

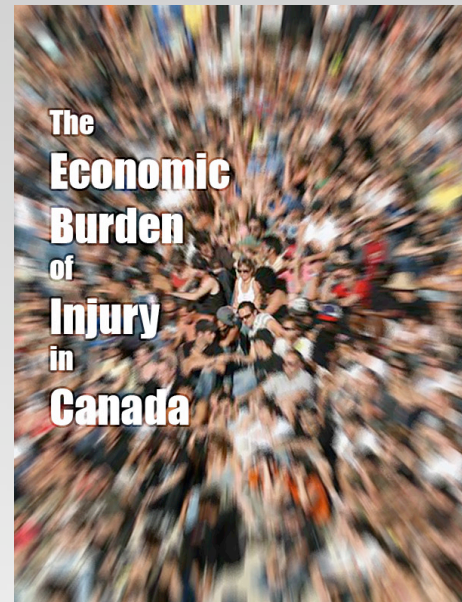
The Economic Burden of Injury in Atlantic Canada

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SMARTRISK

Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention
Learning Series
June 30, 2009

A New Report

- *The Economic Burden of Injury in Canada*, builds on and expands our original 1998 economic burden study, *The Economic Burden of Unintentional Injury in Canada*.
- Provincial partners
- Added provincial data, intentional injuries, ICD-10 coded data
- Due for release in July 2009



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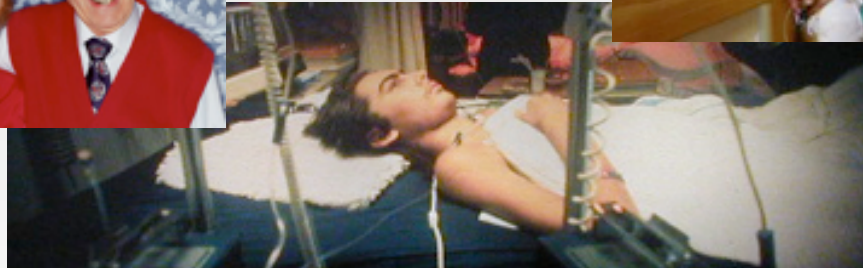
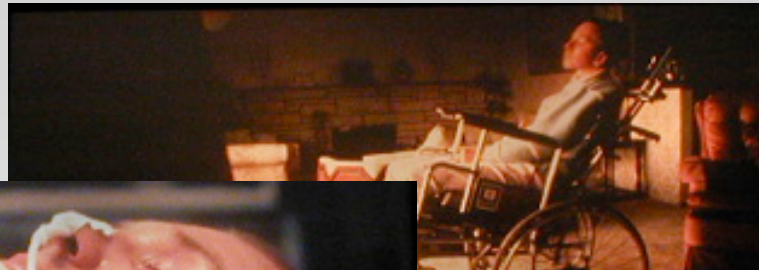
Methodology

- Human Capital approach from a societal perspective
- Focus is on injuries, not events
- Incidence Costing
- Costs were analyzed using the ERAT, which combined existing data with variables from literature

Methodology, cont.

- Direct Costs: value of resources used to treat individual
 - Goods and services used for any treatment
- Indirect Costs: value lost to society as result of injury
 - Costs to societal productivity (ex. value of time lost from work and homemaking)

The Human Cost of Injury



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Total Burden of Injury, Canada, 2004

<i>Injury deaths</i>	<i>Hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Non- hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in permanent partial disability</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in total permanent disability</i>	<i>Total annual cost</i>
12,763	211,768	3,134,025	62,563	5,023	\$19.7 billion

