# Burden of Falls Surveillance Report

## Key Takeaways

Montana has a higher rate of deaths due to falls compared with the US.

One in three adults reported falling at least once in the past year.

People with a disability and people with three or more chronic conditions were more likely to report a fall in the past year.

People who report exercising in the past 30 days were less likely to report a fall in the past year.

## Background

Falls are the leading cause of injury death for adults aged 45 and older in Montana. Nonfatal falls are also serious and costly.

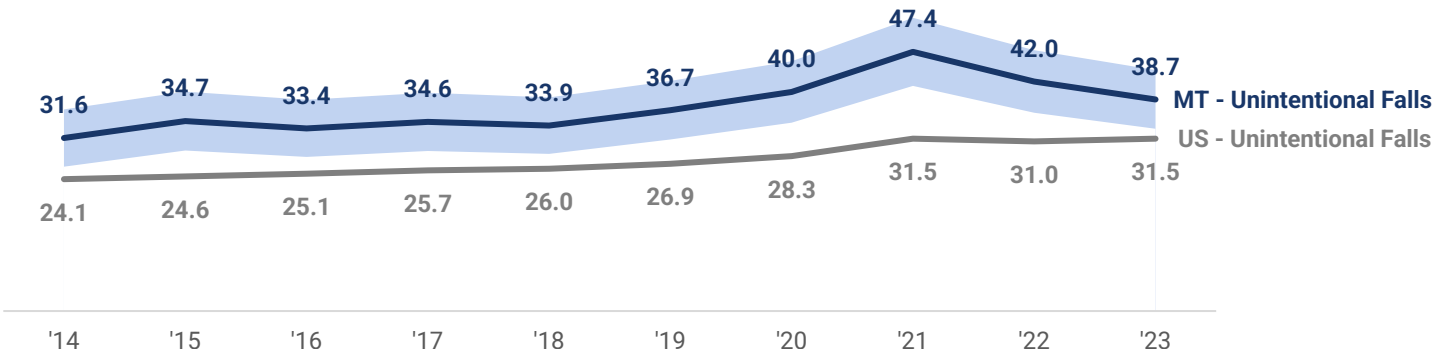
Surveillance is one of the most important and basic elements of fall prevention, helping to determine the burden, the leading causes, and the population groups and behaviors associated with the greatest risk. These data are crucial for deciding prevention priorities and evaluating program effectiveness.

This report describes fall mortality trends in Montana, the prevalence of falls (i.e., the percentage of adults who report falling in the past year), risk factors, fall morbidity (including nonfatal emergency department visits and hospitalizations), and emergency medical services utilization.

## Trends in Fatal Falls, 2014-2023

From 2014 to 2023, there were a total of 1,838 deaths due to unintentional falls among Montanans aged 45 years and older - about one death every two days. The 10-year age-adjusted rate (AAR) was 37.3 per 100k residents (95% CI: 35.6-39.0).[1] **Figure 1** shows that older adult deaths due to falls were consistently higher in Montana compared with the U.S.[2] The mortality rate due to unintentional falls increased from 2018 to 2021.

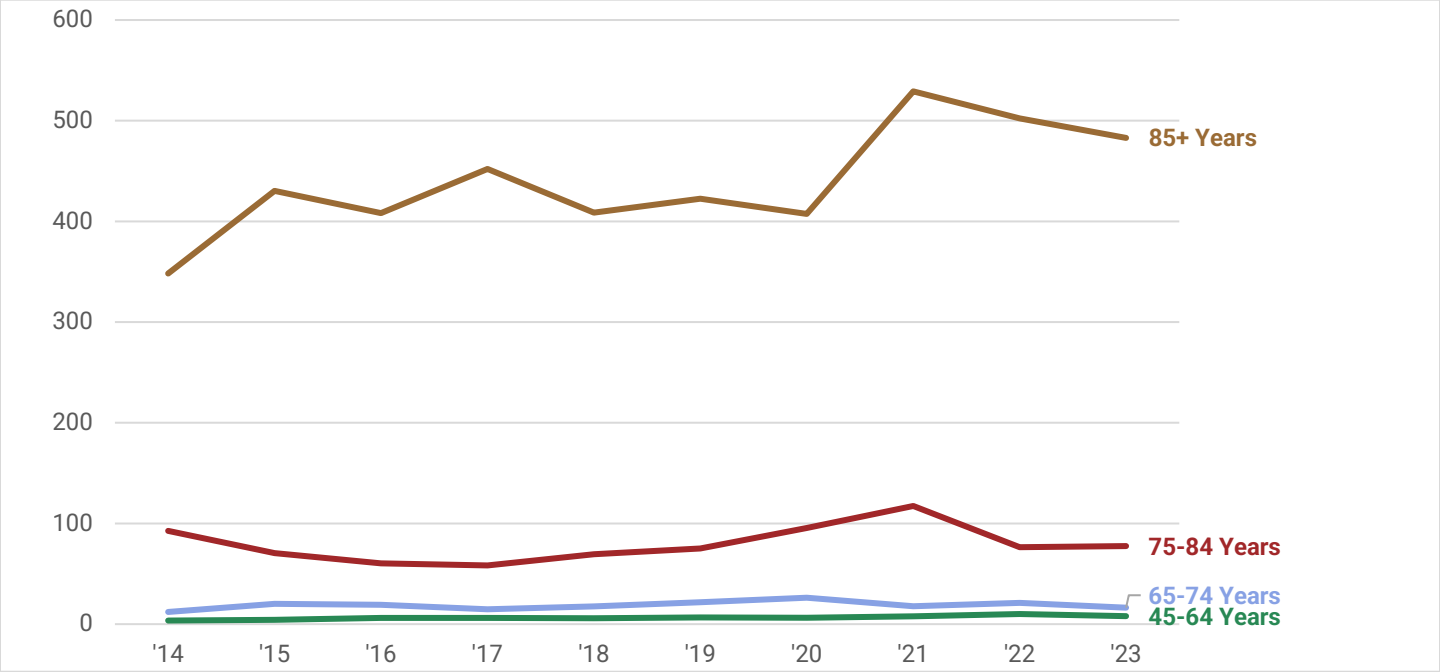
**Figure 1.** Unintentional falls among adults aged 45-years and older in MT vs US, Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000, 2014-2023




