



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

Trends in CMV Crashes

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Office of Research and Information Technology

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Our Mission

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2015 - 2018



Placing safety as our highest priority:

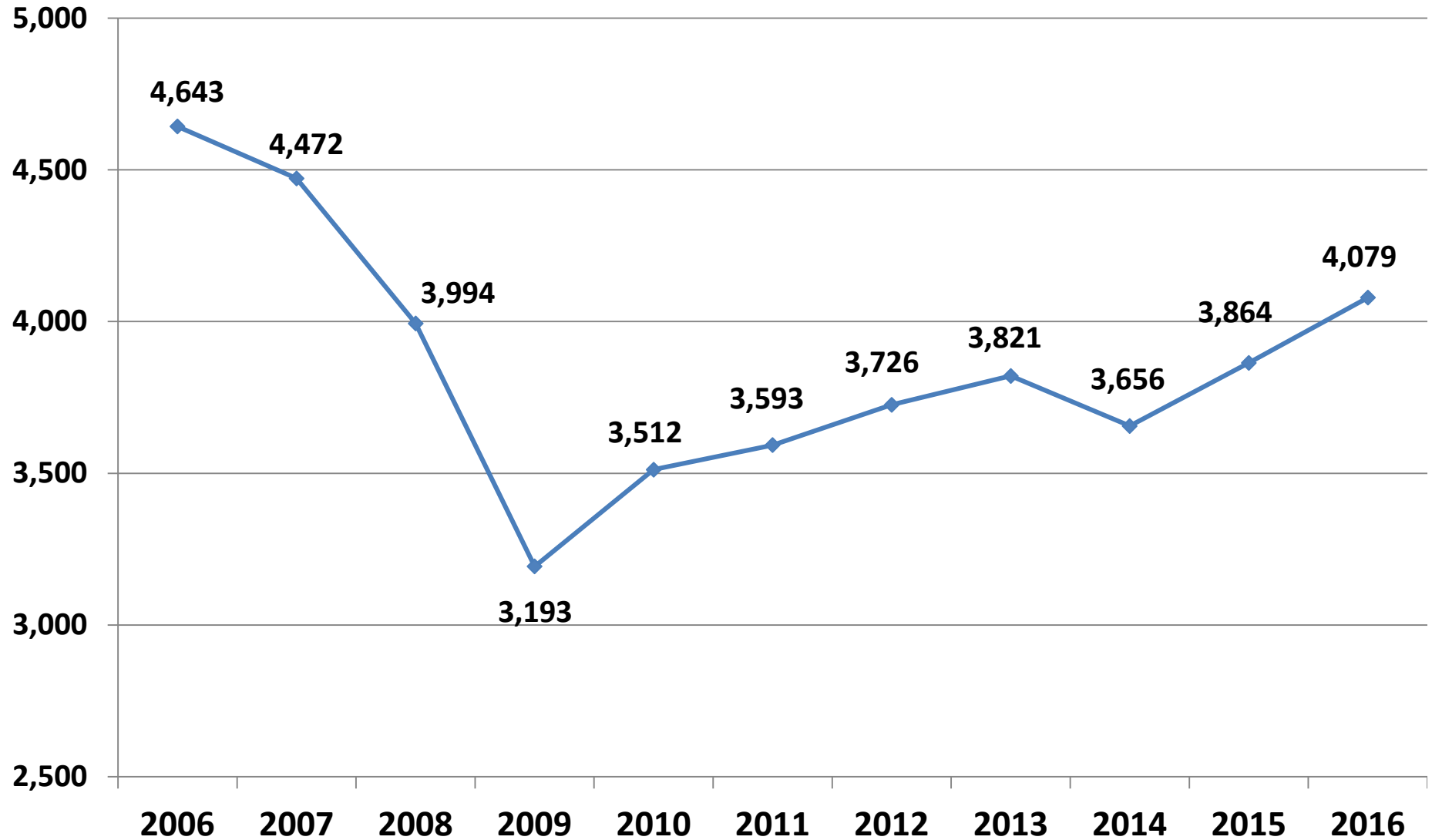
Reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving CMV transportation through *education, innovation, regulation, enforcement, financial assistance, partnerships, and full accountability.*

