Pedestrian Injuries by Light Condition & Time of Day

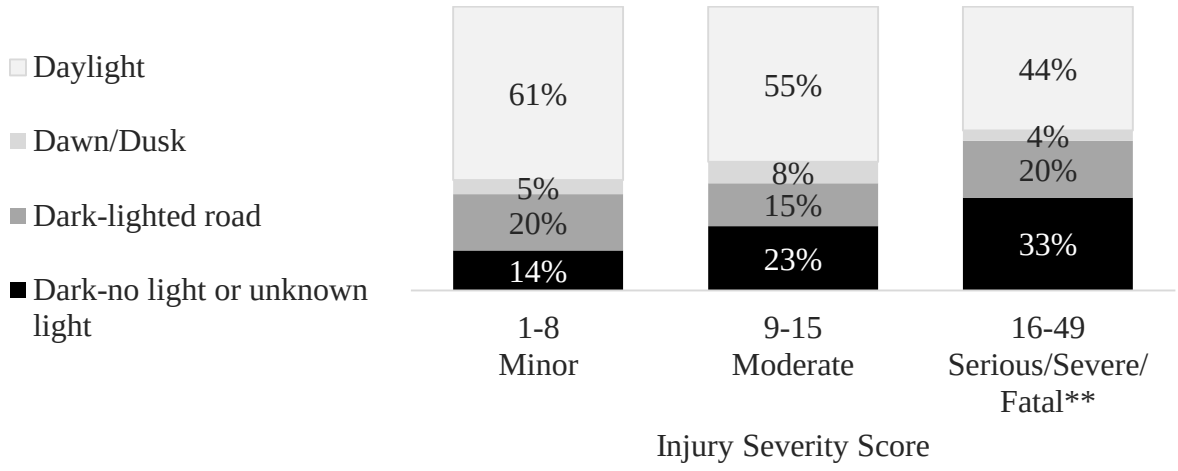
Based on a Linked 2017 North Carolina Crash and NC Healthcare Association Hospital Encounter Dataset, n=810

All percentages have been rounded to the nearest integer value, so percentage totals may not sum to 100%

Law enforcement officers record the light condition at the scene of pedestrian injuries as part of their crash report. Injury data can be found in hospital encounter data.

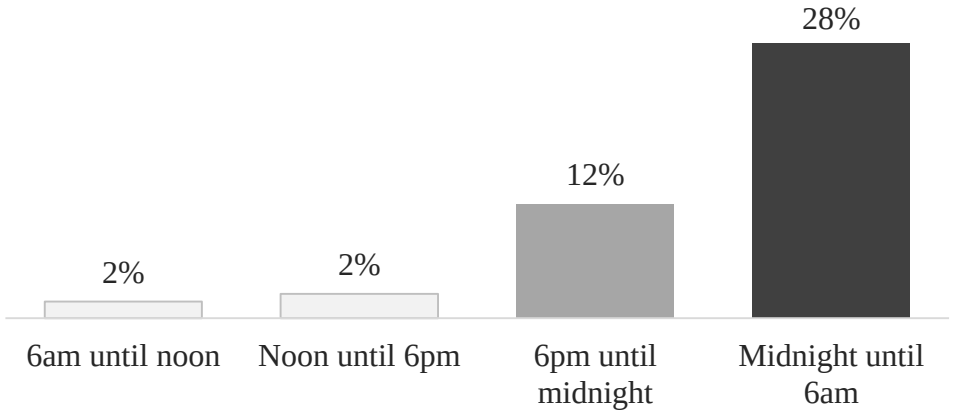
Linked crash and health data provide metrics for examining the effects of light condition on pedestrian crash injuries.

