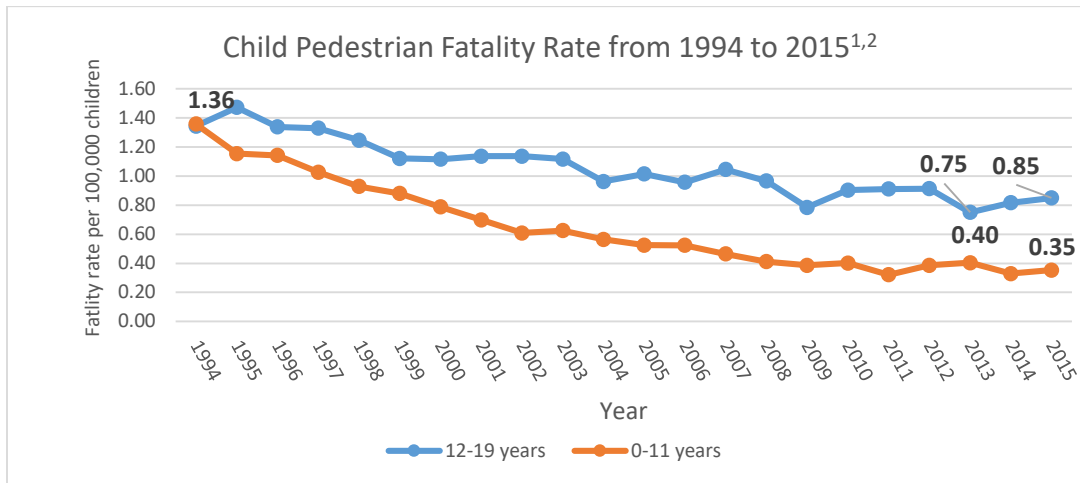


Pedestrian Safety Fact Sheet

LAST UPDATED OCTOBER 2016

Fatalities*

- In 2015, 456 child pedestrians died as a result of motor vehicle collisions, at a rate of less than 1 child per 100,000 children.¹
- Despite the downward trend in the fatality rate over the past 20 years (38 percent reduction for teens and 74 percent for younger children), there has been a 13 percent increase among teenagers since 2013.¹



Children ages 0 to 19 years

Non-Fatal Injuries*

- In 2014, over 40,000 children suffered a non-fatal pedestrian injury.³

*For this Fact Sheet, age group definitions are as follows: all children are defined as <1 to 19 years of age, teenagers are defined as 12 to 19 years of age, and younger children are defined as <1 to 11 years of age (unless otherwise specified).



Demographics*

- Teenagers account for 41 percent of all children ages 0-19, but 62 percent of child pedestrian deaths. Specifically, those ages 15 to 19 account for 13 percent of the child population but half of all deaths and non-fatal injuries.^{1,3}
- The pedestrian fatality and non-fatal injury rates per 100,000 children are over twice as high for teens (0.85) than for younger children (0.35).¹
- More than 6 out of 10 child pedestrian deaths were among males versus females (63 percent versus 38 percent).¹
- African-American children are at the highest risk for pedestrian fatality and non-fatal injury, with a fatality rate twice that of White children and over three times the rate for children of other races (1.00, 0.39 and 0.28 deaths per 100,000 children, respectively).^{1,3}
- While only 19 percent of children live in rural areas, this is where a majority of pedestrian fatalities among teenagers occur. (64 rural versus 25 percent urban).¹
- Teen pedestrian ages 15-19 years are three times more likely to be killed at night during the day (2.0 deaths per hour at night versus 0.6 deaths per hour during the day).¹

In 2014, child pedestrian injuries and fatalities cost the U.S. over **8 billion dollars** in medical care and work loss due to the injury.⁴

Pedestrian Distraction

- Walking while distracted by technology, like cell phones and headphones increases the risk of pedestrian injury.⁵
- A study on pedestrian distracted in 2016 indicated that roughly 17 percent middle school and 27 percent of high school students cross the street while distracted by a technological device.⁵
- A typical teenager sends or receives 30-50 text messages a day, and older teen girls send the most.⁶

Resources for Coalitions

- Safe Kids Worldwide Walk This Way program, <https://www.safekids.org/walk-way>.
- (hyperlink to the MOS Research Report once it's released)
- The National Center for Safe Routes to School, <http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/>.



Pedestrian Fatality Numbers and Rate per 100,000 Among Children Ages 19 and Under in 2015

State	#	Rate	State	#	Rate	State	#	Rate	State	#	Rate
Alabama	5	0.40	Illinois	17	0.50	Montana	0	0.00	Rhode Island	1	0.39
Alaska	0	0.00	Indiana	9	0.50	Nebraska	1	0.19	South Carolina	15	1.23
Arizona	8	0.44	Iowa	4	0.49	Nevada	6	0.82	South Dakota	1	0.43
Arkansas	6	0.76	Kansas	6	0.74	New Hampshire	0	0.00	Tennessee	9	0.54
California	59	0.57	Kentucky	7	0.62	New Jersey	12	0.53	Texas	42	0.54
Colorado	2	0.15	Louisiana	6	0.48	New Mexico	3	0.53	Utah	10	1.02
Connecticut	5	0.55	Maine	0	0.00	New York	22	0.46	Vermont	0	0.00
Delaware	1	0.43	Maryland	7	0.46	North Carolina	19	0.74	Virginia	3	0.14
DC	0	0.00	Massachusetts	1	0.06	North Dakota	1	0.55	Washington	10	0.56
Florida	53	1.18	Michigan	24	0.94	Ohio	13	0.43	West Virginia	0	0.00
Georgia	16	0.57	Minnesota	3	0.21	Oklahoma	5	0.48	Wisconsin	4	0.27
Hawaii	2	0.59	Mississippi	5	0.60	Oregon	4	0.42	Wyoming	1	0.66
Idaho	1	0.21	Missouri	13	0.83	Pennsylvania	14	0.45			

For more information or questions, please contact the SKW Research Department via:
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