

Injury Prevention in Durham Region Data from the Canadian Community Health Survey



HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

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HIGHLIGHTS

The Injury Prevention report presents data from the 2017 and 2017-18 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), with a focus on four measures:

- driving and safety
- use of protective equipment
- physical limitations
- injuries in the past 12 months



Durham Region residents aged 16 years and over reported:

42% use their phone while driving for talking, texting, or other reasons.

Durham Region residents aged 12 years and over reported:

that they never or rarely wore protective equipment when participating in the following activities:



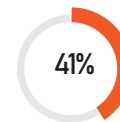
skateboarding



in-line skating



snowboarding



riding a bike

41%

having physical limitations that resulted in difficulty in seeing, hearing, or walking or climbing stairs, and

59%

had no difficulty performing these activities

16%

having an injury in the past 12 months that limited their activities

40%

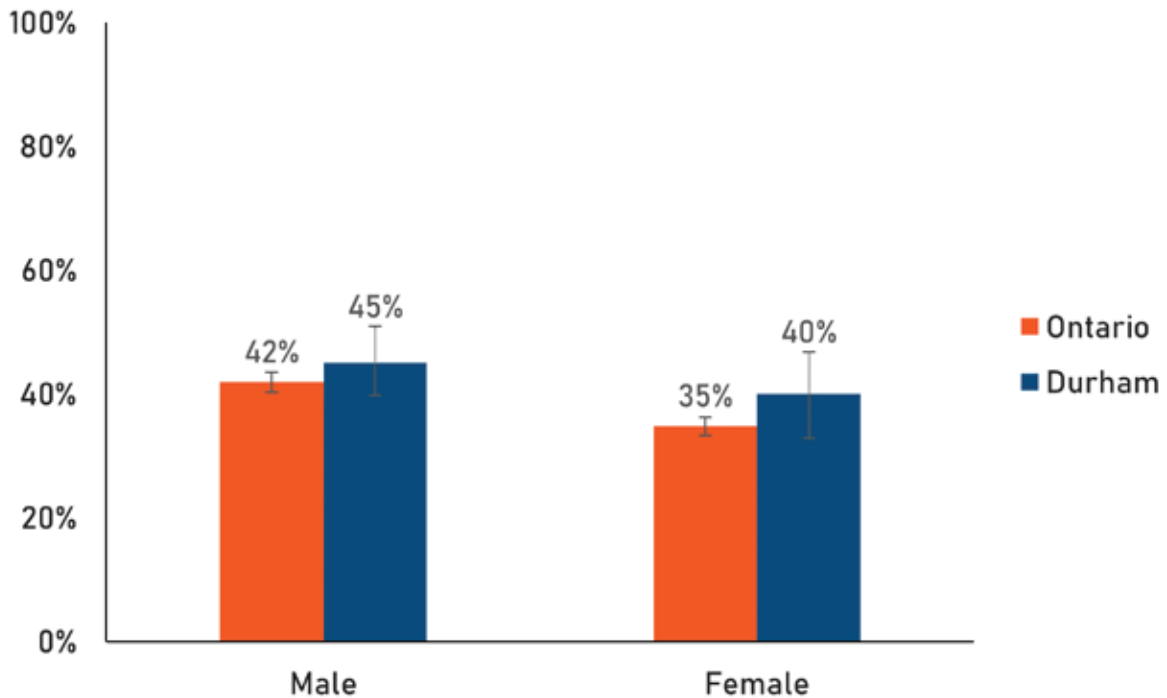
of activity limiting injuries were due to falls



DRIVING AND SAFETY

In 2017-18, 42 per cent of Durham Region residents aged 16 and over reported using their cellphone while driving, 23 per cent for talking, 20 per cent for texting, and 32 per cent for other reasons.

Figure 1: Percentage aged 16 years and over who used their cell phone while driving, by sex, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



Cell phone use while driving

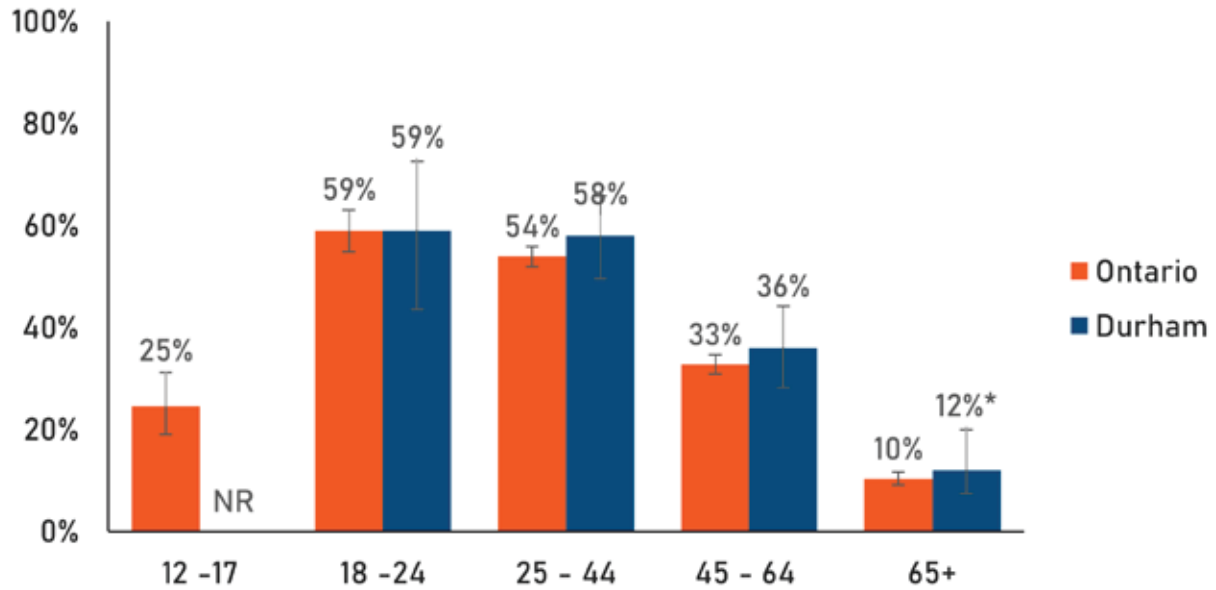
By sex:

- Males in Ontario were significantly more likely to use their cell phone while driving than females.
- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.

By age:

- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.
- Durham Region residents aged 65 and over were significantly less likely to use their cellphone while driving compared to those aged 18-64 years.
- There were no significant differences for use of cell phone while driving by sex, respondent level of education, household income and time since immigration.

Figure 2: Percentage aged 16 years and older who used their cell phone while driving by age, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



*Results are to be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability.
NR – Not Releasable

Figure 3: Percentage aged 16 years and over according to what they used their cellphone for while driving, Durham Region, 2017-18.

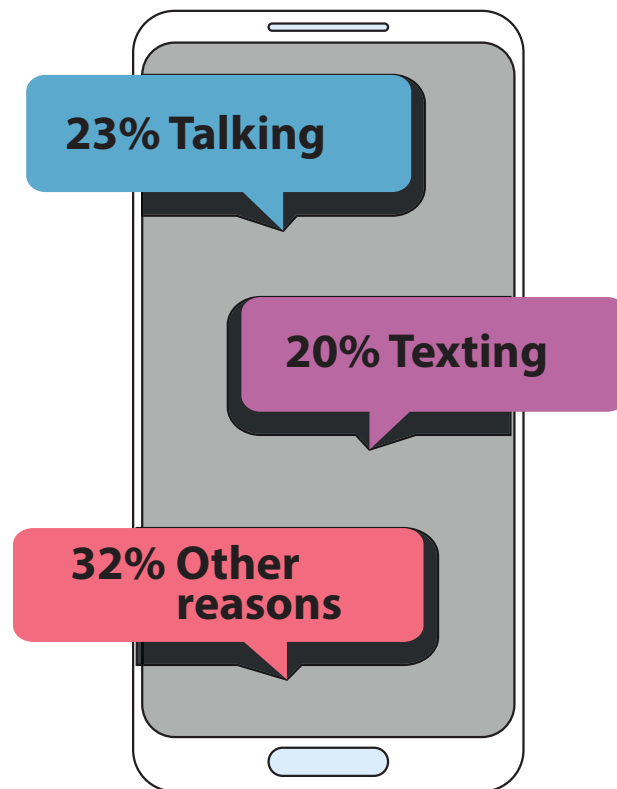
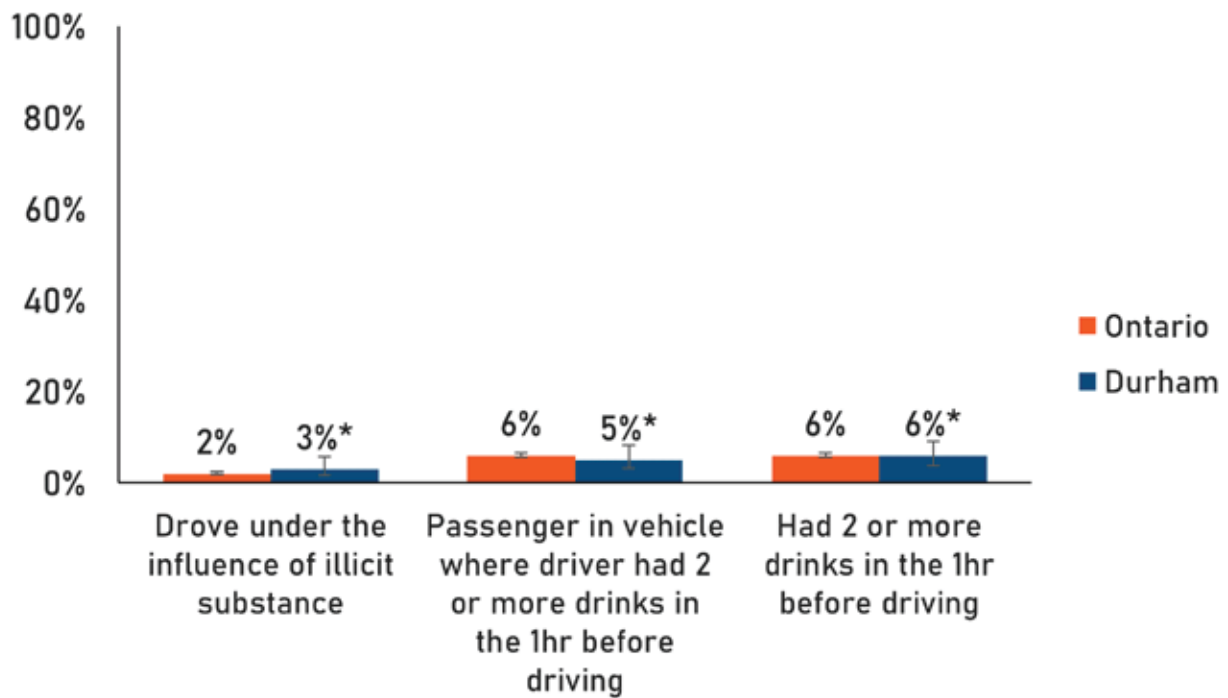


