

This Fast Facts focuses on children ages 0–19 in the U.S. in 2018 who were injured as pedestrians in motor vehicle crashes.

Magnitude of Pedestrian Injuries Among Children Ages 0–14^{1,2}

2018 Child Pedestrian Injuries

FATAL
498

NONFATAL
14,708

In 2018, pedestrian injuries among children resulted in:

8 Fatal injuries per week

283 Nonfatal injuries per week

291 Total injuries per week

The rate of pedestrian death among children decreased by 63 percent from 1994–2018.

Deaths per 100,000

1994: 1.35
2018: 0.50

Deaths by Age, 2018^{1,2}

Children ages 12–19 were at 3.8 times greater risk of pedestrian death than younger children.

Age Group	Deaths per 100,000
0–11 years	0.29
12–19 years	1.09

Deaths by Gender, 2018¹

Boys made up a larger proportion of pedestrian deaths among children than girls.

Gender	Percentage
Boys	61%
Girls	39%

Deaths by Race, 2018^{1,2}

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

Race	Deaths per 100,000
Black/African American	0.47
White	0.19

*Based on combined rate for 2015–2018.

Deaths by Month, 2018¹

Most pedestrian deaths among children occurred in May, June, August and September.

Month	Number of deaths
Jan	27
Feb	35
Mar	24
Apr	29
May	44
Jun	38
Jul	35
Aug	38
Sep	41
Oct	35
Nov	26
Dec	36

Deaths by Child Location, 2018¹

Most children killed as pedestrians were struck while positioned in the roadway outside of a crosswalk.

Location	Percentage
In crosswalk	13%
Not in crosswalk	68%
Shoulder/roadside	10%
Sidewalk	5%
Other or unknown	4%

Cost of Pedestrian Injuries, 2017 (the latest year for which cost data are available)³

Medical costs in 2017

\$422 million

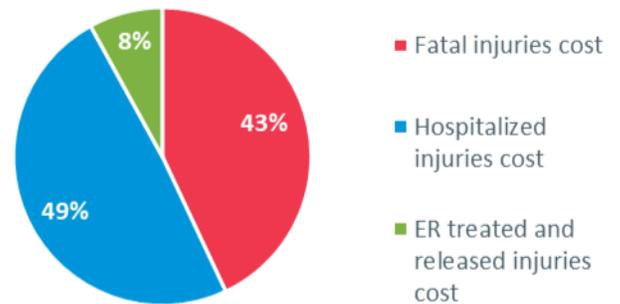
Work-loss costs in 2017

\$1.9 billion

Combined costs 2017

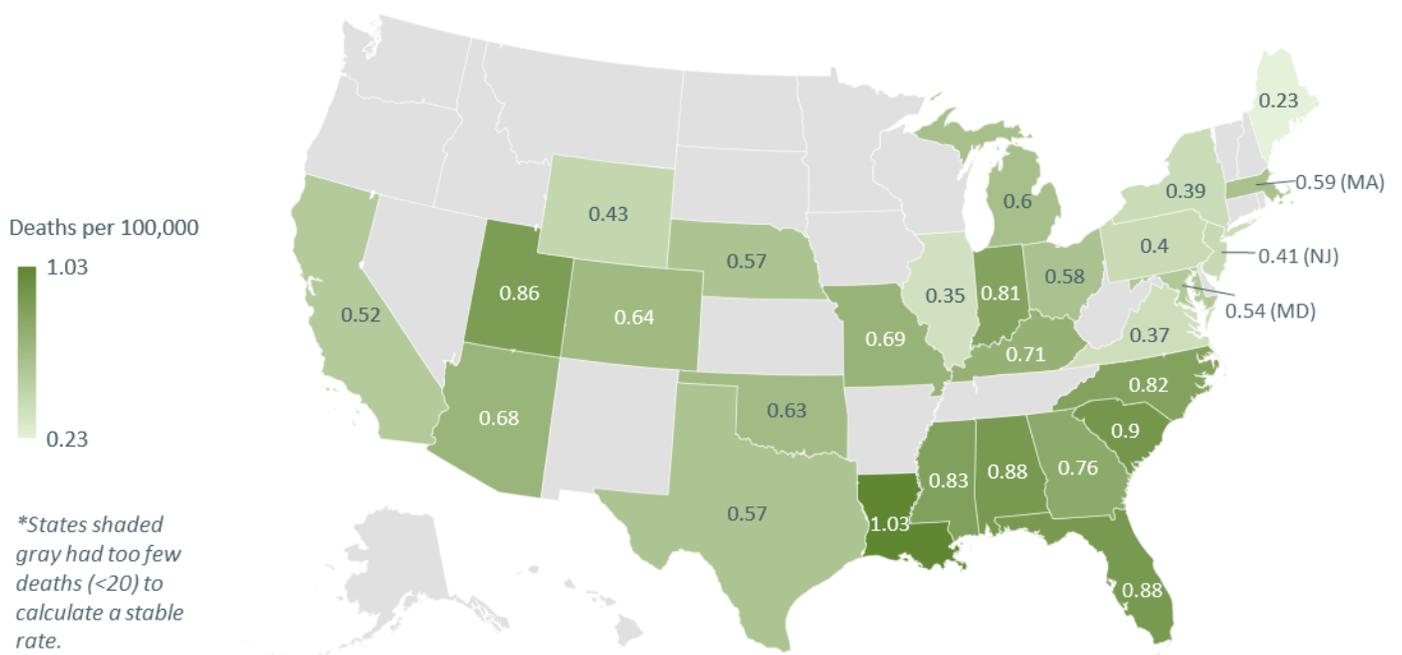
\$2.3 billion

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



Death Rate by State, 2016–2018^{1,2*}

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



Notes and References

¹National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Fatality and Injury Reporting System Tool (FIRST) [Search criteria: Pedestrians killed in fatal crashes; individual years 2004-2018; custom age ranges, ages 0-19]. <https://cdan.dot.gov/query>. Accessed February 6, 2020.

²Population estimates for children ages 0–19 years were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS) and used as the denominator in rate calculations. <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html?#>. Accessed February 6, 2020.

³Cost 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.