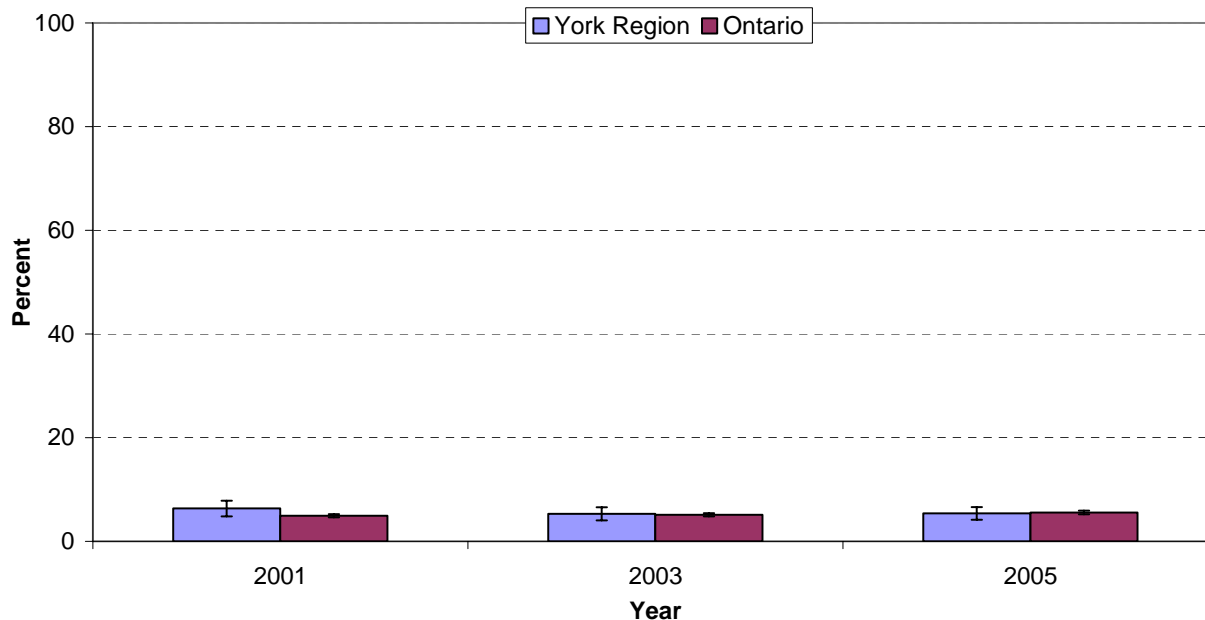


## Falls Limiting Normal Activities

This summary focuses on the percent of the population that reported their most serious injury in the past 12 months as a fall serious enough to limit their normal activity.

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

### Most Serious Injury in the Last 12 Months Reported as a Fall Limiting Normal Activities, York Region and Ontario, 2001-2005



Data Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, Statistics Canada, Ontario Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

#### Interpretation:

- In 2005, 5% ( $\pm 1$ ) of York Region residents (12 years of age and older) reported that their most serious injury in the past 12 months that limited their normal activities was the result of a fall. This was similar to the percent experienced in Ontario overall.
- Men and women were equally likely to report their most serious injury as the result of a fall (data not shown).
- At the Ontario level, individuals between the ages of 12 and 19 years were more likely than older age groups to report their most serious injury as the result of a fall. In 2001 and 2005, older adults (65 year of age and older) were also more likely than other age groups to report their most serious injury as the result of a fall (data not shown).

**Data Notes:** Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2003, Injuries Module. For more information on CCHS, visit <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>

The CCHS is a federal survey of residents aged 12 years and older in all provinces and territories, excluding populations on Indian Reserves, Canadian Forces Bases and some remote areas. Data collection is done by a combination of computer assisted personal and telephone interviewing. The indicators from the survey are 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. As such, the estimates may be an underestimate or overestimate of the true prevalence in the population.

$\bar{I}$  and  $\pm$  represents the 95% confidence interval, meaning 19 times out of 20 the results will fall within this range.