Figure 4: Percentage aged 16 years and over by unsafe driving practices in the past 12 months, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



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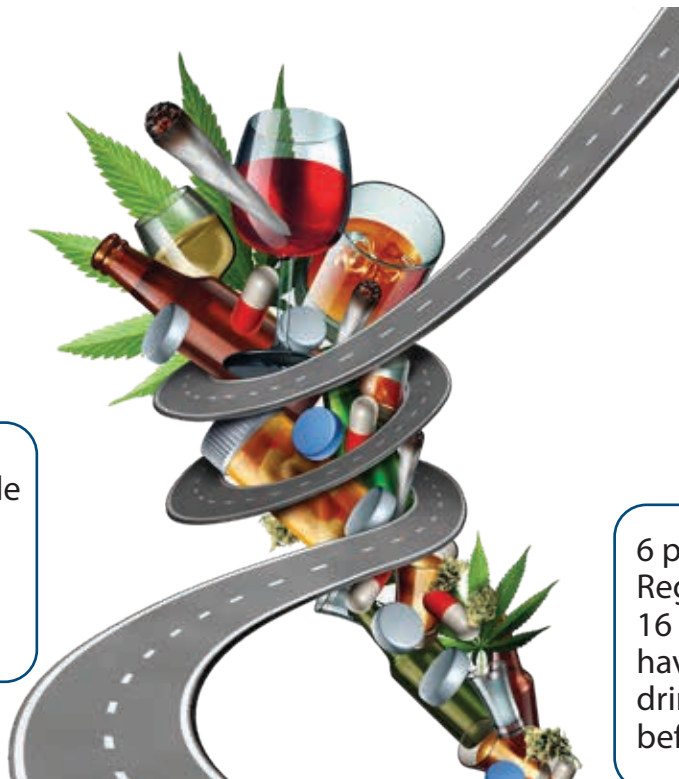
Result for driving and safety:

There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.

5 per cent were passengers in a vehicle where the driver had two or more drinks in the one hour before driving.

In the past 12 months, 3 per cent of Durham Region residents aged 16 years and above drove under the influence of illicit substances.

6 per cent of Durham Region residents aged 16 and over reported having two or more drinks in the one hour before driving.



USE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Durham Region residents aged 12 years and over:

did not wear or use protective equipment when participating in the following activities:

