Table 1: How Children Get Around in California (Ages 0-17)

Car	74.3%
Walk	15.2%
Bicycle	1.0%
School Bus	7.5%
Transit	1.5%
Other	0.5%

Source: California Department of Transportation, 2000-2001 California Statewide Household Travel Survey

Table 2: How Children of Different Racial & Ethnic Groups Get Around in California (Ages 0-17)

	Car	Walk	Bicycle	School Bus	Transit	Other
Caucasian	82.1%	9.8%	1.1%	6.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Latino	58.6%	26.3%	1.3%	12.3%	1.2%	0.3%
African American	61.0%	14.1%	1.9%	12.1	8.4%	2.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	79.8%	12.2%	0.5%	7.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Native American	74.5%	8.2%	0.5%	16.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Other	72.6%	11.7%	1.1%	6.5%	7.5%	0.5%

Source: California Dept. of Transportation, 2000-2001 California Statewide Household Travel Survey

Table 3: Barriers to Walking & Biking to School (1999 HealthStyles Survey)

Barrier	Percent of Respondents Naming Barrier
Long distances	55%
Traffic danger	40%
Adverse weather conditions	24%
Crime danger	18%
School policy	7%
Other	26%

Table 4A: California Children's Transit Usage by Race & Ethnicity (Ages 0-17)

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Trips by Public Transit
Caucasian	0.5%
Latino	1.2%
African American	8.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0.2%
Native American	0.8%
Other	7.5%

Table 4B: California Children's Transit Usage by Household Income (Ages 0-17)

Annual Household Income	Percentage of Trips by Public Transit
<$25,000	4.7%
$25,001-34,999	0.6%
$35,000-49,999	0.6%
$50,000-74,999	0.7%
>$75,000	0.4%
No response	2.3%

Source: California Department of Transportation, 2000-2001 California Statewide Household Travel Survey

Table 5: U.S. Deaths & Injuries Sustained During School Commute Trips (1991-1999)

Travel Mode	Percent of Total Trips(1)	Fatalities (% of Total)(2)	Non-Fatal Injuries (% of Total)(2)
School Bus	25%	2%	4%
All other buses*	2%	<1%	<1%
Passenger vehicles** with drivers age 19 and older	45%	20%	33%
Passenger vehicles** with drivers below age 19	14%	54%	51%
Bicycles	2%	6%	5%
Walking***	12%	16%	6%

(1) 1995 National Personal Transportation Survey; (2) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), General Estimates System (GES)
**Includes transit, paratransit and motorcoach service*
***Includes all motor vehicles except school buses and other buses with drivers at least 19 years old*
****Includes scooters, skateboarding and rollerblading*
(Source: Transportation Research Board, "The Relative Risks of School Travel: A National Perspective and Guidance for Local Community Risk Assessment," 2002. Data pertains to children aged 5-18.)

Table 6: Expenditures on Children (Ages 0-17) by Families in the Urban West (2002)

Two-parent families' before-tax income	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care & education	Other	Total
Less Than $40,300								
Average cost per child[A]	$3,055	$1,538	$1,047	$463	$463	$585	$833	$7,984
$40,300-$67,800								
Average cost per child[A]	$3,965	$1,822	$1,443	$548	$623	$1,032	$1,193	$10,626
More than $67,800								
Average cost per child[A]	$5,935	$2,213	$1,912	$700	$730	$1,662	$1,845	$14,997
Average cost per child for all income levels in the Urban West[A]	$4,318	$1,858	$1,467	$570	$605	$1,093	$1,290	$11,202
Total cost for children of all income levels in California[B]	$39.8 billion	$17.1 billion	$13.6 billion	$5.3 billion	$5.6 billion	$10.1 billion	$11.9 billion	$103.6 billion

Sources:
A U.S. Department of Agriculture, Expenditures on Children by Families, 2002 Annual Report. Table 2.
B 2000 U.S. Census. The total number of children living in California was used as a multiplier to obtain the total costs.