Notes: Shaded areas around the MT estimates represent the 95% confidence intervals. Data source: MT Vital Statistics[1], CDC Wonder[2]

Montanans aged 85 and older had the highest 10-year death rate due to falls (438.0 per 100k), followed by 75-84 years (79.8 per 100k) (Figure 2).

***Figure 2.*** *Death rate due unintentional falls among Montana adults aged 45-years and older by age group, 2014-2023*

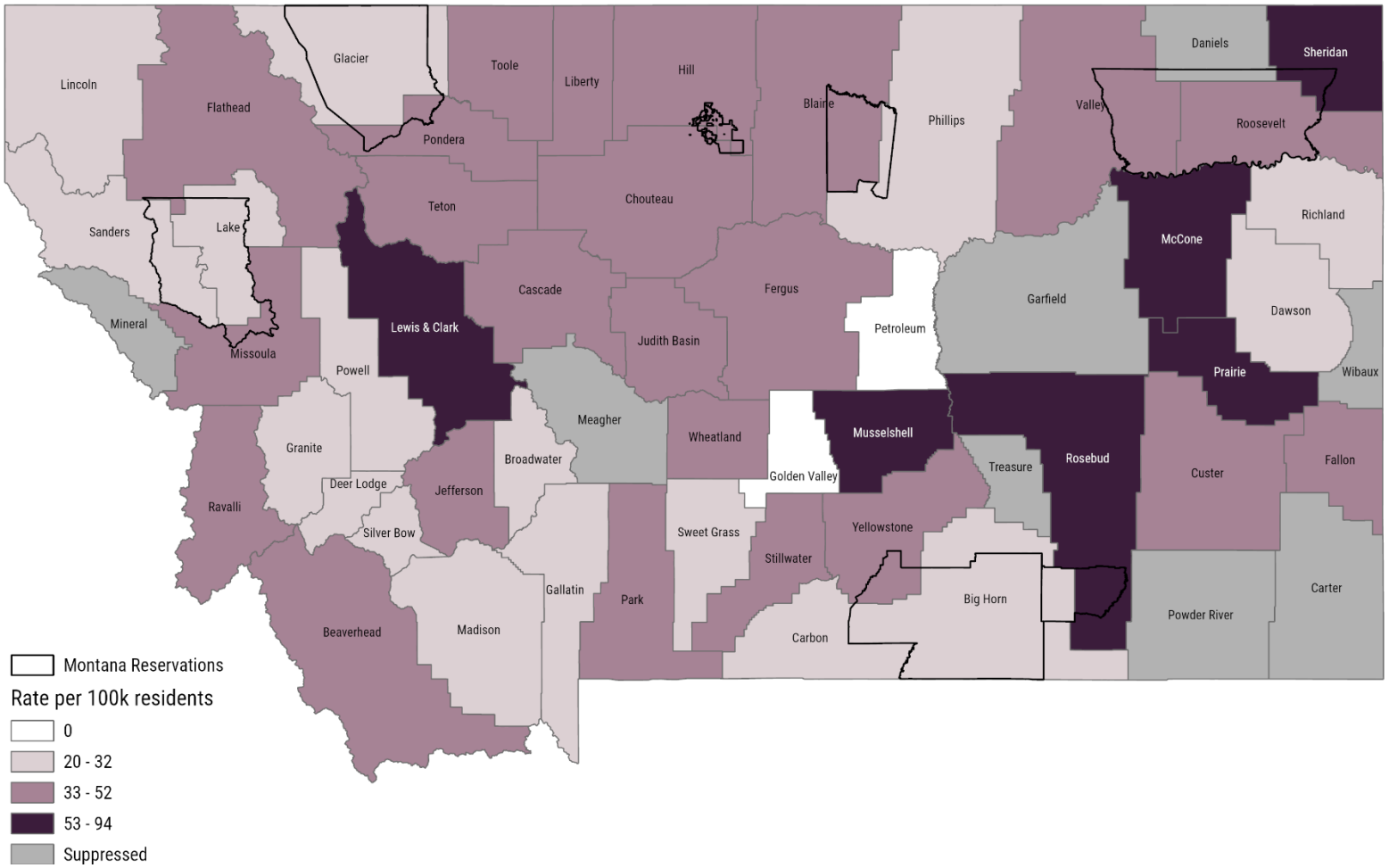



Data source: MT Vital Statistics[1]

## Geography of Fatal Falls

Most counties' ten-year AAR due to unintentional falls is statistically similar to the state AAR of 37.3 per 100k. Lewis and Clark is the only county that had a 2014-2023 AAR statistically higher than the state rate (57.8 per 100k, 95% CI 49.2-66.4), although other counties also had AARs that were higher (but not statistically significant). **Figure 3** shows the death rate due to falls by county and **Table 3** also lists these data.[1]