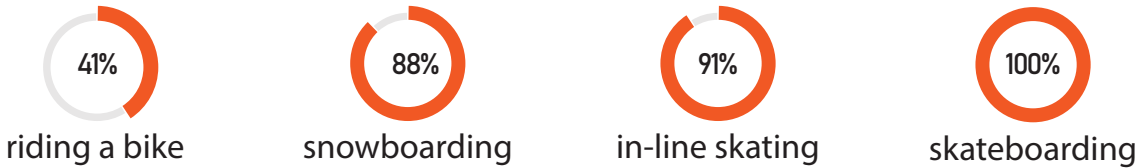
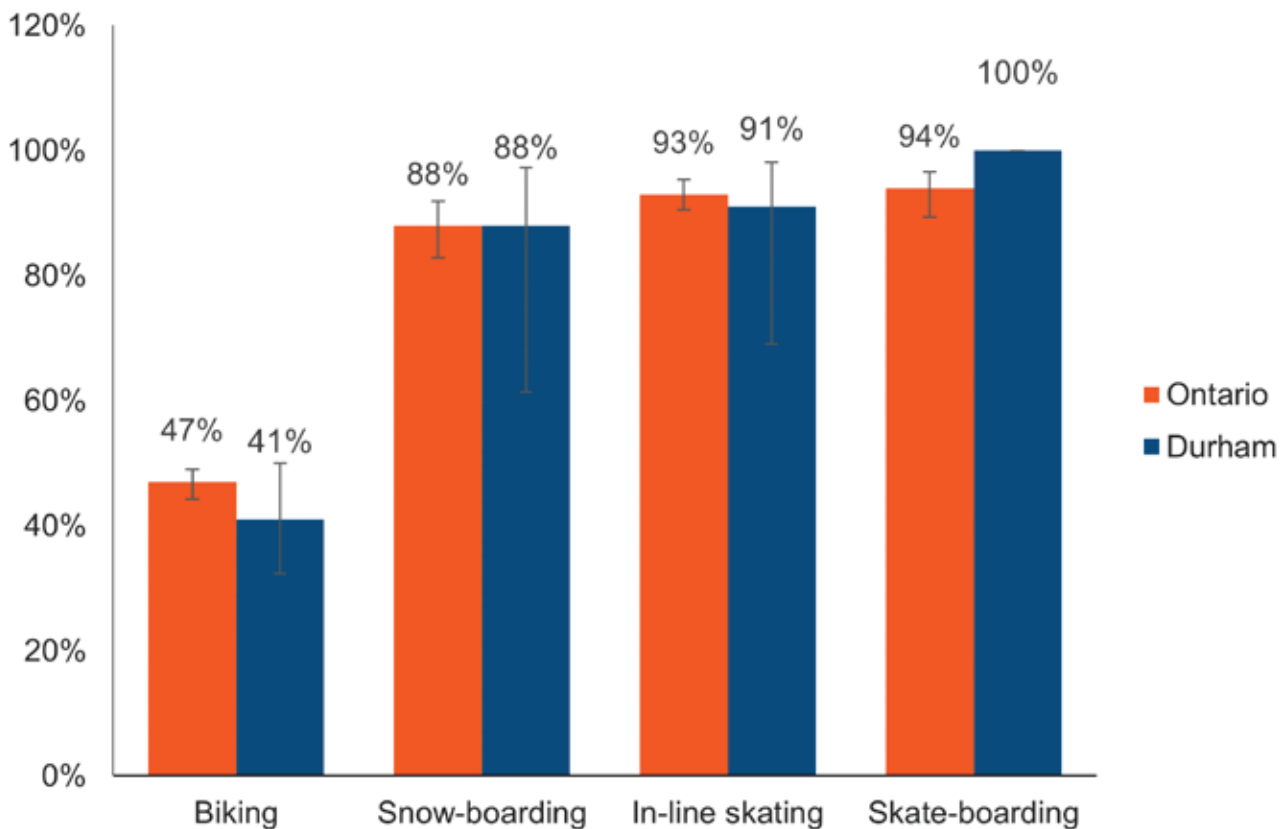


Figure 5: Percentage aged 12 years and over who did not wear protective equipment when in-line skating, bike riding, snowboarding and skateboarding, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017.



Result for use of protective equipment:

- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.

PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS

The Washington Group – Disability Measure consists of a series of questions that asks respondents about the level of difficulty they experience in performing basic activities. Those respondents that had difficulty seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if using a hearing aid), or walking or climbing stairs were defined as having a physical limitation. These physical limitations may increase a person’s risk of injury.

Durham Region residents aged 12 years and over:

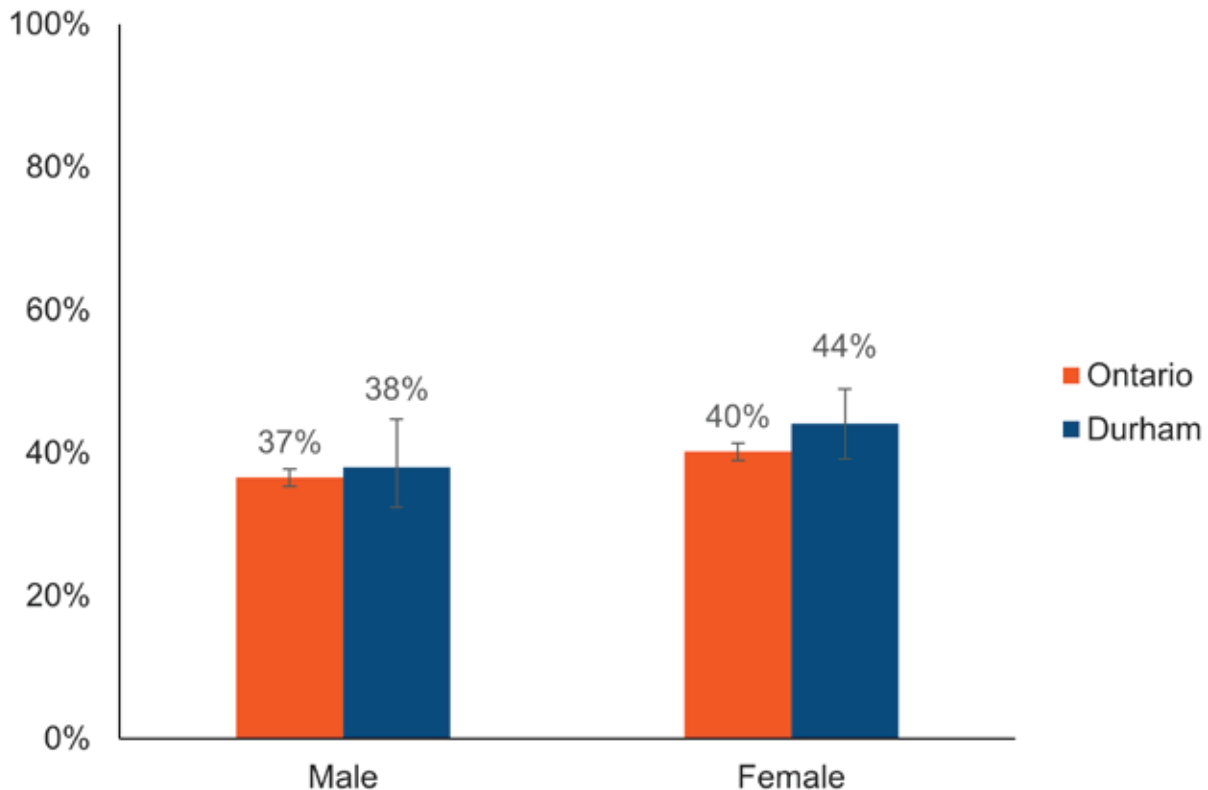


having physical limitations that resulted in difficulty in seeing, hearing, or walking or climbing stairs, and



had no difficulty performing these activities

Figure 6: Percentage aged 12 years and over who had difficulty seeing, hearing, or walking or climbing stairs, by sex, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



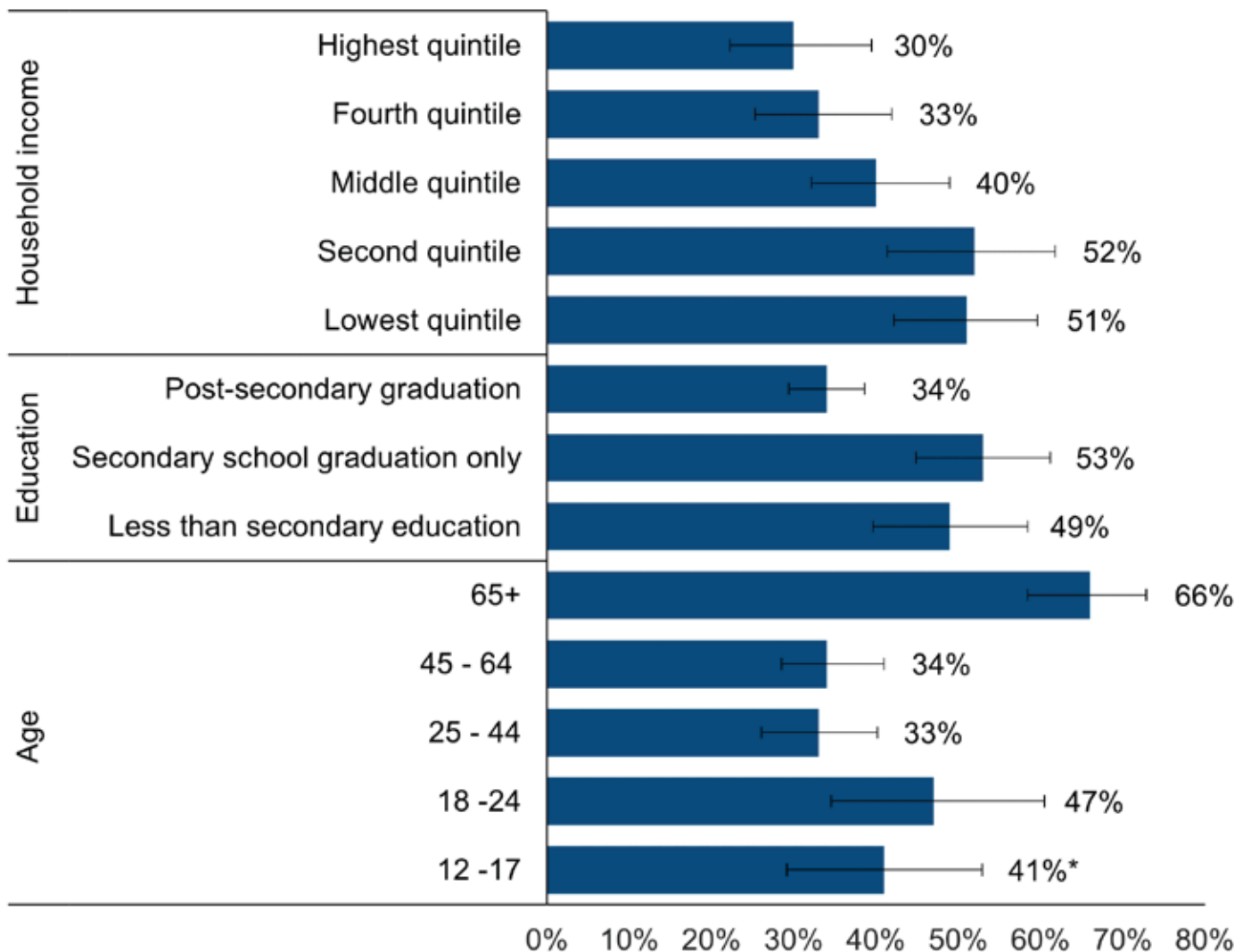
Prevalence of physical limitations

By sex:

- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.
- There was no difference between Durham Region males and females; however, Ontario females were significantly more likely to have a physical limitation than Ontario males.



