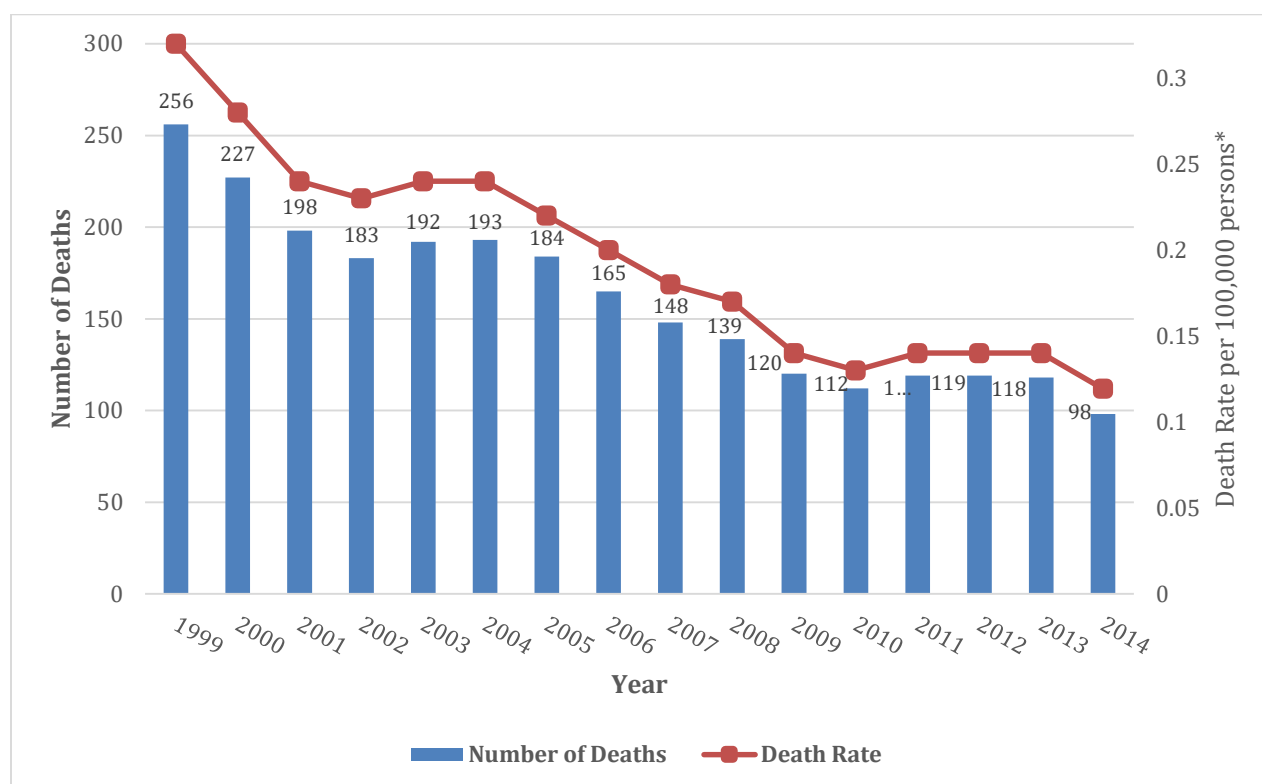


Bicycle, Skate and Skateboard Safety Fact Sheet (2016)

Fatalities

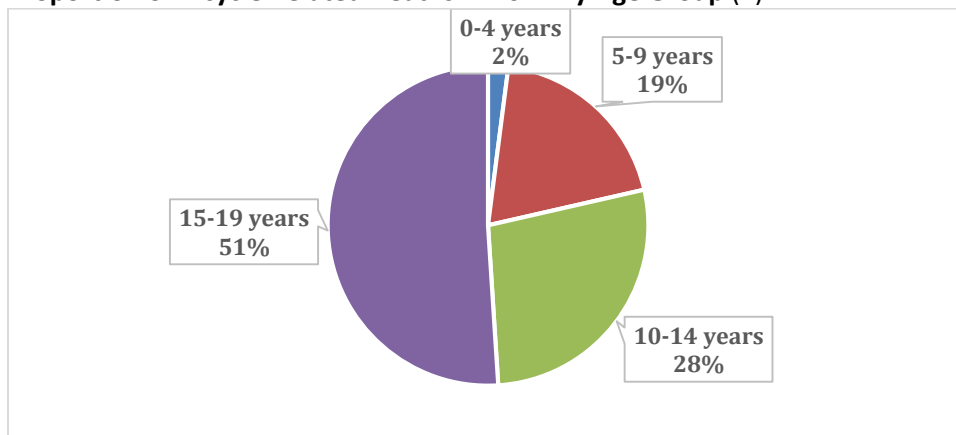
- 98 children ages 19 and under died from biking-related injuries in 2013. (1)
- There has been a 62 percent reduction in the number of bike-related deaths per year in children since 1999 and a 17 percent decrease the in the past year, from 2013 to 2014. (1) (2)

**Bicycle-Related Fatalities and Death Rate Among Children Ages 19 and Under
1999 to 2014 (1) (2)**



- More than half of all children under 19 who were killed in bicycle-related incidents in 2014 were 15 to 19 years of age, and a majority (88 percent, 86 children) were boys. (1)

