



Fall Prevention Month Fact Bank

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Updated on September 11, 2020

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Global Data

Source:

James, S. L., Lucchesi, L. R., Bisignano, C., Castle, C. D., Dingels, Z. V., Fox, J. T., . . . Murray, C. J. (2020). The global burden of falls: Global, regional and national estimates of morbidity and mortality from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Injury Prevention*. doi:10.1136/injuryprev-2019-043286

ABSTRACT:

Background: Falls can lead to severe health loss including death. Past research has shown that falls are an important cause of death and disability worldwide. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) provides a comprehensive assessment of morbidity and mortality from falls.

Methods Estimates for mortality, years of life lost (YLLs), incidence, prevalence, years lived with disability (YLDs) and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) were produced for 195 countries and territories from 1990 to 2017 for all ages using the GBD 2017 framework. Distributions of the bodily injury (eg, hip fracture) were estimated using hospital records.

Results Globally, the age-standardised incidence of falls was 2238 (1990–2532) per 100 000 in 2017, representing a decline of 3.7% (7.4 to 0.3) from 1990 to 2017. Age-standardised prevalence was 5186 (4622– 5849) per 100 000 in 2017, representing a decline of 6.5% (7.6 to 5.4) from 1990 to 2017. Age-standardised mortality rate was 9.2 (8.5–9.8) per 100 000 which equated to 695 771 (644 927–741 720) deaths in 2017. Globally, falls resulted in 16 688 088 (15 101 897–17 636 830) YLLs, 19 252 699 (13 725 429–26 140 433) YLDs and 35 940 787 (30 185 695–42 903 289) DALYs across all ages. The most common injury sustained by fall victims is fracture of patella, tibia or fibula, or ankle. Globally, age-specific YLD rates increased with age.

Conclusions: This study shows that the burden of falls is substantial. Investing in further research, fall prevention strategies and access to care is critical.

LINK:

<https://injuryprevention.bmj.com/content/injuryprev/early/2020/01/14/injuryprev-2019-043286.full.pdf>

Canada-Wide Data

Older Adults

Additional source of data:

- 2016, [Falls and fall prevention among older adult indigenous people of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States: A systematic review](#)
- 2015, [Cost of Injury in Canada](#)

Canadian Statistics (Older Adults – age 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls were the leading cause of hospitalization in every age group for unintentional injury-related hospitalizations. ○ Across the lifespan, the rate of hospitalization associated with falls increased sharply among those aged 65 years and over, jumping to 4 times and then 16 times as much as 45–64 year olds. 	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada. (2020). At-a-glance – Injury hospitalizations in Canada 2018/19.</p> <p>https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/health-promotion-chronic-disease-prevention-canada-research-policy-practice/vol-40-no-9-2020/injury-hospitalizations-canada-2018-2019.html</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the leading cause of injury for older adults across Canada, accounting for over 81% of all injury-related hospitalizations. ○ 4 out of 5 injury hospitalizations involving seniors were because of a fall. ○ Most of the falls that prompted the reported emergency room visits occurred at home (28%) while 14% took place in residential institutions such as long-term care facilities. 	<p>CIHI. (2019). Falls and vehicle collisions top causes of injury hospitalizations for seniors.</p> <p>https://www.cihi.ca/en/falls-and-vehicle-collisions-top-causes-of-injury-hospitalizations-for-seniors</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The increasing rate of falls found with advancing age starts in earlier ages among Indigenous people compared to non-Indigenous older adults. 	<p>Peel. (2011). Epidemiology of falls in older age.</p> <p>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21401978/</p>

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- Majority of injuries resulting from a fall were broken or fractured bones (35%), sprains or strains (30%), and scrapes, bruises or blisters (19%).
- Older adults who reported that they sought medical treatment within 48 hours after an injury related to a fall were most likely to seek treatment in an emergency room (67%).
- Men and women both had increasing rates of fall-related hospitalization with age, but females appeared to have an increased rate of falls relative to males as age increases.
- Older adults who were hospitalized because of a fall spent approximately three weeks in hospital, three times more than the average hospital stay in Canada among all ages. Half of the falls that led to hospitalizations occurred in the home.
- Falls are the leading cause of injury-related hospitalizations among Canadian older adults; 20-30% of older adults fall each year.
- Falls are the direct cause of 95% of all hip fractures among older adults.

