

# FAST FACTS

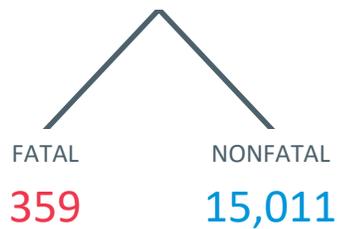
## Pedestrian Injuries Among Children in 2019



This Fast Facts focuses on children ages 0–19 in the U.S. in 2019 who were injured as pedestrians in motor vehicle crashes.

### Magnitude of Pedestrian Injuries Among Children Ages 0–19<sup>1–3</sup>

#### 2019 Child Pedestrian Injuries



In 2019, pedestrian injuries among children resulted in:

**7** Fatal injuries per week

**289** Nonfatal injuries per week

**296** Total injuries per week

The rate of pedestrian death among children decreased by 67 percent from 1994–2019.



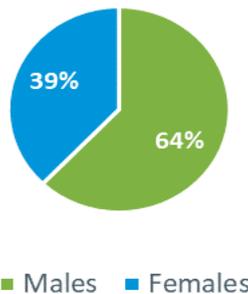
### Deaths by Age, 2019<sup>1,3</sup>

Children ages 12–19 were at 3 times greater risk of pedestrian death than younger children.



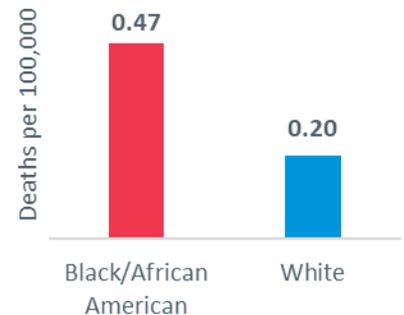
### Deaths by Sex, 2019<sup>1</sup>

Males made up a larger proportion of pedestrian deaths among children than females.



### Deaths by Race, 2019<sup>\*1,3</sup>

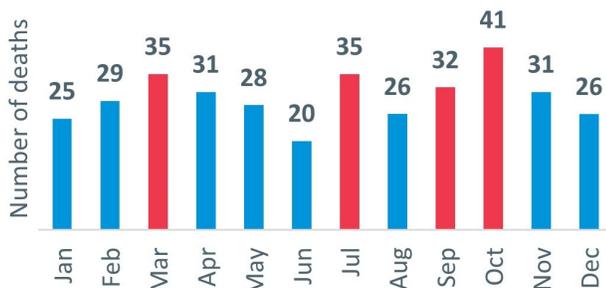
Black/African American children were at greater risk of pedestrian death.



\*Data on race unavailable for 2019.

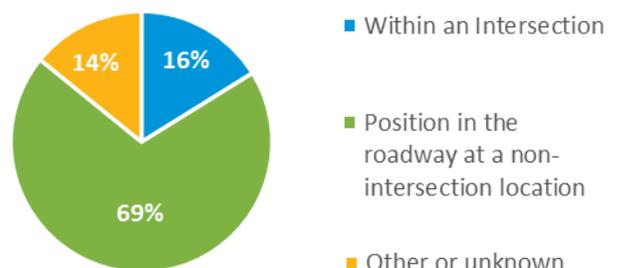
### Deaths by Month, 2019<sup>1</sup>

Most pedestrian deaths among children occurred in March, July, September, and October.



### Position in the Roadway, 2019<sup>1</sup>

Most children killed as pedestrians were struck while positioned in the roadway at a non-intersection location.



