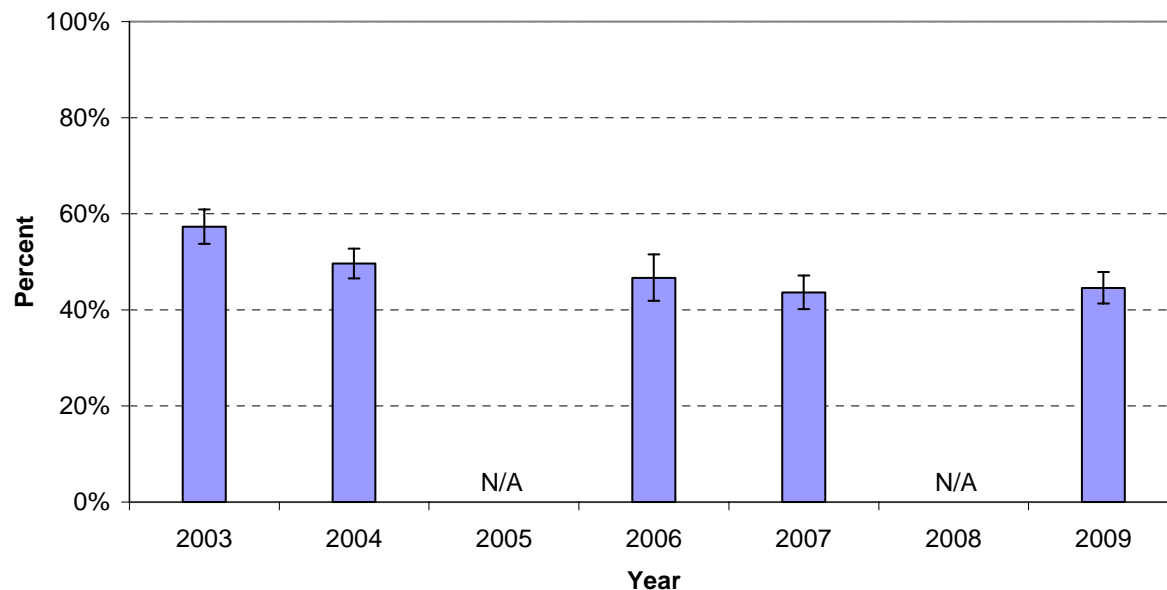


Childhood Injury Prevention – Beliefs and Perceptions

This summary focuses on beliefs and perceptions of York Region adults about childhood injuries in Ontario over the previous year.

Ontario Public Health Standards, Chronic Diseases and Injuries Program Standards, Prevention of Injury and Substance Misuse – Req 1.

Percentage of Adults in York Region who Identify Injuries and Accidents as the Leading Cause of Death in Children Aged One to Six Years in Ontario, 2003-2009

