

11. Non-motor vehicle road transport

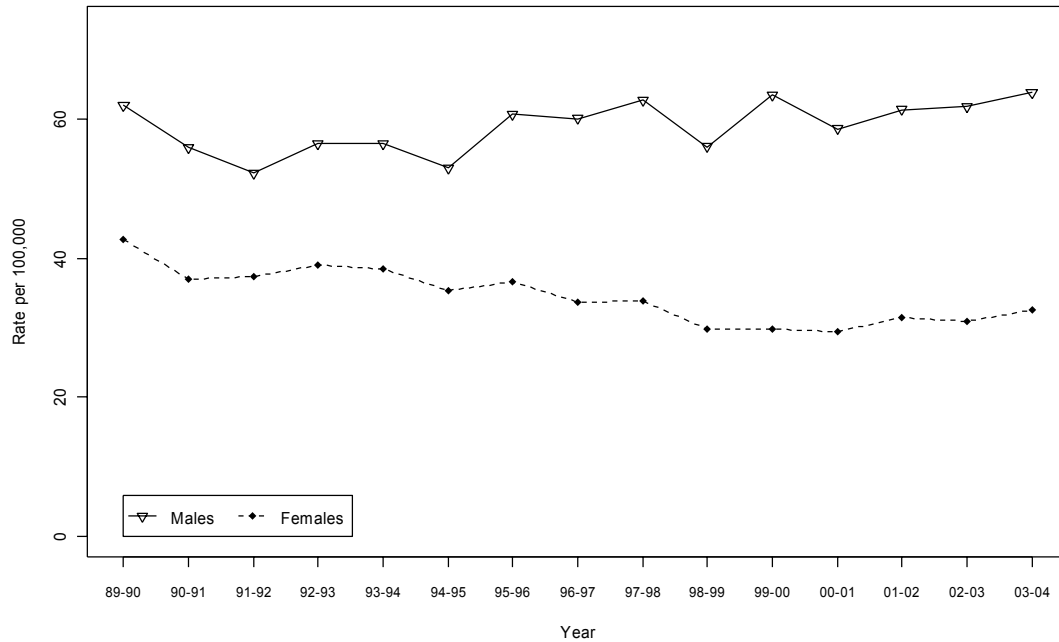
This section describes hospitalisations due to non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries. Non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries include incidents involving *pedestrians, pedal cyclists, and animal riders* (WHO, 1977; WHO, 1992). For example, an incident in which a pedestrian is injured in a collision with a pedal cyclist is included in this section; incidents involving injuries to pedestrians caused by collisions with motor vehicles are covered in Section 5 on motor vehicle transport. Animal riders or pedal cyclists who are injured in incidents that do not involve motor vehicles are included in this section.

Hospitalisation data for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries were used to describe the profile of non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries involving NSW residents. Hospitalisation data during 1999–2000 to 2003–2004 were used for the majority of the analyses, except for the trend analyses, which used data from 1989–1990 to 2003–2004.

Non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries were the eighth leading cause of injury-related hospitalisation in the period 1999–2000 to 2003–2004, and accounted for 3.0% of all injury-related hospitalisations (Table 3). During this period, there were 15,177 hospitalisations for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries, at a rate of 46.6 per 100,000 population.

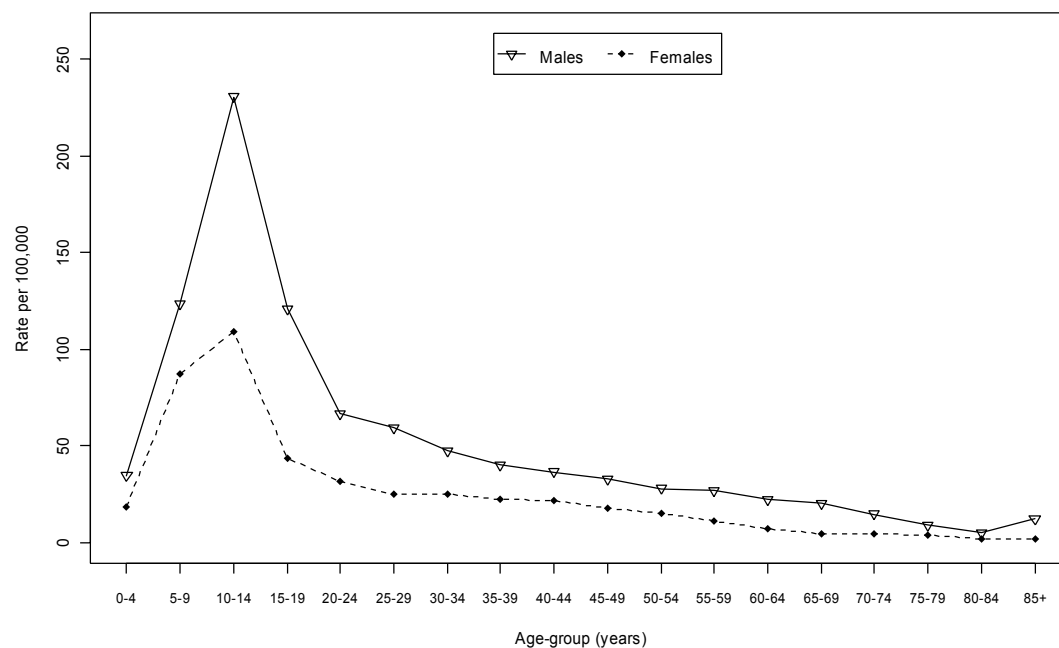
Age-adjusted hospitalisation rates were higher in males than females in all years between 1989–1990 and 2003–2004 (Figure 17). There was no change in the hospitalisation rate for males between 1989–1990 and 2003–2004, but for females the rate decreased significantly by 1.7% per year (95% confidence interval for the decrease: 1.1% to 2.2%).

