

This Fast Facts includes data on fatal and nonfatal bicycling injuries among children ages 0–19 years in the U.S.

Magnitude of Bicycling Injuries Among Children, 2006–2020¹

Fatal Injuries in 2020

102

Hospitalizations in 2020

7,786

Emergency Room (ER) Visits in 2020

136,753

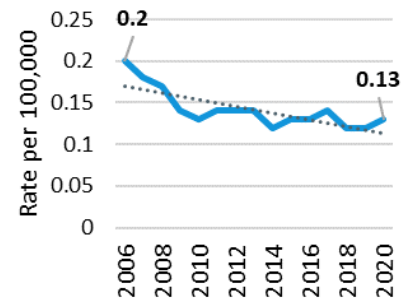
In 2020, bicycling injuries among children resulted in:

2 Fatal injuries per week

150 Hospitalizations per week

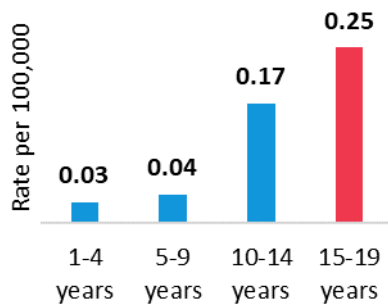
2,630 ER visits per week

The rate of fatal bicycling injury among children decreased by 35 percent between 2006 and 2020.

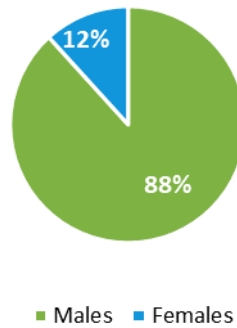


Fatal Bicycling Injuries by Age, Sex and Race, 2020¹

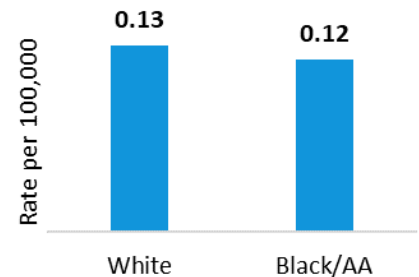
The rate of fatal bicycling injury increased with age and was highest among 15 to 19-year-olds.



Males accounted for nearly 9 in 10 fatal bicycling injuries among children.



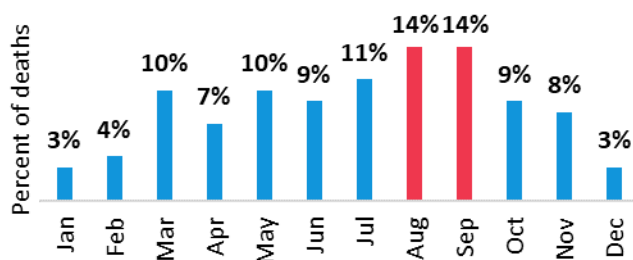
Rates of fatal bicycling injury were nearly equal between White and Black children.



*Race rates are for years 2019–2020. Rates for other races are unstable due to having ≤20 deaths and are not reported.

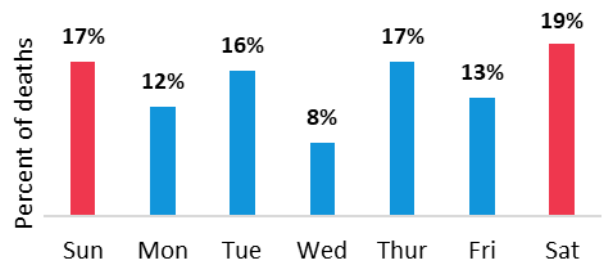
Fatal Bicycling Injuries by Month, 2020²

Fatal bicycling injuries are slightly more frequent in the months of August and September.



Fatal Bicycling Injuries by Weekday, 2020²

Fatal bicycling injuries were slightly more frequent on weekends.



Cost of Bicycling Injuries, 2020 (the latest year for which cost data are available)³

The economic costs of fatal and nonfatal bicycling injuries among children was estimated to be \$12.97 billion in 2020, with fatal injuries accounting for 86 percent of total costs.

Cost	Fatal	Nonfatal		Combined (row)
		ER Treated and Released	Hospitalized	
Medical	\$1.65 million	\$842.41 million	\$439.28 million	\$1.28 billion
Work Loss	--	\$146.21 million	\$102.42 million	\$248.63 million
Quality of Life Loss	--	\$8.25 billion	\$1.43 billion	\$9.69 billion
Value of Statistical Life	\$1.75 billion	--	--	\$1.75 billion
Combined (column)	\$1.75 billion	\$9.24 billion	\$1.97 billion	\$12.97 billion

Notes and References

1. CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, National, Regional and State, 1981–2020. <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/fatal-reports>.
2. CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. WISQARS Nonfatal Injury Reports, 2001–2020. <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/nonfatal-reports>.
3. CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. WISQARS Cost of Injury. <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/cost/>. Cost of injury data calculated using most recent year of data available within the CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Cost of Injury Reports application, which includes both traffic-related and non-traffic-related bicyclist 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. Beginning in year 2019, fatal economic costs are substantially higher than those reported in previous years due to the inclusion of value of statistical life costs, which are approximately 10 times higher than the previously-reported values for foregone employment compensation.

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