status (Activities of Daily Living, chair standing test), physical activity, drinking, smoking, the fear of falling and ever fallen in the past year. Overall, the rates of indoor falls and outdoor falls were 41 per 100 person-years and 46 per 100 person-years, respectively. Anxiety was a statistically significant predictor of indoor falls; for every one point increase in Beck Anxiety Inventory, there was a 6% increase in the incident rate of indoor falls after adjusting for covariates listed above (IRR (95% CI): 1.06 (1.01-1.11)). Anxiety was not significantly associated with outdoor falls (IRR (95% CI): 0.98 (0.93-1.02)). In conclusion, anxiety was associated with higher rate of indoor falls but not outdoor falls. Future falls prevention should consider the differential impact of anxiety on indoor and outdoor falls.