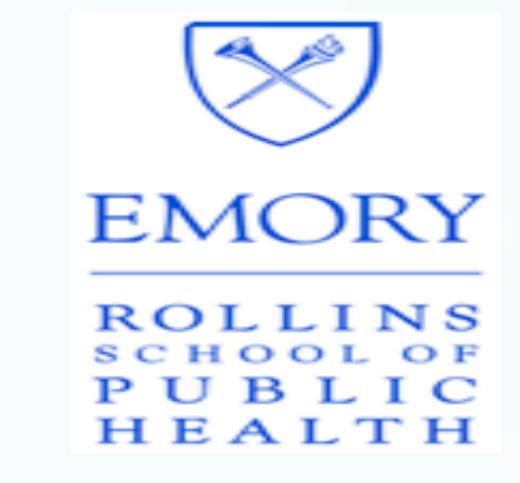


Analyses of Road Traffic Vehicle Crashes, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007 – 2012



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Introduction

- An increasing number of motor vehicles has led to a growing number of road traffic vehicle crashes (RTVCs)
- In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), RTVCs accounted for 80% to 85% of total trauma cases
- Annual costs associated with RTVCs are estimated to comprise 2.2% to 9% of the GDP, equal to 21 billion Saudi Riyals (USD \$5.6 billion)

Objectives

We studied the epidemiology of RTVCs in KSA between 2007- 2012 by examining:

- Trend of RTVCs, including both injuries and fatalities
- Trend of RTVCs in the morning and at night
- Trend of IRs of Saudi and non- Saudi drivers
- Trends of IRs of injuries and fatalities in KSA regions

Methods

- Yearly, aggregated RTVC data for the 13 administrative regions of KSA were analyzed over time
- Population data were obtained from Ministry of Economy and Planning, Central Department of Statistics and Information
- IRs calculated on yearly basis to observe trends
 Figure 1. Administrative Regions in Kingdom of Saudi
 Arabia



Results

- Total of 2.77 million RTVCs between 2007 and 2012
- Upward trend in the incidence rate (IR) of RTVCs (24.63 to 39.47 per 1,000 vehicles) and fatality rates (0.24 to 0.26 per 1,000 population)
- Downward trend in RTVC-related injuries (1.48 to 1.41 per 1,000 population)
- IR of RTVCs occurring in the morning increased from 14.2 (per 1,000 vehicles) in 2007 to 25.4 in 2012.
- At night, IR increased from 10.4 in 2007 to 14.1 in 2012
- Saudi citizens had a lower IR (25.5 to 26 per 1,000 population) in comparison to non-Saudis (51.8 to 45.5 per 1,000 population)
- Makkah region had greatest cumulative number of RTVC-related injuries and fatalities
- Highest IRs for injuries (9.9) and fatalities (1.6) observed in the Northern Border region in 2007
- Lowest injury and fatality IRs observed in Riyadh region

Table 1. Number of road traffic vehicle crashes and incidence rates, by year, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007 – 2012

Year	# RTVCs (IR °)	95% CI *
2007	283,648 (24.6)	24.5 - 24.7
2008	435,264 (35.9)	35.8 – 36
2009	485,931 (38)	37.9 - 38.1
2010	484,805 (36.1)	35.9 - 36.2
2011	498,203 (35.2)	35.1 - 35.3
2012	589,258 (39.5)	39.4 - 39.6
Total	2,777,109	95% CI *

RTVCs = road traffic vehicle crashes

°IR = incidence rate per 1,000 vehicles

* CI = confidence interval

Results (continued)

Table 2. Number of injuries and fatalities and incidence rates due to road traffic vehicle crashes, by year,

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007 – 2012

	Injuries	5	Fatalities	
Year	# (IR°) 9:	5% CI* #	(IR°) 95% CI*	
2007	35,884 (1.4) 1.4 -	- 1.5 5,883 (0.2) 0.2 - 0.2	
2008	36,025 (1.4) 1.4	- 1.4 6,358 (0.3) 0.2 - 0.3	
2009	36,489 (1.4) 1.4 -	- 1.4 6,458 (0.2) 0.2 - 0.3	
2010	34,605 (1.3) 1.2 -	- 1.3 6,142 (0.2) 0.2 - 0.2	
2011	38,595 (1.4) 1.4 -	- 1.4 6,596 (0.2) 0.2 - 0.2	
2012	41,086 (1.4) 1.4 -	- 1.4 7,638 (0.3) 0.3 - 0.3	
Total	222,684	39,075		

[°]IR = incidence rate per 1,000 population

Figure 2. Incidence Rates° of Road Traffic Vehicle Crashes
Occurring in the Morning or at Night,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007— 2012