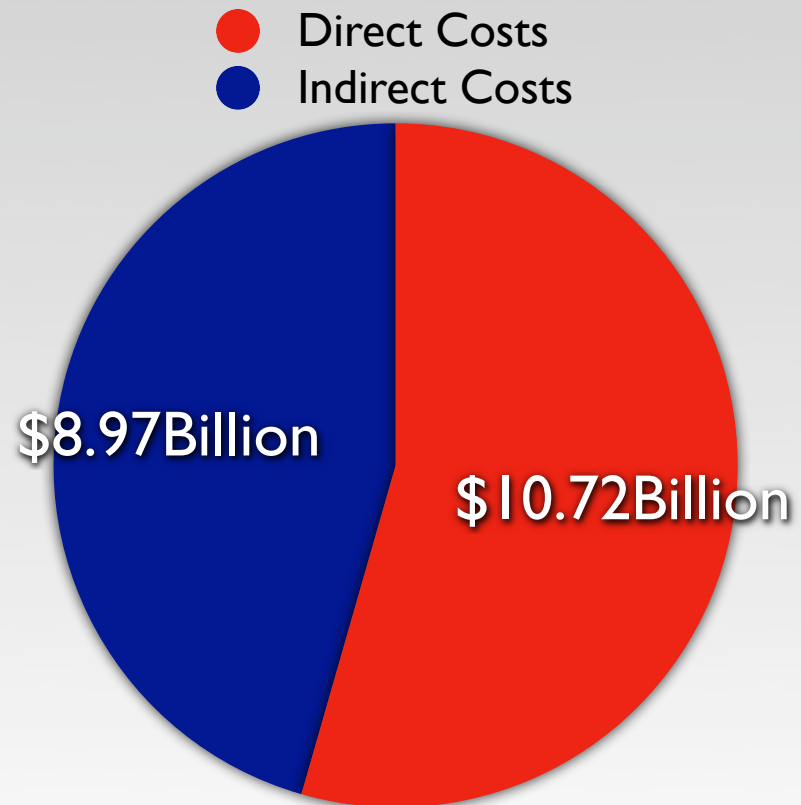
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Direct and Indirect Costs

- The direct costs (health care costs arising from injuries) of injury in 2004 were 54% of total injury costs.
- The indirect costs (costs related to reduced productivity from hospitalization, disability and premature death) were 46% of total costs arising from injury.



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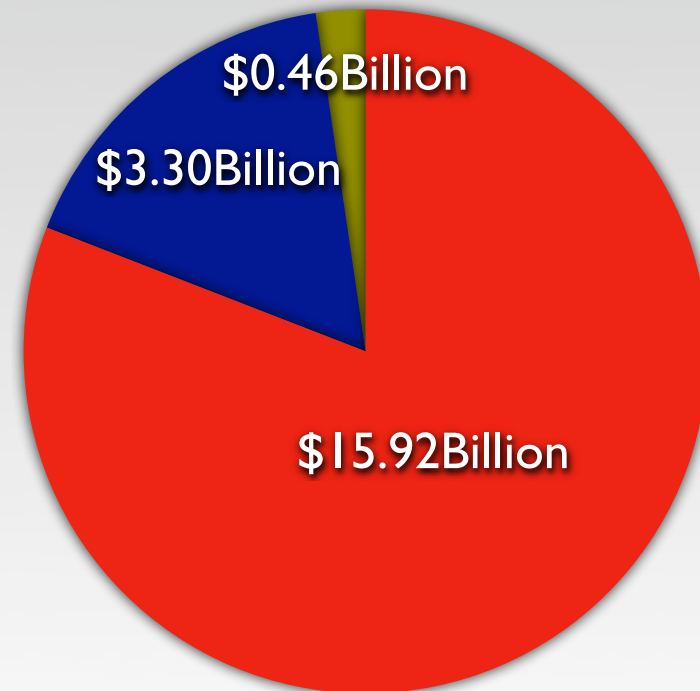


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Economic Burden by Intent

- Unintentional injuries (transportation, falls, drowning, fire/burns, unintentional poisoning, sport, and other unintentional causes) accounted for 81% of injury costs.
- Intentional injuries accounted for a further 17% of total costs.
- Injuries of undetermined intent for the remaining 2%

- Unintentional Injuries
- Intentional Injuries
- Injuries of Undetermined Intent



