



What you need to know about...

Child Pedestrian Injuries

Key Facts

In the United States...

- ▶ more than 39,000 nonfatal child pedestrian injuries occur each year.
- ▶ there were 339 pedestrian fatalities among children ages 0 to 14 in 2005.
- ▶ nearly 34,000 children were treated in hospital emergency rooms for pedestrian injuries in 2005.

In California...

- ▶ pedestrian injuries were one of the top ten leading causes of hospitalized unintentional injury among children ages 0 to 14 in 2005.
- ▶ 836 children ages 0 to 14 were hospitalized for unintentional pedestrian injuries in 2005.
- ▶ Latino children ages 0 to 14 and children ages 5 to 9 accounted for the greatest number of hospitalized unintentional pedestrian injuries in 2005.

In San Francisco...

- ▶ pedestrian injuries were one of the top ten leading causes of hospitalized unintentional injury in children ages 0 to 14 in 2005.
- ▶ child pedestrians ages 5 to 9 accounted for the greatest number of injuries in 2005.
- ▶ pedestrian injuries were the leading cause of admittance to the San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Department for unintentional injuries among children ages 0 to 14 in 2006.
- ▶ pedestrian injuries were the 2nd leading cause of hospitalized unintentional injury at the San Francisco General Hospital Emergency Room for children ages 0 to 14 in 2006.

When and Where

- ▶ The majority of pedestrian injuries among children ages 0 to 2 occur on the street, in driveways, in parking lots, and on sidewalks.
- ▶ In the U.S., 83% of child pedestrian deaths occur in the middle of the street.
- ▶ 1 in 4 child pedestrian deaths occur between 6 p.m. – 9 p.m. in the U.S.
- ▶ In the U.S., approximately 12 children die each year in school bus-related crashes.

Who

- ▶ Boys account for more child pedestrian deaths than girls.
- ▶ African American children have a pedestrian injury rate almost twice that of white children.
- ▶ 4 out of 5 driveway-related incidents occur in children ages 0 to 4.
- ▶ Parents whose children suffer pedestrian injuries are three times less likely to practice preventive behaviors. They are also more likely to be single parents, young mothers, or both.

Adapted from: Safe Kids Worldwide (SKW). Pedestrian Safety Fact Sheet. Washington (DC): SKW, 2007, SFGH ED data.

