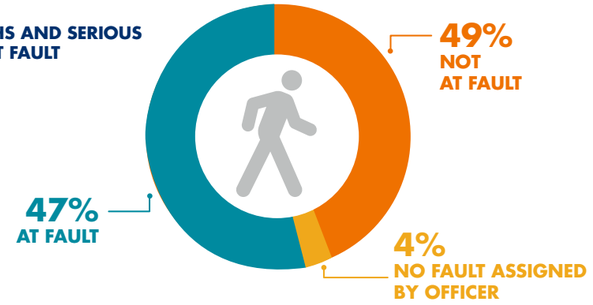
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Motorists and pedestrians share responsibility for causing crashes. Over half of the pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries occurred in crashes where the pedestrian was at fault.

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY PEDESTRIAN AT FAULT



PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY RELATED SHSP EMPHASIS AREAS

Pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries occurred at intersections 36 percent of the time. Young drivers between the ages of 15 and 25 were a factor in 23 percent of the crashes and alcohol was a factor 20 percent of the time.

AN AVERAGE OF 2 PEDESTRIANS DIED OR WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED EACH DAY IN CRASHES.

Note: All data from 2008-2012, except Overview section

EVERY MOVE YOU MAKE TOWARD ZERO DEATHS

OHIO Strategic Highway Safety Plan

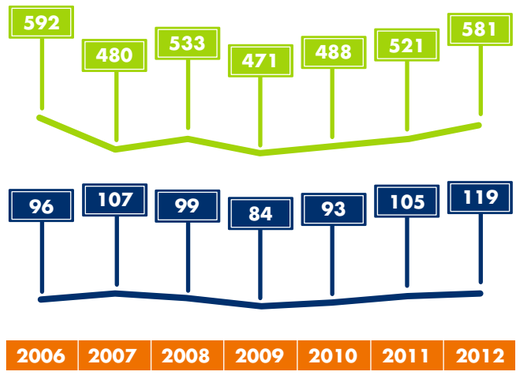
PEDESTRIAN DATA FACT SHEET

OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN-RELATED CRASHES

Between 2006 and 2012, 703 people died and 3,666 people were seriously injured in pedestrian-related crashes.

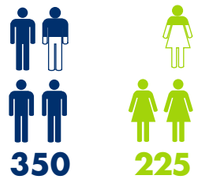
Since Ohio's first SHSP was adopted in 2006, deaths have been steadily increasing from a low of 84 in 2009 to 119 in 2012; a 29 percent increase.

Serious injuries, however, declined by almost 2 percent. Pedestrian-related crashes accounted for about 9 percent of Ohio's deaths and around 5 percent of serious injuries.



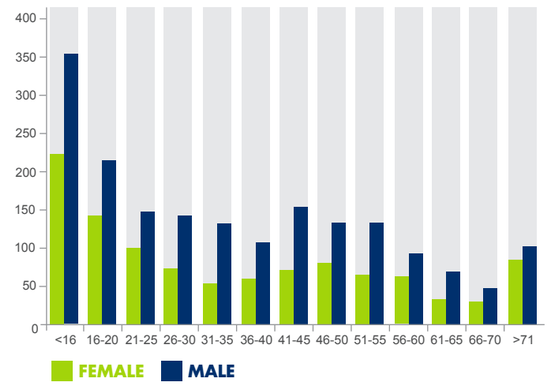
WHO WAS INVOLVED IN CRASHES

Males and females under age 16 were involved in 20 percent of the pedestrian deaths and serious injuries.



Males and females 16 to 20 years old have the second highest percent of deaths and serious injuries, 12 percent.

