

Falls across the Lifespan: Preventable Fall-Related Injuries

Indicator: Rate of fall-related emergency room visits (0-6 years & 65+ years).

Data Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO)

Key Findings

0-6 years

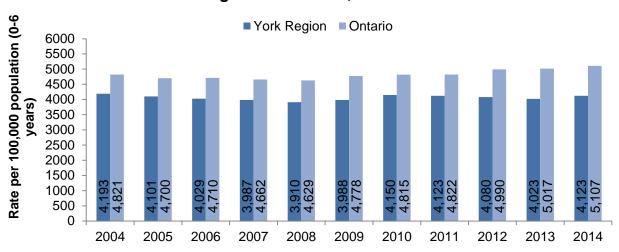
- In 2014, the rate of fall-related emergency room visits for York Region residents 0-6 years old was 4123 per 100,000 residents and has remained similar between 2004-2014.
- The rate of fall-related emergency room visits for York Region residents 0-6 years old is lower than the rate for Ontario residents 0-6 years old.
- York Region males 0-6 years old have a higher rate of fall-related emergency room visits than York Region females.

65+ years

- In 2014, the rate of fall-related emergency room visits for York Region residents 65+ years old was 4426 per 100,000 residents and has remained similar between 2004-2014.
- The rate of fall-related emergency room visits for York Region residents 65+ years old is lower than the rate for Ontario residents 65+ years old.
- York Region females 65+ years old have a higher rate of fall-related emergency room visits than York Region males.

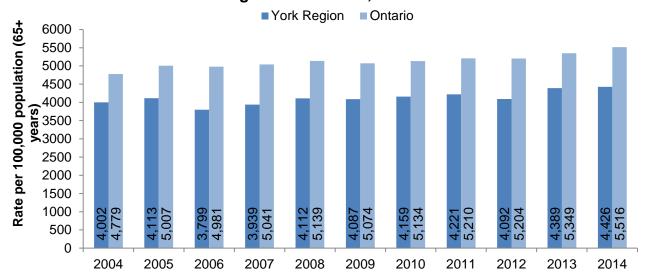


Rate of fall-related emergency visits in residents (0-6 years), York Region and Ontario, 2004-2014



Data Sources: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause [2004-2014], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO. Population Estimates [2004-2014], Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062 - Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons), CANSIM (database).

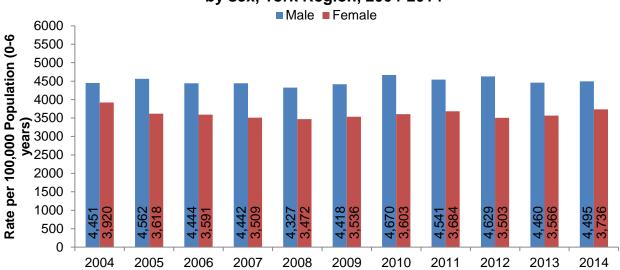
Rate of fall-related emergency visits in residents (65+ years), York Region and Ontario, 2004-2014



Data Sources: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause [2004-2014], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO. Population Estimates [2004-2014], Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062 - Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons), CANSIM (database).

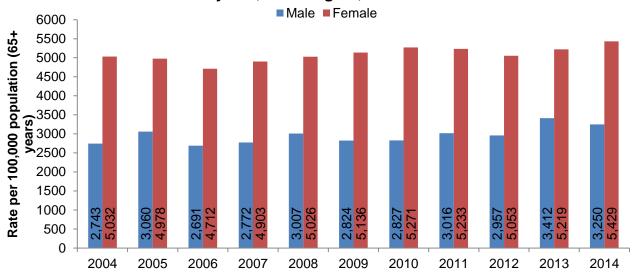


Rate of fall-related emergency room visits in residents (0-6 years) by sex, York Region, 2004-2014



Data Sources: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause [2004-2014], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO. Population Estimates [2004-2014], Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062 - Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons), CANSIM (database).

Rate of fall-related emergency room visits in residents (65+ years) by sex, York Region, 2004-2014



Data Sources: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause [2004-2014], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO. Population Estimates [2004-2014], Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062 - Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons), CANSIM (database).



Limitations

• Emergency department visit data will not capture those who did not seek treatment in hospital, those treated in doctors' offices or clinics, or those who did not seek treatment in hospital for a fall-related injury and therefore will underestimate burden of fall-related injury.

Data Source: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause [2004-2014], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [03/11/2015].

Population Estimates [2004-2014], Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062 - Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons), CANSIM (database).

Relevant Time Period: 2004-2014; Data updates annually

Last Revised: November 2015

Data Notes:

- Records were excluded from this analysis: i) if Ontario residents were treated outside of the province; or ii) if hospital emergency room visits records were not attributed to a particular public health unit.
- Rates are based on the number of emergency room visits, not the number of individuals.
- Data were analyzed based on the residence of the patient, not where the hospitalization or injury occurred.

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