

FAST FACTS

Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries Among Occupants Ages 13–19 Years in 2018



This Fast Facts focuses on children ages 13–19 years in the U.S. in 2018 who were unintentionally injured as occupants (driver or passenger) in motor vehicle crashes (MVC).

MVC Injuries Among Occupants Ages 13–19 Years^{1,2}

Deaths in 2018

2,142

Hospitalizations in 2018

24,510

Emergency Room (ER) visits in 2018

286,784

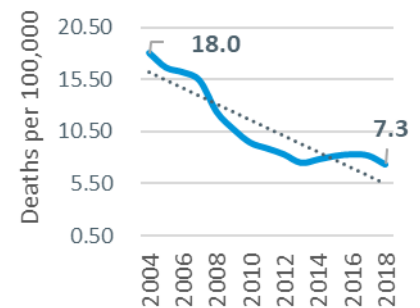
In 2018, MVC injuries among occupants ages 13–19 years resulted in:

41 deaths per week

471 hospitalizations per week

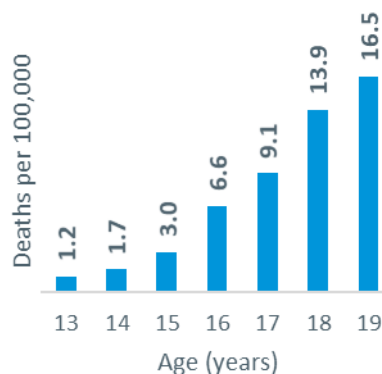
5,515 ER visits per week

The rate of MVC death among occupants ages 13–19 years decreased by 59 percent from 2004–2018.



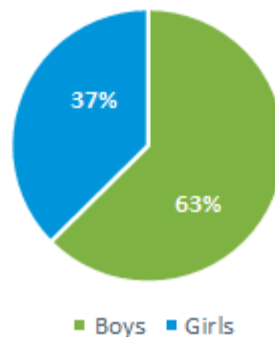
Deaths by Age, 2018¹

The risk of death increased with age.



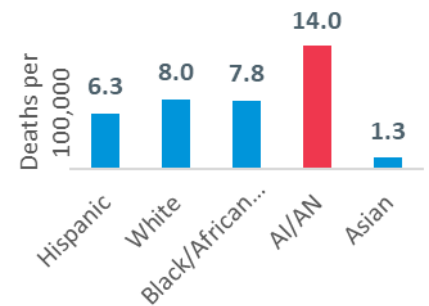
Deaths by Gender, 2018¹

Boys made up a larger proportion of deaths than girls.



Deaths by Race, 2018¹

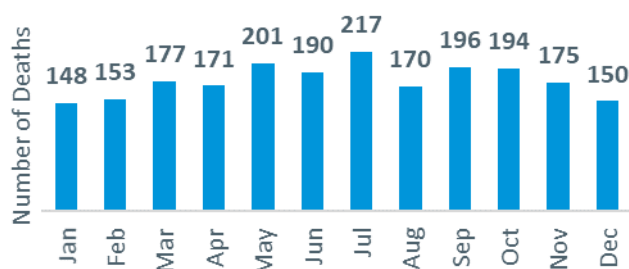
American Indians/Alaska Natives ages 13–19 years were at greater risk of death.



*Based on 2017–2018 combined data.

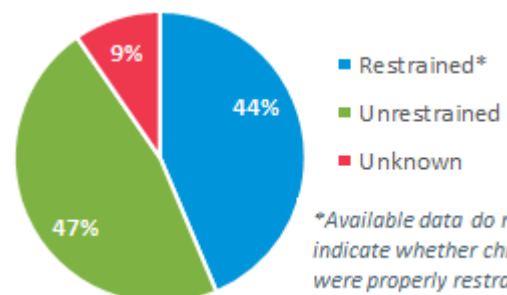
Deaths by Month, 2018¹

MVC deaths among occupants ages 13–19 years were less frequent during cooler months.



Deaths by Restraint Use, 2018¹

Nearly half of occupants ages 13–19 years who were killed in MVC were unrestrained at the time of the crash.



*Available data do not indicate whether children were properly restrained.