Over one-half of all serious, severe or fatal injuries occurred in low light conditions (dawn/dusk, dark-lighted, and dark-no light or unknown light). (n=633)*

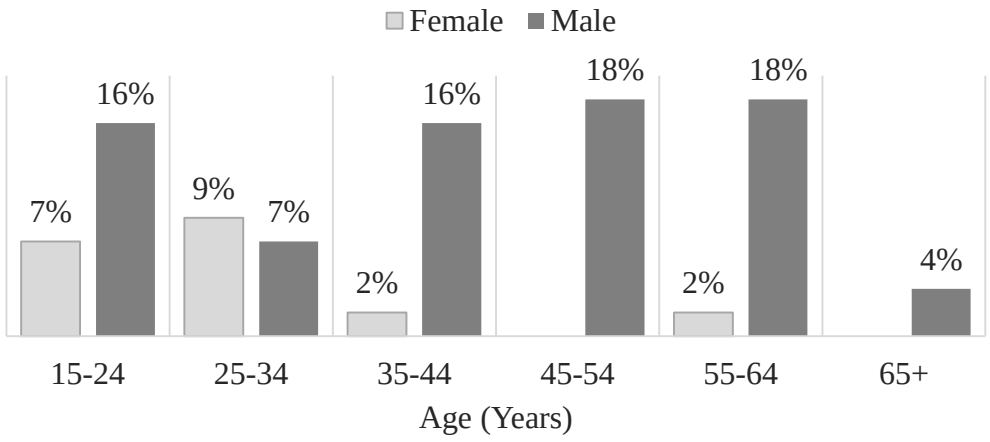


*177 pedestrians did not have diagnosis codes that could be mapped to ISS; therefore, they were excluded from analysis.
**All pedestrian fatalities, regardless of ISS, were included in this category.

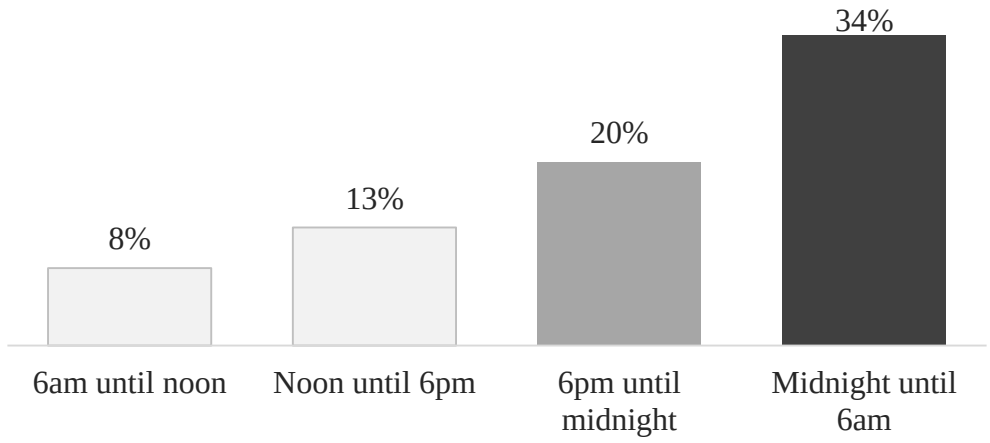
More than 1 in 4 pedestrian crash victims were suspected of impairment by law enforcement officers for late night crashes. (n=810)



More than half of the injured pedestrians suspected by law enforcement officers to be impaired were men age 35-64. (n=55)



Pedestrian crash victims were more than twice as likely to be uninsured* when the crash was at night. (n=810)



*Discharges with the expected primary payer of self-pay, charity, and no charge are classified as uninsured by the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Nighttime motor vehicle crashes involving pedestrians result in a higher frequency of hospital admissions. Pedestrian crash victims involved in nighttime crashes are more likely to be suspected of impairment and are also more likely to be uninsured.

Project Information

Funding for this project, "Linking Crash Reports to Medical Data in North Carolina: A Strategic Implementation Plan" was provided by the NC Governors Highway Safety Program. For more information, please see additional reports at the following link. http://cchi.web.unc.edu/transportation-health-data/