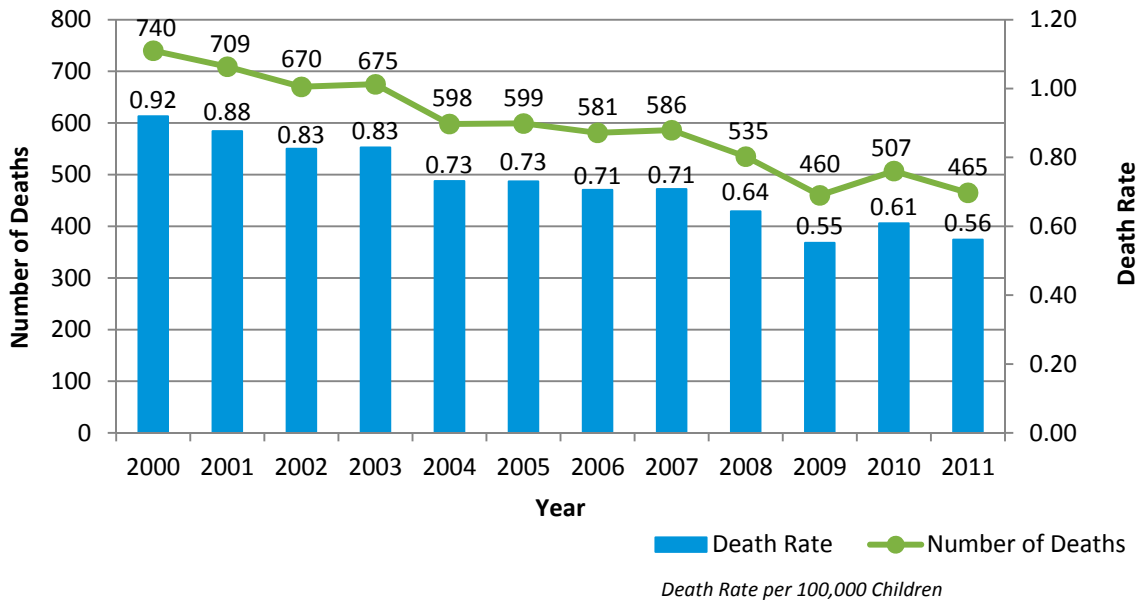


Pedestrian Safety Fact Sheet (2013)

Fatalities

- 465 pedestrians ages 19 and under died in 2011 in motor vehicle crashes.¹
 - 51% of children who died while walking in 2011 were 15-19 years old.¹
 - 64% of children who died while walking were boys.¹

2000-2011 Pedestrian Fatalities and Death Rate Among Children Ages 19 and Under



Injuries

- In 2010, approximately 22,350 child pedestrians were nonfatally injured in motor vehicle-related incidents.²

Additional Statistics

- In 2010, more than 80% of child pedestrian deaths occurred at non-intersection locations.³
- The pedestrian death rate among teens is twice that of younger children.⁴
- The maturity level of children under 10 years of age makes them less able to correctly gauge road dangers and puts them at greater risk for injury and death.⁵
- Children in low-income, densely populated, urban residential areas are at a substantially higher risk of pedestrian-related injury.⁵ Children in lower-income neighborhoods are up to 5.7 times more likely to be injured as pedestrians than children in other neighborhoods.⁶
- Children are especially vulnerable when struck by heavier vehicles (such as SUVs and vans), which are associated with higher rates of severe injury and fatality than passenger cars.⁷
- On average, children are more than twice as likely to be hit by a car and killed on Halloween than other days of the year.⁸



References

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Fatality Analysis Reporting System. Person Type: Pedestrian. Ages: 19 and under. Available at: <http://www.nhtsa.gov/FARS>. Accessed March 2013.

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Estimate of Pedestrians Injured in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes, by Age and Year, General Estimates System (GES) 1995-2010. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

³ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 19 and Under Pedestrian Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities by Nonmotorist Location and Age: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) 2010 ARF. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

⁴ Mickalide AD, Rosenthal KM, Green A, Baker JM. Walking Safely: A Report to the Nation. Washington, DC: Safe Kids Worldwide, August 2012.

⁵ American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Injury, Violence and Poison Prevention. Policy statement- pedestrian safety. *Pediatrics*. 2009; 124: 802-812.

⁶ Wazana A, Krueger P, Raina P, Chambers L. A review of risk factors for child pedestrian injuries: are they modifiable? *Inj Prev*. 1997; 3: 295-304.

⁷ Moudon AV, Lin L, Jiao J, Hurvitz P, Reeves P. The risk of pedestrian injury and fatality in collisions with motor vehicles, a social ecological study of state routes and city streets in King County, Washington. *Accid Anal Prev*. 2011; 42(1): 11-24.

⁸ CDC MMWR. Childhood Pedestrian Deaths During Halloween -- United States, 1975-1996. *MMWR* 46(42);987-990.

Last updated March 2013. If you have a question about this factsheet, please call 202-662-0600.