Cost of MVC Injuries, 2017 (the latest year for which cost data are available)³

Medical costs in 2017

\$2.2 billion

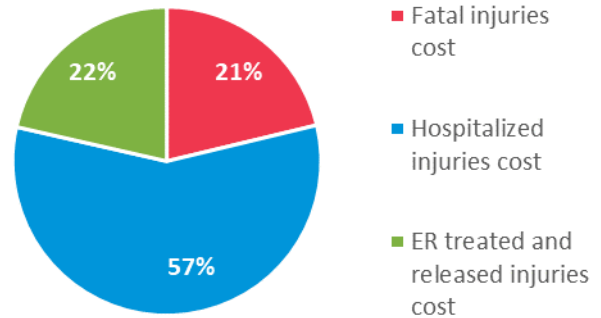
Work-loss costs in 2017

\$5.3 billion

Combined costs 2017

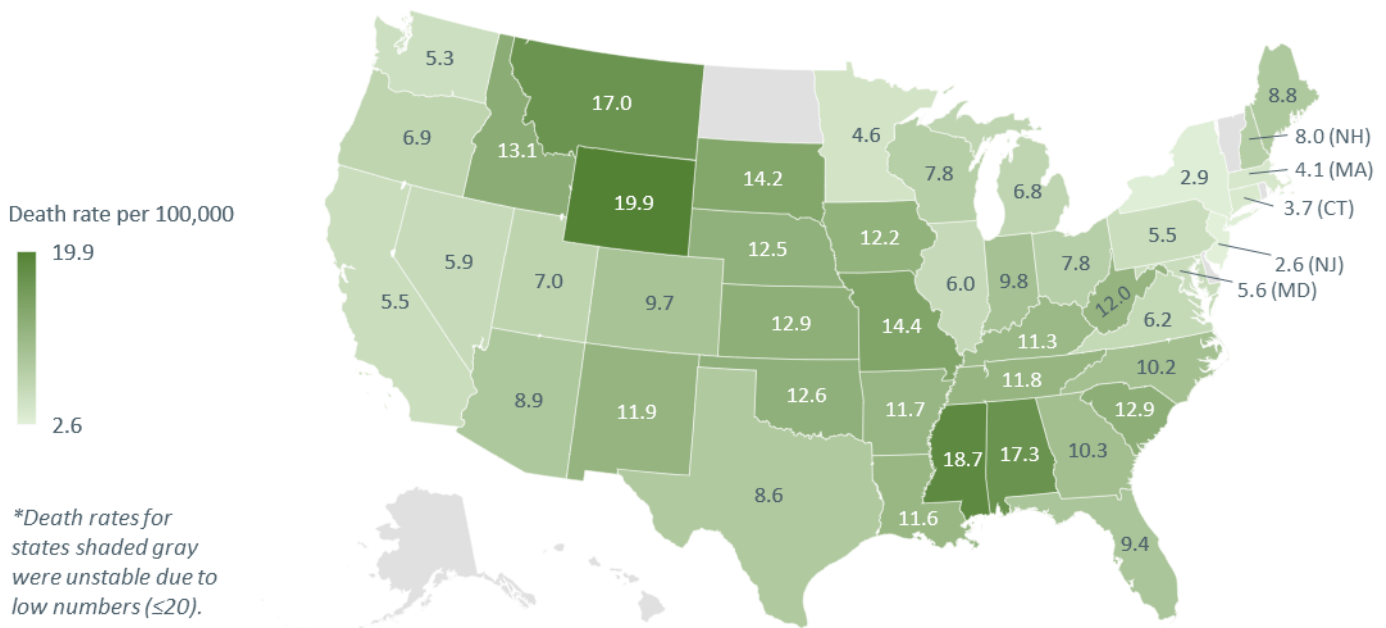
\$7.5 billion

Hospitalized injuries accounted for more than half of the total costs of MVC injuries among occupants ages 13–19.



Rate of MVC Death by State, 2016–2018*¹

MVC occupants ages 13–19 years were at greater risk of death in Wyoming, Mississippi and Alabama.



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.

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, 2000-2018 online query system. These data include both MV traffic-related and non-MV traffic-related MVO injuries.

³Cost of injury data were calculated using 2017 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.