Overview: Large Truck and Bus Fatal Crash Data, 2014-2016

Category	2014	2015	2016	2014-2016 Percent Change
Fatal <u>Crashes</u> Involving Large Trucks and/or Buses	3,656	3,864	4,079	11.6%
Large <u>Trucks and Buses</u> Involved in Fatal Crashes	3,985	4,337	4,440	11.4%
<u>Fatalities</u> in Large Trucks and/or Bus Crashes	4,168	4,366	4,564	9.5%
Large Truck and Bus <u>Occupant Fatalities</u>	700	714	762	8.9%

Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Large Truck and Bus Fatal Crashes, 2006-2016



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Buses in Fatal Crashes by Type of Bus, 2014-2016

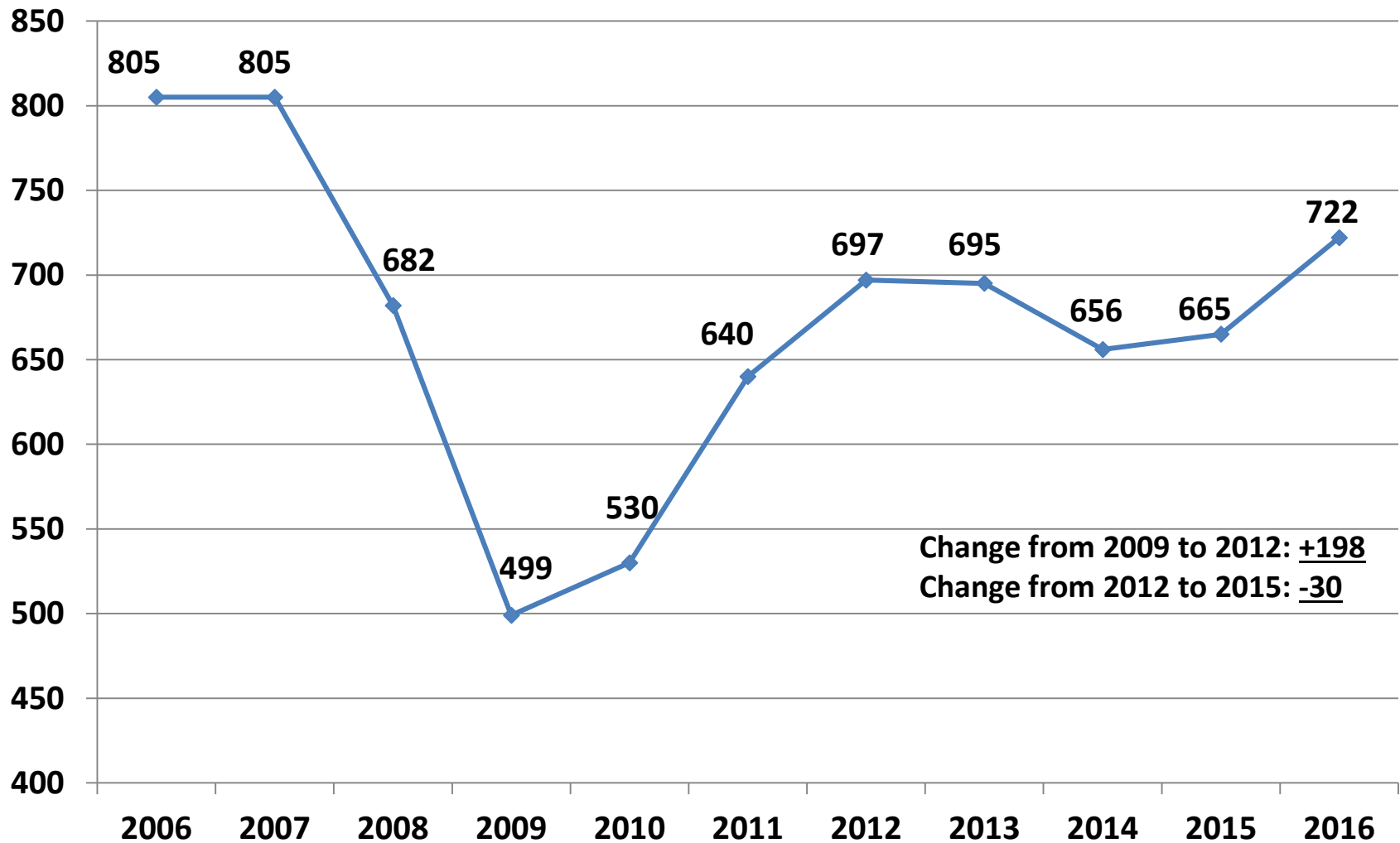
	2014	2015	2016	2014-2016 Percent Change
School Bus	91	99	87	-4.4%
Intercity Bus (Motorcoach)	32	34	16	-50.0%
Transit Bus	79	93	94	19.0%
Other/Unknown Bus Type	34	37	30	-11.8%
Total	236	261	227	-3.8%