Table 7: Top 10 Causes of Accidental Death and Injury Among Children Aged 0-17 in California (1995-2000)

Accidental Deaths		Hospitalized Injuries from Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Accident (Occupant)	1,523	Falls	49,967
Drowning	866	Motor Vehicle Accident (Occupant)	15,730
Motor Vehicle Accident (Pedestrian)	572	Other	10,699
Suffocation	335	Poisoning	10,654
Motor Vehicle Accident (Unspecified)	246	Struck By Object	10,189
Burn	219	Motor Vehicle Accident (Pedestrian)	9,646
Pedestrian (Non-Motor Vehicle Accident)	201	Bicyclist (Non-Motor Vehicle Accident)	7,074
Other Transportation Accident	201	Natural/Environmental	5,625
Motor Vehicle Accident (Bicyclist)	131	Burn	4,827
Poisoning	113	Cut/Pierce	4,752

Source: California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control Branch (EPIC)

Table 8: California Counties with the Highest Percentage of Traffic Accidents Involving Child Pedestrians (2001)

County	Percentage of Total Pedestrian Incidents Involving Children Aged 0-17
1. Sutter	64.3%
2. Yolo	56.1%
3. Merced	54.2%
4. Yuba	50.0%
5. Kern	47.8%

Sources: 2001 Provisional numbers from the California Highway Patrol's Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS)

Table 9: Deaths & Injuries Among Child Pedestrians in California by Race/Ethnicity (1995-2000)

Race	Fatal Pedestrian Injuries among Children Aged 0-17 1995-2000 (1)	Hospitalized Pedestrian Injuries among Children Aged 0-17 1995-2000 (1)	Percentage of Total Accidents Sustained by Child Pedestrians Aged 0-17 (1)	Percentage of California's Total Child (Age 0-17) Population in 200 (2)
African American	83	1,395	14.5	7.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	583	6.1	11.8
Latino	269	4,576	47.4	41.6
Native American	4	29	0.3	0.6
Caucasian	179	2,661	27.8	38.5
Unknown/Other	—	402	3.9	—
Total	**572**	**9,646**	**100**	**100**

Sources: (1) California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control Branch (EPIC); (2) California Department of Finance, www.dof.ca.gov/html/demograp/race.htm

Table 10A: Total Cost of Non-Fatal Injuries Sustained in Collisions by Persons Aged 0-17 in California (2001) (Total Costs based on 2001 SWITRS Incidence; Costs in 2000 Dollars)

Mechanism	Driver	Passenger	Pedestrian	Bicyclist	TOTAL Costs
Unit Cost	$61,450	$35,060	$99,891	$108,131	$2,431,943,015
Medical	$8,097	$5,218	$15,017	$16,256	$356,304,938
Victim Work Loss	$13,405	$7,619	$20,650	$22,354	$519,159,960
Public Services	$136	$144	$164	$178	$6,957,982
Property Damage	$4,498	$4,128	$4,676	$5,061	$203,188,399
(Subtotal Economic Costs)	$26,136	$17,109	$40,507	$43,849	$1,085,611,279
Lost Quality of Life Costs	$35,314	$17,951	$59,384	$64,282	$1,346,331,736
Number of Non-Fatal Injuries from Collisions	6,692	31,566	5,146	3,699	47,103
Total Cost of Motor Vehicle Traffic Non-Fatal Injuries	**$411,223,400**	**$1,106,703,960**	**$514,039,086**	**$399,976,569**	**$2,431,943,015**

Table 10B: Total Cost of Fatal Injuries Sustained in Collisions by Persons Aged 0-17 in California (2001) (Total Costs based on 2001 SWITRS Incidence; Costs in 2000 Dollars)

Mechanism	Driver	Passenger	Pedestrian	Bicyclist	TOTAL Costs
Unit Cost	$3,110,243	$3,002,896	$3,389,656	$3,133,438	$1,218,239,374
Medical	$13,486	$13,486	$13,486	$13,486	$5,286,512
Victim Work Loss	$704,630	$680,099	$768,481	$709,930	$275,991,888
Public Services	$998	$998	$998	$998	$391,216
Property Damage	$12,307	$12,307	$12,307	$12,307	$4,824,344
(Subtotal Economic Costs)	$731,421	$706,890	$795,272	$736,721	$286,493,960
Lost Quality of Life Costs	$2,378,822	$2,296,006	$2,594,384	$2,396,717	$931,745,414
Number of Fatalities from Collisions	50	239	87	16	392
Total Cost of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities	**$155,512,150**	**$717,692,144**	**$294,900,072**	**$50,135,008**	**$1,218,239,374**

Source: Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation's Children's Safety Network: Economics and Data Analysis Resource Center. Incidence based on 2001 provisional numbers from the California Highway Patrol's Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS). The unit costs are based on the average cost of a U.S. motor vehicle injury for drivers, passengers and non-occupants. Injuries are defined by police reporting as disabling, evident and possible. (See methodology section for more info on how these numbers were calculated.)