***Figure 3.*** *Age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional falls among Montana adults aged 45-years and older by county, 2014-2023*




Notes: Analysis is based on the decedent's county of residence. All rates are age-adjusted. Golden Valley and Petroleum had zero deaths. Carter, Daniels, Garfield, Meagher, Mineral, Powder River, Treasure, Wibaux County rates are suppressed due to counts <5. Data Source: MT Vital Statistics[1]

# Prevalence of Falls, 2023

In 2023, almost one-third (32.2%) of Montana adults aged 45 years and older reported falling at least once in the last year.[3] **Table 1** shows prevalence estimates from the 2023 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. Men and women equally reported falling. Fall prevalence did not vary by sex, race, or urban-rural residence. Fall prevalence increased with age, due to a combination of age-related changes, health conditions, and environmental factors. People over 75 years had the highest prevalence of falls. People with a disability, people who reported not exercising in the past 30 days, and people with three or more chronic conditions had a higher fall prevalence compared to all adults.

***Table 1.*** *Prevalence of falls among adults aged 45-years and older by selected demographic groups, Montana BRFSS 2023*

| Group | % | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|
| **All Adults Age 45+ Years** | 32.2 | 30.5-33.8 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 31.5 | 29.3-33.8 |
| Female | 32.8 | 30.4-35.1 |
| **Age** | | |
| 45-54 | 25.7 | 22.0-29.3 |
| 55-64 | 31.8 | 28.5-35.1 |
| 65-74 | 33.7 | 30.8-36.5 |
| 75-84* | 38.0 | 34.4-41.6 |
| 85+ | 37.6 | 30.5-44.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 32.3 | 30.5-34.0 |
| AI/AN | 35.9 | 29.0-42.8 |
| Other | 27.5 | 21.0-34.0 |
| **Disability Status** | | |
| Not Disabled | 24.8 | 22.9-26.7 |
| Disabled* | 45.3 | 42.3-48.2 |
| **Urban/Rural county of residence** | | |
| Small Metro | 32.3 | 29.3-35.2 |
| Micropolitan | 30.3 | 27.2-33.4 |
| Rural | 33.6 | 31.1-36.0 |
| **Exercise** | | |
| No exercise in last 30 days* | 41.9 | 38.3-45.4 |
| Exercised in last 30 days | 29.0 | 27.2-30.8 |
| **Chronic Conditions** | | |
| Zero conditions^ | 18.6 | 15.3-22.0 |
| One condition^ | 25.6 | 22.4-28.9 |
| Two conditions | 29.2 | 25.8-32.6 |
| Three or more conditions* | 43.5 | 40.7-46.1 |

Notes: (*) indicates groups with higher fall prevalence compared to all Montana adults. (^) indicates groups with lower fall prevalence compared to all Montana adults. “Other” race includes Hispanic, Black or African American, Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Multiracial, Other, and refused to answer. Data Source: MT BRFSS 2023[3]

## Risk Factors

The odds of reporting a fall was analyzed with logistic regression to examine associations of known risk factors like disability status, exercise, and chronic conditions using BRFSS data. When looking at how each factor related to falls on its own (without accounting for other factors), **older age group**, **disability**, and **chronic conditions** were associated with increased odds of falling compared with not having those characteristics.

An adjusted model was used to understand how various factors affect the odds of falling while also taking other factors into account including sex, age, race, and urban/rural residence status. **People with a disability had nearly twice the odds of falling** compared to people without a disability, even after controlling for other factors. Similarly, **people with three or more chronic conditions reported almost 3.5 times the odds of falling** compared to people who did not have a chronic condition, after adjusting for other factors**. People who reported exercising in the past 30 days had 26% reduced odds** of falling in the past year in the adjusted model. These findings underscore the importance of chronic disease management and physical activity in fall prevention strategies.

***Table 2.*** *Unadjusted and adjusted effects of select risk factors on odds of falling among adults aged 45-years and older, Montana BRFSS 2023*