Figure 7: Percentage aged 12 years and over who had physical limitations by select sociodemographic factors, Durham Region, 2017-18.



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By age, respondent level of education, household income:



Durham Region residents aged 65 and older were more likely to experience physical limitations than younger age groups, specifically ages 45-64, 25-44 and 12-17 years.

Those with post-secondary education were less likely to have physical limitations than those with secondary school education or less.



Those in the highest income quintile were less likely to experience physical limitations than those in the lowest income quintile.

These associations were found to be statistically significant.

There was no statistical difference in difficulty carrying out daily activities by sex and time since immigration.

ACTIVITY-LIMITING INJURIES

In 2017-18, 16 per cent of Durham Region residents aged 12 years and over reported having an injury in the past 12 months that limited their activities.

Figure 8: Percentage aged 12 years and over with an injury limiting activities, by sex, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.

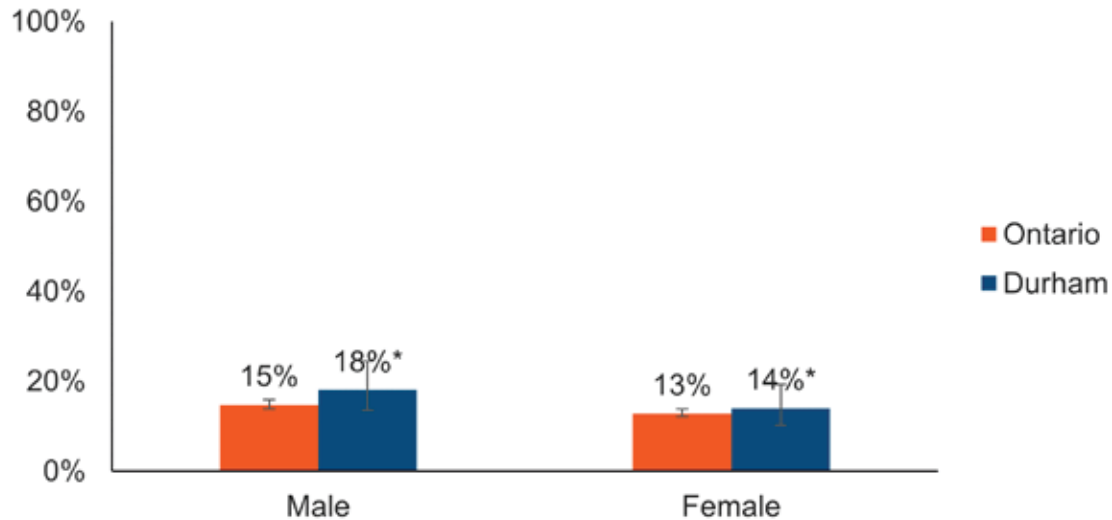
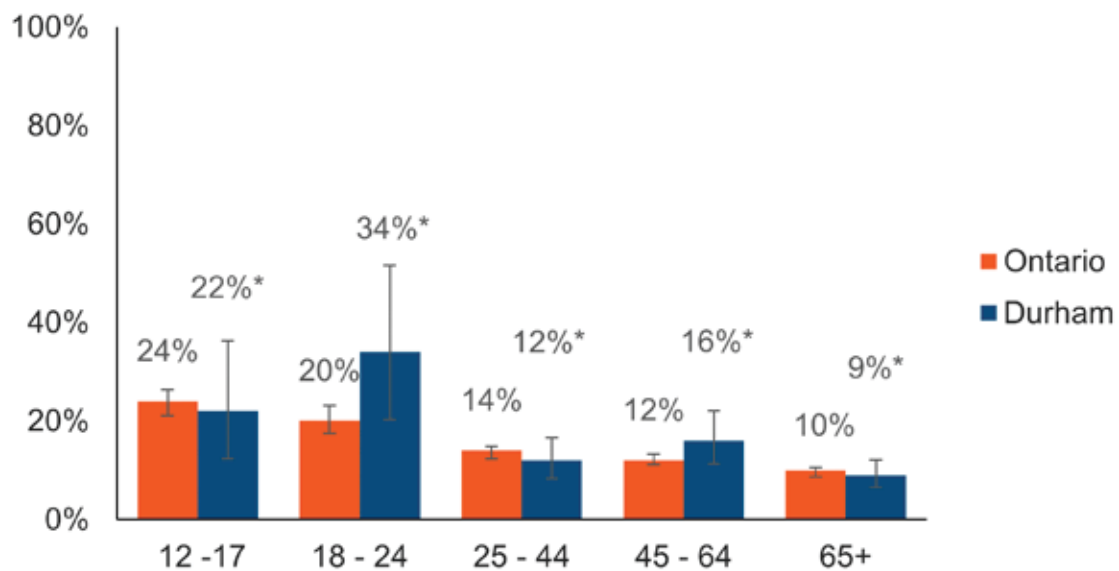


Figure 9: Percentage aged 12 years and over with an injury limiting activities, by age, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