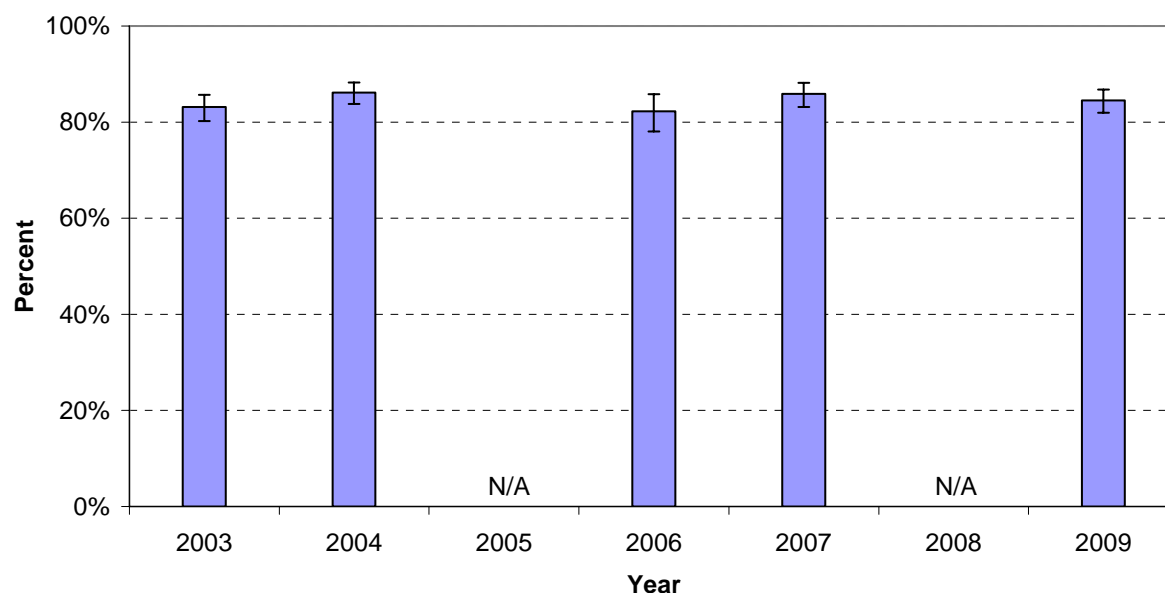


Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System, January 2003 – December 2009. (Sample Sizes by Year: 2003 n=887, 2004 n=1205, 2006 n=487, 2007 n=896, 2009 n=1043). N/A – Not applicable: York Region data were not collected in 2005 and 2008.

Interpretation:

- In 2009, 45% (± 3) of York Region adults identified injuries and accidents as the leading cause of death in children aged one to six years in Ontario over the last year. This percentage is statistically similar to data collected since 2004.
- From 2003 to 2007, York Region women were more likely than men to identify injuries and accidents as the leading cause of death in children (data not shown).
- The proportion of respondents who responded 'Don't know' to the question regarding the leading cause of death in children was 7% (± 2) in 2004, 7% (± 2) in 2004, 8% (± 3) in 2006, 7% (± 2) in 2007 and 9% (± 2) in 2009.
- In 2009, 53% (± 3) of York Region adults believe that injuries to children from birth to six years of age are either very or completely preventable (data not shown). This percentage is statistically similar to all previous years of data collection with the exception of 2007.

Percentage of Adults in York Region Who Believe that Active Supervision By an Adult is Most Likely to Prevent Injuries to Children, From Birth to Six Years, 2003-2009



Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System, January 2003 – December 2009. (Sample Sizes by Year: 2003 n=870, 2004 n=1173, 2006 n=468, 2007 n=864, 2009 n=1009). N/A – Not applicable: York Region data were not collected in 2005 and 2008.

Interpretation:

- In 2009, 85% (± 3) of York Region adults believe that active supervision by an adult is most likely to prevent a child from being injured. This percentage is statistically similar to all previous years of data collection.
- No differences in the percentage of adults that reported believing that active supervision by an adult is most likely to prevent childhood injuries were observed across sex or age (data not shown).
- In 2009, 82% (± 3) of York Region adults believe that parents or caregivers make a lot of difference in preventing injuries from happening to children (data not shown). This percentage is statistically similar to all previous years of data collection.
- No differences in the percentage of adults that reported believing that parents or caregivers make a lot of difference in preventing childhood injuries were observed across sex or age (data not shown).

Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS), [January 2003 – December 2009 (variables chinj_1 to chinj_4). For more information on RRFSS, visit <http://www.rfss.ca/>

Adults represent individuals aged 18 years or older. This telephone survey was only administered in English, using a random digit dialling methodology and data are weighted for probability of selection in households of different size. Survey indicators based on self-reported information and may be subject to biases, such as recall bias or social desirability bias, or result in high non-response.

\bar{I} and \pm represents the 95% confidence interval, meaning 19 times out of 20 the results will fall within this range. Confidence intervals are reported as equal, though this is not always the case as the estimate approaches zero or 100%.

'Don't know' and 'refused' responses are excluded if less than five (5) percent.

Sample size ranges have been included to reflect the different sample sizes for each question.