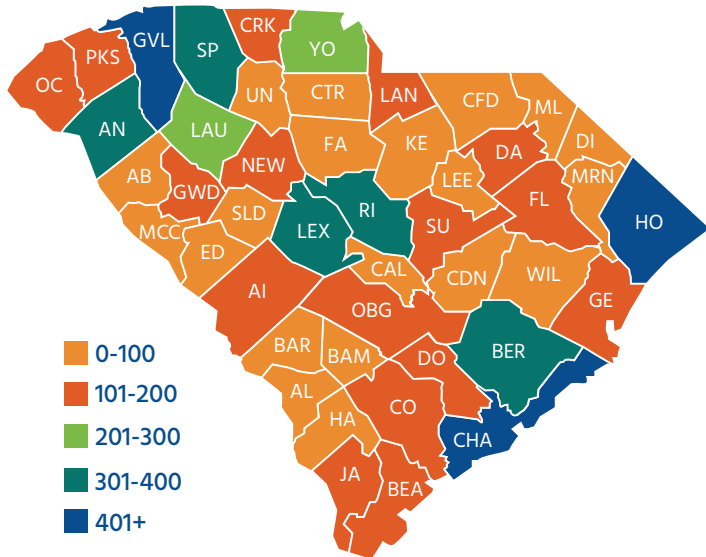


SPEED-RELATED SAFETY FACT SHEET

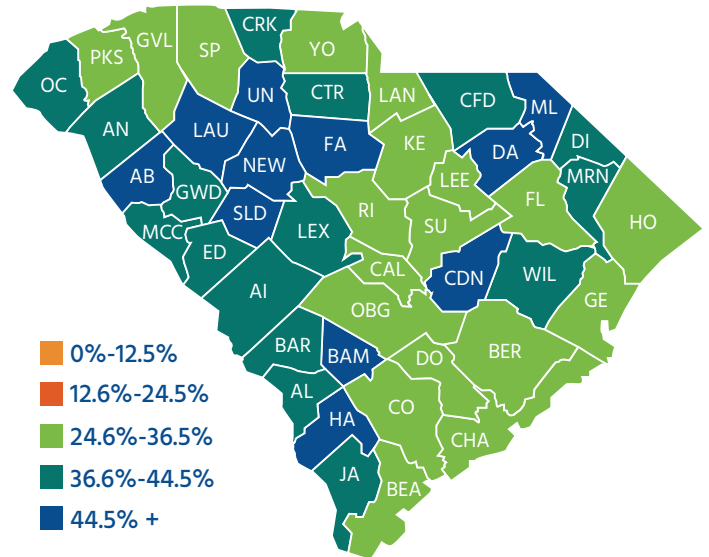


DID YOU KNOW: **1,645** people died and **5,599** were severely injured in speed-related traffic collisions. In South Carolina, an average of 329 people die each year in speed-related traffic collisions.

Speed-Related Fatalities And Serious Injuries By County Total



Speed-Related Fatalities And Serious Injuries By Percentage Of County Total



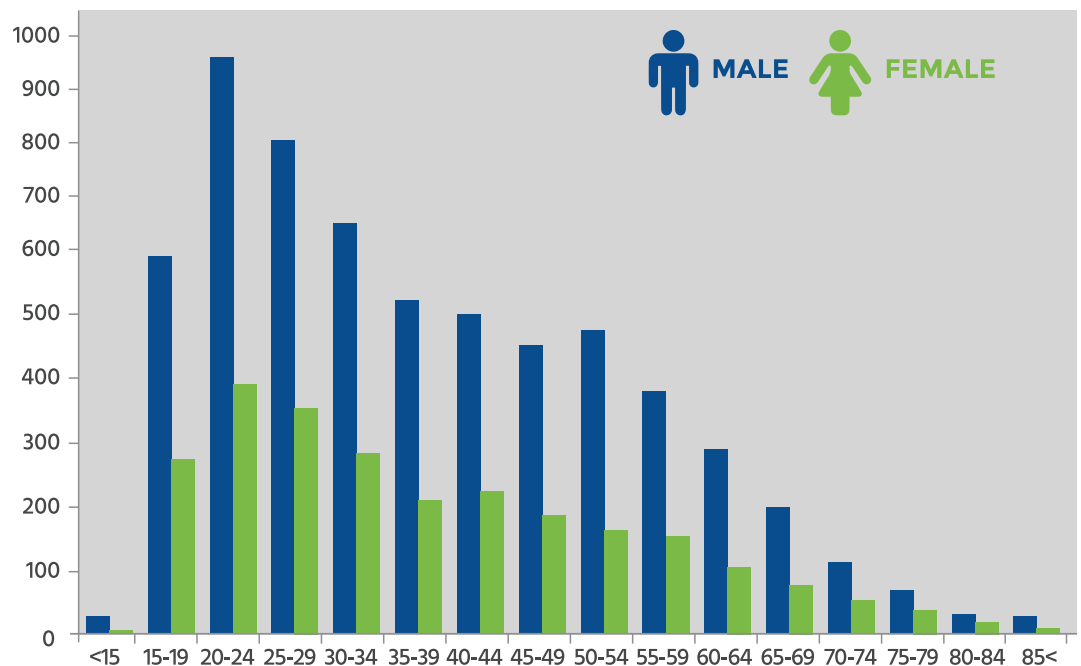
WHO WAS INVOLVED:

Male drivers had a higher involvement in speed-related collisions resulting in deaths or severe injuries.

