18 SPATIAL INEQUALITIES AND PEDESTRIAN INJURIES IN CALI, COLOMBIA

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Objectives To determine the temporal and spatial distribution of pedestrian injuries in Colombia in relation to the socio-economic level of individuals and the place of event occurrence.
Methods Temporal and spatial analyses of pedestrian injuries using land use regression models were developed to assess the distribution and contributing factors to pedestrian injuries associated with urban infrastructure but focusing especially on socio-economic level of injured pedestrians and characteristics of the place where events occurred while accounting for temporal variations.
Results Data from the land use regression models suggests that pedestrian injury events are more strongly correlated over time than in space. Analyses also suggest that pedestrian injuries affect primarily individuals of lower socio-economic levels but events tend to occur mostly in areas classified as middle to middle-high income.
Discussion Evidence from the temporal and spatial occurrence of pedestrian injuries in Cali, Colombia suggest that inequalities in urban characteristics of this city are associated with a higher incidence of pedestrian injury events that predominantly affect people in lower socio-economic levels.

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