



Pedestrian Injuries due to Motor Vehicle Crashes

2024 Annual Report of Non-Fatal Pedestrian Injuries due to Motor Vehicle Crashes in Washington State Emergency Departments

Summary

In 2024 there were 1,927 Emergency Department (ED) visits for pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash in Washington. This represents a 2.4% increase from 2023, which saw 1,882 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, 2024 compared to 2023.

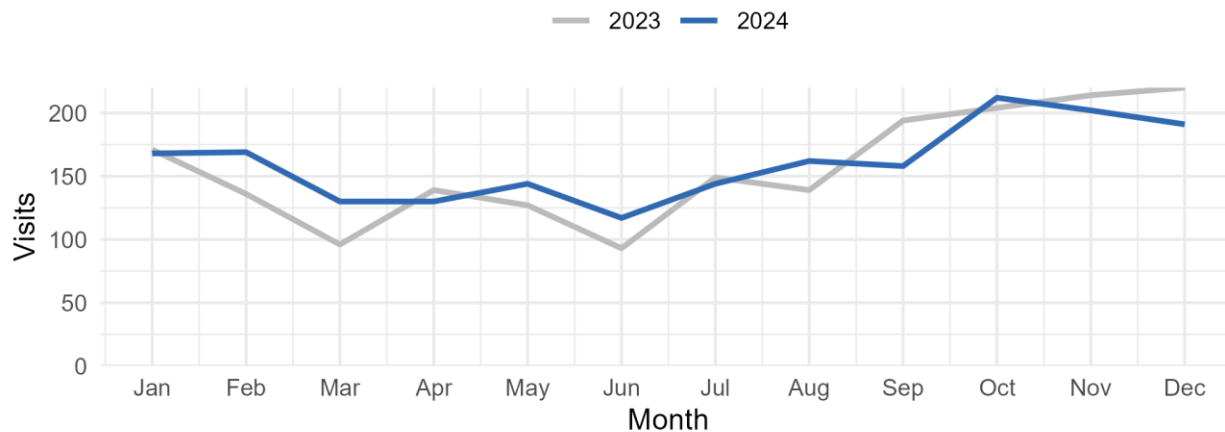


Figure 2. Monthly count of non-fatal ED visits for pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash in Washington, by age groups. * Visit counts less than 10 displayed as 10 to protect patient privacy.

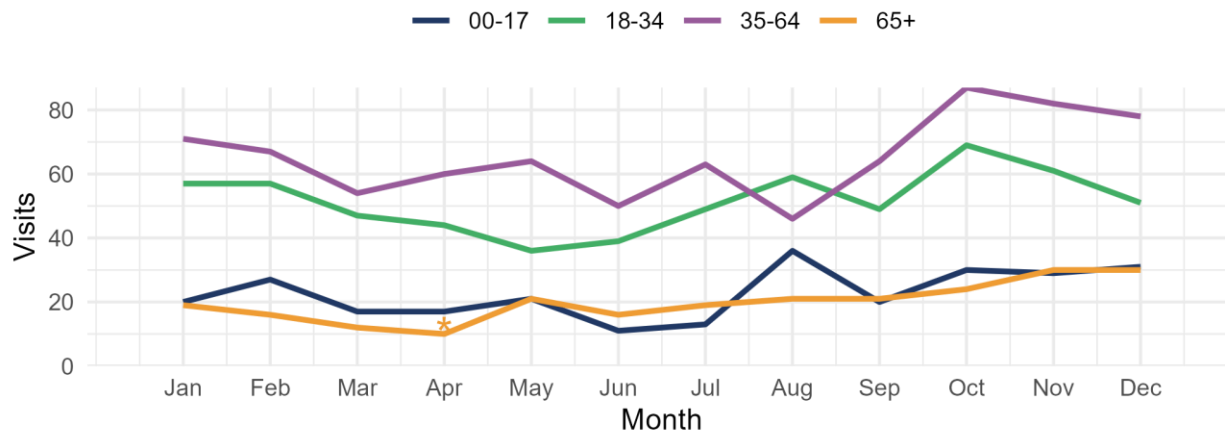


Table 1. Severity* of non-fatal pedestrian injuries due to motor vehicle crash, stratified by demographic grouping, 2024.

		Severity ¹	
	N	Percent ED Only	Percent Admitted
Age Group			
00-17	272	83.8%	16.2%
18-34	618	83.3%	16.7%
35-64	786	75.7%	24.3%
65+	238	64.3%	35.7%
Sex			
Female	774	78.4%	21.6%
Male	1148	77.7%	22.3%
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	75%	25%
Asian	119	74.8%	25.2%
Black or African American	244	78.3%	21.7%
Multiracial	31	NA ²	NA ²
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	NA ²	NA ²
Other Race	274	82.5%	17.5%
White	1112	77%	23%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	298	83.9%	16.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1554	76.7%	23.3%

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

Key Takeaways

- Both 2023 and 2024 showed an upward trend in the count of ED visits toward the end of the year. December saw the most visits in 2023, whereas 2024 peaked in October.
- The proportion of severe visits increased with each age group, starting at 16.2% for ages 0-17, while more than one-third of visits by patients aged 65+ resulted in admission (35.7%).
- Although males and females showed a comparable proportion of visits resulting in admission, 59.7% of visits were male patients.
- Not-Hispanic or Latino patients were admitted more often (23.3% of visits) than Hispanic or Latino patients (16.1% of visits).

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.