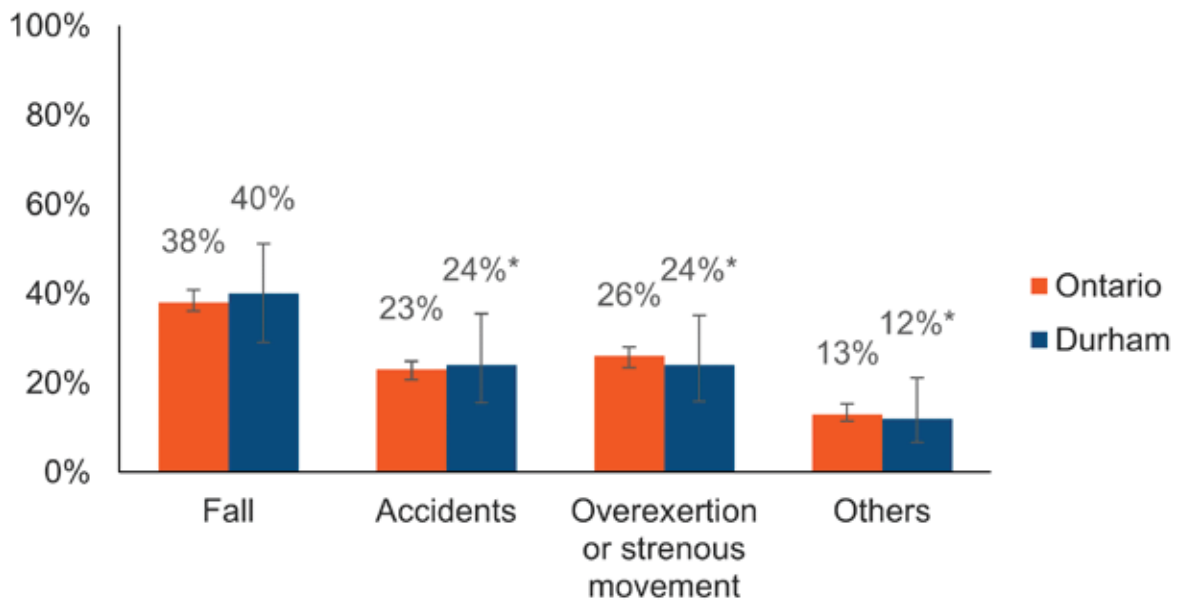
*Results are to be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability.

Results for injury limiting activities

By age and sex:

- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population by age and sex.
- Durham Region residents aged 65 and over were less likely to have activity-limiting injuries in the past 12 months compared to adults aged 18-24.
- There was no statistical difference in activity-limiting injuries by respondent level of education, household income and time since immigration

Figure 10: Percentage aged 12 years and over who had an activity limiting injury in the past year by cause of injury, Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



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Results for cause of injury:

Falls were the most common cause of injury in the past 12 months that resulted in activity limitations:

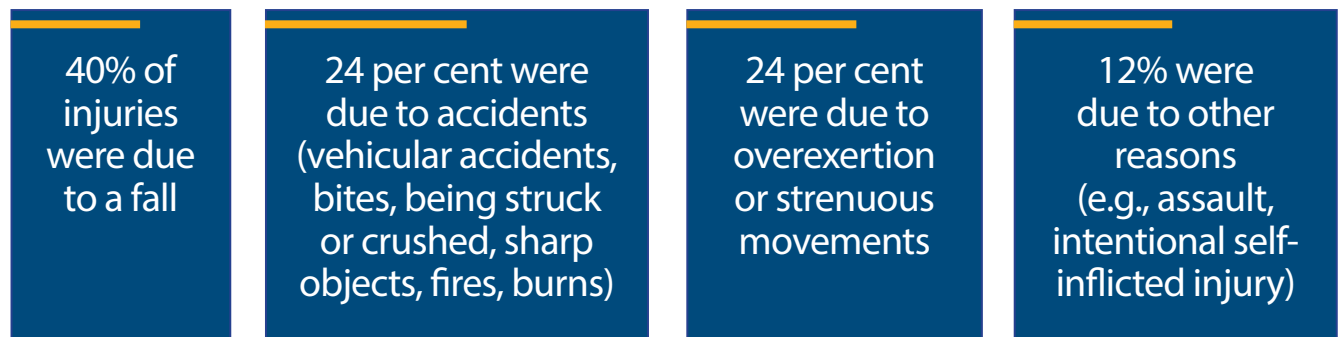
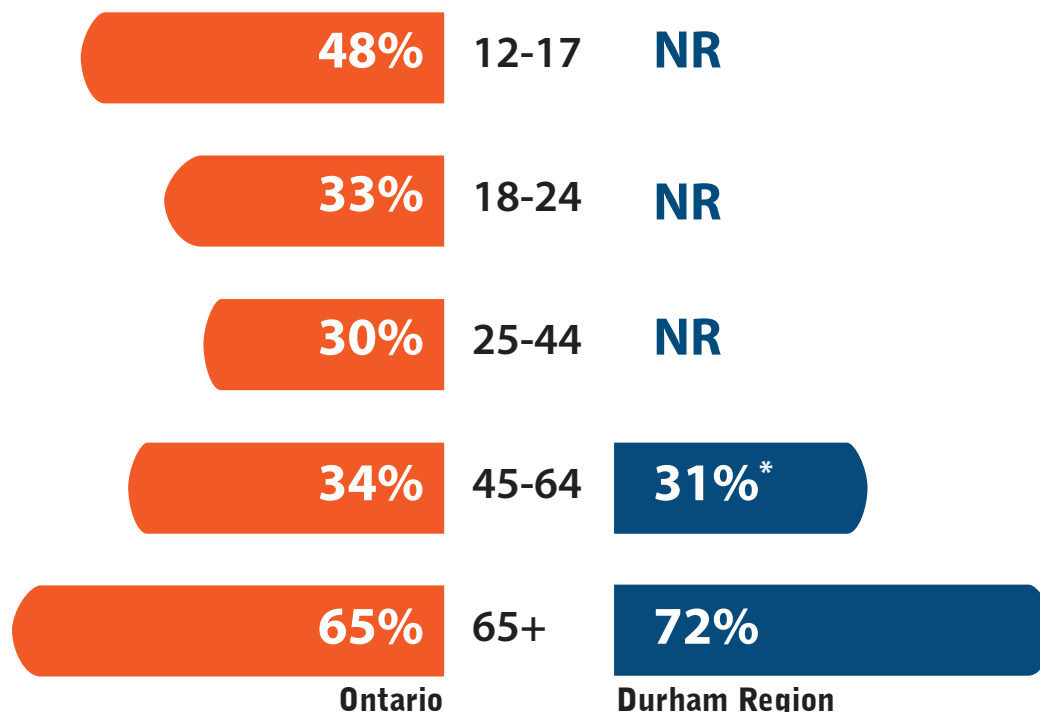