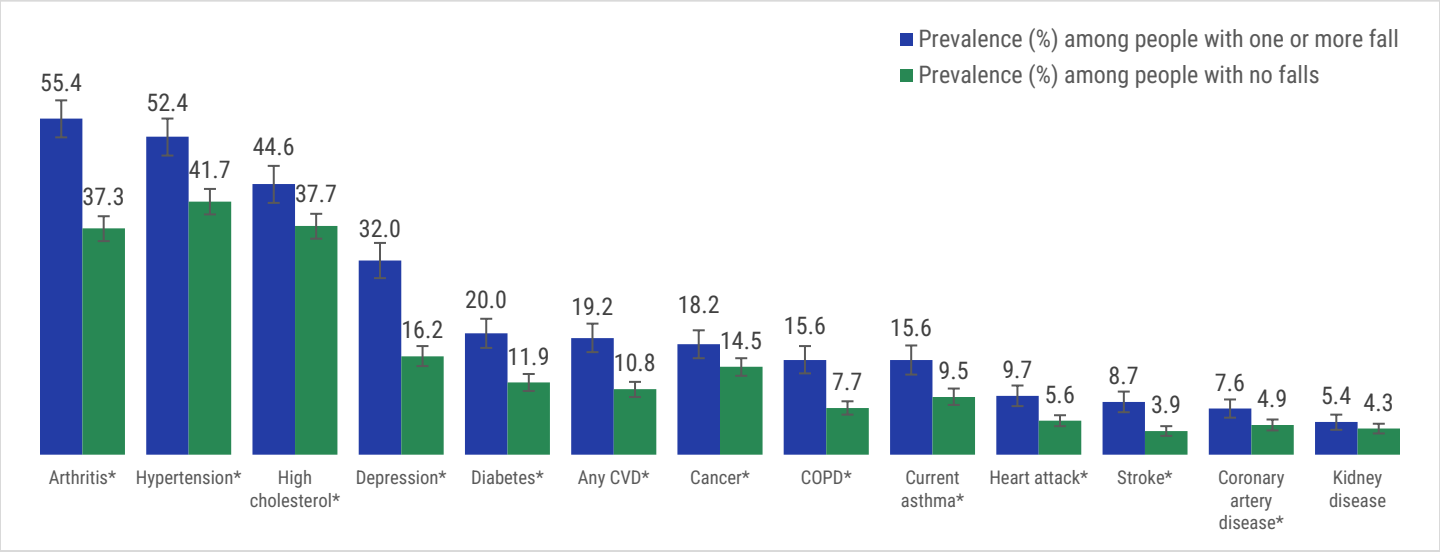
| Factor | Unadjusted Odds Ratio | 95% CI | Adjusted Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | | | | |
| Female | 1.06 | 0.90-1.20 | 1.08 | 0.90-1.30 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 45-54 | | | | |
| 55-64 | 1.35 | 1.10-1.70 | 1.23 | 1.00-1.60 |
| 65-74 | 1.47 | 1.20-1.80 | 1.21 | 0.90-1.50 |
| 75-84 | 1.78 | 1.40-2.30 | 1.23 | 0.90-1.60 |
| 85+ | 1.75 | 1.20-2.50 | 1.01 | 0.70-1.50 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | | | | |
| AI/AN | 1.18 | 0.90-1.60 | 1.01 | 0.70-1.40 |
| Other | 0.80 | 0.60-1.10 | 0.75 | 0.50-1.10 |
| **Disability Status** | | | | |
| Not Disabled | | | | |
| Disabled* | 2.50 | 2.10-2.90 | 1.93 | 1.60-2.30 |
| **Urban/Rural** | | | | |
| Small Metro | | | | |
| Micropolitan | 0.91 | 0.70-1.10 | 0.95 | 0.80-1.20 |
| Rural | 1.06 | 0.90-1.30 | 1.07 | 0.90-1.30 |
| **Exercise** | | | | |
| No exercise in last 30 days | | | | |
| Exercised in last 30 days^ | 0.57 | 0.50-0.70 | 0.74 | 0.60-0.90 |
| **Chronic Conditions** | | | | |
| Zero conditions | | | | |
| One condition* | 1.51 | 1.10-2.00 | 1.42 | 1.10-1.90 |
| Two conditions* | 1.81 | 1.40-2.40 | 1.50 | 1.10-2.00 |
| Three or more conditions* | 3.35 | 2.60-4.30 | 2.40 | 1.80-3.10 |

Notes: Includes adults aged 45 and older. Odds ratio of one indicates no association and 95% confidence intervals that overlap one are not statistically significant. (*) indicates factors associated with a statistically significant increase in the odds of falling in the adjusted model. (^) indicates factors associated with a statistically significant decrease in the odds of falling in the adjusted model. Data Source: MT BRFSS 2023[3]

## Falls and Chronic Diseases, 2023

**Figure 4** shows the prevalence (in percentages) of various chronic conditions among Montana adults who reported falling in the past year versus those who reported not falling. Arthritis was the most commonly reported chronic condition among people who had fallen (55.4%). In comparison, 37.3% of people who had not fallen had arthritis. **Adults who reported one or more falls in the past year had a higher prevalence of every chronic disease (except kidney disease)** compared with those who reported no falls.

*Figure 4. Prevalence of chronic conditions among Montana adults aged 45 years and older who fell in the past year compared with those who did not fall, 2023*