Total Burden of Injury, by Top Causes, 2004

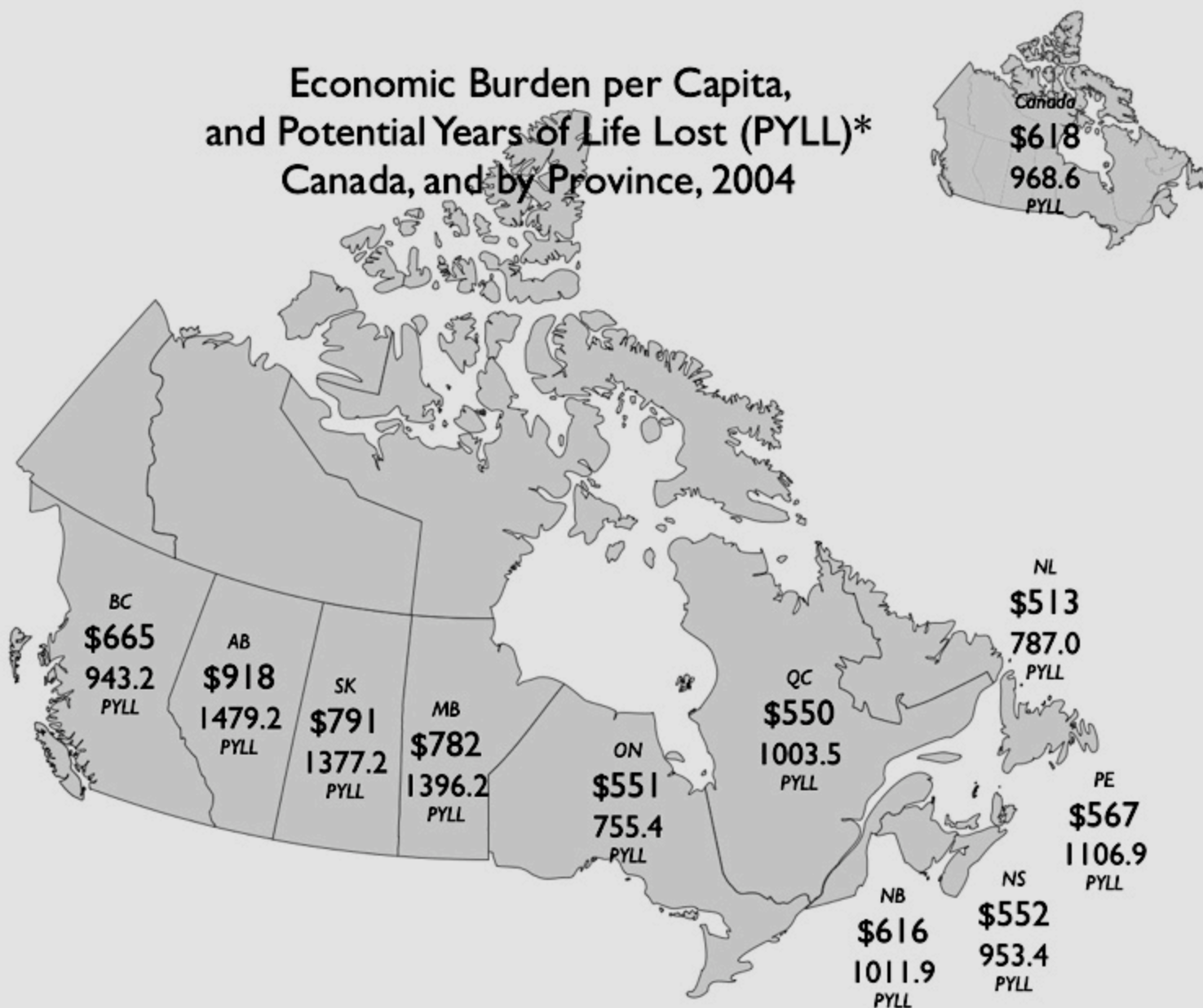
<i>Cause</i>	<i>Injury deaths</i>	<i>Hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Non-hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in permanent partial disability</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in total permanent disability</i>	<i>Total annual cost (\$Millions)</i>
<i>Transport</i>	3,067	30,932	286,086	7,738	760	\$3,699
<i>Falls</i>	2,225	105,565	883,676	29,576	2,500	\$6,155
<i>Suicide / Self Harm</i>	3,616	18,210	41,930	3,879	199	\$2,442
<i>Violence</i>	507	8,050	90,463	1,899	201	\$871

