CAO Eye Health Statistics

Eye Health

- 5.5 million Canadians (1 in 7) have vision threatening eye conditions.¹
- 75% of all vision loss and blindness is preventable or treatable with early intervention.²
- The prevalence of vision loss is expected to increase by nearly 30% in the next decade.³
- After age 40, cases of vision loss double every decade and triples at age 75.⁴
- Vision loss has the highest direct health care cost of any other disease. By 2032, vision loss is expected to cost Canadians \$30.3 billion.⁵
- Vision loss is the most feared disability among Canadians.⁶
- Canadians rank maintaining vision health and preventing vision loss among their top 3 health priorities.⁷
- 70% of Canadians have Extended Health Coverage⁸
- 57% of Canadians ages 45-85 used eye care in the last year.⁹
- 5.7% of Canadians ages 45-85 had a visual acuity worse than 20/40.10

Children's Vision

- 1 in 4 school-aged children has an undetected vision issue. 11
- 61% of parents mistakenly believe they'd know if their child had a vision issue.
- 88% of Canadian adults with a visual impairment identify their educational experiences were directly impacted by their sight, which has in turn impacted educational attainment, career choices and employment.¹²

Seniors' Vision

- 1 in 4 Canadians develop irreversible vision loss by age 75. 13
- 1 in 9 Canadians develop irreversible vision loss by age 65.¹⁴
- Compared to people of the same age without vision problems, people with vision loss: 15
 - Have 4 times as many hip fractures.
 - Are admitted to nursing homes 3 years earlier.
 - Experience 3 times the incidence of depression.
 - Experience twice the number of falls.
 - Have double the mortality rate.
- The population of Canadians 65 and older is expected to double to 9.2M in the next 25 years.

Diabetic Retinopathy

- In 2016, 3.5 million Canadians had diabetes, a figure expected to rise to nearly 14 million by 2026.¹⁷
- The associated costs of managing diabetes are currently estimated at \$3.4 billion, increasing to \$5B over the next ten years. 18
- The risk of blindness is **25** times higher for someone with diabetes. ¹⁹
- Diabetes is the #1 cause of blindness in Canada.²⁰
- Diabetic retinopathy is seen in **20%** of cases of newly diagnosed diabetes, suggesting that a person has been experiencing the damaging effects of the disease for 4 to 7 years prior to diagnosis.²¹
- With early detection, timely treatment and appropriate follow-up care, there is a 95% reduced risk of vision loss.²²
- **1 out of 4** adults with diabetes aged 60 and older has not seen an eye care provider in the last year. They should be seen every year.²³

Chronic Disease Detection

- 3 out of 5 Canadians older than 20 have a chronic condition.²⁴
- 4 out of 5 Canadians are at risk of developing a chronic condition. 25

Indigenous health and vision care

- Research commissioned by the CNIB found one-third of Indigenous people have not had an eye
 examination within the last two years.²⁶
- Over the last two decades, the percentage of Canada's Indigenous population living with diabetes increased to **20%**, putting them at increased risk of diabetic retinopathy leading to vision loss.²⁷
- First Nations citizens with diabetes are **25 times** more likely to experience vision loss and blindness than other populations.²⁸



¹ CNIB. Fast Facts about Vision Loss. http://www.cnib.ca/en/about/media/vision-loss/pages/default.aspx

² CNIB: Seeing Beyond Vision Loss. Accessed November 7, 2016 at: http://www.cnib.ca/en/your-eyes/Pages/default.aspx

³ CNIB. Fast Facts about Vision Loss. http://www.cnib.ca/en/about/media/vision-loss/pages/default.aspx

⁴ Access Economics Pty Limited. The cost of vision loss in Canada summary report. CNIB and the Canadian Ophthalmological Society (COS); 2009. http://www.cnib.ca/eng/cnib%20document%20library/research/summaryreport_covl.pdf

⁵ The National Coalition for Vision Health. 2011. Vision Loss in Canada 2011. <u>http://www.cos-sco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/VisionLossinCanada_e.pdf</u>

⁶ Vision Critical. Canadian Council of the Blind. Summary Report. June 2011.

⁷ Nanos Research. Impressions of eye care in Canada. 2017. Survey for the Canadian Association of Optometrists. CNIB. (2015). Vision health and eye care: The Canadian perspective. Ottawa: Author

⁸ Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, November 2018

⁹ From the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

¹⁰ From the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

- ¹¹ The National Coalition for Vision Health. 2011. Vision Loss in Canada. Accessed July 11, 2016 at http://www.cos-sco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/VisionLossinCanada e.pdf
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- ¹³ The National Coalition for Vision Health. 2011. Vision Loss in Canada 2011. http://www.cos-sco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/VisionLossinCanada e.pdf
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- ¹⁶ Seniors and Aging. Government of Canada.2002Accessed online at: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/Collection/H39-608-2002E.pdf
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- ¹⁸ https://www.diabetes.ca/getmedia/513a0f6c-b1c9-4e56-a77c-6a492bf7350f/diabetes-charter-backgrounder-national-english.pdf.aspx
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- ²⁰ https://www.diabetes.ca/diabetes-and-you/complications/eye-damage-diabetic-retinopathy
- ²¹ http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/15/7/815
- ²² https://nei.nih.gov/health/diabetic/retinopathy
- ²³ From the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging
- ²⁴ Elmslie. *Against the Growing Burden of Disease*. Public Health Agency of Canada. Retrieved on March 15, 2017 at http://www.ccgh-csih.ca/assets/Elmslie.pdf.
- ²⁵ Elmslie. *Against the Growing Burden of Disease*. Public Health Agency of Canada. Retrieved on March 15, 2017 at http://www.ccgh-csih.ca/assets/Elmslie.pdf.
- ²⁶ CNIB. 2015. Vision Health and Eye care: The Canadian Perspective, page 18. Accessed October 14, 2016 at: http://www.cnib.ca/en/get-involved/join-an-event/Vision-Health-Month/Documents/Vision-Health-Report-2015-English.pdf
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- ²⁸ Diabetes and Ocular Complications. The Eighth Line, Spring 2014. https://acao.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Updated-2017-Diabetes-and-Ocular-Complications.pdf