Public Health Agency of Canada. (2014). Seniors Falls in Canada: Second Report.

https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/migration/phac-aspc/seniors-aines/publications/public/injury-blessure/seniors_falls-chutes_aines/assets/pdf/seniors_falls-chutes_aines-eng.pdf



Young Children

Additional sources of data:

- 2019, [Falls in Children](#)
- 2012, [Child and youth injury prevention: A public health approach](#)

Canadian Statistics (Children)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls were the leading cause of hospitalization in every age group for unintentional injury-related hospitalizations. 	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada. (2020). At-a-glance – Injury hospitalizations in Canada 2018/19.</p> <p>https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/health-promotion-chronic-disease-prevention-canada-research-policy-practice/vol-40-no-9-2020/injury-hospitalizations-canada-2018-2019.html</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While most falls in children do not result in serious injury, nearly 5,000 children ages 0 to 9 years were admitted to a hospital and more than 165,000 visited an emergency department as a result of a fall in 2010. ○ Falls are the leading cause for hospital admissions from injuries for children ages 0 to 9. 	<p>Parachute. (2015). The cost of injury in Canada.</p> <p>https://parachute.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Cost_of_Injury-2015.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 20,000 children are seen in emergency departments across Canada with injuries that occurred at home every year. 	<p>Parachute. (2019). Home safety.</p> <p>https://parachute.ca/en/injury-topic/home-safety/#:~:text=Each%20year%2C%20emergency%20departments%20across,be%20taken%20to%20the%20hospital.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unintentional fall-related injuries among children and youth are associated with risk factors that are different from those that are present in falls among seniors [older adults]. Among children, injurious falls may result from falls from bunk beds or a play structure. Among 	<p>Public Health Agency of Canada. (2014). Seniors Falls in Canada: Second Report.</p>

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<p>adolescents, alcohol and risk-taking behaviour are often implicated in the occurrence of falls.</p>	<p>https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/migration/phac-aspc/seniors-aines/publications/public/injury-blessure/seniors_falls-chutes_aines/assets/pdf/seniors_falls-chutes_aines-eng.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At almost 3.5 times the national average, injury accounts for 26% of deaths among First Nations, compared with 6% of deaths overall in Canada. ○ Hospitalization rates due to injury are also significantly higher (twice the rate) for children and youth living in areas with a high percentage of Indigenous residents compared to those living in areas with a low percentage of Indigenous residents. 	<p>Government of Canada. (2014). Developing injury indicators for First Nations and Inuit children and youth in Canada: a modified Delphi approach.</p> <p>https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/health-promotion-chronic-disease-prevention-canada-research-policy-practice/vol-34-no-4-2014/developing-injury-indicators-first-nations-inuit-children-youth-canada-modified-delphi-approach.html</p>

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Spotlight on Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) and Falls

Source citation:

Public Health Agency of Canada. (2020) Injury In Review 2020 Edition: Spotlight on Traumatic Brain Injuries Across the Life Course. *Government of Canada*.