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**Economic Burden per Capita,
and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)*
Canada, and by Province, 2004**



*crude rate per 100,000

Total Burden of Injury, Atlantic Canada, 2004

<i>Province</i>	<i>Injury deaths</i>	<i>Hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Non-hospitalized injuries</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in permanent partial disability</i>	<i>Injuries resulting in total permanent disability</i>	<i>Total annual cost</i>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	358	6,060	72,152	1,688	135	\$463 million
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i>	135	3,268	49,562	974	76	\$265 million
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	434	5,518	89,979	1,688	134	\$518 million
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	83	1,039	13,366	294	24	\$78 million

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Economic burden, health care costs & potential years of life lost, Canada & by province, 2004

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Economic burden (per capita)</i>	<i>Health care costs (per capita)</i>	<i>Potential years of life lost (per 100,000 population)</i>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	\$616	\$379	1,011.9
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i>	\$513	\$334	787.0
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	\$552	\$343	953.4
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	\$567	\$328	1,106.9
CANADA	\$618	\$337	968.6

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Age/sex standardized mortality rates by cause of injury, Canada and by province, 2004

Jurisdiction	Age/sex standardized mortality rates per 100,000 population			
	Transport	Falls	Suicide	Violence
New Brunswick	12.4	9.2	11.6	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	3.4	10	0.2
Nova Scotia	10.6	12.6	9.5	1.6
Prince Edward Island	17.5	9.4	6	0
CANADA	9.6	7	11.4	1.6

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<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age/sex standardized injury mortality rates (per 100,000 pop.) by cause, Canada, highest and lowest province, 2004</i>		
	<i>Lowest provincial rate</i>	<i>National rate</i>	<i>Highest provincial rate</i>
<i>Transport incidents</i>	7.6 Ontario	9.6	17.5 Prince Edward island
<i>Falls</i>	3.4 Newfoundland and Labrador	7	12.6 Nova Scotia
<i>Suicide</i>	6.0 Prince Edward Island	11.4	15.7 Quebec
<i>Violence</i>	0.0 Prince Edward Island	1.6	4.3 Manitoba