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY AGE AND GENDER

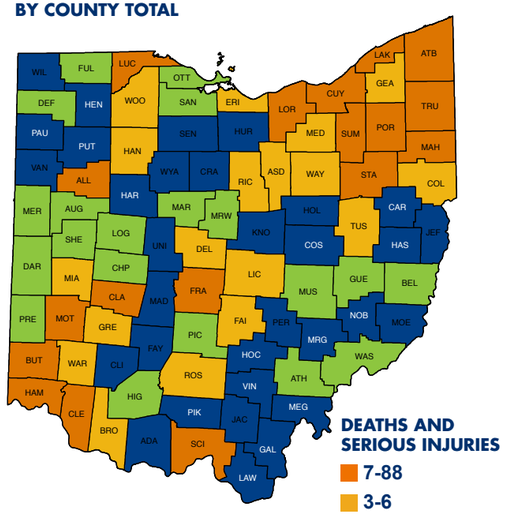


Note: All data from 2008-2012, except Overview section

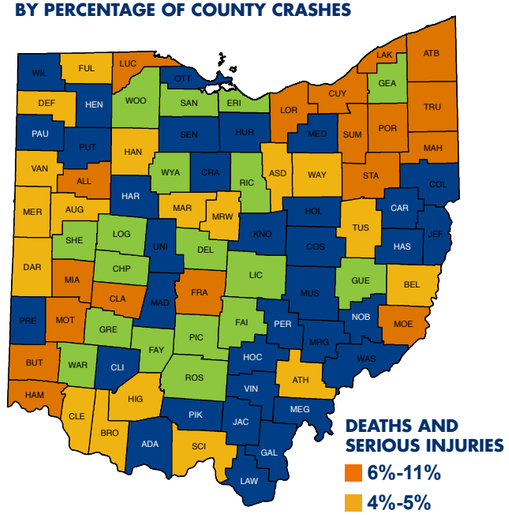
WHERE CRASHES OCCURRED

These maps rank Ohio counties by the number of pedestrian deaths and serious injuries. Warm colors indicate more crashes relative to cool colors. **Most urbanized counties have a higher total number and a higher percentage of serious pedestrian crashes.**

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY COUNTY TOTAL



PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY CRASHES

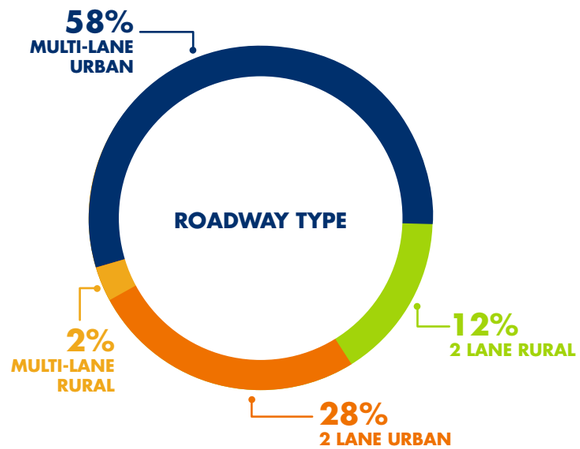


PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY ROADWAY TYPE

Crashes on urban roads accounted for 86 percent of pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries. Fifty-eight percent of those crashes occurred on multi-lane urban roads where pedestrians must cross multiple lanes, have limited time to cross, and have decreased visibility of oncoming traffic.

58%

12%

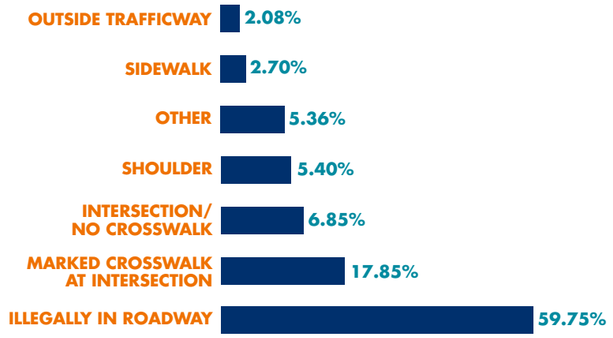


Note: All data from 2008-2012, except Overview section

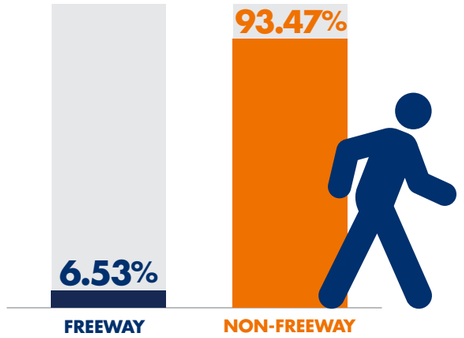
WHERE CRASHES OCCURRED CONTINUED

Over half of pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries took place in the roadway, away from crosswalks and intersections. Almost 7 percent of pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries occurred on freeways.

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY PEDESTRIAN LOCATION



PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY FREEWAY LOCATION

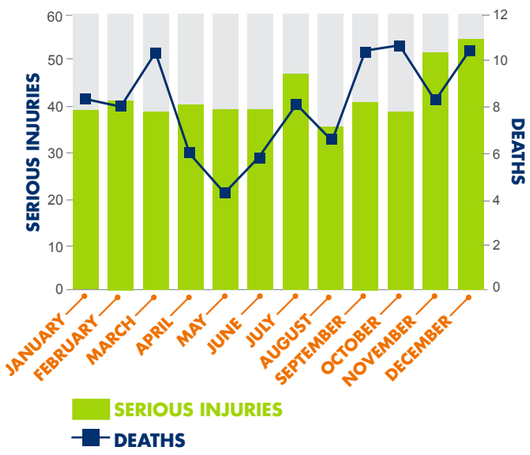


WHEN CRASHES OCCURRED

Most pedestrian-related deaths and serious injuries occurred during the summer and fall from June through September when the weather is more favorable. The spike in March may also be due to the beginning of warmer weather.

The number of serious injuries and deaths in pedestrian-related crashes increased between 5-10 p.m. due to higher volumes of pedestrians and motor vehicles on the road. The death numbers remain high until 2 a.m. possibly due to a lack of lighting or alcohol-related issues.

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY MONTH



PEDESTRIAN-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY TIME OF DAY

Note: All data from 2008-2012, except Overview section