LINK: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/injury-prevention/canadian-hospitals-injury-reporting-prevention-program/injury-reports/2020-spotlight-traumatic-brain-injuries-life-course.html>

Older Adults

Canadian Statistics (Older Adults 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each year in Canada between 20% to 30% of seniors fall, and fall-related injuries are the leading cause of injury-related hospitalizations among seniors. ○ Falls are also costly to the Canadian economy. In 2010, falls cost \$8.7 billion in indirect and direct costs, totalling a third of the total \$26.8 billion in injury costs. Between 2010 and 2035, it has been forecasted that a 20% reduction in falls among seniors aged 65 and older could save 4,400 lives and \$10.8 billion. 	(pg.108)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The location of fall-related TBI was provided for 78.2% of cases. Among these cases with known location, almost two thirds (n = 1,209; 66.2%) of TBI were sustained while falling in a private home (the patient’s own home or someone else’s). ○ Among cases where a private home’s room/area was also reported (n = 826), the stairs (25.7%), bedroom (14.8%) and bathroom (14.4%) were the three most common places where falls occurred (Table 14.1 from report pg. 110). 	(pg.110)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The second most common reported location where fall-related TBI were sustained was medical or residential institutional settings (hospital, other health centre, home for the elderly or other institutional home), which accounted for 13.4% (244/1,825) of cases with reported location. Among those 	(pg.111)

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<p>where the room/area was also known (n = 88), the bathroom (33%), bedroom/dorm (29.5%), and hall/foyer (11.4%), were the three most common places for falls.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nearly half (47%) of the sampled falls occurred on the same level (excluding involving ice or snow) from slipping/tripping/stumbling; colliding with another person; bumping against an object; from getting on/off the toilet; or from falling on the same level without further specification of what happened. Another 18.6% of falls happened on stairs/steps including ramps or inclines, while 8.6% involved furniture. Falls on the same level involving ice or snow accounted for 6.5% of the sampled fall-related TBI. 	(pg.112)

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Young Children

Canadian Statistics (Children)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Head injuries (all types) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) were most common among young children aged 2 to 9 years of age, and overall falling to the ground was the most common cause of TBI. 	(pg.90)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls from or out of a stroller, stroller tip-overs and stroller run-aways were the three leading mechanisms of TBI associated with strollers among children 0 to 4 years. 	(pg.99)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls were the leading cause of stroller-related TBI. 	(pg.101)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools are the third most prevalent location of injury for Canadian adolescents after sports/athletic and home settings (ages 5 to 17 years). 	(pg.103)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The majority of school based TBI were unintentional in nature (94.5%) and resulted from cases of being struck against an object, a fall, or an unintentional impact with another person. 	(pg.105)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the most frequent reason for TBI hospitalizations and Emergency Department visits among children under 5 years of age. 	(pg.133)

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Ontario Data

Older Adults

Additional sources of data:

- 2017 – 2018, [Canadian Institute of Health Information](#)

Ontario Statistics (Older Adults 65+)**	Source
<p>Older Adults (population of adults 65-74 years old in 2018: 1,389,657)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2018, there were 3,599 emergency department visits for injuries due to falls among adults age 65-74-year-old per 100,000 population (age-specific rate). ○ In 2018, there were 506 hospitalization for injuries due to falls among adults age 65-74-year-old per 100,000 population (age-specific rate). 	<p>Public Health Ontario. (2020). Public Health Ontario Snapshots- Injuries.</p> <p>https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/commonly-used-products/snapshots</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2017, there were approximately 135,000 emergency department visits for fall-related injuries for individuals aged 65-79, and nearly 149,000 emergency department visits for individuals aged 80 and above. 	<p>Parachute. (2018). Ontario Injury Data Report 2018.</p> <p>https://www.closingthegap.ca/guides/how-to-prevent-falls-a-complete-fall-prevention-guide-for-seniors-and-caregivers/</p> <p>https://parachute.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/OI_DR_2018.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls was the single highest contributor of emergency room visits and causes of injury across all age groups (N=800,003). ○ Older adults over the age of 80 (N=132,070) experienced most fall-related injuries resulting in emergency room visits. ○ Across the different age groups, falls in seniors over 80 were the single highest contributor of hospitalizations ○ In the five-year period between 2008-2012: 	<p>Parachute. (2018). Ontario Injury Data Report.</p> <p>https://parachute.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/OI_DR_2018.pdf</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls contributed to the highest number of deaths across all age groups. ○ Older adults over 80 years of age contributed to most deaths (total for all causes). ○ Falls in older adults over 80 was the single highest cause of death across the different age groups. 	
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**The Ontario data found in this document may not be the most current data. More recent data is available through the [Public Health Ontario Snapshot](#).