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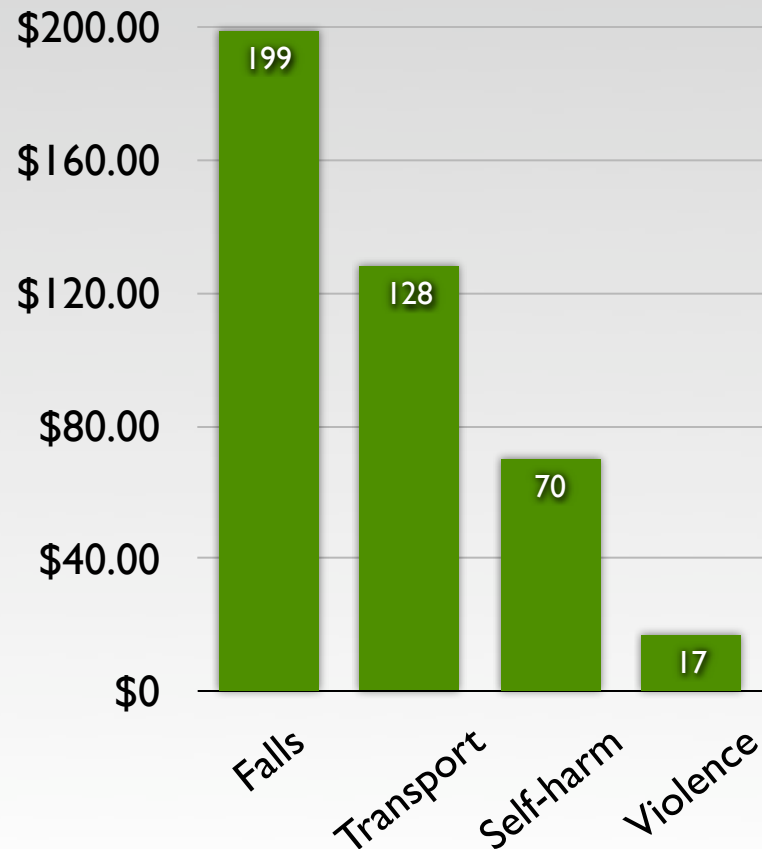
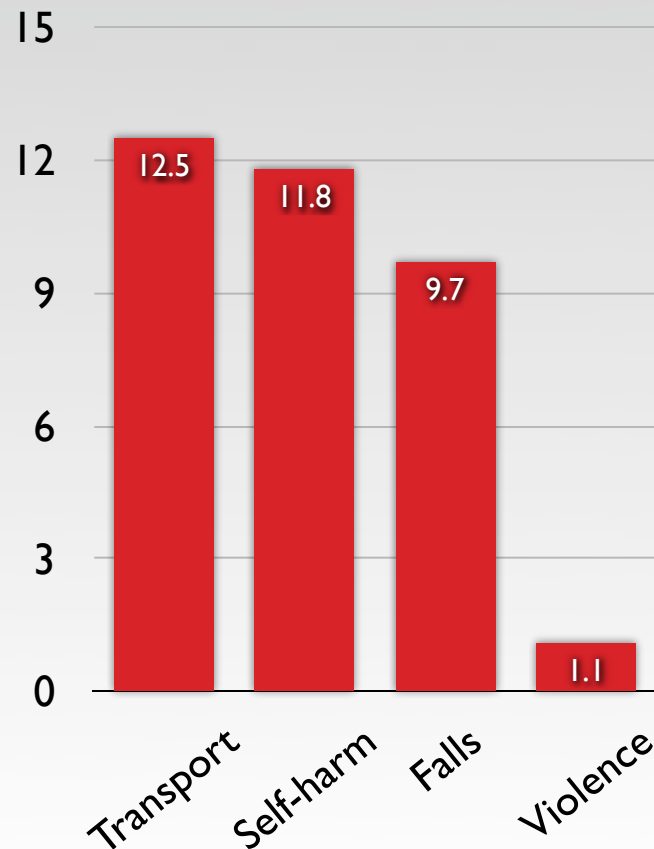


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New Brunswick

■ Mortality Rate (per 100,000)

■ Per Capita Costs



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New Brunswick

- Over half of the total costs of injury in New Brunswick in 2004 were attributable to falls (32%) and transport incidents (21%).
- Falls were also the leading cause of health care or direct costs due to injury, accounting for 40% of all direct injury costs in 2004, followed by other (unspecified) unintentional injuries at 27%, and transport incidents at 16%.

