

Traffic Safety Facts 1993

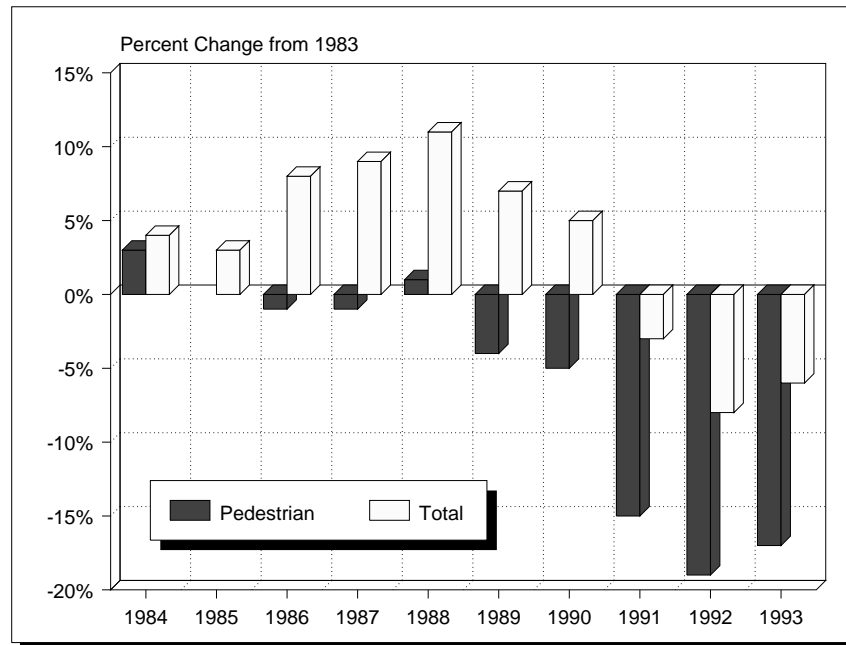
U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic
Safety Administration



Pedestrians

In 1993, 5,638 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States. This was the second lowest annual number since 1927, the first year in which pedestrian fatalities were reported. The 5,638 deaths in 1993 represent a decrease of 17 percent from the 6,826 pedestrians killed in 1983.

Figure 1. Trends in Pedestrian and Total Traffic Fatalities, 1983-1993



“In 1993, 5,638 pedestrians died in traffic crashes—17 percent fewer than the number who died in 1983.”

On average, a pedestrian is killed in a traffic crash every 93 minutes.

Most pedestrian fatalities in 1993 occurred in urban areas (69 percent), at nonintersection locations (81 percent), in normal weather conditions (88 percent), and at night (63 percent).

Almost 70 percent of the 1993 pedestrian fatalities were males. The male pedestrian fatality rate per 100,000 population was 3.12—more than double the rate for females (1.30 per 100,000 population) (see Table 4).

More than one-third of all children between the ages of 5 and 9 years who were killed in traffic crashes were pedestrians. One-fourth of the traffic fatalities under age 16 were pedestrians.

Almost half of the 818 pedestrian fatalities under 16 years of age were killed in crashes that occurred between 4:00 PM and 8:00 PM.

Table 1. Pedestrian Fatalities by Age Group, 1993

Age Group (years)	Total Traffic Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Percentage of Total Fatalities
0-4	878	233	27
5-9	840	292	35
10-15	1,511	293	19
16-20	5,414	280	5
21-24	4,389	290	7
25-29	4,038	419	10
30-34	3,936	523	13
35-39	3,289	492	15
40-44	2,571	415	16
45-49	2,037	324	16
50-54	1,624	250	15
55-59	1,373	217	16
60-64	1,432	261	18
65-69	1,419	244	17
70+	5,205	1,008	19
Unknown	159	97	--
Total	40,115	5,638	14

“More than one-third of children between 5 and 9 years old killed in traffic crashes were pedestrians.”

Older pedestrians (ages 70+) accounted for 18 percent of all pedestrian fatalities, and the death rate for this group, both males and females, was 4.43 per 100,000 population—higher than for any other age group.

