

## 2002 Michigan Traffic Crash FACT SHEET



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.



678,990 motor vehicles were involved in 395,515 reported crashes. 1,175 of these were fatal crashes. These fatal crashes resulted in 1,279 deaths, compared to the 1,328 deaths that were the result of 1,206 fatal crashes in 2001.



Of the 1,279 motor vehicle deaths in 2002, 709 (55.4%) were drivers of vehicles, 254 (19.9%) were passengers in motor vehicles, 173 (13.5%) were pedestrians, 82 (6.4%) were motorcyclists, 20 (1.6%) were bicyclists, 9 (0.7%) were snowmobile operators, 10 (.8%) were ORV/ATV operators, and 1 (0.1%) were operators of farm equipment. The person type is unknown/other for 21 (1.6%) of the fatalities.



Of the 963 drivers and passengers killed, 354 (36.8%) were not wearing seatbelts and 478 (49.6%) were wearing seatbelts. It is unknown whether 131 (13.6%) of the fatalities were belted.



553 deaths resulted from 538 single vehicle fatal crashes.



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



Excessive speed was reported by police as the hazardous action of 12.7 percent of the drivers in fatal crashes.



Of all fatal crashes, 28.9 percent occurred at intersections.



Most fatal crashes occurred on dry roadways (72.4%) in clear weather conditions (51.4%).



The majority of all crashes occurred during daylight hours (60.2%). Dark conditions created the greatest hazard, as they were overrepresented in fatal crashes.



In 2002:  
More fatal crashes occurred between 6:00 and 8:59 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.