

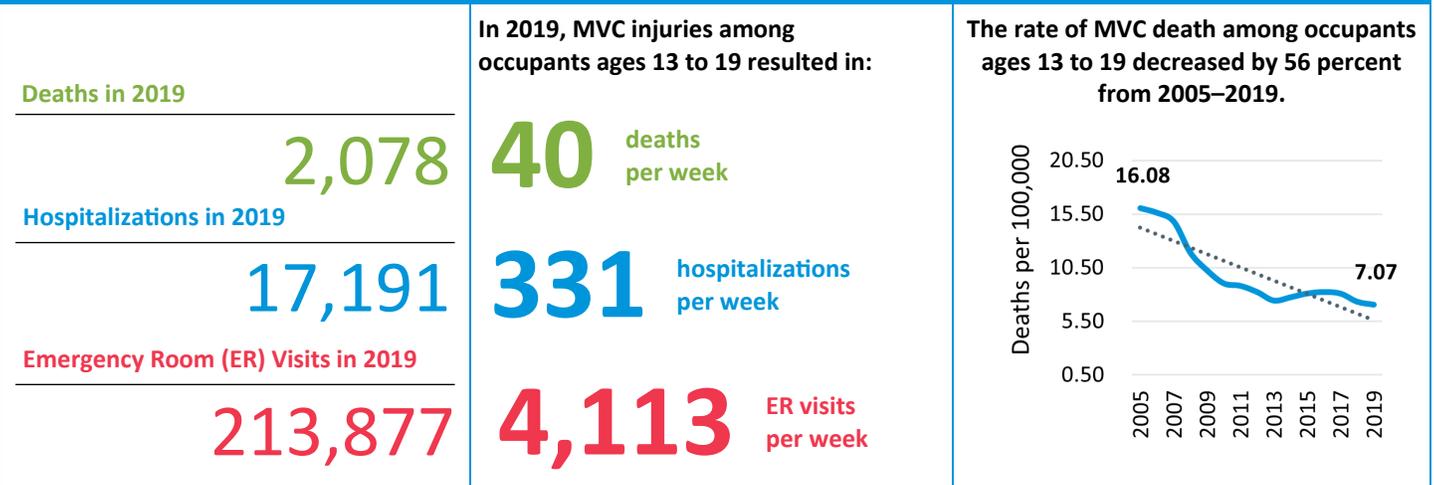
FAST FACTS

Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries Among Occupants Ages 13–19 in 2019