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Young Children

Additional sources of data:

- 2018, [Ontario Injury Data Report](#)
- 2017 – 2018, [Canadian Institute of Health Information](#)

Ontario Statistics (Children/Youth)**	Source
<p>Children/Youth (population of children 0-19 years old in 2018: 3,084,870)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2018, there were 4,014 emergency department visits for injuries due to falls among children age 0-19-year-old per 100,000 population (age-specific rate). ○ In 2018, there were 100 hospitalization for injuries due to falls among children age 0-19-year-old per 100,000 population (age-specific rate). 	<p>Public Health Ontario. (2020). Public Health Ontario Snapshots- Injuries.</p> <p>https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/commonly-used-products/snapshots</p>

**The Ontario data found in this document may not be the most current data. More recent data is available through the [Public Health Ontario Snapshot](#).

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Quebec Data

Older Adults

Additional sources of data:

- 1996 – 2019, Canadian Institute of Health Information- [an in depth look at the Quebec Health Care System](#)
- 2015, [Cost of Injury in Canada Report](#)

Quebec Statistics (Older Adults 65+)***	Source
Data is upcoming - TBD	

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Atlantic Canada Data

Older Adults

Note: Atlantic Canada includes, NS, PEI, NB, NL

Additional sources of data:

- [New Brunswick Trauma Program](#)
- 1996 – 2019, Canadian Institute of Health Information- [an in depth look at the New Brunswick Health Care System](#)
- 1996 – 2019, Canadian Institute of Health Information- [an in depth look at the Newfoundland and Labrador Health Care System](#)
- 1996 – 2019, Canadian Institute of Health Information- [an in depth look at the Nova Scotia Health Care System](#)
- 1996 – 2019, Canadian Institute of Health Information- [an in depth look at the Prince Edward Island Health Care System](#)

Atlantic Canada Statistics (Older Adults 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During 2007–2008, the age-standardized fall-related hospitalization rate for older adults was 12 per 1,000 for Newfoundland and Labrador, 13 per 1,000 for Nova Scotia and 16 per 1,000 for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. ○ During 2007-2008 in Atlantic Canada, 43% of fall-related hospitalizations among older adults involved a hip fracture. ○ During 2007–2008 in Atlantic Canada, approximately 60% of older adults with fall-related hospitalizations fell at home. 	<p>CIHI. (2008). Discharge Abstract Database, 2007–2008.</p> <p>https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/falls_among_seniors_atlantic_canada_aib_en.pdf</p>

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Young Children

Additional source of data:

- 2018, [Child Safety Link](#)

Atlantic Canada Statistics (Children)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the leading cause of injury hospitalizations for Atlantic Canadian children and youth (not including sport-related or playground falls). ○ Among children 0-14 years, the most common body region injured due to a fall was the upper extremity with 46% followed by head injuries with 25% and lower extremity injuries with 18%. Other body regions accounted for the remaining 11%. 	<p>Child Safety Link. (2016). Atlantic Canada child & youth unintentional injury hospitalizations: 10 years in review [2004-2013]</p> <p>https://childsafetylink.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Atlantic-Hospitalization-Report-2018_en-Revised-March-2018.pdf</p>

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Alberta Data

Across the Lifespan

Additional sources of data:

- 2019, [Finding Balance Alberta](#)
- 2018, [Injury Prevention Centre](#)