Fatalities in School Bus Crashes, 2016

Person Type	Number	Percent
School Bus Driver	2	2.1%
School Bus Passenger	7	7.2%
Passenger Vehicle Occupant (Driver or Passenger)	57	58.8%
Motorcycle Driver or Passenger	14	14.4%
Other Vehicle Type Driver	2	2.1%
Pedestrian	11	11.3%
Bicyclist	4	4.1%
Total	97	100.0%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Large Truck Occupant Fatalities, 2006-2016



Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Large Truck Occupants in Fatal Crashes by Restraint Use and Injury Severity, 2016

Restraint Use	Injury Severity								Total	
	No Injury		Unknown Injury		Injury (non-fatal)		Fatality			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No	180	6.2%	57	10.2%	140	20.1%	285	39.5%	662	13.6%
Yes	2,557	88.6%	473	84.3%	512	73.4%	307	42.5%	3,849	79.1%
Unknown	149	5.2%	31	5.5%	46	6.6%	130	18.0%	356	7.3%
Total	2,886	100.0%	561	100.0%	698	100.0%	722	100.0%	4,867	100.0%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Top Driver-Related Factors for Large Truck and Bus Drivers in Fatal Crashes, 2016

Driver-Related Factor	Number	Percent
Speeding	297	6.8%
Distraction/inattention (cell phone, lost in thought, eating etc.)	268	6.1%
Failure to Yield Right of Way	208	4.8%
Impairment (fatigue, alcohol, illness, etc.)	158	3.6%
Vision Obscured (by Weather, Roadway Design, Vehicles, etc.)	155	3.5%
Careless Driving	142	3.2%
Failure to Keep in Proper Lane	121	2.8%
Failure to Obey Traffic Sign, Control Devices, Safety Zone Laws	87	2.0%
Following Improperly	77	1.8%
Overcorrecting	75	1.7%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

