had the mean age was 70.40 (± 7.53) years, included 62.9% female, 22% having poor balance, 85% having limits in doing vigorous physical activity, 71% having limits in performing moderate physical activity, and 63.5% having pain interfere with normal activities. About half had financial problems sometimes, and 68% reported living with a spouse and children. 30% had hypertension and took antihypertensive medication. 16% felt tired most of the time, and 11% felt nervous all the time. We found that urban older adults had a higher fall rate than rural older adults (52.8% vs. 40.4%, p = .034). Urban older adults also had a higher level of fear of falling than rural older adults (43.9% vs. 28.4%, p = .000016). Additionally, urban older adults had significantly worse general health than rural older adults (p = .0046). There were no significant differences in balance performance and fall self-efficacy scores. It is important to recognize and identify fall risk factors among urban older adults and provide access to systematic community-based fall prevention programs incorporating screening and tailored interventions based on those risk factors.