Alberta Statistics (All Ages)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The average length of stay in hospital due to a fall is 3 weeks. ○ There was an average of 92 fall-related emergency department visits each day and 25 fall-related hospital admissions each day. ○ There were about 9,000 fall-related hospital admissions in 2017. ○ Falls cost Albertans over \$290 million every year in hospital admissions and emergency department visits. 	<p>Finding Balance Alberta. (2019). Fall Facts.</p> <p>https://findingbalancealberta.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019-FB-Data-Infographic.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2017, 154,004 Albertans visited emergency and urgent care and 17,489 Albertans were hospitalized due to a fall. 	<p>Alberta Health Services. Preventing falls. (n.d.)</p> <p>https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/injprev/Page15787.aspx#:~:text=As%20the%20leading%20cause%20of,hospitalized%20due%20to%20a%20fall.&text=Knowledge%2C%20tools%20and%20resources%20are,support%20us%20in%20falls%20prevention.</p>

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Older Adults

Additional sources of data:

- 2019, [Finding Balance Alberta](#)
- 2018, [Injury Prevention Centre](#)

Alberta Statistics (Older Adults 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the leading cause of injuries amongst older adults. 	<p>Finding Balance Alberta. (2019). Fall Facts.</p> <p>https://findingbalancealberta.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019-FB-Data-Infographic.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over 20% of injury-related visits to the emergency department among Métis members in Alberta were due to unintentional falls in 2013. ○ Unintentional falls were the main cause of injury-related visits to the Emergency Department among Métis people through most age groups, with a higher age specific incidence rate observed in adults aged 70 years or older. ○ Métis females had higher injury-related visits for unintentional falls than Métis males. ○ Unintentional falls were the main cause of injury-related hospital admissions in Métis Nation of Alberta (39% of all injury-related hospital admissions), followed by motor vehicle traffic accidents (11%) and suicide and self-inflicted injuries (9%). ○ Incidence of unintentional falls was significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 	<p>Sachez-Ramirez et al. (2013). Injuries Among Members of the Métis Nation of Alberta, 2013.</p> <p>http://albertametis.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Health-Report_Injuries-Report_For-Web.pdf</p>

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Manitoba Data

Across the Lifespan

Additional source of data:

- 2020, [Winnipeg Regional Health Authority](#)

Manitoba Statistics (All Ages)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the leading cause of injury-related hospitalizations and deaths. ○ Between 2000 and 2012, there were 1,949 deaths due to falls and 64,408 fall-related hospitalizations. ○ In 2013/14, 188 individuals died due to a fall which amount to a total of 586 of potential years of life lost or 3.1 years of life lost per individual. ○ The average length of a hospital stay due to a fall-related injury is 20 days. ○ In 2010, almost one-third of Manitoba's \$1.2 billion spending on injury was incurred due to fall-related injuries with \$265 million spent on direct health care costs. 	<p>Government of Manitoba. Preventing Falls for Children and Adults- Fall Facts. (n.d.)</p> <p>https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/hep/injury/falls.html</p> <p>Winnipeg Regional Health Authority. (2018). Professionals.</p> <p>https://preventfalls.ca/professionals/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls accounted for 52.8% of hospitalizations related to injuries in the Winnipeg Health Region in 2016/17, and 49.6% in the province of Manitoba. 	<p>Winnipeg Regional Health Authority. (2019). Winnipeg Health Region Community Health Assessment 2019.</p> <p>https://wrha.mb.ca/files/cha-2019-full-report.pdf</p>

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Older Adults

Additional source of data:

- 2020, [Winnipeg Regional Health Authority](#)

Manitoba Statistics (Older Adults 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Almost 66% or 42,377 falls required hospitalization for those 65 years of age and older. 	Fall Facts – Government of Manitoba.(n.d.) https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/hep/injury/falls.html

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Young Children

Additional source of data:

- 2020, [Winnipeg Regional Health Authority](#)

Manitoba Statistics (Children/Youth)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Falls are the number one reason for hospitalization for children ages 0 to 14 with 3,527 in-patient hospitalizations from 2000 to 2012. 	Government of Manitoba. Preventing Falls for Children and Adults- Fall Facts. (n.d.) https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/hep/injury/falls.html