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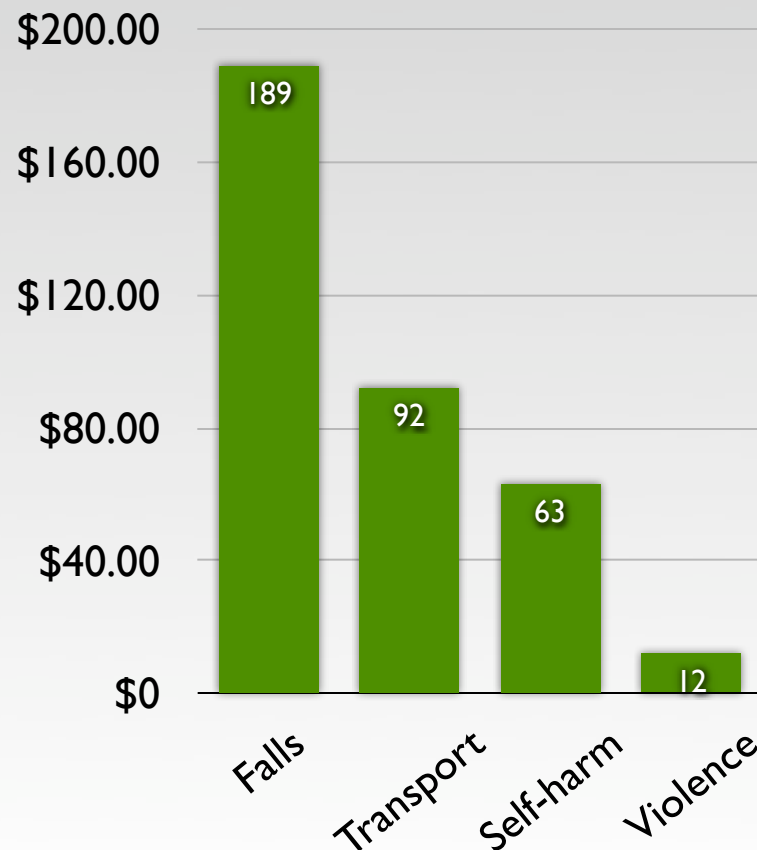
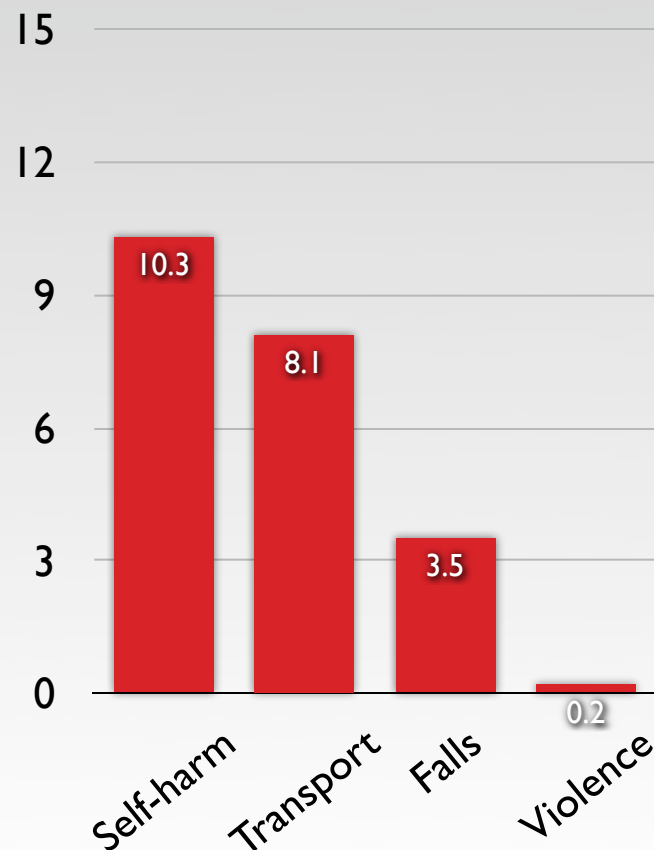


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Newfoundland and Labrador

■ Mortality Rate (per 100,000)

■ Per Capita Costs



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Newfoundland and Labrador

- Over half of the total costs of injury in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2004 were attributable to falls (37%) and transport incidents (18%).
- Falls were also the leading cause of health care or direct costs due to injury, accounting for 45% of all direct injury costs in 2004, followed by other (unspecified) unintentional injuries at 25% and transport incidents at 15%.

