2012 QUICK FACTS

Some exposure factor comparisons between 2012 and 2011 show motor vehicle registrations decreased 0.3 percent, the number of licensed drivers on Michigan roads increased 0.4 percent, and vehicle mileage decreased 0.5 percent.
The 2012 fatality rate of 0.99 deaths per 100 million miles of travel increased 5.3 percent from the 2011 fatality rate of 0.94 , remaining below the 10-year average of 1.04 (2003-2012).
There were 936 persons killed and 70,518 persons injured in 273,891 reported motor vehicle traffic crashes in Michigan during 2012. Compared with the 2011 experience, the number of: deaths increased 5.3 percent, persons injured decreased 1.8 percent, and total reported crashes decreased 3.6 percent.
There were 273,891 reported crashes, of which 870 were fatal, 51,685 were personal injury, and 221,336 were property damage only crashes.
Of all fatal crashes, 26.1 percent occurred at intersections.
Of all fatal crashes, 29.9 percent involved at least one drinking operator, bicyclist, or pedestrian, 22.4 percent involved drinking but no drugs, 6.2 percent involved drugs but no drinking, and 7.5 percent involved both drinking and drugs.
Excessive speed was indicated as the hazardous action by 13.2 percent of the drivers involved in fatal crashes.
Of the 273,891 total crashes in 2012, 101,599 (37.1%) involved one vehicle only. This is a decrease of 5.4 percent from last year's count of 107,373 single-vehicle crashes.
Of the 870 fatal crashes, 447 (51.4%) involved one vehicle.
Of the 260 alcohol-related fatal crashes, 182 (70.0%) involved one vehicle. This is the same as last year's figure of 182 single vehicle, alcohol-related fatal crashes.
Of the 1,352 drivers involved in fatal crashes, 138 (10.2%) were under 21 years of age and 291 (21.5%) were under 25 years of age.
Of the 9,883,360 persons living in Michigan [1] one out of every 10,559 was killed in a traffic crash and one out of every 140 was injured.
For each person killed, 75 persons were injured.
According to figures provided by the Michigan Department of Community Health [2], accidental death for children in motor vehicle crashes routinely outpaces the next two most frequent causes: fire and drowning.
According to the Michigan Department of Community Health, approximately three out of five accidental deaths for teenagers and young adults (ages 15-24) are due to motor vehicle crashes.



The pedestrian death toll for Michigan stands at 133 persons, a decrease of 7 deaths from 2011.
For each pedestrian killed, there were 15 pedestrians injured.
Of the pedestrians killed, 36.1 percent were killed while crossing streets not at intersections.
Of all pedestrians killed, 15.0 percent were under the age of 21 and 5.3 percent were 75 and older.
Children under the age of 16 accounted for 5.0 percent of the bicycle deaths.
Of the 471,830 drivers and injured passengers involved in crashes, 411,403 or 87.2 percent were <i>reported</i> to have been using occupant restraints. Restraint usage among fatal victims, where usage was known, was reported to be 57.9 percent in 2012.
Motor vehicle occupants age 75-110 had the highest reported restraint usage (96.2%) among all age groups. Children age 11-15 had the lowest reported restraint usage (81.0%).
The economic loss in Michigan traffic crashes amounted to \$8,436,618,800. If costs were spread across the state's population this would translate into a loss of \$849.50 per state resident.
Note: Information on the cost of crashes was provided by the National Safety Council.