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British Columbia Data

Older Adults

Additional sources of data:

- 2018, [British Columbia Injury Research and Prevention Unit](#)
- 2017, [Finding Balance BC](#)
- 2015, [Cost of Injury in Canada Report](#)

British Columbia Statistics (Older Adults 65+)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One in three British Columbians over the age of 65 will fall once every year. ○ Falls are the main reason why older adults lose their independence. 	<p>Government of British Columbia – Seniors’ Fall Prevention. (n.d.)</p> <p>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/managing-your-health/injury-prevention/seniors-fall-prevention</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2016/17, falls were the primary contributing cause for 21,934 acute hospitalizations among residents ages 65+. 	<p>Discharge Abstract Database (DAD). (2018). Ministry of Health, BCIRPU Injury Data Online Tool.</p> <p>https://www.injuryresearch.bc.ca/quick-facts/seniors-falls-prevention/#fn-6951-6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2010, direct and indirect costs for fall-related injuries among those aged 65 and older was \$485 million. 	<p>Rajabali F, Ibrahimova A, Barnett B, Pike I. (2015). Economic Burden of Injury in British Columbia.</p> <p>https://www.injuryresearch.bc.ca/quick-facts/seniors-falls-prevention/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Injury risks are consistently higher among the Indigenous populations than among the total populations of health service delivery areas in British Columbia. 	<p>George et al. (2013). The RISC research project: injury in First Nations communities in British Columbia, Canada.</p>

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	https://doi.org/10.3402/ijch.v72i0.21182
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each year, more than 200,000 older adults will experience one or more falls, resulting in more than 10,000 hospitalizations and more than 800 direct and indirect deaths. 	<p>BC Ministry of Health. (2006). The evolution of seniors' falls prevention in British Columbia.</p> <p>https://www.injuryresearch.bc.ca/quick-facts/seniors-falls-prevention/</p>

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Northwest Territories Data

Across the Lifespan

Additional source of data:

- 2015, [Influences on Quality of Life of Older Adults in the NWT](#)

Northwest Territories Statistics (All Ages)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Various social determinants of Inuit health increase the likelihood of falls including but not limited to personal health status and conditions (e.g. poor balance and stability), personal health practices and coping skills (e.g. use of improper footwear), physical environments (e.g. housing conditions), social support networks (e.g. overcaring), and access to health services. 	<p>Frigault, J. Giles, A. (2018). Understanding Fall-Risk Factors for Inuvialuit Elders in Inuvik Northwest Territories, Canada.</p> <p>https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/arctic/article/view/67856/51716</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fall-related death rates among those 60 to 69 years old were 6.5 times higher than the overall territorial rate. For people 70 and older, the rate was 17 times higher. ○ The crude rate for deaths due to falls during the 2000-2009 period was almost three times higher than the rate during the 1990-1999 period. ○ Unintentional falls were the leading cause of injury-related hospital admissions of all ages, at 1.6 times the rate of the next category of injury. Falls represented 28% of all injury admissions. ○ Falls were the most common cause for injury admission among those 0-14 years and those 45 years and older. ○ Falls were the leading cause of injury-related hospital admissions among all ethnic groups except for the Inuit. ○ Males accounted for 67% of all fall-related deaths, although the crude rates between males and females were not significantly different. ○ Falls within the same level (not from a height) accounted for a quarter of all fall-related deaths. However, unspecified falls where no location was documented accounted for the most deaths at 38%. 	<p>NWT Health and Social Services. (2015). Injury in the Northwest Territories, 2000-2009.</p> <p>https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/hss/files/injury-nwt-2000-2009.pdf</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Between 2000 and 2009, the fall-related admission rates among Dene and Inuit were 38% and 31% higher than the territorial rate, respectively. Dene represented the majority of fall-related admissions at 46%. Rates among the Métis and non-aboriginal people were 31% and 34% lower than the territorial rate, respectively. | |
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