**

**Weighted Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retirement Status</th>
<th>45-64</th>
<th>65-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely Retired</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partly Retired</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Retired</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retirement Status</th>
<th>45-64</th>
<th>65-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired and Returned to Work</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of those Retired:

- Retirement voluntary \( n = 9,683 \) (78%)

- Health/Disability/Stress \( n = 2,935 \) (24%) contributed to decision to retire
Of those not retired and ever worked

Currently working \( n = 8,085 \) (91%)

Of those currently working

• Currently >1 job \( n = 1,351 \) (15%)
### CLSA Data Available

**Telephone-Administered Questionnaire**

**Weighted Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of Those Not Retired</th>
<th>45-64</th>
<th>65-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently Working</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 job</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Richness of CLSA Data
Extensive Work and Retirement Modules

Retirement Module

- Age of retirement
- Spouse’s retirement status
- Reasons for retirement
- Preparation for retirement
- Return to work after retirement
- Reasons for return
- Full-time/Part-time, type of work
Richness of CLSA Data
Extensive Work and Retirement Modules

Labour Force Participation Module*

• Current working status**
• Characteristics of current/most recent job
  • Hours worked
  • Work schedule
  • Occupation, Industry
  • Duration of employment
• Characteristics of longest held job
• Reasons for not working (if not currently employed and if never worked)**

*Current or prior to retirement
**Only asked of those currently working
Richness of CLSA Data
Extensive Work and Retirement Modules

Retirement Planning Module

- Age plan to retire
- Preparation for retirement
- Contribution to pension
- Adequacy of income/investments to maintain standard of living
- Reasons for planned retirement
Richness of CLSA Telephone-Interview Data

- Socio-Demographic Characteristics
- Psychological Characteristics and Cognition
- Work and Retirement
- Physical Health and Physical Functioning
- Social Environment
- Injuries (including workplace injuries)
Sample Research Topics

- Disability in retirees and occupational history
- Correlates of health-related job loss
- Cognition and function in retirement in relation to occupational history
- Cognition and function related to work injury in younger and older workers
- Health status and return to work after retirement
- Informal caregiving and work