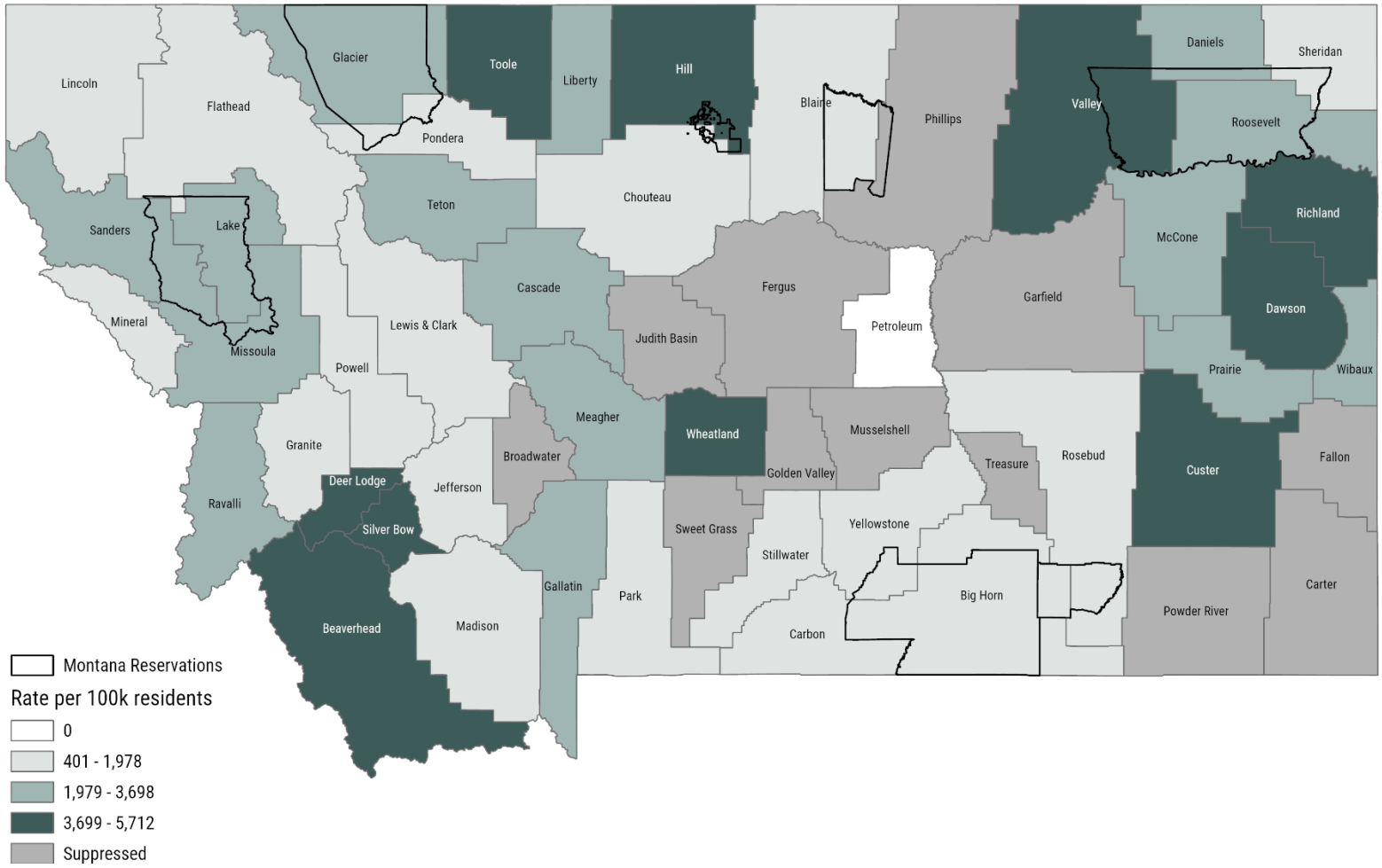



Notes: Includes adults aged 45 and older. (*) indicates conditions with higher prevalence among people with one or more fall compared to people with no falls. "CVD" = cardiovascular disease, "Cancer" excludes skin cancer, "COPD"= chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Data Source: MT BRFSS 2023[3]

## Montana Hospital Discharge Data (MHDD), 2023

In 2023, there were a total of 12,306 nonfatal emergency department (ED) visits related to falls among adults aged 45 and older and a total of 1,880 nonfatal hospitalizations. The age-adjusted fall-related ED visit rate was 2,323.4 per 100k residents, and the age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to falls was 344.7. **Figure 5** and **Table 4** shows the ED visit rate due to falls by county.[5]

*Figure 5. Age-adjusted emergency department visit rate due to adult unintentional falls, 2023*




Notes: Ages 45 and older. Analysis is based on the patient's county of residence. All rates are age-adjusted. Petroleum County had zero ED visits. Broadwater, Carter, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Phillips, Powder River, Sweet Grass, and Treasure County rates are suppressed due to count <16. Data Source: MHDDS[5]

## Emergency Medical Services, 2023

In 2023, there were a total of 23,849  911 responses for falls, most (81.3%) of which involved patients 45 or older (N=19,383).[6] This is approximated as 50 911 responses per day for fall patients aged 45 or older. **Table 4** shows that of the 68,657 total 911 responses for adults aged 45 and older (for any reason), 28% were related to falls. This equates to a fall-related 911 response rate of 3,879.3 per 100k residents. The counties with the highest rates of fall-related 911 responses were:

1. Silver Bow
2. Roosevelt
3. Cascade
4. Hill
5. Lewis and Clark

## Recommendations for Falls Prevention

### Falling is not a normal part of aging.

Falls can often be prevented. Although falling is not a normal part of aging, the risk of falling increases with age, due to a combination of age-related changes, health conditions, and environmental factors. There are actions that older Montanans can take to reduce their risk of falling:

*Stay physically active*

The most effective way to prevent a fall is to be physically active. Performing strength and balance exercises at least three times per week will reduce the chances of falling.

Some people may feel that if they limit their activity, it will reduce their chances of falling, but this will increase the risk of falling because the muscles become weaker, which helps maintain balance and stability.

*Talk with a health care provider*

Ask your doctor to evaluate your risk of falling and review your medications to see if any might make you dizzy or sleepy. Some medications may put you at a higher risk for injury.

*Check your hearing and vision annually*

Scheduling an annual hearing and vision exam can help detect hearing loss and eye diseases, to reduce the risk of falling.

*Make your home safer*

Be aware of and remove tripping hazards. Make sure your home has adequate lighting by adding more or brighter light bulbs. Consider adding grab bars inside and outside your tub or shower and next to the toilet.

## Prevention Resources

The Montana Falls Prevention Program is dedicated to reducing falls and fall-related injuries among older adults by supporting three evidence-based falls prevention programs: Stay Active & Independent for Life (SAIL), Stepping On, and Tai Chi for Arthritis and Falls Prevention.

- **Stay Active & Independent for Life (SAIL)**: The SAIL program is a 12-week strength and balance fitness class designed for older adults (aged 65+). All the exercises can be done seated or standing to accommodate all fitness levels. Participants will receive a falls prevention guide. In addition, Fitness Checks are conducted to track general mobility, arm strength, and leg strength.

- **Stepping On**: Stepping On is a 7-week educational falls prevention workshop designed to reduce the fear of falling by focusing on practical home modifications, reviewing medications, discussing vision health, using safe footwear, and practicing strength and balance exercises.