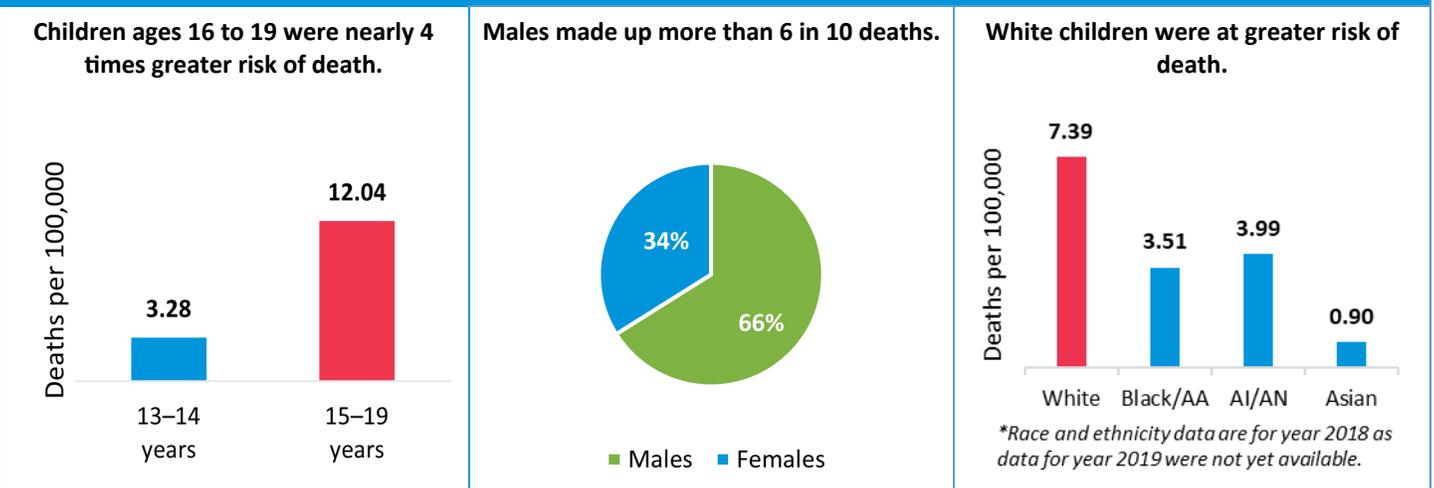


This Fast Facts focuses on children 13 to 19 years of age in the U.S. in 2019 who were unintentionally injured as occupants in motor vehicle crashes (MVC).

Magnitude of Motor Vehicle Crash (MVC) Injuries Among Occupants Ages 13–19^{1,2}

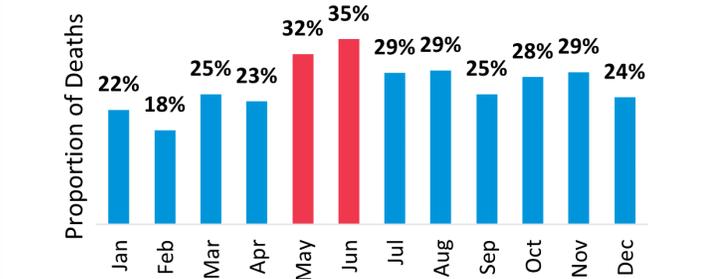


MVC Occupant Deaths Among Children Ages 13 to 19 Years by Age, Sex and Race, * 2019¹



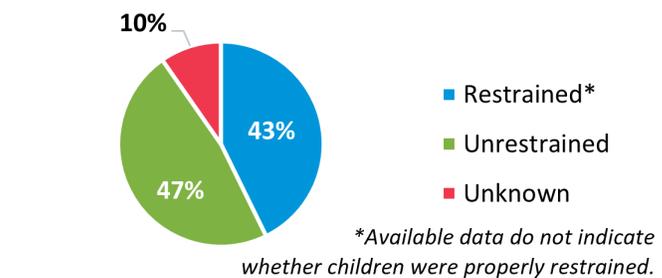
MVC Occupant Deaths by Month, 2019¹

MVC occupant deaths among children ages 13 to 19 years were slightly more frequent in May and June.



MVC Occupant Deaths by Restraint Use, 2019¹

Nearly half of children ages 13 to 19 years who died as an occupant in a MVC were unrestrained.



Cost of MVC Occupant Injuries, 2019³

Fatal Injury Costs in 2019

\$13.38 billion

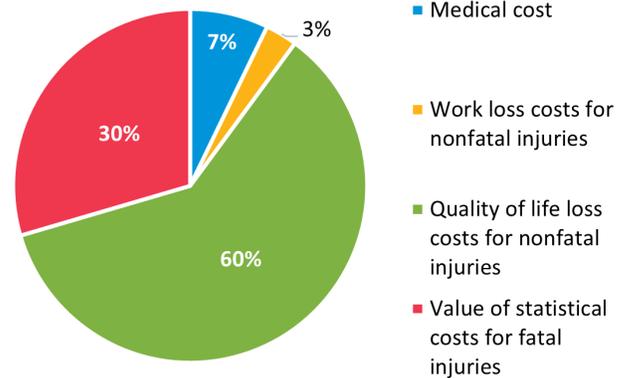
Nonfatal Injury Costs in 2019

\$31.89 billion

Combined Costs 2019

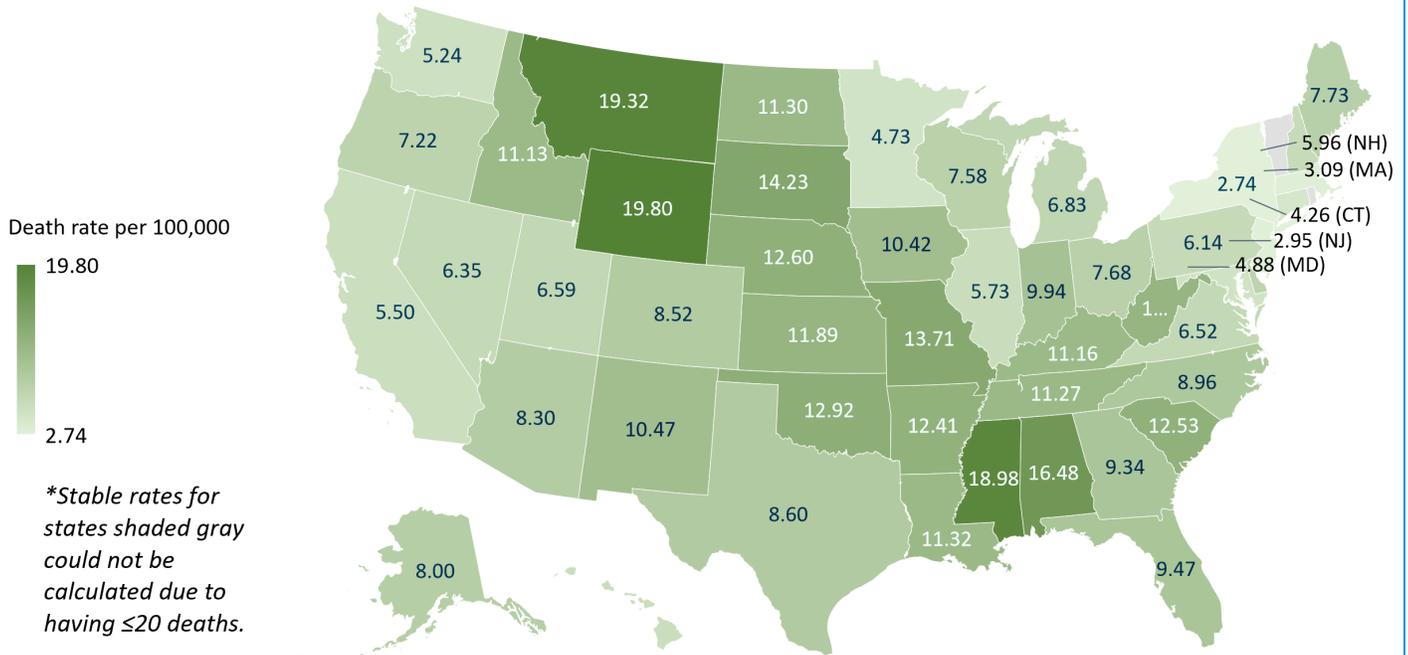
\$45.27 billion

Life quality loss costs accounted for more than half of combined costs among MVC occupants ages 13 to 19 years.



Rate of MVC Occupant Deaths by State, 2015–2019*¹

The risk of MVC death among occupants ages 13 to 19 years was greater in Wyoming and Montana.



Notes and References

¹Data on MVO injuries and fatalities were retrieved from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality and Injury Reporting System Tool (FIRST) online query system. Rates per 100,000 were calculated using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed November 30, 2021.

²Data on ER treated and released and hospitalized injuries were retrieved from the CDC Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Nonfatal Injury Reports, 2000-2019 online query system. These data include both MV traffic-related and non-MV traffic-related MVO injuries. Accessed November 30, 2021.

³Cost of injury data were calculated using 2019 data within the WISQARS Cost of Injury Reports application, which includes both traffic-related and non-traffic-related MVO incidents that were serious enough to require an ED visit. 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. The 2019 cost of injuries is more than 6 times as high as comparable estimate in 2013 because of the including the cost of diminished quality of life and mortality cost based on value of statistical life, which was used in the previous estimate. Accessed December 2021.