Speeding In Fatal and Injury Crashes

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.

- 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.

The content of this report reflects the views of authors, they are responsible for facts and accuracy of the information.

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