

2001 Michigan Traffic Crash FACT SHEET



General Facts



According to the Michigan Department of Community Health, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of accidental death among persons living in Michigan 1 to 24 years old.



689,122 motor vehicles were involved in 400,813 reported crashes. 1,206 of these were fatal crashes. These fatal crashes resulted in 1,328 deaths, compared to the 1,382 deaths that were the result of 1,237 fatal crashes in 2000.



Of the 1,328 motor vehicle deaths in 2001, 714 (53.8%) were drivers of vehicles, 297 (22.4%) were passengers in motor vehicles, 160 (12.0%) were pedestrians, 90 (6.8%) were motorcyclists, 26 (2.0%) were bicyclists, 4 (0.3%) were snowmobile operators, 15 (1.1%) were ORV/ATV operators, and 3 (0.2%) were operators of farm equipment. The person type is unknown/other for 19 (1.4%) of the fatalities.



Of the 1,011 drivers and passengers killed, 418 (41.3%) were not wearing seatbelts and 469 (46.4%) were wearing seatbelts. It is unknown whether 124 (12.3%) of the fatalities were belted.



633 deaths resulted from 582 single vehicle fatal crashes.



A higher proportion of crashes involved male drivers than female drivers. Fatal crashes were twice as prevalent among male drivers than female drivers (0.4% vs. 0.2%).



Excessive speed was reported by police as the hazardous action of 13.2 percent of the drivers in fatal crashes.



Of all fatal crashes, 29.5 percent occurred at intersections.



Most fatal crashes occurred on dry roadways (74.3%) in clear weather conditions (48.8%).



The majority of all crashes occurred during daylight hours (60.0%). Dark conditions created the greatest hazard, as they were overrepresented in fatal crashes.



In 2001:
More fatal crashes occurred between 3:00 and 5:59 PM than any other time period.
More fatal crashes occurred on both Friday and Saturday than any other day.
More fatal crashes occurred in July than any other month.