## Cost of Pedestrian Injuries, 2017 (the latest year for which cost data are available)<sup>4</sup>

### Medical costs in 2017

**\$425 million**

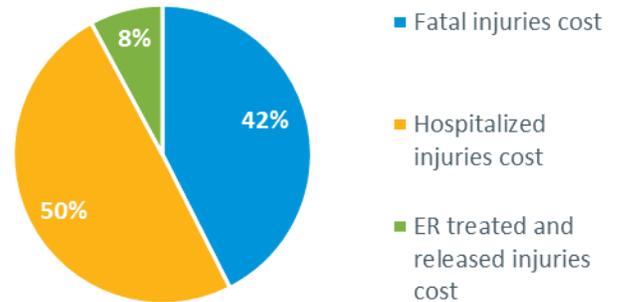
### Work-loss costs in 2017

**\$1.8 billion**

### Combined costs 2017

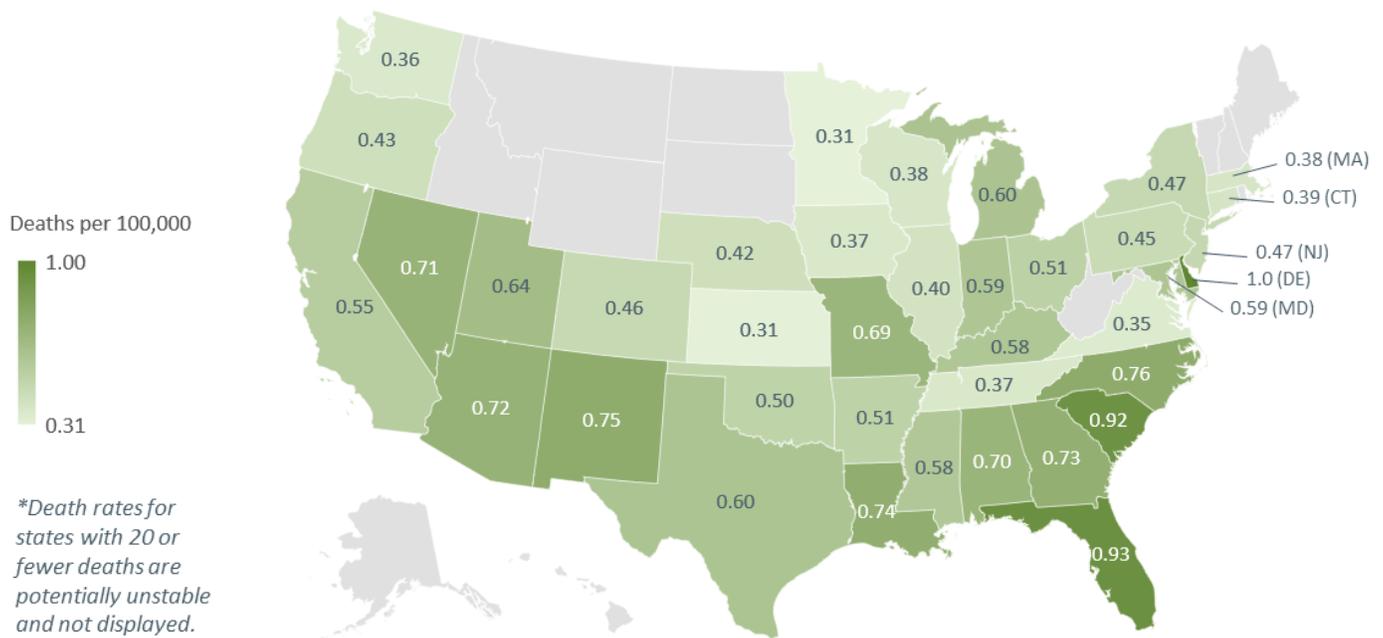
**\$2.2 billion**

Injuries resulting in hospitalization accounted for the largest proportion of the total costs of child pedestrian injuries.



## Death Rate by State, 2010–2019<sup>1,3\*</sup>

The risk of pedestrian death among children was greater in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Utah.



## Notes and References

<sup>1</sup>Fatality numbers were retrieved from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS): 2005–2018 Final File and 2019 Annual Report File (ARF) (via <https://cdan.dot.gov/query>) for years 2005–2019 and the FARS Encyclopedia (via <https://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx>) for years 1994–2004.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated numbers of nonfatal injuries were retrieved from NHTSA's Crash Report Sampling System (CRSS) (via <https://cdan.dot.gov/query>).

<sup>3</sup>Rates were calculated using population estimates for children ages 0–19 years obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

<sup>4</sup>Cost of injury data were calculated using 2017 data within the WISQARS Cost of Injury Reports application, which is limited to unintentional injuries that were serious enough to require an ED visit. WISQARS includes both motor vehicle- and non-motor vehicle-related injuries. Total combined medical and work loss costs are likely underestimated, as WISQARS cost estimates do not include ED treatment costs for injured children who were hospitalized.