Figure 11: Percentage aged 12 years and over whose injury was due to a fall by sex Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



*Results are to be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability.

Figure 12: Percentage aged 12 years and over whose injury was due to a fall by age Durham Region and Ontario, 2017-18.



*Results are to be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability.
NR - Not Releasable

Results for fall-related injuries:

- There was no statistical difference between Durham Region residents and the overall Ontario population.
- There was no difference between Durham Region males and females; however, Ontario females were significantly more likely to have a fall-related injury in the past 12 months than Ontario males.
- Durham Region residents aged 65 years and over were significantly more likely to have injury due to a fall compared to those aged 45-64.

Data Source: The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a cross-sectional survey that collects information related to health status, health care utilization and health determinants for the Canadian population. It surveys a large sample of respondents and is designed to provide reliable estimates at the health region level and covers about 98 per cent of the Canadian population aged 12 and older. The CCHS underwent a major redesign that began in 2012 and was implemented in collection in 2015. This redesign changed about 70 per cent of the pre-existing modules, while also creating new modules to include new and emerging concepts. As part of the redesign, the collection period was changed from a six two-month collection period to four non-overlapping three-month periods. The CCHS data is collected from persons aged 12 years and older living in private dwellings, excluding individuals living on Indian Reserves and on Crown Lands, institutional residents, full-time members of the Canadian Forces, youth aged 12 to 17 living in foster homes, and residents of certain remoted regions.

Variable definitions:

- **Driving and safety:** A derived variable was generated combining texting, talking, and other reasons for cellphone use while driving. We collapsed the individual variables “often”, “sometimes”, and “rarely” into “Yes” and combined “never” and “does not possess cellphone” into “No”. We excluded respondents who did not drive.
- **Use of protective equipment:** For the use of protective equipment when bike riding variable, we combined “always” and “most times” into “Yes”, and “never” and “rarely” into “No”. We excluded respondents who did not ride a bike in the past 12 months.
- **Physical Limitations:** We generated a derived variable from the Washington Disability Measure that combined questions on difficulty seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs. “Some difficulty”, “a lot of difficulty” and “cannot do at all/unable” to do were combined into the “Difficulty” category.
- **Causes of injury:** We combined the following categories into “Accidents”: transport accident; accidentally bumped, pushed, bitten – person, animal; accidentally struck or crushed – object; accidental contact – sharp object – tool, machine; smoke, fire, flames; and accidental contact - hot object, liquid or gas. We also combined extreme weather or natural disaster, physical assault, intentional self-inflicted injury, and other into “Others”.
- **Injury status:** We combined no injury and treated injury (with no limiting activities) into “Not limiting activities”, and both treated and untreated injury limiting activities into “Injury limiting activity”.

Data Analysis: The analysis used the CCHS share file obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Stata version 16.1 was used to analyze the data. The final CCHS sampling weight formed the estimates. Error bars in the graphs represent the 95% confidence interval (CI) around the estimate. The true or actual estimate falls within the range of values 95 out of 100 times. Confidence interval was used to determine statistical significance. Sampling variability is measured through the coefficient of variation (CV). Estimates with high CV (>35%) are not considered reliable and hence were labelled as “NR - Not Releasable”. A CV between 15.1% and 35% (inclusive) denotes an estimate that needs to be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability. Analyses excluded response options of “refusal”, “don’t know”, “not stated” and “valid skip”, unless otherwise stated.