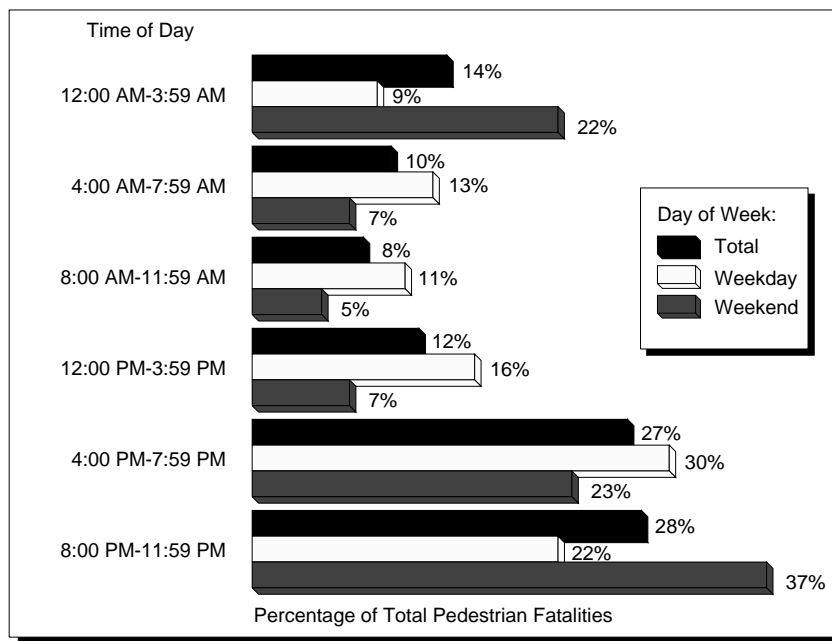
Pedestrian fatalities accounted for 86 percent of all nonoccupant fatalities in 1993. The 814 pedalcyclist fatalities accounted for 12 percent, and the remaining 2 percent were skateboard riders, roller skaters, etc.

Table 2. Nonoccupant Traffic Fatalities, 1983-1993

Year	Pedestrian	Pedalcyclist	Other	Total
1983	6,826	839	81	7,746
1984	7,025	849	99	7,973
1985	6,808	890	84	7,782
1986	6,779	941	133	7,853
1987	6,745	948	132	7,825
1988	6,870	911	136	7,917
1989	6,556	832	107	7,495
1990	6,482	859	124	7,465
1991	5,801	843	124	6,768
1992	5,549	723	98	6,370
1993	5,638	814	110	6,562

Almost one-half of all pedestrian fatalities occurred on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday: 18 percent, 18 percent, and 13 percent, respectively.

Figure 2. Pedestrian Fatalities by Time of Day and Day of Week, 1993



“Alcohol involvement—either for the driver or the pedestrian—was reported in nearly one-half of pedestrian fatalities.”

For 74 percent of the pedestrians killed in traffic crashes during 1993, police reported one or more factors related to the pedestrian's behavior. The factors most often noted were “improper crossing of the roadway or intersection” (38 percent) and “walking, playing, working, standing, etc., in the roadway” (32 percent).

Alcohol involvement—either for the driver or the pedestrian—was reported in nearly one-half of the traffic crashes that resulted in pedestrian fatalities. Almost one-third of the pedestrians involved were intoxicated, with blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) of 0.10 grams per deciliter (g/dl) or greater. The intoxication rate for the drivers involved was 15.1 percent, less than half that for the pedestrians. In 7.0 percent of the crashes, both the driver and the pedestrian were intoxicated.

In 1993, the highest rate of intoxication for pedestrians killed in traffic crashes was reported for pedestrians 25 to 34 years old. Intoxication rates by age group were as follows: 16 to 20 years, 33.8 percent; 21 to 24 years, 50.4 percent; 25 to 34 years, 53.2 percent; 35 to 44 years, 50.6 percent; 45 to 54 years, 39.9 percent; 55 to 64 years, 29.1 percent; 65 years and older, 10.6 percent.

For all pedestrian fatalities 16 years of age or older, the reported intoxication rate in 1993 was 36.0 percent, 8 percent lower than the 39.1 percent intoxication rate reported for the same group in 1983. The youngest and oldest age groups of pedestrian fatalities showed the largest decreases in intoxication rates over this period: 21 percent for those 65 years and older, and 17 percent for those 16 to 20 years old.

In contrast, the intoxication rate for pedestrian fatalities in the 25 to 34 year age group decreased by only 3 percent over the same period, and the rate for the 35 to 44 year age group increased by 5 percent.

Table 3. Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Pedestrian Crashes, 1993

	No Driver Alcohol Involvement	Driver Alcohol Involvement, BAC 0.01–0.09 g/dl	Driver Alcohol Involvement, BAC 0.10 g/dl or Greater	Total
No Pedestrian Alcohol Involvement	52.3%	3.1%	7.0%	3,448 62.4%
Pedestrian Alcohol Involvement, BAC 0.01–0.09 g/dl	4.0%	0.5%	1.1%	307 5.6%
Pedestrian Alcohol Involvement, BAC 0.10 g/dl or Greater	22.2%	2.8%	7.0%	1,773 32.0%
Total	4,337 78.5%	355 6.4%	836 15.1%	5,528 100.0%

“The intoxication rate for drivers involved in fatal pedestrian crashes was less than half that for the pedestrians.”

Table 4 presents summary statistics for 1993 pedestrian fatalities by age and sex, and Table 5 presents detailed data by state.

