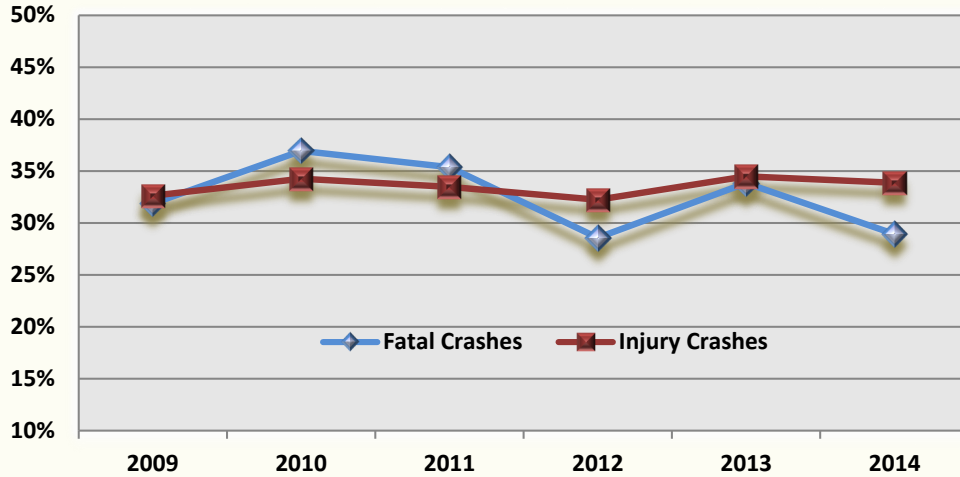


# Speeding In Fatal and Injury Crashes

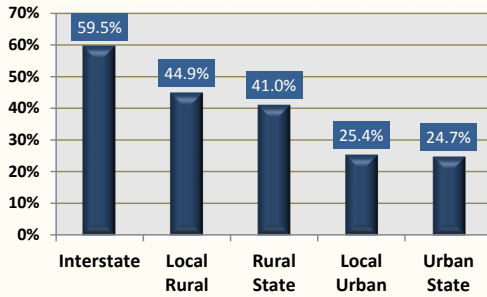
Speeding Crashes by Severity



- November, December, and January had the most speed-related crashes - 32% of the annual total. More crashes occurred on Fridays (18%) and Mondays (16%) than other days of the week which represented roughly 13% each. Most speeding crashes occurred between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

- Since 2009, speeding crashes in the eastern half of the state remained steady at about 18% while the west registered slightly higher rates of approximately 25% over the same time.
- Speeding crashes represented a two to three times greater share of lane departure and rollover crashes and about half the intersection crashes.
- Interstates had a higher percentage of crashes involving speed compared to other road types.

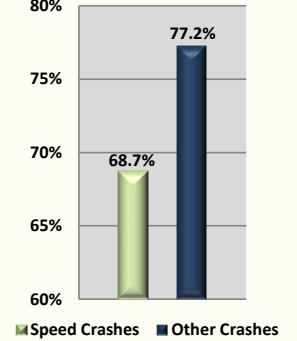
Share of Speeding Crashes by Road Type 2012-2014



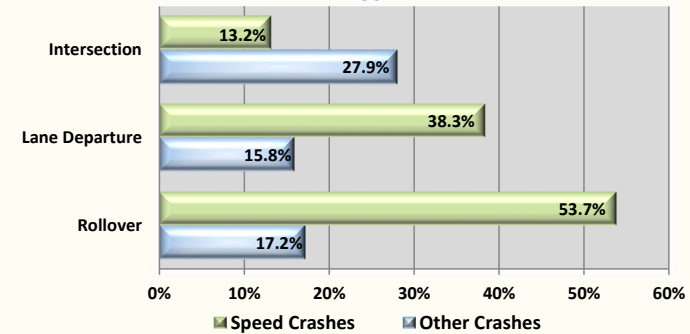
Crashes in this report are defined as speed-related if the attending officer specified that racing, driving too fast for conditions or exceeding the posted speed limit was a contributing factor (NHTSA).

- The share of injury crashes involving speed remained relatively stable from 2009-2014. Fatal speed-related crashes had more variation over the same time but have trended downward since 2010. Five year averages were comparable: fatal, 33% and injury, 34%. There was a higher incidence of male drivers than females in speeding crashes (58% and 42%, respectively). Lower seat belt use was typical in this crash type - 69% compared to 77% use in other crashes.

Seat Belt Use



Crash Type, 2012-2014



Speeding Crashes by Vehicle Type