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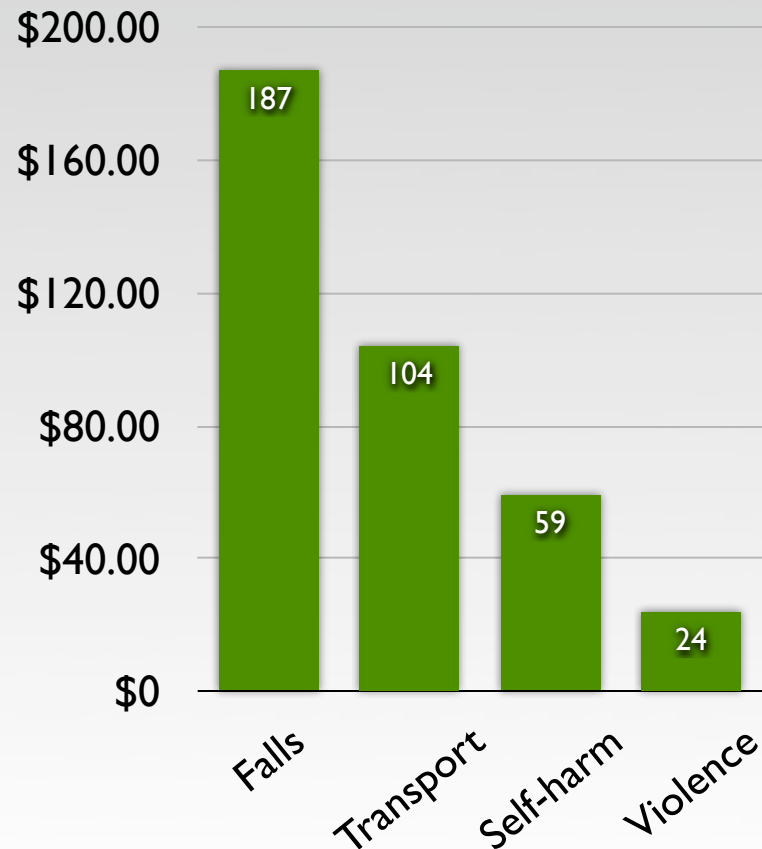
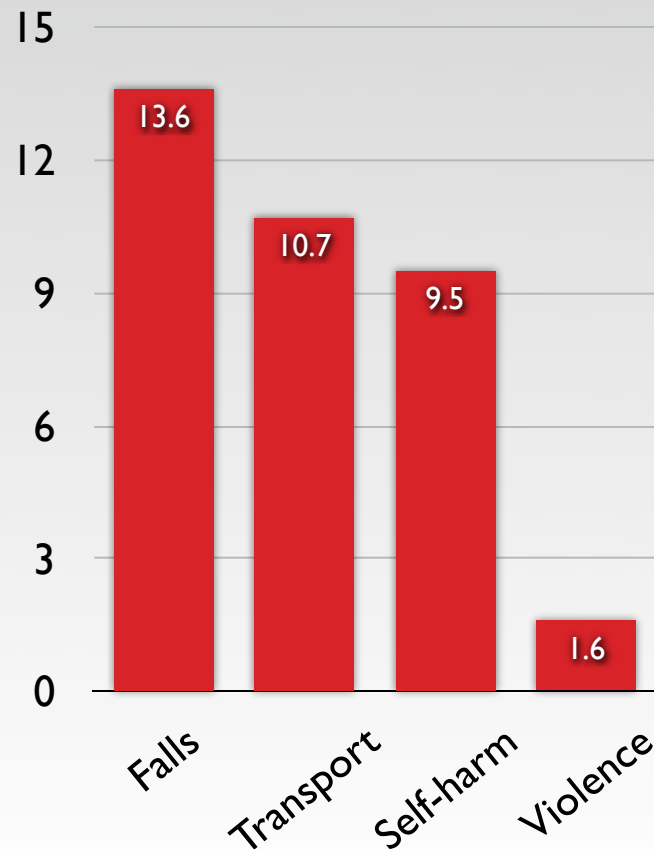


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Nova Scotia

■ Mortality Rate (per 100,000)

■ Per Capita Costs



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Nova Scotia

- Over half of the total costs of injury in Nova Scotia in 2004 were attributable to falls (34%) and transport incidents (19%).
- Falls were also the leading cause of health care or direct costs due to injury, accounting for 43% of all direct injury costs in 2004, followed by other (unspecified) unintentional injuries at 26%, and transport incidents at 14%.

