



Pedestrian Injuries due to Motor Vehicle Crashes

2022 Annual Report of Non-Fatal Pedestrian Injuries due to Motor Vehicle Crashes in Washington State Emergency Departments

Summary

In 2022 there were 1,542 Emergency Department (ED) visits for pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash in Washington. This represents a 3.9% increase from 2021, which saw 1,484 ED visits. Visits were identified by searching ED visit information for indications that the patient was a pedestrian, not an occupant, struck by a vehicle (car, SUV, pick-up truck, van, or bus) on a public roadway.

Figure 1. Monthly count of non-fatal ED visits for pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash in Washington, 2022 compared to 2021.

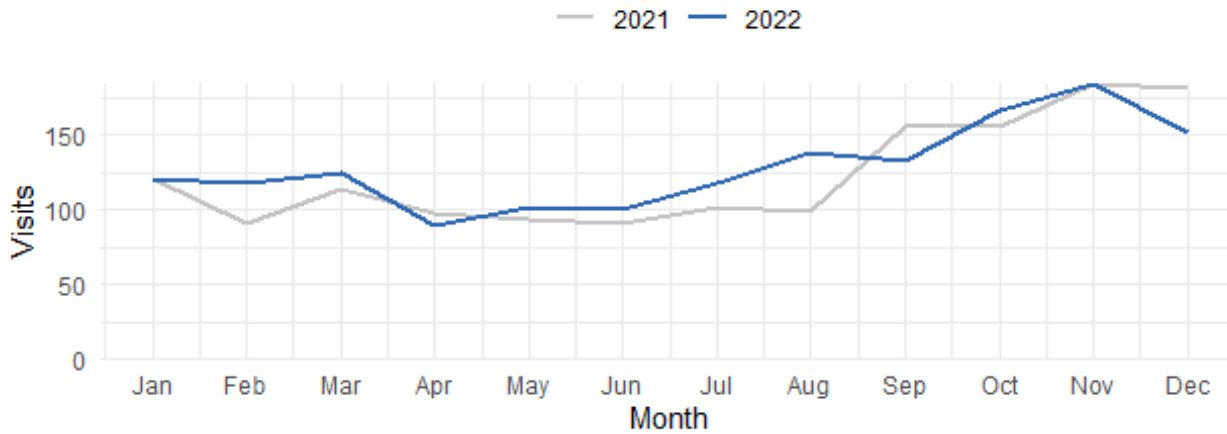


Figure 2. Monthly count of non-fatal ED visits for pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash in Washington, by age groups, 2022.

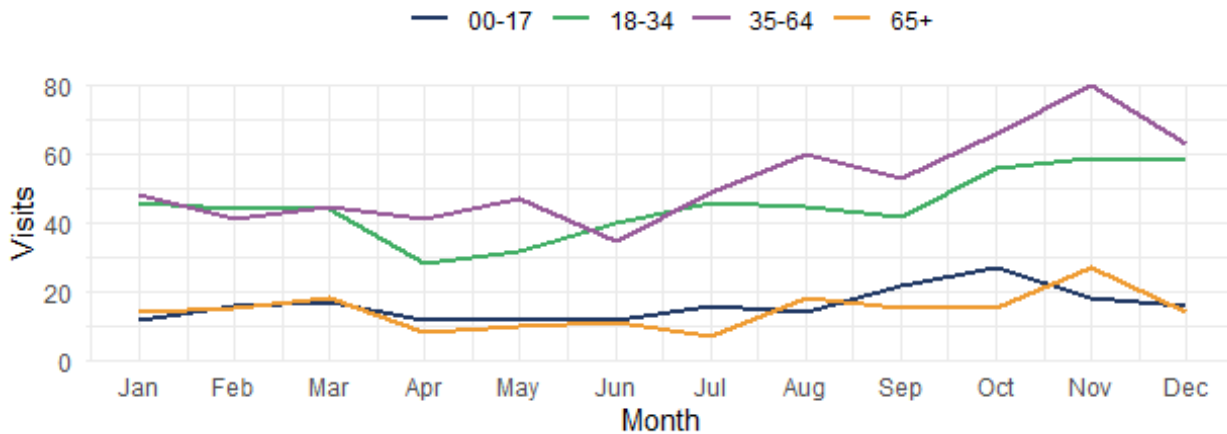


Table 1. Demographic percents of non-fatal pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash, stratified by level of severity*.

	Severity ¹	
	Percent ED Only	Percent Admitted
Age Group		
00-17	14%	8.2%
18-34	37%	29.3%
35-64	39.6%	45.4%
65+	9.4%	17.2%
Sex		
Female	38.6%	33%
Male	61.4%	67%
Race		
American Indian or Alaska Native	3%	² NA
Asian	6.1%	6.5%
Black or African American	13.7%	9.8%
Multiracial	0.9%	² NA
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1%	² NA
Other Race	12.2%	7.1%
White	63.3%	71.9%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latino	14.7%	13.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	85.3%	86.4%

¹Severity is determined by whether the patient was discharged from the emergency department (ED Only) or hospitalized (Admitted).

²Data hidden due to visit counts less than 10.

Data Notes

The Washington State Department of Health’s Rapid Health Information NetwOrk (RHINO) program collects near real-time health encounter data from participating hospitals and clinics throughout Washington. Washington state law requires emergency departments (EDs) to report each health care visit to the RHINO program in a timely fashion, usually within 24 hours. As of May 2020, 100% of non-federal EDs are reporting data to RHINO. Data include categorical data such as gender, race, ethnicity, age, coded diagnoses, and free-text information such as chief complaint narratives. Data from RHINO does not contain information about the location of traffic-related incidents. For additional information please reach out to RHINO@doh.wa.gov.

The RHINO program is supported by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to provide information to the public on traffic-related emergency department visits in the state of Washington.

Key Takeaways

- Both 2021 and 2022 showed an upward trend in the count of ED visits toward the end of the year, peaking in November
- The older adult age groups, 35-64 and 65+, accounted for just under half of ED only visits, but nearly 63% of higher-severity visits resulting in admission
- Males represent a majority of pedestrian-motor vehicle injuries, and two out of three hospital admissions were male
- Black or African American patients represented nearly 14% of ED only visits, but just under 10% of admissions.
- White patients accounted for 63% of ED only visits, but that increased to nearly 72% for hospital admissions