Figure 17. Hospitalisation rate for injury due to non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries by sex, NSW 1989–1990 to 2003–2004



In both males and females, age-specific hospitalisation rates for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries for the period 1999–2000 to 2003–2004 were highest in those aged 10–14 years (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Age-specific hospitalisation rate for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries by sex, NSW, 1999–2000 to 2003–2004



Injuries to *pedal cyclists* accounted for almost two-thirds (65.0%) of injury-related hospitalisations by non-motor vehicle road transport-related causes for the period 1999–2000 to 2003–2004, and rates for males were about four times higher than rates for females (Table 18). Injuries to *animal riders* were the second most common cause of non-motor vehicle road transport-related injury hospitalisation, and these injuries were more common in females than in males. Overall, the hospitalisation rate was about 100% higher for males than for females.

Table 18. Injury hospitalisations by non-motor vehicle road transport-related cause, NSW, number, rate and CI, 1999–2000 to 2003–2004

Cause	All Persons			Male			Female		
	N	Rate ¹	95%CI ²	N	Rate ¹	95%CI ²	N	Rate ¹	95%CI ²
Pedal cyclist	10,026	30.8	(30.2,31.4)	8,032	48.6	(47.5,49.7)	1,994	12.5	(11.9,13.0)
Animal rider	4,556	13.9	(13.5,14.4)	1,811	11.0	(10.5,11.5)	2,745	17.1	(16.4,17.7)
Pedestrian	595	1.8	(1.7,2.0)	373	2.3	(2.1,2.5)	222	1.3	(1.2,1.5)
All ³	15,177	46.6	(45.8,47.3)	10,216	61.9	(60.7,63.1)	4,961	30.9	(30.0,31.8)

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

² 95% confidence interval.

³ The number of NSW residents hospitalised interstate during 2003–2004 was imputed and as a result the sum of submechanisms may not equal the total.

Table 19 shows the number of hospitalisations due to non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries by age group for the period 1999–2000 to 2003–2004. Injuries to *pedal cyclists* were the most common non-motor vehicle road transport-related hospitalisation in those aged 1–44 years and 65 years or older.

SUMMARY

Non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries were the eighth leading cause of hospitalisation due to injury involving NSW residents between 1999–2000 and 2003–2004, accounting for 3.0% of all injury-related hospitalisations. The yearly hospitalisation rate for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries was estimated to have decreased by 1.7% per year for females during 1989–1990 to 2003–2004.

In 2003–2004, there were 3,195 hospitalisations of NSW residents following non-motor vehicle road transport-related incidents, giving a hospitalisation rate of 48.4 per 100,000 population. More than two-fifths (43.4%) of those hospitalised as a result of an other transport-related injury were aged 5–19 years.

Pedal cyclists and *animal riders* were the types of non-motor vehicle transport-related incidents that had the highest hospitalisation rates. Males had higher rates of hospitalisation for cycling-related injuries, while females had higher rates of hospitalisation for injuries related to incidents as an *animal rider* (e.g. equestrian). The overall hospitalisation rate was about 100% higher for males than for females.

Table 19. Number of hospitalisations for non-motor vehicle road transport-related injuries¹ by age group and cause, NSW, 1999–2000 to 2003–2004

Rank	Age group										Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
1	Pedal cyclist 451	Pedal cyclist 1,957	Pedal cyclist 3,000	Pedal cyclist 1,811	Pedal cyclist 1,109	Pedal cyclist 772	Pedal cyclist 519	Animal rider 259	Pedal cyclist 151	Pedal cyclist 10,026	
2	Animal rider 69	Animal rider 374	Animal rider 817	Animal rider 1,031	Animal rider 722	Animal rider 684	Animal rider 482	Pedal cyclist 256	Animal rider 118	Animal rider 4,556	
3	Pedestrian 59	Pedestrian 55	Pedestrian 62	Pedestrian 105	Pedestrian 71	Pedestrian 62	Pedestrian 50	Pedestrian 43	Pedestrian 85	Pedestrian 595	

¹ # Cell sizes represent fewer than five hospitalisations or data have been removed to prevent identification of cell sizes less than five.