- **Tai Chi for Arthritis & Falls Prevention**: Eight or 16-week fitness program. Tai Chi for Arthritis and Falls Prevention uses Sun-style; this is a gentle, upright Tai Chi. All movements can be done sitting or standing.

Find a class near you: https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/FallPrevention/FallsPreventionClasses

*Falls Free Check Up*

The National Council on Aging (NCOA) and the Montana Falls Prevention Program have partnered to bring awareness to older Montanans to identify their risk of falling with the Falls Free Check Up: https://www.ncoa.org/tools/falls-free-checkup/

## Appendix A. Analysis Methodology

Death certificate data from the Montana Office of Vital Records (OVR) for 2014-2023 included deaths due to injury among Montana residents aged 45 and older (regardless of death location). Deaths due to unintentional falls were selected having an ICD-10 underlying cause of death code of W00-W19. Decedents with missing age, sex, or county of residence were excluded from the analysis.

MHDD data for 2023 included ED visits and hospitalizations with discharge date between 1/1/23 and 12/31/23 among Montana residents. MHDDS records for unintentional falls were selected from the ED or hospitalization injury subset having any mention of ICD-10-CM codes V00.11-0.89 with 6$^{th}$ character of 1, W00-W15, W17, W19, W16.0-W16.3, and W16.5-W16.8 with 6$^{th}$ character of 2, W16.4 and W16.9 with 5$^{th}$ character of 2, W18.1-W18.3.

EMS data for 2023 included emergency response (eResponse.05= 2205001, 2205003, 2205009) where the record met the Biospatial fall from height or ground level fall syndrome criteria.

## Data Table

***Table 3.*** *Deaths due to unintentional falls, Adults aged 45 and older, 2014-2023*

| County | Deaths (N) | Age-adjusted death rate per 100k | 95% confidence interval |
|---|---|---|---|
| State | 1,838 | 37.3 | (35.6-39.0) |
| Beaverhead | 24 | 43.8 | (26.2-61.4) |
| Big Horn | 10 | 26.8 | (10.0-43.6) |
| Blaine | 11 | 39.5 | (16.1-63.0) |
| Broadwater | 12 | 33.1 | (14.0-52.2) |
| Carbon | 17 | 27.9 | (14.1-41.6) |
| Carter | 2 | ¥ | |
| Cascade | 183 | 43.4 | (37.1-49.8) |
| Chouteau | 15 | 48.6 | (23.2-74.0) |
| Custer | 24 | 37.6 | (22.1-53.2) |
| Daniels | 3 | ¥ | |
| Dawson | 11 | 21.4 | (8.5-34.3) |
| Deer Lodge | 17 | 32.4 | (16.7-48.1) |
| Fallon | 5 | 40.3 | (3.5-77.0) |
| Fergus | 33 | 45.7 | (30.1-61.4) |
| Flathead | 160 | 34.9 | (29.4-40.3) |
| Gallatin | 88 | 26.7 | (21.1-32.4) |
| Garfield | 1 | ¥ | |
| Glacier | 12 | 27.8 | (11.8-43.8) |
| Golden Valley | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Granite | 6 | 30.9 | (3.9-57.9) |
| Hill | 33 | 52.5 | (34.2-70.7) |
| Jefferson | 21 | 42.6 | (23.6-61.7) |
| Judith Basin | 5 | 39.3 | (4.7-73.9) |
| Lake | 45 | 27.0 | (19.1-34.9) |
| Lewis and Clark | 178 | 57.8 | (49.2-66.4) |
| Liberty | 5 | 39.9 | (1.1-78.8) |
| Lincoln | 33 | 27.9 | (18.0-37.8) |
| McCone | 8 | 93.4 | (21.1-165.7) |
| Madison | 16 | 28.0 | (14.1-41.8) |
| Meagher | 3 | ¥ | |
| Mineral | 3 | ¥ | |
| Missoula | 155 | 35.6 | (29.9-41.2) |
| Musselshell | 17 | 61.6 | (32.0-91.2) |
| Park | 36 | 40.2 | (26.9-53.5) |
| Petroleum | 0 | 0.0 | |

| County | Deaths (N) | Age-adjusted death rate per 100k | 95% confidence interval |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phillips | 7 | 26.8 | (6.8-46.8) |
| Pondera | 18 | 44.5 | (23.2-65.9) |
| Powder River | 3 | ¥ | |
| Powell | 11 | 30.1 | (12.2-48.1) |
| Prairie | 5 | 54.8 | (5.8-103.9) |
| Ravalli | 94 | 37.6 | (29.8-45.3) |
| Richland | 9 | 20.5 | (6.9-34.0) |
| Roosevelt | 14 | 41.1 | (19.0-63.2) |
| Rosebud | 18 | 57.3 | (30.4-84.2) |
| Sanders | 16 | 20.3 | (10.3-30.3) |
| Sheridan | 17 | 70.4 | (36.5-104.4) |
| Silver Bow | 53 | 31.4 | (22.8-39.9) |
| Stillwater | 18 | 38.1 | (19.9-56.3) |
| Sweet Grass | 6 | 27.5 | (3.5-51.6) |
| Teton | 19 | 45.6 | (24.0-67.3) |
| Toole | 11 | 48.5 | (18.5-78.5) |
| Treasure | 1 | ¥ | |
| Valley | 20 | 36.7 | (20.4-53.0) |
| Wheatland | 6 | 45.4 | (8.8-81.9) |
| Wibaux | 3 | ¥ | |
| Yellowstone | 297 | 40.7 | (36.0-45.3) |

Notes: "¥" indicates that the rate is suppressed due to count <5. Includes adults aged 45 and older. All rates are age-adjusted. Data Source: MT Vital Statistics[1]

***Table 4.*** *Rates of 911 responses, ED visits, and hospitalizations for falls, Adults aged 45 and older, 2023*

| County | 911 responses for falls | All 911 responses | % of 911 Responses for Falls | Population | 911 Responses Rate per 100k | ED Visits N | ED Visits AAR per 100k (95% CI) | Hospitalizations N | Hospitalizations AAR per 100k (95%CI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | 19,383 | 68,657 | 28% | 499,647 | 3,879.3 | 12,306 | 2,323.4 (2,280.9-2,365.9) | 1880 | 344.7 (328.8-360.6) |
| Beaverhead | 152 | 452 | 34% | 4,721 | 3,219.7 | 238 | 4,696.5 (4,053.1-5,339.9) | 19 | 362.7 (189.8-535.7) |
| Big Horn | 177 | 817 | 22% | 4,584 | 3,861.3 | 44 | 989.6 (686.5-1,292.8) | 10 | 241.8 (85.8-397.8) |
| Blaine | 82 | 440 | 19% | 2,705 | 3,031.4 | 52 | 1,850.5 (1,328.2-2,372.7) | 15 | 479.1 (235.5-722.8) |
| Broadwater | 106 | 240 | 44% | 4,004 | 2,647.4 | 7 | 203.5 (43.2-363.8) | 6 | 112.9 (21.8-204.0) |
| Carbon | 128 | 461 | 28% | 6,451 | 1,984.2 | 34 | 437.8 (282.6-593.0) | 5 | 65.3 (7.4-123.3) |
| Carter | 10 | 27 | 37% | 743 | 1,345.9 | 1 | ¥ | 0 | 0.00 |
| Cascade | 1,973 | 7,521 | 26% | 35,886 | 5,498.0 | 1,272 | 3,171.2 (2,989.5-3,353.0) | 229 | 539.2 (467.7-610.8) |
| Chouteau | 75 | 188 | 40% | 2,884 | 2,600.6 | 28 | 815.9 (505.3-1,126.5) | 17 | 529.1 (269.9-788.3) |
| Custer | 244 | 794 | 31% | 5,542 | 4,402.7 | 232 | 4,024.5 (3,487.1-4,561.9) | 24 | 417.2 (247.2-587.2) |
| Daniels | 22 | 58 | 38% | 828 | 2,657.0 | 37 | 3,242.9 (2,139.9-4,346.0) | 4 | ¥ |
| Dawson | 112 | 334 | 34% | 4,019 | 2,786.8 | 247 | 5,271.3 (4,597.6-5,944.9) | 30 | 634.5 (406.2-862.8) |
| Deer Lodge | 242 | 739 | 33% | 5,529 | 4,376.9 | 245 | 3,919.4 (3,408.2-4,430.5) | 22 | 346.9 (198.5-495.4) |
| Fallon | 27 | 78 | 35% | 1,295 | 2,084.9 | 2 | ¥ | 3 | ¥ |
| Fergus | 224 | 676 | 33% | 5,837 | 3,837.6 | 9 | 135.6 (40.6-230.7) | 9 | 124.5 (42.2-206.8) |
| Flathead | 1,923 | 6,402 | 30% | 52,329 | 3,674.8 | 900 | 1,631.9 (1,521.9-1,742.0) | 165 | 306.7 (258.8-354.5) |
| Gallatin | 1,301 | 4,351 | 30% | 43,808 | 2,969.8 | 1,313 | 3,128.8 (2,956.1-3,301.5) | 140 | 335.3 (278.4-392.2) |
| Garfield | 5 | 22 | 23% | 583 | 857.6 | 6 | 1,007.3 (162.7-1,852.0) | 0 | 0.00 |
| Glacier | 215 | 1,086 | 20% | 4,810 | 4,469.9 | 136 | 2,784.4 (2,301.5-3,267.2) | 25 | 544.7 (326.0-763.5) |
| Golden Valley | 4 | 24 | 17% | 495 | 808.1 | 8 | 940.1 (282.4-1,597.8) | 2 | ¥ |
| Granite | 11 | 46 | 24% | 2,100 | 523.8 | 18 | 884.7 (432.3-1,337.0) | 7 | 256.7 (65.1-448.2) |
| Hill | 292 | 1,021 | 29% | 6,064 | 4,815.3 | 260 | 4,160.1 (3,637.0-4,683.3) | 41 | 668.0 (457.6-878.3) |
| Jefferson | 228 | 798 | 29% | 6,718 | 3,393.9 | 88 | 1,359.5 (1,056.2-1,662.8) | 12 | 215.0 (86.3-343.6) |
| Judith Basin | 3 | 16 | 19% | 1,144 | 262.2 | 10 | 751.5 (233.8-1,269.2) | 3 | ¥ |
| Lake | 668 | 2,092 | 32% | 16,347 | 4,086.4 | 624 | 3,544.3 (3,250.6-3,838.1) | 67 | 365.6 (274.5-456.6) |
| Lewis and Clark | 1,618 | 5,161 | 31% | 34,081 | 4,747.5 | 191 | 549.3 (467.9-630.6) | 39 | 106.3 (71.7-140.9) |
| Liberty | 16 | 50 | 32% | 947 | 1,689.5 | 33 | 2,817.1 (1,817.7-3,816.4) | 5 | 340.1 (30.9-649.3) |
| Lincoln | 373 | 1,244 | 30% | 12,624 | 2,954.7 | 143 | 1,131.6 (927.6-1,335.5) | 27 | 179.6 (107.9-251.4) |
| McCone | 9 | 20 | 45% | 889 | 1,012.4 | 29 | 2,543.0 (1,515.9-3,570.1) | 8 | 591.1 (178.8-1,003.5) |
| Madison | 143 | 413 | 35% | 5,383 | 2,656.5 | 45 | 808.1 (550.4-1,065.9) | 11 | 180.7 (64.7-296.6) |
| Meagher | 19 | 67 | 28% | 1,177 | 1,614.3 | 43 | 3,495.9 (2,277.1-4,714.8) | 2 | ¥ |
| Mineral | 133 | 419 | 32% | 2,820 | 4,716.3 | 16 | 526.7 (237.6-815.7) | 7 | 170.3 (42.9-297.7) |

