Truck Parking Crashes

Jessica Powell

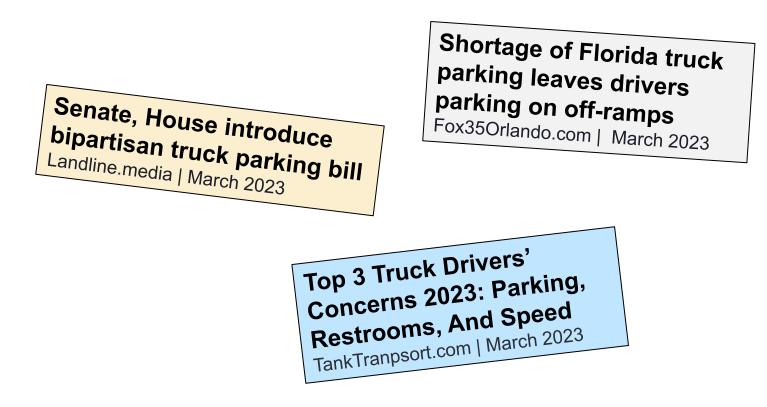


U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



Background / Purpose

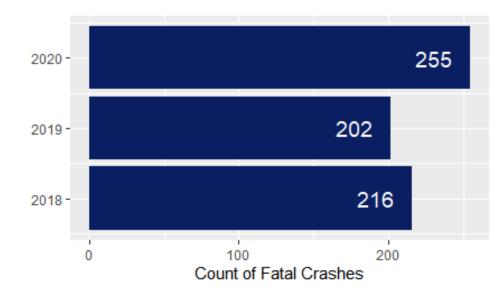
• Is lack of access to parking contributing to fatal crashes?





Data

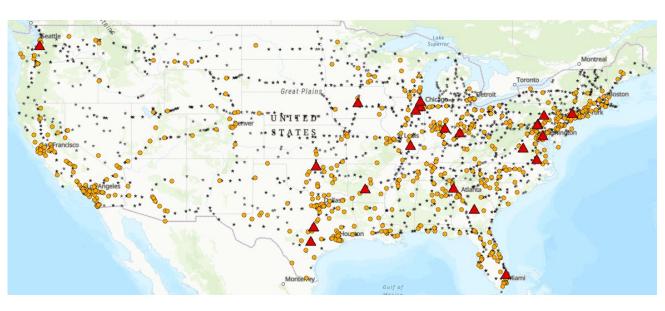
- Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)
 - Parkwork data file fatal crashes involving parked/working vehicles (2018-2020)
 - 673 fatal crashes
- FHWA Jason's Law Truck Parking Locations (2019)
 - 1,195 truck parking locations





Methodology

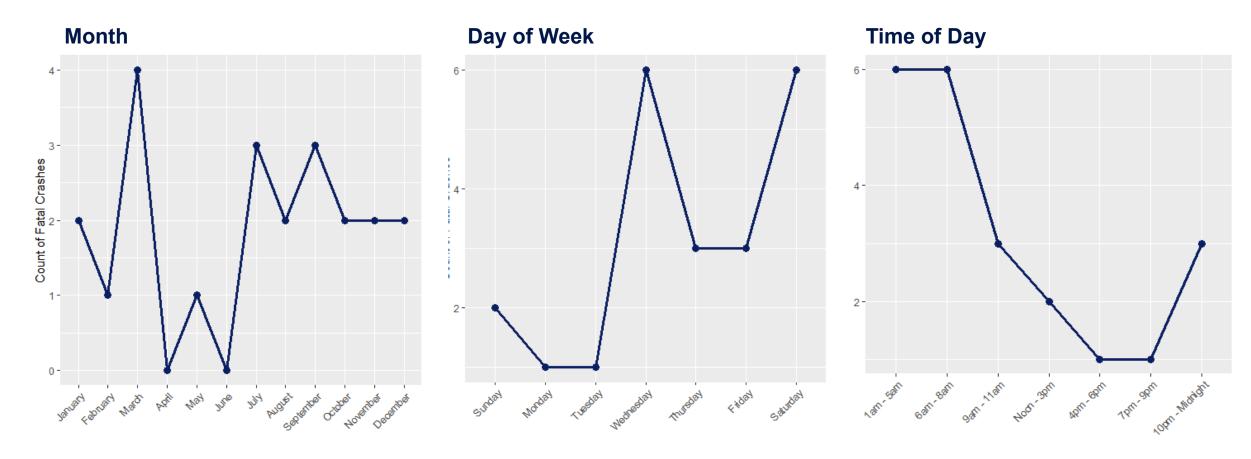
- Identify crashes near truck parking
 - Focused on crashes within 1 mile of a truck parking location
 - Used Google maps satellite view
- Small subset of fatal crashes related to truck parking locations (3.3% = 22 crashes)







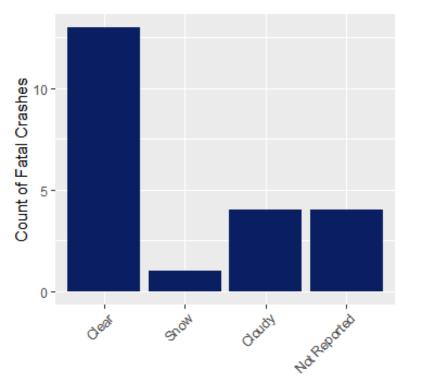
Analysis

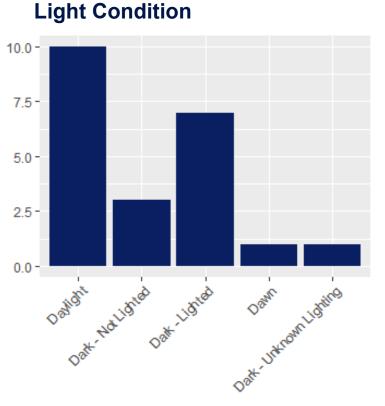


 March had the most fatal crashes of parked large trucks (18%) Most crashes occurred on a Wednesday or Saturday (55%) • The early morning between the hours of 1:00am and 8:00am had the most crashes (55%)

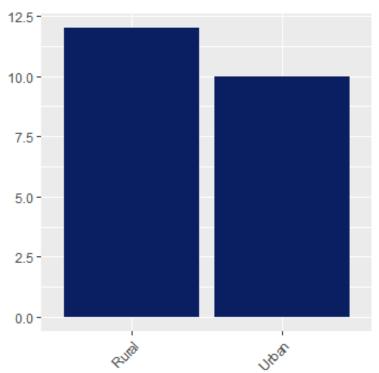
Analysis

Weather Condition





Rural / Urban

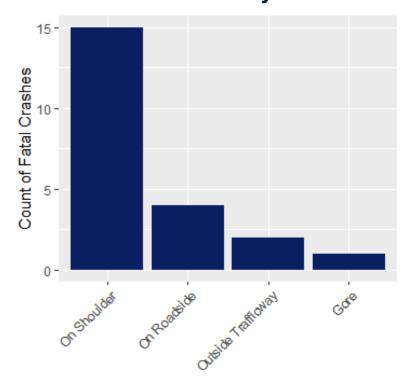


- Most fatal crashes of large parked trucks occurred in clear weather conditions (59%)
- Most crashes occurred in daylight (45%) or at night with lights (32%)

 Crashes were split evenly between rural and urban areas

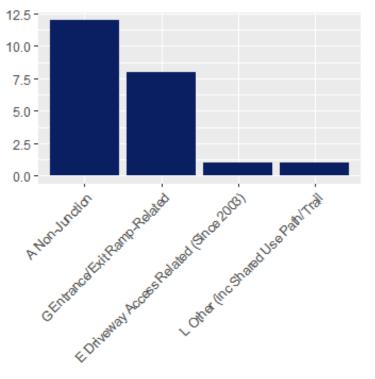
Analysis

Relation to Roadway



 Most crashes occurred on the shoulder (68%)

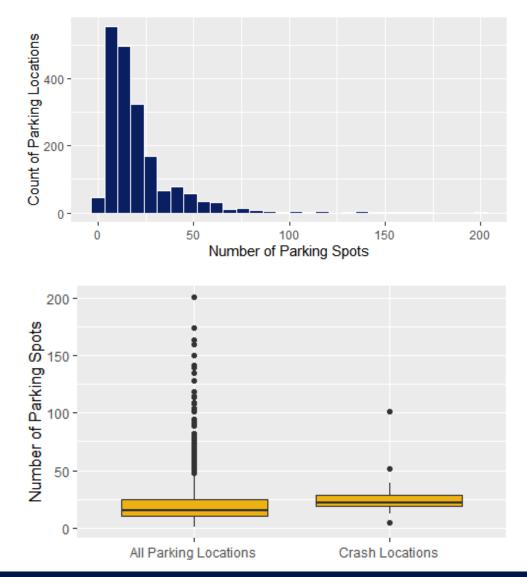
Relation to Junction



 Most crashes occurred at a nonjunction location (55%) or were entrance/exit ramp related (36%)

Next Steps & Outcomes

- Next Steps
 - Repeat analysis using NHTSA crash data
 - Non-fatal crashes
 - Maryland, Virginia, Texas
 - Incorporate size of truck parking location
- Outcomes
 - Is lack of access to parking contributing to crashes of large parked trucks?



Contact Information

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