



Cycling and Pedestrian Injuries from Transport Incidents

Nova Scotia, 2005-2013



This document provides an overview of cycling and pedestrian hospitalizations and deaths from transport incidents in Nova Scotia between 2005 and 2013. The incidents involved an interaction, such as a collision, with a motor vehicle or any other means of transportation.

About the Data

Hospitalization data for this report were obtained from databases housed at the Business Intelligence Analytics and Privacy Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness. All data pertaining to deaths in Nova Scotia were obtained from the Nova Scotia Vital Statistics Division of Service Nova Scotia. Diagnostic information in both Vital Statistics Deaths Database and Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database is coded using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, more commonly referred to as ICD coding (ICD-10-CA).

Cycling

Cycling-Related Hospitalizations

From 2005-2013, there were 603 Nova Scotians hospitalized due to a cycling-related injury. The highest rate and frequency of cycling-related hospitalizations were among those age 10-14 years followed by those age 5-9 years. Approximately 150 youth in the 10-14 age group were hospitalized during this time. At all ages, males had a higher rate of cycling-related hospitalization than females.

Between 2005 and 2013, the average number of cycling-related hospitalizations per year was 67. As illustrated in Figure 2, the rate of hospitalizations for cycling-related injuries varies from year to year. The highest rate per 100,000 for cycling occurred in 2006.

The majority of cyclists who were hospitalized sustained injuries to the head and neck (26%) (excluding traumatic brain injury) followed by the torso (22%). Traumatic brain injury was involved in 17% of hospitalizations.

Cycling-Related Fatalities

Due to low numbers of cycling related fatalities (<5) between 2005 and 2012, it was not possible to describe cycling fatality data in further detail.

Figure 1: Rate per 100,000 of hospitalizations due to cycling-related injuries in Nova Scotia, by age group and sex, 2005-2013

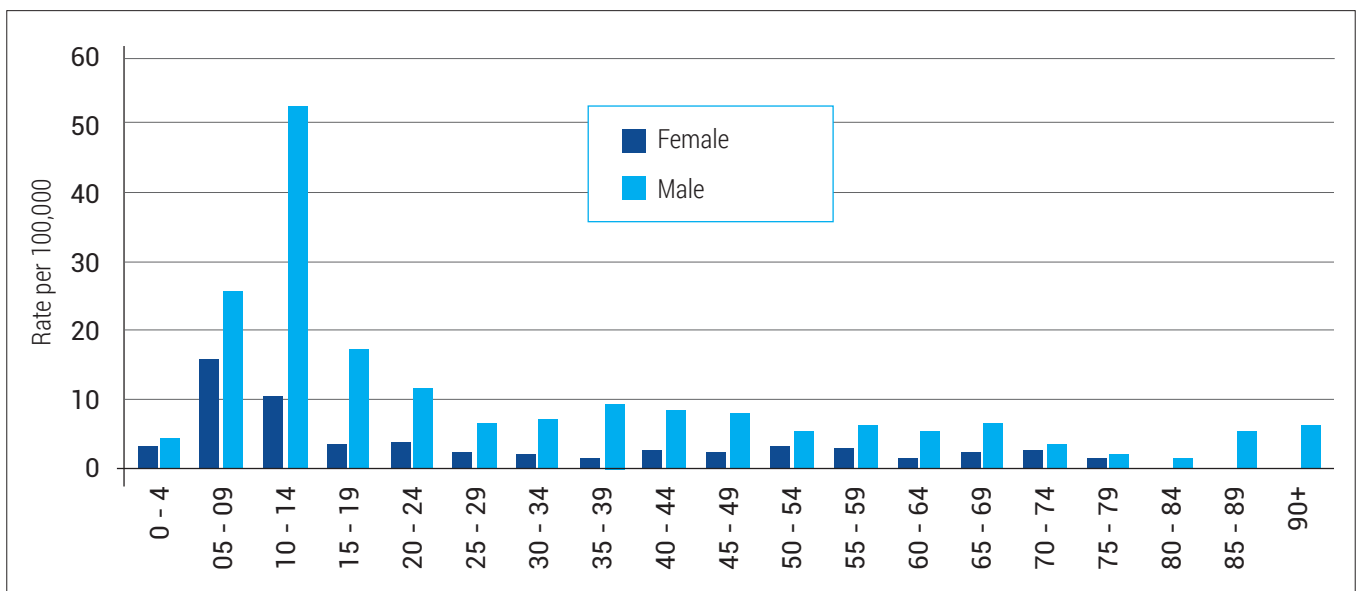
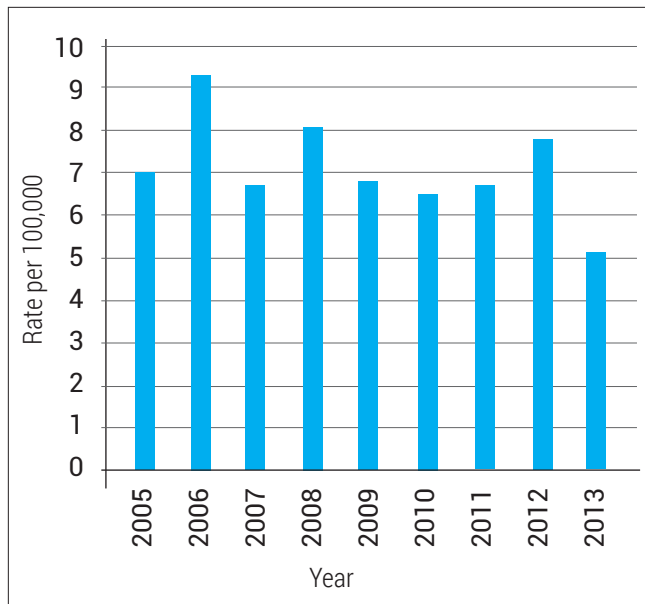


Figure 2: Rate per 100,000 of hospitalizations due to cycling related injuries in Nova Scotia, by year, 2005-2013



Pedestrians

Pedestrian-Related Hospitalizations

From 2005-2013, there were 550 Nova Scotians hospitalized due to a pedestrian-related injury. The highest frequency of pedestrian hospitalizations was among the 15-19 and 60-64 year age group

who experienced a total of 47 pedestrian-related hospitalizations. The highest rate of hospitalizations was among female pedestrians in the 80-84 year age group, 21.1 per 100,000 (Figure 3).