Table 11: Reported Missing, Abducted & Runaway Children in California (1995-2001)

Report Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Runaway — missing child that has left home without the knowledge or permission of parents or guardian.	116,811	116,276	120,180	109,443	100,998	81,291	90,453
Lost — any person who has strayed away or whose whereabouts are unknown.	544	483	601	518	505	377	388
Catastrophe— any person who is missing after a catastrophe (i.e., plane crash, boating accident, fire, flood).	23	21	12	23	18	11	25
Stranger Abduction — any person taken (witnessed) by a stranger/non-family member.	54	56	81	58	64	51	57
Parental/Family Abduction —child taken by a parent/ family member	2,974	2,733	2,793	2,540	2,379	1,938	2,183
Suspicious Circumstances — missing under suspicious circumstances that may indicate a stranger abduction.	1,172	929	948	805	887	644	580
Unknown Circumstances — when circumstances surrounding MP's disappearance are unknown.	4,941	5,153	5,990	5,391	5,471	4,489	4,902

Source: California Office of the Attorney General, Missing Persons Section. Data refers to children aged 0-17.

Table 12: Motor Vehicle Accidents vs. Witnessed Stranger Abductions in California (1995-2000)

Number of Fatal Injuries Sustained by Child Passengers Aged 0-17 in Motor Vehicle Accidents (1)	1,523
Number of Hospitalized Non-Fatal Injuries Sustained by Child Passengers Aged 0-17 in Motor Vehicle Accidents (1)	15,730
Number of Fatal Injuries Sustained by Child Pedestrians Aged 0-17 in Motor Vehicle Accidents (1)	572
Number of Hospitalized Non-Fatal Injuries Sustained by Child Pedestrians Aged 0-17 in Motor Vehicle Accidents (1)	9,646
Number of Children Aged 0-17 Witnessed Being Abducted by a Stranger or Other Non-Family Member (2)	364

Sources: (1) California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control Branch (EPIC) (http://www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/epicdata/TBfatal.html and http://www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/epicdata/TBnonfatal.html); (2) California Office of the Attorney General, Missing Persons Section

Table 13: Overweight and At Risk Teenagers by Race/Ethnicity in California (2000)

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage At Risk of Becoming Overweight*	Percentage Overweight*
Caucasian	10%	7%
African American	12%	17%
Latino	19%	15%
Asian/Other	12%	9%
Total	14%	10%

Source: 2000 California Teenage Eating, Exercise and Nutrition Survey (CalTEENS)
** Overweight is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) — a measurement of height, weight and age — above the 95th percentile. At risk is having a BMI in the 85th to 95th percentile.*

Table 14: Lifetime Asthma Prevalence Among Children Aged 0-17 by Race/Ethnicity in California (2001)

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
Caucasian	14.3%
Latino	9.7%
Asian	11.7%
African American	21.1%
AIAN	25.5%
NHOPI	22.3%
Others	15.6%
Total	**13.6%**

Source: 2001 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)
Note: AIAN = America Indian and Alaska Native; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Table 15: Ozone and PM-10 Pollution in California Air Basins (2000-2001)

Air Basin	Days Above National 8-Hour Ozone Standard		Calculated Days Above State 24-Hour PM-10 Standard	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Great Basin Valleys	1	0	19	90
Lake County	0	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe	0	0	0	19
Mojave Desert	72	65	63	84
Mountain Counties	65	56	60	57
North Central Coast	1	0	54	24
North Coast	0	0	9	42
Northeast Plateau	0	0	66	60
Sacramento Valley	43	35	144	81
Salton Sea	33	54	330	341
San Diego	16	17	144	146
San Francisco Bay Area	9	4	63	42
San Joaquin Valley	117	103	216	237
South Central Coast	24	30	108	135
South Coast	94	92	300	278

Source: California Air Resources Board