The largest groups of male drivers involved in these collisions were between the ages of 20-24 followed closely by 25-29. The largest group of females was also between the ages of 20-24.

70% of drivers involved in a fatal or serious injury speed-related collision were males.

Speed-Related Fatal And Severe Collisions By Age And Gender



TYPE OF COLLISION: Speed-related collisions refers not only to exceeding the authorized speed limit, but also to driving too fast for conditions. Conditions could include stopped or slowing traffic, negotiating a curve, or traveling on wet roads. 65% of fatal and severe injury collisions involving speed were single vehicle collisions or collisions with non-motorists. For speed-related collisions involving more than one unit, the most frequent crash type was rear end, representing 56% of these crashes.

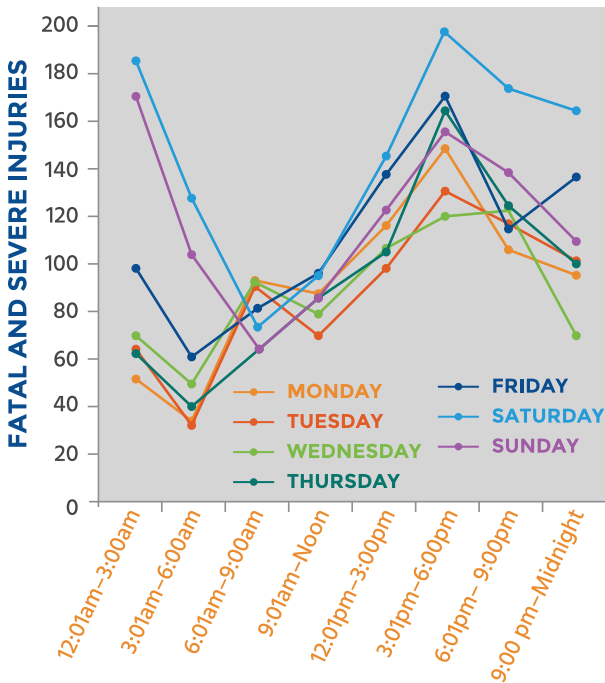
WHEN COLLISIONS OCCURRED:

61% of speed-related fatal and severe injury collisions occurred between the hours of noon and midnight.

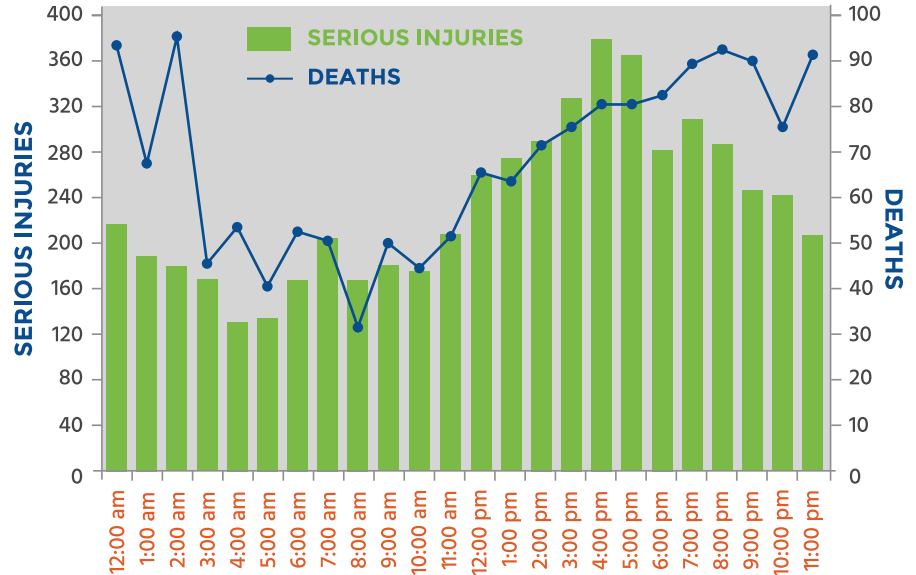
Speed-related fatal and severe injury collisions occurred most frequently on Saturday (20%), Sunday (16%), and Friday (15%).

SPEED LIMIT: 33% of drivers that contributed to a speed-related fatal or severe injury collisions were in a 40-45 MPH speed limit zone. This was followed by 28% in 50-55 MPH zone and 20% in a 30-35 MPH zone.

Speed-Related Fatalities And Severe Injuries By Day



Speed-Related Fatalities And Severe Injuries By Time Of Day



TAKE AWAY: 62% of all speed-related fatal and severe injury collisions were single-vehicle collisions where the speeding driver was the only driver involved in the crash.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

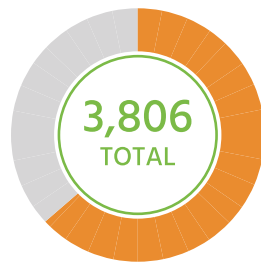
Roadway departure was a factor in 63% of speed-related fatal and severe injury collisions. In addition, impaired driving was a factor in 17% of speed-related fatal and severe injury collisions.

Note: Traffic collisions often exhibit more than one factor which can account for overlap among the Emphasis Areas.

Relationships with Other SHSP Emphasis Areas



SPEED-RELATED



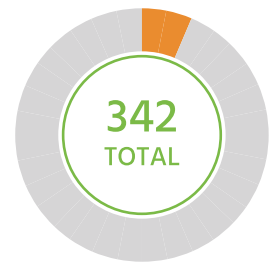
ROADWAY
DEPARTURE
RELATED



IMPAIRED
DRIVING
RELATED



INTERSECTION
RELATED



COMMERCIAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
RELATED