Between 2005 and 2013, the average number of pedestrian-related hospitalizations per year was 61.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the rate of hospitalizations due to pedestrian injuries varies from year to year. The highest rate per 100,000 for pedestrians occurred in 2005.

The majority of pedestrians who were hospitalized sustained injuries to the torso (21%) followed by traumatic brain injury (19%). Hip fracture was involved in 18% of hospitalizations.

Pedestrian-Related Deaths

From 2005-2012, there were 70 Nova Scotian pedestrians who died as a result of injury. As illustrated in Figure 5, the rate of fatal pedestrian injuries varies year to year. The highest rate per 100,000 for pedestrians occurred in 2006. Males accounted for 61% of fatalities.

The leading causes of death to pedestrians were injury to multiple body regions (37%) following by traumatic brain injury (34%).

Figure 3: Rate per 100,000 of pedestrian-related hospitalizations in Nova Scotia, by age group and sex, 2005-2013

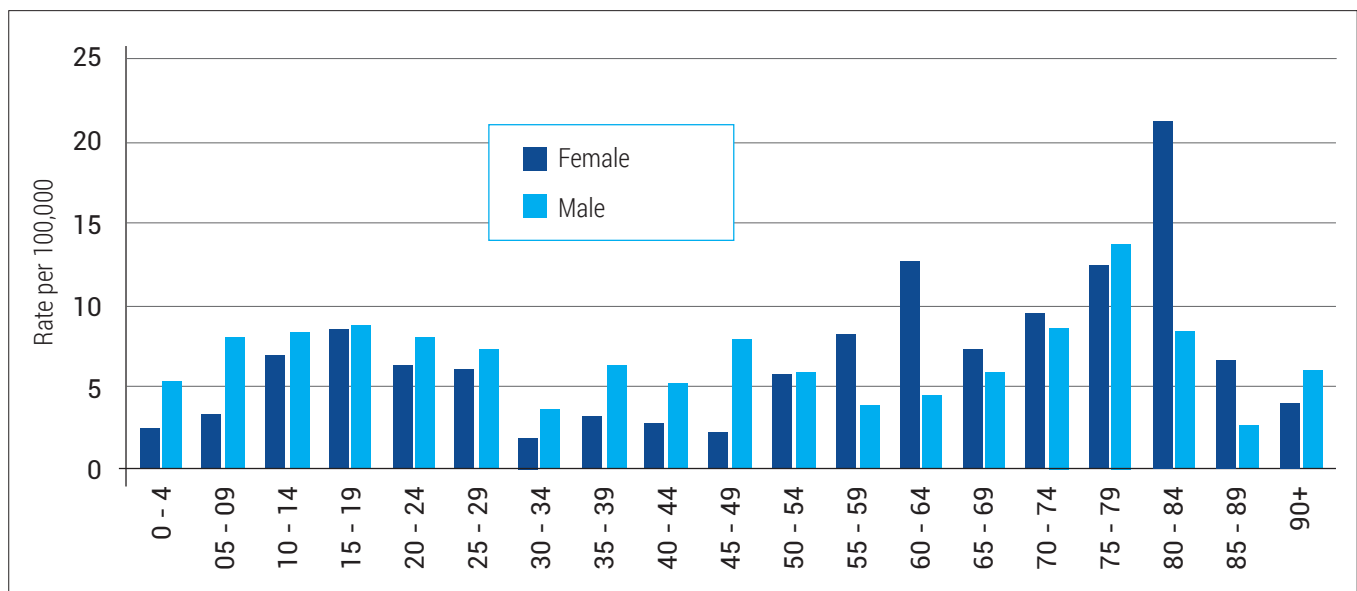


Figure 4: Rate per 100,000 of hospitalizations due to pedestrian injuries in Nova Scotia, by year, 2005.

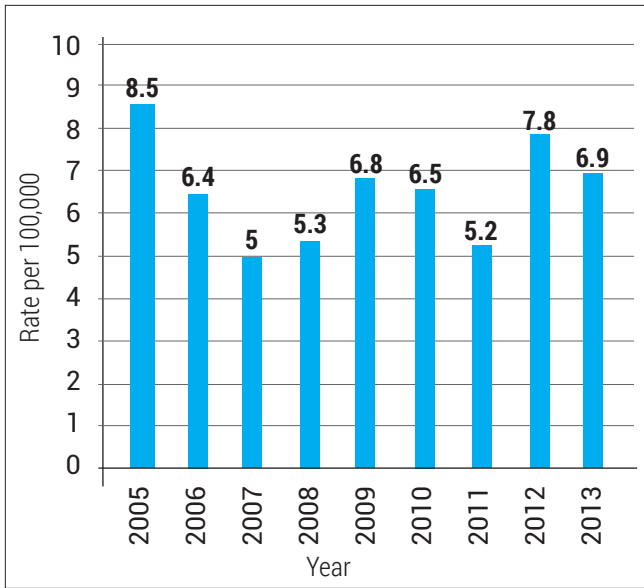


Figure 5: Rate of fatal pedestrian injuries in Nova Scotia, 2005-2012.

