

Pedestrian Injuries – Data Brief

The Statewide Incident Reporting Network

Background

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has identified pedestrians as among the most vulnerable users of the road. In the United States (US) in 2013, 4,735 pedestrians were killed and more than 156,000 were treated in emergency departments for non-fatal injuries¹. In 2010, pedestrian injuries resulting in an emergency department visit in the US cost over \$1.1 billion². According to the National Household Travel Survey in 2013, there are 127 million walking trips taken in the US every day³.

This data brief describes data and trends of pedestrian injuries in Vermont from 2014 to 2016 that resulted in Emergency Medical Services (EMS) being activated.

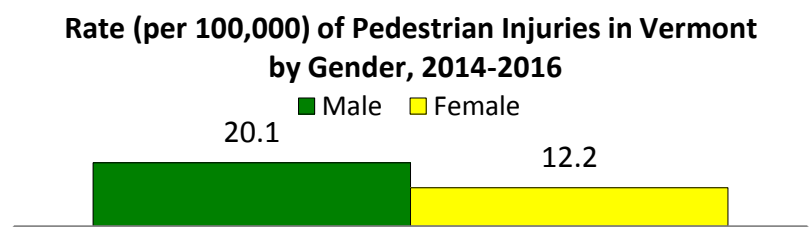
Data were gathered from the Statewide Incident Reporting Network (SIREN), Vermont's pre-hospital electronic documentation database. For more information about SIREN, including its strengths and limitations, please see the "What is SIREN?" document on the Health Department website.

Overall

From 2014 to 2016 there were 302 injuries among Vermont resident pedestrians that resulted in an EMS call. This represents a rate of 16.1 injuries per 100,000 people during this 3-year time. 80.9% of these injuries resulted in transport by EMS.

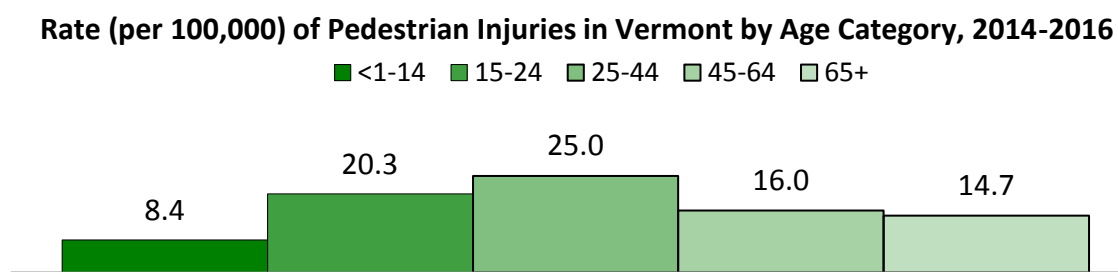
Gender

There was a statistically significant difference in rate of pedestrian injuries by gender in Vermont from 2014 to 2016. The male rate (20.1 per 100,000) was almost twice as high as the female rate (12.2 per 100,000).



Age

The lowest rate of pedestrian injury was seen among Vermonters under the age of 15 (8.4 per 100,000). The highest rate (25.0 per 100,000) was seen among Vermonters ages 25 to 44. However, the differences in rate between age categories were not statistically significant.



¹ CDC, Pedestrian Safety, <https://www.cdc.gov/features/pedestriansafety/>

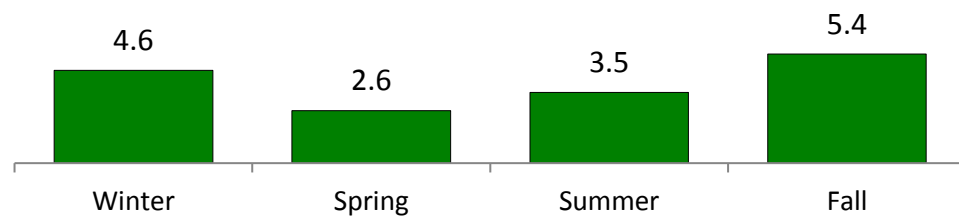
² CDC WISQARS, https://wisqars.cdc.gov:8443/costT/cost_Part1_Finished.jsp

³ Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center, http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/data/factsheet_general.cfm

Seasonal Variation

The rate of pedestrian injuries in Vermont is higher during the fall and winter months (September through February) than during the spring and summer months (March through August); however, these seasonal differences in rate are not statistically significant. The variation may be due to decreased visibility of pedestrians during times of the year when there is decreased daylight.

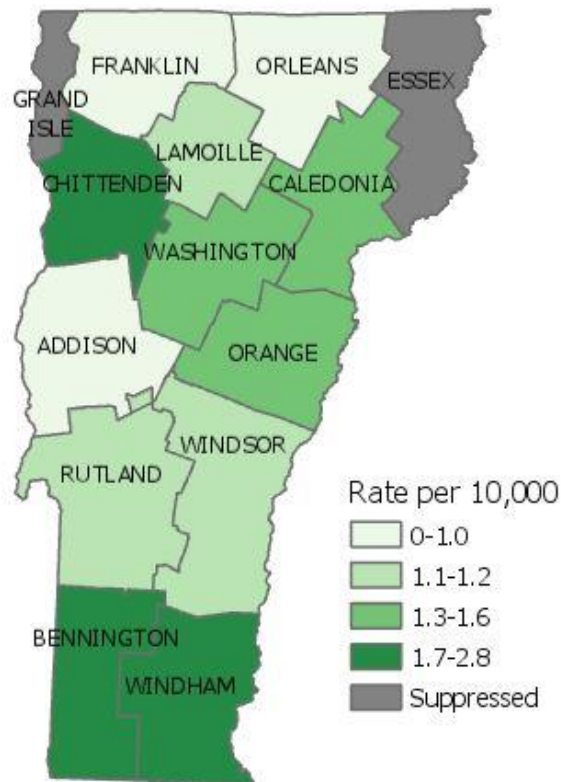
Rate (per 100,000) of Pedestrian Injuries in Vermont by Season, 2014-2016



County

There were no statistically significant differences in rate of pedestrian injuries in Vermont from county to county.

Rate (per 10,000) of Pedestrian Injuries in Vermont by County, 2014-2016



For more information regarding SIREN data, please contact Lauren Prinzing, MPH at: lauren.prinzing@vermont.partner.gov