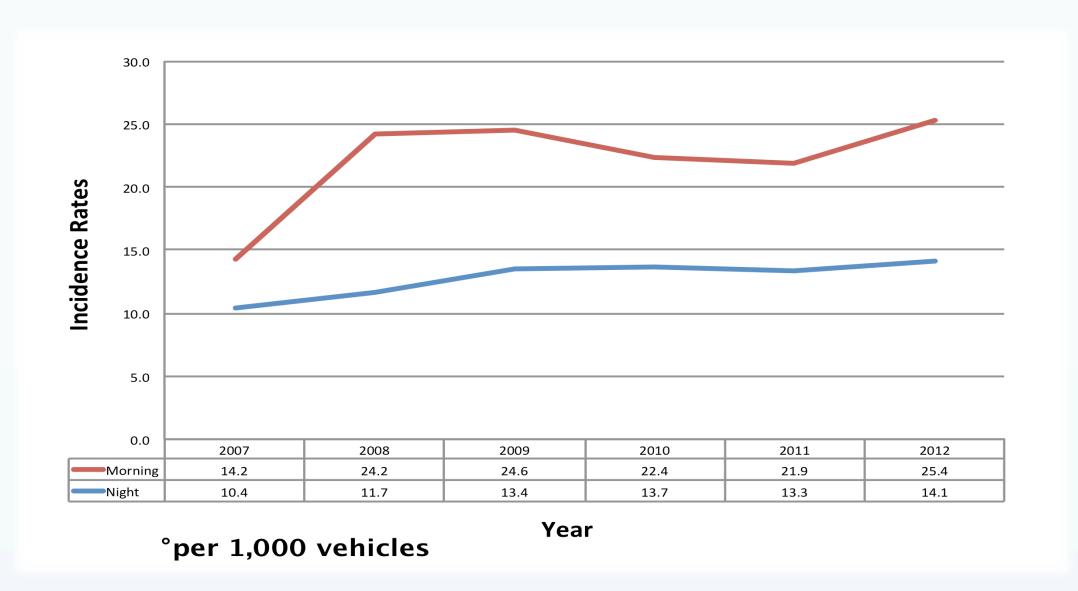


Figure 3. A Comparison of Trends of Incidence Rates

of Injuries Due to Road Traffic Vehicle Crashes to the

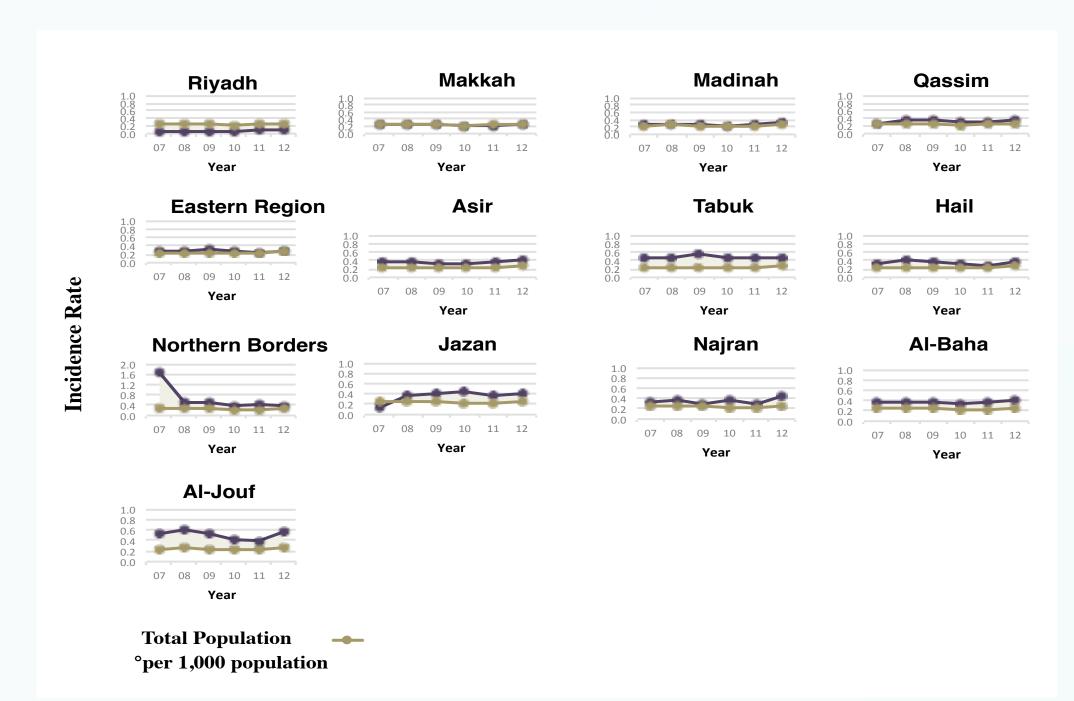
Total Population, by Region,

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007 – 2012

	Riyadh	Makkah	Madinah	Qassim
	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 year
	Eastern Region	Asir	Tabuk	Hail
Incidence Rate	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	5 4 3 2 1 0 07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	5 4 3 2 1 0 07 08 09 10 11 12 Year
idenc	Northern Borders	Jazan	Najran	Al-Baha
Inci	10 9 07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	07 08 09 10 11 12 Year	5 4 3 2 1 0 07 08 09 10 11 12 Year
	Al-Jouf			
	5 4 3 2 1 0 07 08 09 10 11 12 Year			
	Total population • on 1 000 population	_		
	°per 1,000 population			

Figure 4. A Comparison of Trends of Incidence Rates° of Fatalities Due to Road Traffic Vehicle Crashes to the Total Population, by Region,

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007 – 2012



Conclusion

- KSA has high number of RTVCs, with significant morbidity and mortality
- RTVCs have become a serious public health burden that require creation of appropriate policies

Recommendations

- Adopt more traffic policies and regulations in addition to existing rules
- Develop standardized data collection system for all regions in KSA to facilitate RTVC studies on an ongoing basis
- Initiate more collaboration and additional scientific studies in fields of health, engineering, and education
- Improve design and construction of some roads
- Implement public health education about RTVCs, especially for young people
- Raise awareness around traffic safety protocols and promote use of safety equipment among people of every age

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^{*}CI = confidence interval