| County | 911 responses for falls | All 911 responses | % of 911 Responses for Falls | Population | 911 Responses Rate per 100k | ED Visits N | ED Visits AAR per 100k (95% CI) | Hospitalizations N | Hospitalizations AAR per 100k (95%CI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Missoula | 1,578 | 5,915 | 27% | 47,961 | 3,290.2 | 1,320 | 2,643.8 (2,497.1-2,790.4) | 219 | 434.8 (375.9-493.7) |
| Musselshell | 2 | 27 | 7% | 2,856 | 70.0 | 11 | 291.8 (102.5-481.2) | 2 | ¥ |
| Park | 271 | 1,103 | 25% | 9,233 | 2,935.1 | 50 | 502.4 (356.3-648.5) | 4 | ¥ |
| Petroleum | 7 | 26 | 27% | 328 | 2,134.1 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Phillips | 56 | 135 | 41% | 2,085 | 2,685.9 | 14 | 516.4 (244.7-788.0) | 5 | 194.0 (22.9-365.1) |
| Pondera | 94 | 345 | 27% | 2,850 | 3,298.2 | 65 | 1,979.1 (1,471.8-2,486.5) | 19 | 539.4 (294.8-783.9) |
| Powder River | 18 | 82 | 22% | 988 | 1,821.9 | 7 | 841.3 (85.4-1,597.2) | 1 | ¥ |
| Powell | 137 | 504 | 27% | 3,548 | 3,861.3 | 31 | 829.1 (533.0-1,125.2) | 22 | 629.3 (360.0-898.6) |
| Prairie | 14 | 43 | 33% | 674 | 2,077.2 | 19 | 2,289.2 (1,032.0-3,546.4) | 4 | ¥ |
| Ravalli | 983 | 3,224 | 30% | 25,691 | 3,826.2 | 968 | 3,554.1 (3,315.2-3,793.0) | 134 | 451.5 (372.8-530.2) |
| Richland | 174 | 469 | 37% | 4,664 | 3,730.7 | 265 | 5,712.0 (5,007.3-6,416.7) | 39 | 833.7 (567.9-1,099.6) |
| Roosevelt | 215 | 878 | 24% | 3,334 | 6,448.7 | 100 | 3,106.3 (2,471.7-3,740.9) | 16 | 474.1 (232.0-716.1) |
| Rosebud | 103 | 464 | 22% | 3,296 | 3,125.0 | 41 | 1,270.8 (862.2-1,679.5) | 12 | 329.4 (136.4-522.4) |
| Sanders | 214 | 866 | 25% | 8,189 | 2,613.3 | 273 | 3,036.7 (2,638.1-3,435.3) | 35 | 323.2 (209.5-436.9) |
| Sheridan | 64 | 170 | 38% | 1,790 | 3,575.4 | 26 | 1,190.7 (713.3-1,668.2) | 15 | 635.9 (308.8-963.1) |
| Silver Bow | 1,230 | 4,894 | 25% | 15,932 | 7,720.3 | 836 | 4,962.5 (4,614.1-5,310.8) | 118 | 692.1 (564.7-819.5) |
| Stillwater | 73 | 318 | 23% | 4,792 | 1,523.4 | 22 | 401.3 (227.8-574.8) | 11 | 207.7 (83.8-331.5) |
| Sweet Grass | 71 | 208 | 34% | 2,039 | 3,482.1 | 7 | 290.8 (51.1-530.5) | 6 | 202.0 (40.2-363.7) |
| Teton | 83 | 266 | 31% | 3,001 | 2,765.7 | 134 | 3,698.0 (3,031.0-4,365.0) | 20 | 437.7 (244.2-631.2) |
| Toole | 65 | 232 | 28% | 2,125 | 3,058.8 | 107 | 5,057.4 (4,066.1-6,048.6) | 11 | 456.3 (176.3-736.4) |
| Treasure | 6 | 20 | 30% | 392 | 1,530.6 | 7 | 1,061.4 (251.8-1,871.0) | 1 | ¥ |
| Valley | 161 | 394 | 41% | 3,699 | 4,352.5 | 178 | 4,165.8 (3,515.9-4,815.7) | 14 | 278.9 (129.6-428.3) |
| Wheatland | 25 | 78 | 32% | 987 | 2,532.9 | 47 | 4,266.5 (2,974.5-5,558.5) | 1 | ¥ |
| Wibaux | 15 | 47 | 32% | 462 | 3,246.8 | 19 | 3,677.5 (1,893.2-5,461.9) | 4 | ¥ |
| Yellowstone | 3,189 | 11,892 | 27% | 71,384 | 4,467.4 | 1,448 | 1,921.6 (1,820.0-2,023.3) | 213 | 274.4 (237.0-311.8) |

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