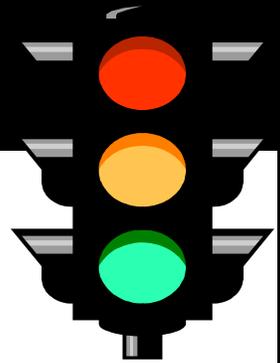


## CRASH OVERVIEW

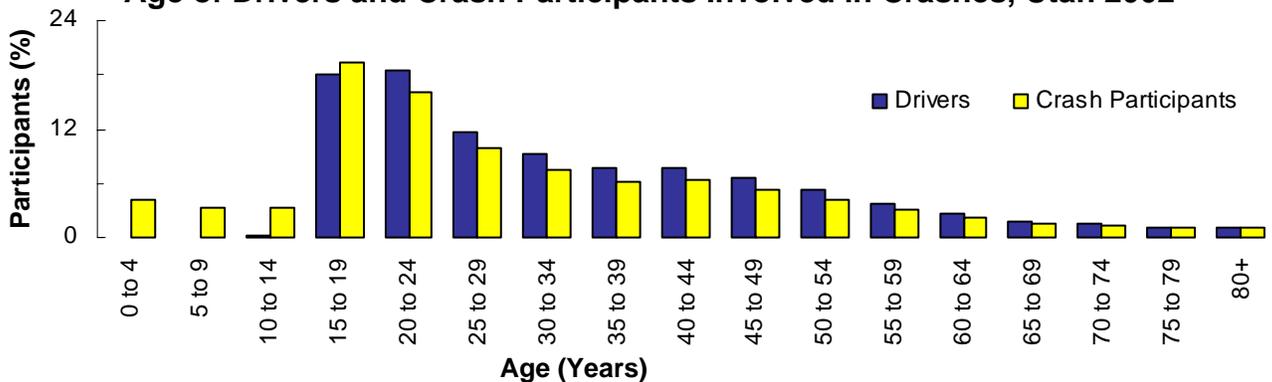


**Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death and disability for persons in the United States.**

Did you know that in 2002 . . .

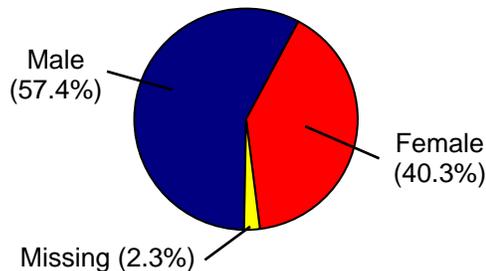
- ◆ 53,370 motor vehicle crashes occurred in Utah which resulted in 30,433 injuries and 329 fatalities.
- ◆ Utah's total motor vehicle crash rate decreased 3% from 2001, the injury crash rate decreased 3%, and the fatal crash rate remained the same.
- ◆ A motor vehicle crash occurred in Utah every 10 minutes, a person was injured in a crash every 27 minutes, and a person died in a crash every 32 hours.

### Age of Drivers and Crash Participants Involved in Crashes, Utah 2002



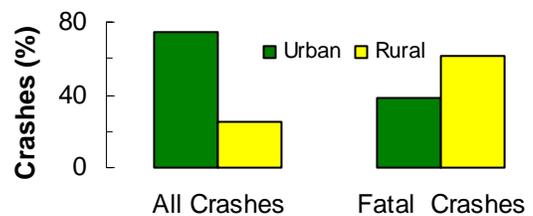
- Drivers aged 15 to 24 years represented the largest percentage of drivers involved in crashes.
- The largest proportion of fatal crash participants occurred with drivers aged 15 to 19 years.

### Gender of Drivers Involved in Crashes, Utah 2002



- Males represented 57.4% of drivers involved in crashes. Males represented a higher percentage (75.4%) of drivers involved in fatal crashes.

### Urban/Rural Location of Crashes, Utah 2002



- The majority of all crashes (74.3%) occurred in urban areas; however, the majority of fatal crashes (61.6%) occurred in rural areas. In fact, rural crashes were 5 times more likely to result in a fatality than other crashes.

