ImageTrend Short Report



August 2025: EMS Response to Pediatric Pedestrians and Pedal Cyclists Struck by Motor Vehicles

By Macall Leslie Salewon, MPH, Epidemiologist

Background

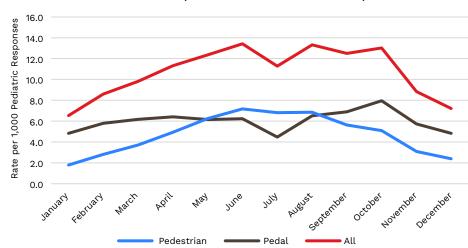
In the United States, traffic-related injuries involving pediatric pedestrians or pedal cyclists remain a serious public health issue. In 2023 alone, these incidents resulted in nearly **45,000 emergency department visits,** and **16% of pediatric traffic fatalities** were among children walking or biking.^{1 2 3} Because walking and cycling are vital to children's independence, mobility, and health, understanding when, where, and how these injuries occur is critical to guiding EMS preparedness and community prevention efforts.

Key Findings

When do pediatric pedestrian accidents occur?

Pediatric pedestrian and pedal cyclist injuries follow a distinct seasonal trend, peaking between May and October, with combined incident rates exceeding 12 per 1,000 pediatric EMS responses during summer months. Pediatric pedal cyclist incidents showed a seasonal peak in the summer months, while pedestrian incidents rose during the early school year during fall months.

Rate of Pediatric Pedestrian or Pedal Cyclists Struck by Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Pediatric Responses



Rate per 1,000 Pediatric Responses by Time and Day of Week

	gurday	Morday	(Jesda)	wednesday	Mustal	kida)	caturday	<d<sup>da</d<sup>
24:00-3:00	2.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.0
3:00-6:00	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.7
6:00-9:00	5.5	17.5	21.6	17.0	19.3	15.4	7.8	16.2
9:00-12:00	8.9	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	11.2	6.3
12:00-15:00	12.0	11.4	8.1	9.2	6.6	9.7	11.3	9.7
15:00-18:00	14.6	17.2	17.7	17.4	19.5	18.5	15.5	17.3
18:00-21:00	13.3	11.5	15.3	15.0	11.2	11.9	11.5	12.8
21:00-24:00	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	7.4	7.0	5.5
Total	9.9	10.9	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.8

In terms of timing, incidents cluster around school and work commute times and after school activities, especially between 3:00 PM and 9:00 PM, and are most frequent on weekdays—notably mornings on Tuesday & Thursday and afternoons on Thursday & Friday.

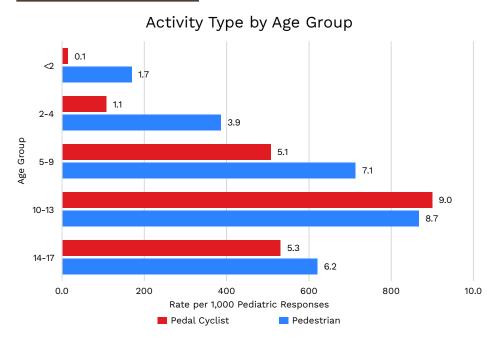
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Key Findings

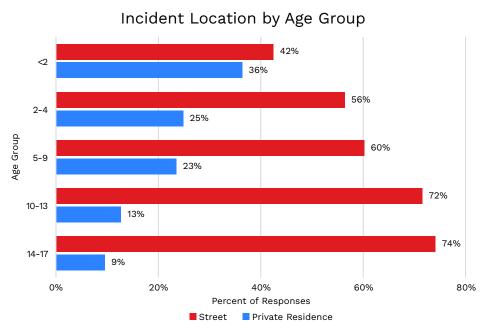
Patient Characteristics



- **68%** of all patients were **male**
- Children aged 10–13
 years old had the highest
 incident rates across both
 pedestrian (8.7) and pedal
 cyclist (9.0) categories
 - 5-9 and 14-17 yearolds followed closely behind for pedestrian incidents
- Younger children (2–4 years old) had lower but still notable rates, especially as pedestrians

Where Are Incidents Occuring?

- Street locations were predominant for children
 5 years and older, especially ages 10–17 years old, with over 70% of incidents occurring on streets
- Private residences were a more common location for incidents in children under age 5 than in older age groups



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Key Findings

How Severe Are These Incidents?

- 11% of pedestrian and 5% of pedal cyclist incidents were classified as critical at initial EMS assessment
- 70% of pedestrian patients and 62% of cyclists were transported to a hospital
- Transport was declined against medical advice in a notable portion of patients:
 - 16% of pedestrian patients
 - 24% of cyclists

Age Group 36.4% 34.9% 24.9% Head 19.8% 17.8% Upper Extremity 10.9% 13.4% 12.1% 14.4% Lower 22.3% Extremity 23.5% 20.3% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% Percent of Responses ■<2 ■ 2-4 ■ 5-9 ■ 10-13 14-17

Location of Injury by

Injury Patterns by Age

- Head injuries were most common in children under 5, with documentation in over one third of patients
- Lower extremity injuries were predominant in older children (14–17), while upper extremity injuries were more evenly distributed

About the data: This analysis was conducted using the ImageTrend Collaborate™ 2024 dataset, a representative national EMS research resource4 consisting of de-identified data from agencies that opt into data-sharing. Pediatric pedestrian and cyclist incidents were identified based on 9-1-1 EMS activations using the elnjury.01 classification system.Citations:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Fatal and Nonfatal Injury Reports: All Intents Pedestrian (traffic related) Nonfatal Emergency Department Visits and Rates per 100,000; Data Years: 2023, United States, <1 to 17, All Sexes, Disposition: All Cases. https://bit.ly/4mqUKDa. Accessed on 8/6/2025.
- CDC. WISQARS Fatal and Nonfatal Injury Reports: All Intents Pedal cyclist (traffic related) Nonfatal Emergency Department Visits and Rates per 100,000; Data Years: 2023, United States, <1 to 17, All Sexes, Disposition: All Cases. https://bit.ly/3HjXoMa. Accessed on 8/6/2025.
- 3. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS): 2023 Annual Report File (ARF). Report Generated: Wednesday, August 6, 2025.
- 4. Ulintz AJ, Gage CB, Powell JR, Kamholz JC, Cash RE, Wang HE, Panchal AR. Evaluating ImageTrend Collaborate as a National EMS Dataset: A Cross-Sectional Comparison with the National EMS Information System. Prehosp Emerg Care. 2025 Jul 22:1-7. doi: 10.1080/10903127.2025.2526160. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 40623240.

Call to Action

Promote public
education using agespecific pedestrian and
cyclist safety resources
from the National
Highway Traffic Safety
Administration.

 NHSTA resources for pedestrian safety
 NHSTA resources for cyclist safety

Incorporate pediatric trauma training into EMS continuing education > EMS1 Back to the Basics: Pediatric Trauma

patterns to guide resource planning—such as placing crews in high-risk zones during school release hours or peak summer months.

Work With Us: ImageTrend's Clinical & Research Services team partners with EMS and healthcare organizations to uncover actionable insights and drive data-informed public health initiatives.

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> Learn more about participating in or conducting research with the ImageTrend Collaborate Dataset here:

