



Summary profile of facts and statistics regarding **SPEEDING**

What

Speed reduction

Because driving is a complex task and speeding is one of the leading causes of accidents, speed reduction is a crucial part of improving road safety.

Whether through increased police surveillance, stricter penalties or the use of photo radar devices, the vast majority of Quebecers support these measures to reduce speed.

Speeding is a widespread phenomenon.

Offences

A very large proportion of offences committed under the *Highway Safety Code* concern speeding.

Drivers believe that the risk of being pulled over for speeding in a 50 km/h zone is low.

Speeding and risks

Drivers adjust their speed according to their perception of the risk of conflict rather than the speed limit.

A higher proportion of drivers admit to going over the speed limit in 90 km/h zones than in 50 km/h zones.

The greater the difference between actual speed and the speed limit, the more the offence is perceived as serious by all drivers.

A 1 km/h increase in the average actual speed results in a 3% increase in the number of accidents resulting in bodily injuries.

Speeding causes a much more rapid increase in the risk of accident in urban areas than in rural areas.

In collisions between a vehicle and a pedestrian, the greater the speed of the vehicle on impact, the higher the probability of pedestrian death and the higher the risk of serious injuries.





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Offences

Younger drivers (aged 16 to 44) are overrepresented among people convicted of an offence related to speeding.

Accidents

The number of accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding and the rate of accidents caused by speeding per 1,000 drivers are higher among men (overrepresentation).

Among drivers aged 16 to 34:

- ▶ the proportion of accidents caused by speeding are the greatest;
- ▶ accidents caused by speeding are overrepresented;
- ▶ the ratios of accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding are the greatest.

When

Accidents in time

Accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding are particularly overrepresented:

- ▶ between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.;
- ▶ in December and January;
- ▶ on weekends (Saturday and Sunday).

Where

Accidents by area

Accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding are more frequent and are overrepresented:

- ▶ in rural areas;
- ▶ on numbered roads;
- ▶ between intersections; and
- ▶ on roads with a speed limit of 90 km/h.

Half of all accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding (49.1%) occur in 50 km/h or 90 km/h zones.

Accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding are more frequent and overrepresented on two-way roads with a single lane in each direction.

Accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding are more frequent and overrepresented when there are no traffic signs or signals.

Accidents by region

Accidents resulting in bodily injuries caused by speeding occur in greater numbers in the Montréal and Montérégie regions. However, these types of accidents are most overrepresented in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Nord-du-Québec regions.

Offences by regions

The Nord-du-Québec and Laurentides regions are those where the rates of offences related to speeding per 100,000 driver's licence holders are the highest.

