

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

1998

Statistics

In Virginia, in 1998, there were 935 total traffic fatalities, of which 102 (11%) were pedestrian fatalities. (*NHTSA*)

Pedestrians are the second largest category of motor vehicle deaths, after occupants, and account for about 13% of motor vehicle deaths. (*IIHS*)

Pedestrian fatalities accounted for 85% of all non-occupant fatalities in 1998. (*NHTSA*)

In 1998, 5,220 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States. (*NHTSA*)

On average, a pedestrian is killed in a traffic crash every 101 minutes. (*NHTSA*)

There were 69,000 pedestrians injured in traffic crashes in 1998. (*NHTSA*)

On average, a pedestrian is injured in a traffic crash every 8 minutes. (*NHTSA*)

Seventeen percent of pedestrian deaths occur in hit-and-run crashes. (*USDOT*)

More than two-thirds (68%) of the 1998 pedestrian fatalities were males. (*NHTSA*)

Age:

In 1998, one-fourth (25%) of all children between the ages of 5 and 9 years who were killed in traffic crashes were pedestrians. (*NHTSA*)

Darting into the road is the most common factor noted in pedestrian fatalities involving children under age 15. (*NHTSA*)

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all traffic fatalities under age 16 were pedestrians. (*NHTSA*)

Six percent of all traffic injuries under age 16 were pedestrians. (*NHTSA*)

In 1998, people age 70 years and older made up 18% of all pedestrian fatalities, and 5% of all pedestrian injuries. (*IIHS*)

At age 80 and older, the 1998 pedestrian death rate among men was more than 3 times as high as at age 74 and younger. (*USDOT*)

Thirty-eight percent of pedestrian deaths among people age 65 and older in 1998 occurred at intersections. (*USDOT*)

Alcohol Involvement:

Alcohol involvement – either for the driver or for the pedestrian – was reported in 46% of the traffic crashes that resulted in pedestrian fatalities. Of the pedestrians involved, 31% were intoxicated, with BACs of .10 percent or greater. (*NHTSA*)

In 5% of the crashes, both the driver and the pedestrian were intoxicated. (*NHTSA*)

Thirty percent of the pedestrians killed in 1998 were intoxicated. (*NHTSA*)

Alcohol involvement – either for the driver or the pedestrian – was reported in 46% of the traffic crashes that resulted in pedestrian fatalities. (*NHTSA*)

In 1998, the highest rate of intoxication for pedestrians killed in traffic crashes was reported for pedestrians 35 to 44 years old. (*NHTSA*)

For all pedestrian fatalities 16 years of age or older, the reported intoxication rate in 1998 was 34%. (*NHTSA*)

Fifty-two percent of pedestrians age 16 and older killed in nighttime motor vehicle crashes in 1998 had BACs at or above .10 percent; 37% had no alcohol in their blood. (*IIHS*)

Time and Location:

Most pedestrian fatalities in 1998 occurred in urban areas (69%), at non-intersection locations (78%), in normal weather conditions (88%), and at night (64%). (*NHTSA*)

Sixty-eight percent of pedestrian deaths in 1998 occurred in urban areas. However, the ratio of deaths to injuries is higher in rural areas because of higher impact speeds on rural roads. (*USDOT*)

Nearly one-half of all pedestrian fatalities occurred on Friday (16%), Saturday (18%), or

Sunday (13%). (*NHTSA*)

Fatal pedestrian-motor vehicle collisions occur most often between 6 and 9 p.m.

(*USDOT*)

Forty-four percent of the 580 pedestrian fatalities under 16 years of age were killed in crashes that occurred between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. (*NHTSA*)