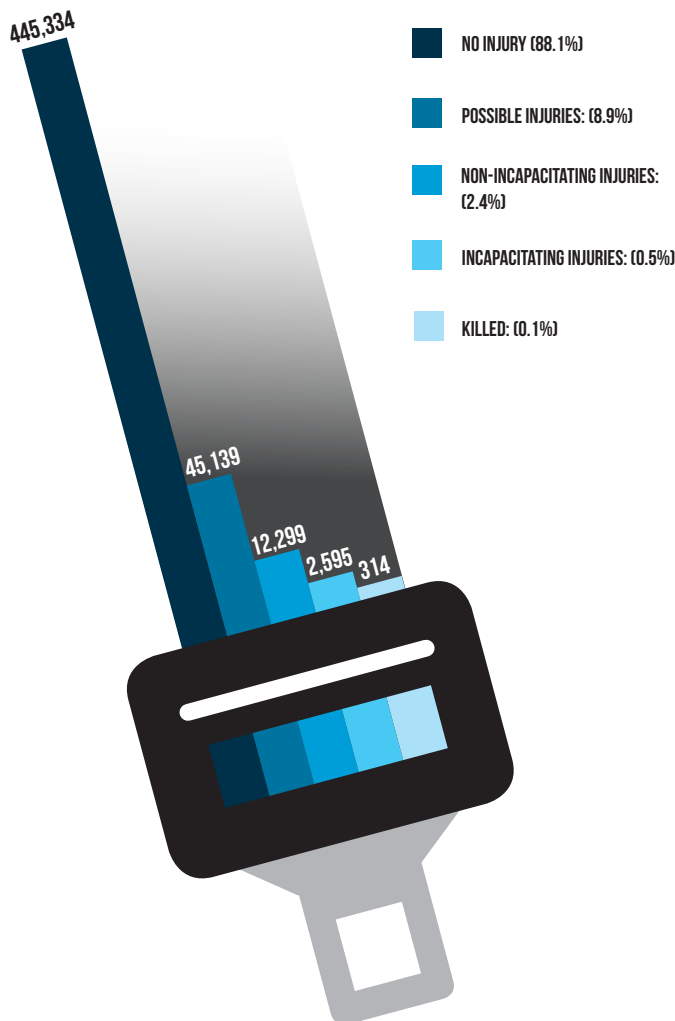


2015

Seat belt use by motorists is measured two ways: by what motorists report to police at the scene of a traffic crash (reported usage), and by observation surveys where motorists are unaware of the presence of researchers (observed usage).

REPORTED INJURY SEVERITY IN CRASHES WHERE SEAT BELTS WERE USED



Of the 515,409 reported drivers and passengers involved in crashes for which seat belt use was known, 506,050 (98.2%) were reported to have been using seat belts and 9,359 (1.8%) were reported to have not been using seat belts.

The reported percentage of male drivers and passengers (5,381) involved in crashes who did not wear seat belts out of all males in crashes for which seat belt use was known was 2.0 percent. The reported percentage of female drivers and passengers (3,770) involved in crashes who did not wear their seat belts out of all females in crashes for which seat belt use was known was 1.6 percent.

Of the reported drivers and passengers in motor vehicles crashes under 25 years of age, 3,652 (2.6%) were not wearing seat belts.

When looking at known seat belt use for motor vehicle fatalities only, 203 people (39.3%) killed were not wearing seat belts.

Of the fatalities, there were 172 drivers and passengers killed while not wearing a seat belt in the front seat, 23 people killed while not wearing a seat belt in the rear seat, and 8 people killed while not wearing seat belt in an other or unknown seating position.

A total of 339 people in motor vehicle crashes were ejected while not wearing a seat belt. Of the 339 people ejected, 201 were drivers, 135 were injured passengers, and 3 were uninjured passengers. Of the unbelted people who were ejected 72 people (21.2%) were killed.

A 2015 observational study by Wayne State University estimated statewide belt use at 92.8 percent.