

Exploring Risk Factors Contributing to Disparities in Pedestrian and Bicyclist Fatalities and Serious Injuries



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Traffic crashes are a leading cause of death in the United States. Some populations are significantly more likely to be killed or seriously injured in traffic crashes. These differences in health and safety outcomes across sociodemographic categories are referred to as health disparities, or health inequities, and they are preventable. This report includes:

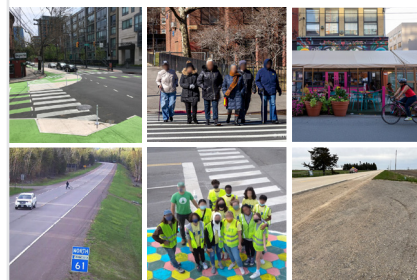
1. A scoping review of literature that identifies inequitable institutional and infrastructural risk factors that contribute to disparities in fatal and serious injury crashes across five sociodemographic categories: race and ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age, disability, and sex and gender.
2. Seven case studies with promising practices to address disparities from State, regional, and local agencies and organizations across the United States.
3. Four proven practices that practitioners at Federal, State, regional, and local agencies and their partners can implement to address inequitable institutional and infrastructural risk factors on the way to achieving the complimentary goals of zero deaths from traffic crashes and safe, reliable, and affordable transportation for all people.

For access to the full report, scan the QR code.



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