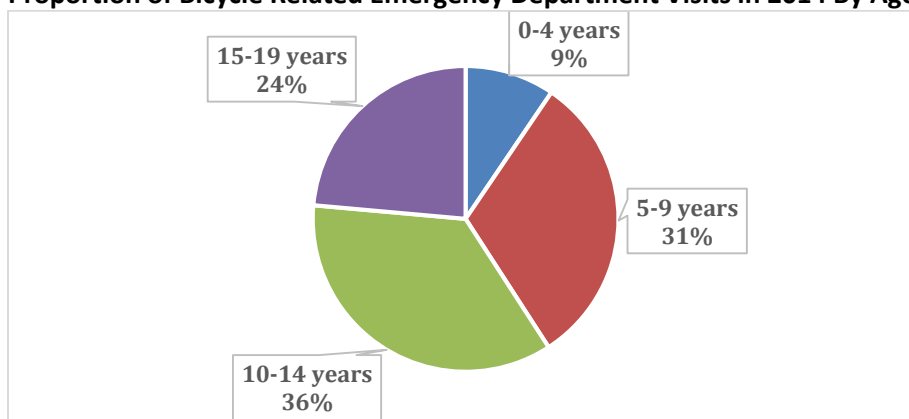
Proportion of Bicycle Related Deaths in 2014 By Age Group (1)*



Injuries

- 242,931 children ages 19 and under were seen in emergency rooms for injuries related to riding bikes in 2014. (3)
- Every year, 26,000 children are seen in emergency departments for traumatic brain injury related to bicycle-riding. (4)

Proportion of Bicycle Related Emergency Department Visits in 2014 By Age Group (1)



- 84,414 children ages 19 and under had skateboard-related injuries, and 59,316 had skating-related injuries, in 2014. (3)



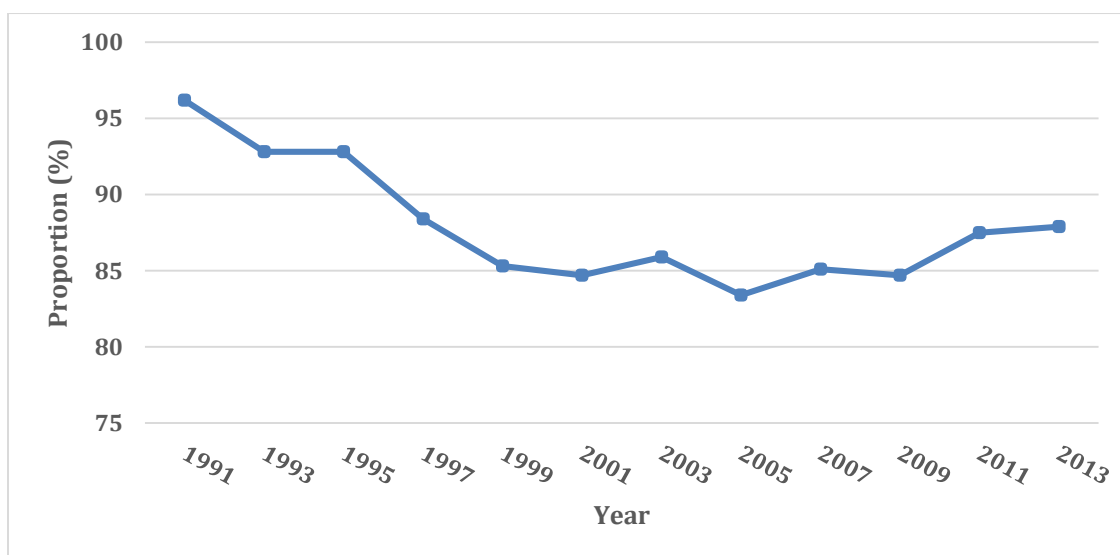
Bicycle Riding Behaviors and Outcomes

- In 2013, children under 15 years were responsible for 7 percent of fatalities and 11 percent of injuries due to bicycle accidents. (5)
- Males of all ages have higher rates of death and injury due to bikes, and the bike-related fatality rate for 15-19 year olds is almost six times higher for boys than girls. (5)
- In 2010, 20 percent of the approximately 14.5 million children ages 17 years and under rode a bike six or more times a year, accounting for 37 percent of all bicycle riders in the United States. (6)
- There was a 21 percent decrease in the proportion of children ages 17 years and under who rode a bike six or more times a year from 2000 to 2010. (6)

Bicycle Helmets

- Helmets reduce the risk of head injury by at least 45 percent, brain injury by 33 percent, facial injury by 27 percent and fatal injury by 29 percent. (7) (8)
- Compared to older children, younger children are more likely to wear helmets. (8) (7)
- Helmet wearing by high school students significantly increased from 1999 to 2013. (9) However, of the 67 percent of high school students who rode a bike in 2013, 88 percent reported never or rarely wearing a helmet. (9)

**Proportion of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Helmet While Bike Riding
1991 to 2013 (9)**



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- Boys ages 10 to 14 years are almost three times less likely to wear a helmet than boys ages 5 to 9 years; this difference in helmet wearing behavior is not found between girls in the same age groups. (8)
 - From 1994 to 2003, the proportion of children ages under 14 years who wore a helmet increased from 25 percent to 48 percent. (8)
 - The odds of not wearing a helmet are twice as high for Hispanic compared to non-Hispanic children, kids whose parents have not completed high school and those living in the Midwest and South compared to the Northeast. (8)
 - A child who rides with companions wearing helmets or adults in general, regardless if the adult is wearing a helmet or not, is more likely to wear a helmet himself. (10) (8)
 - Community based non-legislative interventions, which provide free helmets, can increase the odds of a child wearing a helmet by four times. (6)
 - Bicycle helmet laws and safe routes to school have been identified as effective ways to reduce bike-related fatalities among children. (11)
 - Laws requiring the use of a bike helmet has been associated with a significant reduction in the odds of bike-related head injuries in children. (12) (13) (14)

Last updated March 2016. If you have a question about this factsheet, please call 202-662-0600.

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