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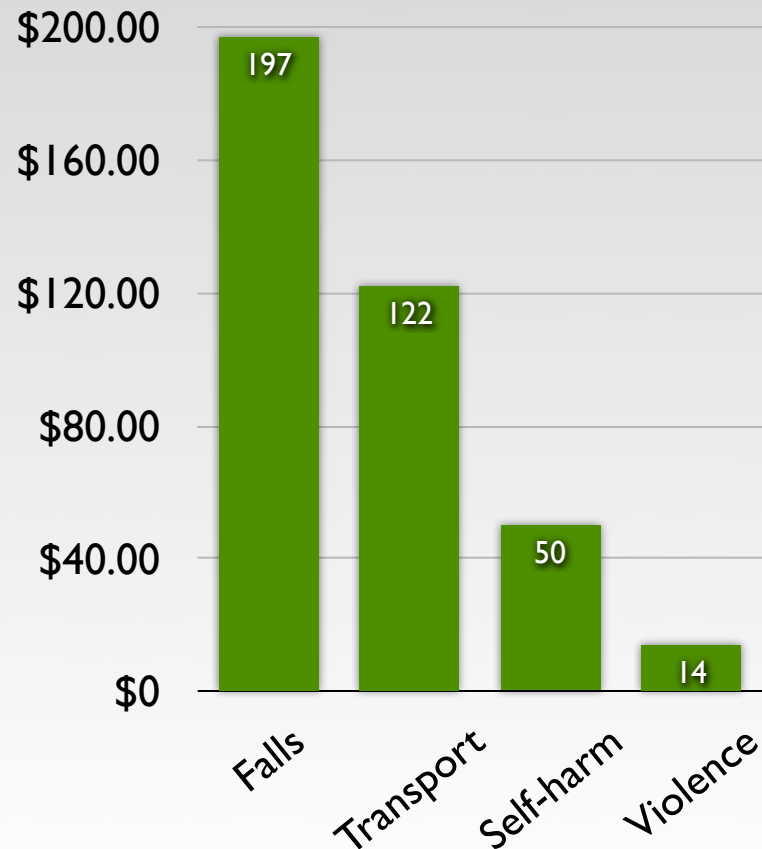
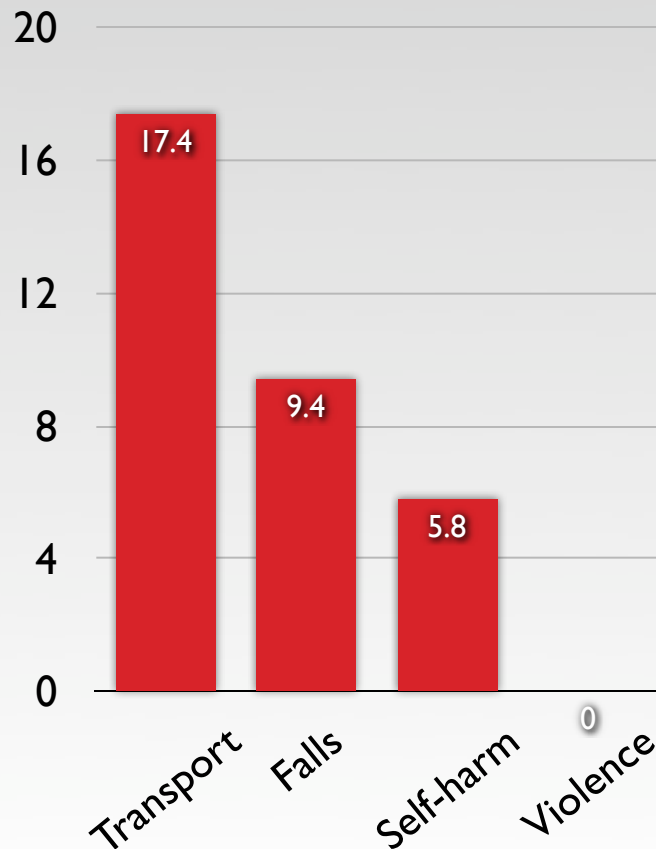


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Prince Edward Island

■ Mortality Rate (per 100,000)

■ Per Capita Costs



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Prince Edward Island

- Over half of the total costs of injury in Prince Edward Island in 2004 were attributable to falls (35%) and transport incidents (22%).
- Falls were also the leading cause of health care or direct costs due to injury, accounting for 45% of all direct injury costs in 2004, followed by other (unspecified) unintentional injuries at 25%, and transport incidents at 14%.

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Conclusion

- Need a comprehensive national injury prevention strategy and complementary strategies at the provincial level.
- We have the capacity to develop, implement and demonstrate the positive impact such strategies would have. We need leadership
- Injury can be prevented, lives saved and a significant drain on our public resources stopped
- We can make a difference!

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Next Steps

- Report is with the translator
- Layout of English text is underway
- Preliminary release plans developed
- Expected release date, mid July

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preventing injury with smart thinking

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