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

WHO WAS INVOLVED IN CRASHES

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.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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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.

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

An average of 2 pedestrians died or were seriously injured each day in crashes.

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

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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.

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 COUNTY TOTAL
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.

WHERE CRASHES OCCURRED CONTINUED
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.

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.

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

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