Table 4. Pedestrian Fatalities and Fatality Rates by Age and Sex, 1993

Age (years)	Male			Female			Total		
	Fatalities	Population (thousands)	Fatality Rate*	Fatalities	Population (thousands)	Fatality Rate*	Fatalities	Population (thousands)	Fatality Rate*
<5	149	10,078	1.48	84	9,625	0.87	233	19,703	1.18
5-9	184	9,483	1.94	108	9,037	1.20	292	18,520	1.58
10-15	182	11,283	1.61	111	10,737	1.03	293	22,020	1.33
16-20	194	8,895	2.18	86	8,451	1.02	280	17,346	1.61
21-24	229	7,727	2.96	61	7,473	0.82	290	15,200	1.91
25-34	729	20,958	3.48	213	20,948	1.02	942	41,906	2.25
35-44	686	20,240	3.39	221	20,590	1.07	907	40,830	2.22
45-54	442	14,010	3.15	132	14,655	0.90	574	28,665	2.00
55-64	331	9,932	3.33	147	10,995	1.34	478	20,927	2.28
65-69	154	4,509	3.42	90	5,511	1.63	244	10,020	2.44
70-79	302	6,329	4.77	230	8,805	2.61	532	15,134	3.52
80+	258	2,455	10.51	218	5,183	4.21	476	7,638	6.23
Unknown	83	0	--	12	0	--	**97	0	--
Total	3,923	125,898	3.12	1,713	132,010	1.30	**5,638	257,908	2.19

* Rate per 100,000 population.

** Includes two fatalities of unknown sex.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Population—Bureau of the Census projections.

For more information:

Information on pedestrian fatalities is available from the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, NRD-31, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to Ms. Louann Hall at (202) 366-4198. FAX messages should be sent to (202) 366-7078. To report a safety-related problem or to inquire about motor vehicle safety information, contact the Auto Safety Hotline at 1-800-424-9393.

“Serving the Highway Safety Community by the Numbers”

Table 5. Pedestrian Fatalities and Fatality Rates by State, 1993

State	Total Traffic Fatalities	Resident Population (thousands)	Pedestrian Fatalities	Percent of Total	Pedestrian Fatalities per 100,000 Population
Alabama	1,042	4,187	80	7.7	1.9
Alaska	118	599	18	15.3	3.0
Arizona	801	3,936	139	17.4	3.5
Arkansas	583	2,424	43	7.4	1.8
California	4,163	31,211	850	20.4	2.7
Colorado	559	3,566	62	11.1	1.7
Connecticut	342	3,277	46	13.5	1.4
Delaware	111	700	23	20.7	3.3
District of Columbia	57	578	26	45.6	4.5
Florida	2,635	13,679	493	18.7	3.6
Georgia	1,394	6,917	188	13.5	2.7
Hawaii	134	1,172	21	15.7	1.8
Idaho	227	1,099	11	4.8	1.0
Illinois	1,392	11,697	212	15.2	1.8
Indiana	889	5,713	65	7.3	1.1
Iowa	459	2,814	32	7.0	1.1
Kansas	428	2,531	25	5.8	1.0
Kentucky	871	3,789	65	7.5	1.7
Louisiana	879	4,295	136	15.5	3.2
Maine	185	1,239	19	10.3	1.5
Maryland	665	4,965	128	19.2	2.6
Massachusetts	475	6,012	81	17.1	1.4
Michigan	1,408	9,478	184	13.1	1.9
Minnesota	538	4,517	47	8.7	1.0
Mississippi	813	2,643	70	8.6	2.6
Missouri	947	5,234	102	10.8	1.9
Montana	195	839	12	6.2	1.4
Nebraska	254	1,607	24	9.4	1.5
Nevada	263	1,389	45	17.1	3.2
New Hampshire	121	1,125	17	14.0	1.5
New Jersey	788	7,879	193	24.5	2.4
New Mexico	431	1,616	67	15.5	4.1
New York	1,781	18,197	439	24.6	2.4
North Carolina	1,389	6,945	175	12.6	2.5
North Dakota	89	635	4	4.5	0.6
Ohio	1,482	11,091	159	10.7	1.4
Oklahoma	671	3,231	60	8.9	1.9
Oregon	524	3,032	56	10.7	1.8
Pennsylvania	1,529	12,048	210	13.7	1.7
Rhode Island	74	1,000	13	17.6	1.3
South Carolina	846	3,643	124	14.7	3.4
South Dakota	140	715	18	12.9	2.5
Tennessee	1,171	5,099	84	7.2	1.6
Texas	3,037	18,031	451	14.9	2.5
Utah	303	1,860	31	10.2	1.7
Vermont	110	576	5	4.5	0.9
Virginia	878	6,491	113	12.9	1.7
Washington	661	5,255	79	12.0	1.5
West Virginia	429	1,820	33	7.7	1.8
Wisconsin	714	5,038	55	7.7	1.1
Wyoming	120	470	5	4.2	1.1
U.S. Total	40,115	257,908	5,638	14.1	2.2
Puerto Rico	600	* 3,580	222	37.0	6.2

* 1992 resident population for Puerto Rico.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Fatalities—Fatal Accident Reporting System, NHTSA. Population—Bureau of the Census.