### Leading Collision Descriptions, Utah 2002

#### All Crashes

1. Rear End (29.7%)
2. Broadside (22.0%)
3. Side Swipe (6.5%)
4. Single Vehicle Rollover (6.4%)
5. Pedestrian/Bicyclist (2.4%)

#### Fatal Crashes

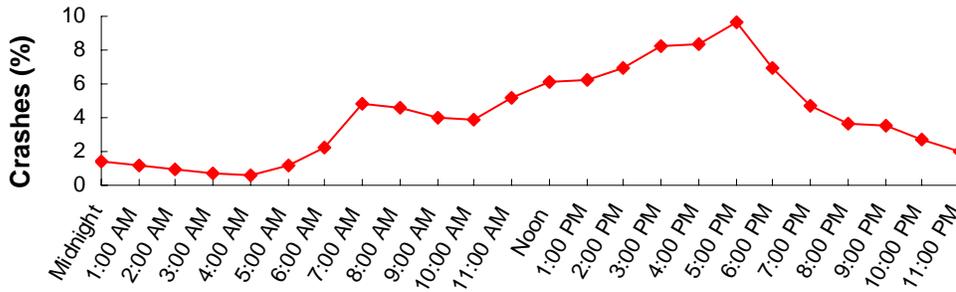
1. Single Vehicle Rollover (44.6%)
2. Broadside (10.5%)
3. Pedestrian/Bicyclist (10.1%)
4. Side Swipe (8.7%)
5. Head-On (8.3%)

Rear-end collisions were leading collision types for all crashes, while single vehicle rollovers were leading collision types for fatal crashes. Also, head-on collisions were 14 times more likely to result in a fatality than other collisions. Single vehicle rollovers were 12 times more likely to result in a fatality than other collisions.

## CRASH OVERVIEW

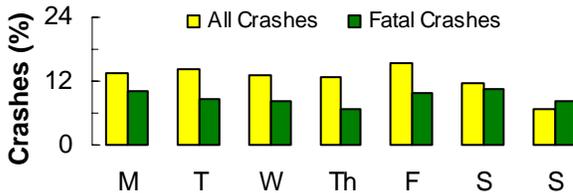


Hour of Motor Vehicle Crashes, Utah 2002



Crashes were more likely to occur between 2 pm and 6 pm, with a peak at 5 pm (evening rush hour).

Crashes by Day of Week, Utah 2002



- While the highest percentage (15.3%) of crashes occurred on Friday, crashes occurring on Sunday were 1.3 times more likely than other days of the week to involve a fatality.
- The majority of fatal Sunday crashes occurred during early morning hours, and 47.8% were alcohol-related.

Leading Violations Utah 2002



**All Crashes**

1. Failure to Yield Right of Way (19.3%)
2. Improper Lookout (18.0%)
3. Following Too Close (14.6%)
4. Other Non-Moving Violations (9.0%)

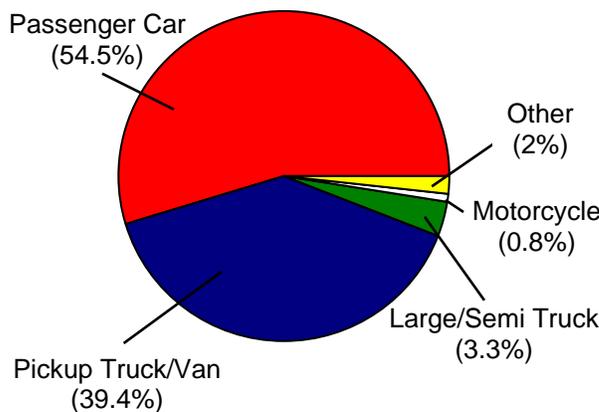
**Fatal Crashes**

1. Vehicular Homicide (18.4%)
1. Driving Under the Influence (18.4%)
2. Speeding (13.2%)
2. Other Non-Moving Violations (13.2%)

- Officers at the scene cited 33.6% of drivers involved in a crash for a traffic violation. However, only 13.8% of drivers in fatal crashes received a citation.
- Drivers cited for driving under the influence were 5 times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than drivers cited for other violations.



Type of Vehicles Involved in Crashes, Utah 2002



- The majority (54.5%) of vehicles involved in Utah crashes were passenger cars.
- Although motorcycles represented less than 1% of vehicles involved in Utah crashes, crashes involving a motorcycle were 6 times more likely to be fatal than crashes involving other vehicles.
- Crashes involving a large/semi truck were 4 times more likely to be fatal than crashes involving other vehicles.

Out-Of-State Drivers, Utah 2002



- While out-of-state licensed drivers accounted for 9.1% of drivers involved in crashes, they represented 24.1% of drivers involved in fatal crashes.
- San Juan (47.7%), Grand (47.5%), and Kane (45.9%) counties had a high proportion of crashes involving out-of-state licensed drivers.