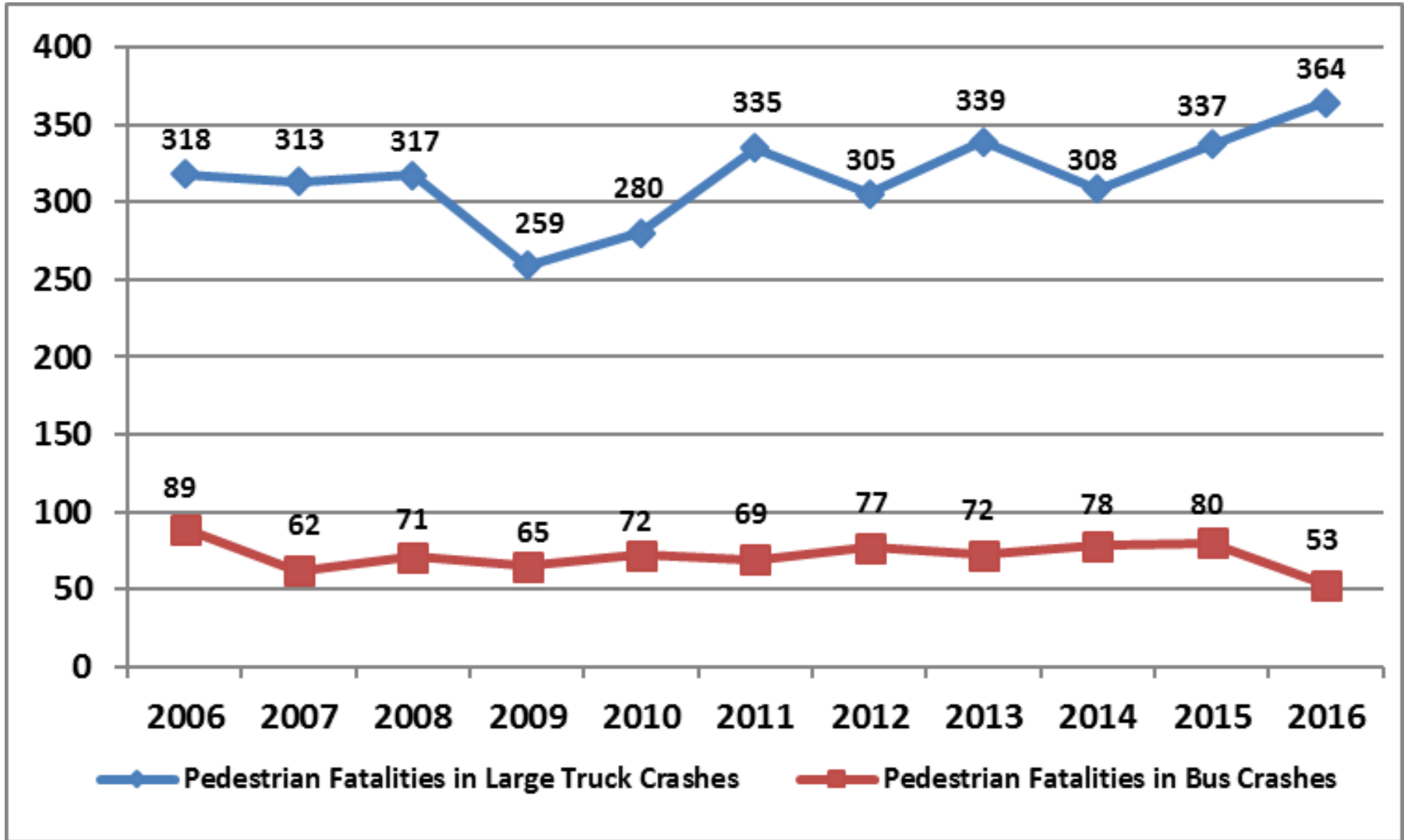
Top 10 States for Large Truck and Bus Fatalities by State, 2014-2016

State	2014	2015	2016	2014-2016 Three-Year Average	Change, 2014-2016
Texas	570	599	584	584.3	2.5%
California	325	323	341	329.7	4.9%
Florida	207	244	313	254.7	51.2%
Georgia	162	188	199	183.0	22.8%
Pennsylvania	170	176	184	176.7	8.2%
Ohio	142	167	133	147.3	-6.3%
North Carolina	129	137	162	142.7	25.6%
New York	128	156	117	133.7	-8.6%
Illinois	121	116	150	129.0	24.0%
Tennessee	120	123	129	124.0	7.5%

In 2016, these States accounted for about 51% of all large truck and bus fatalities.

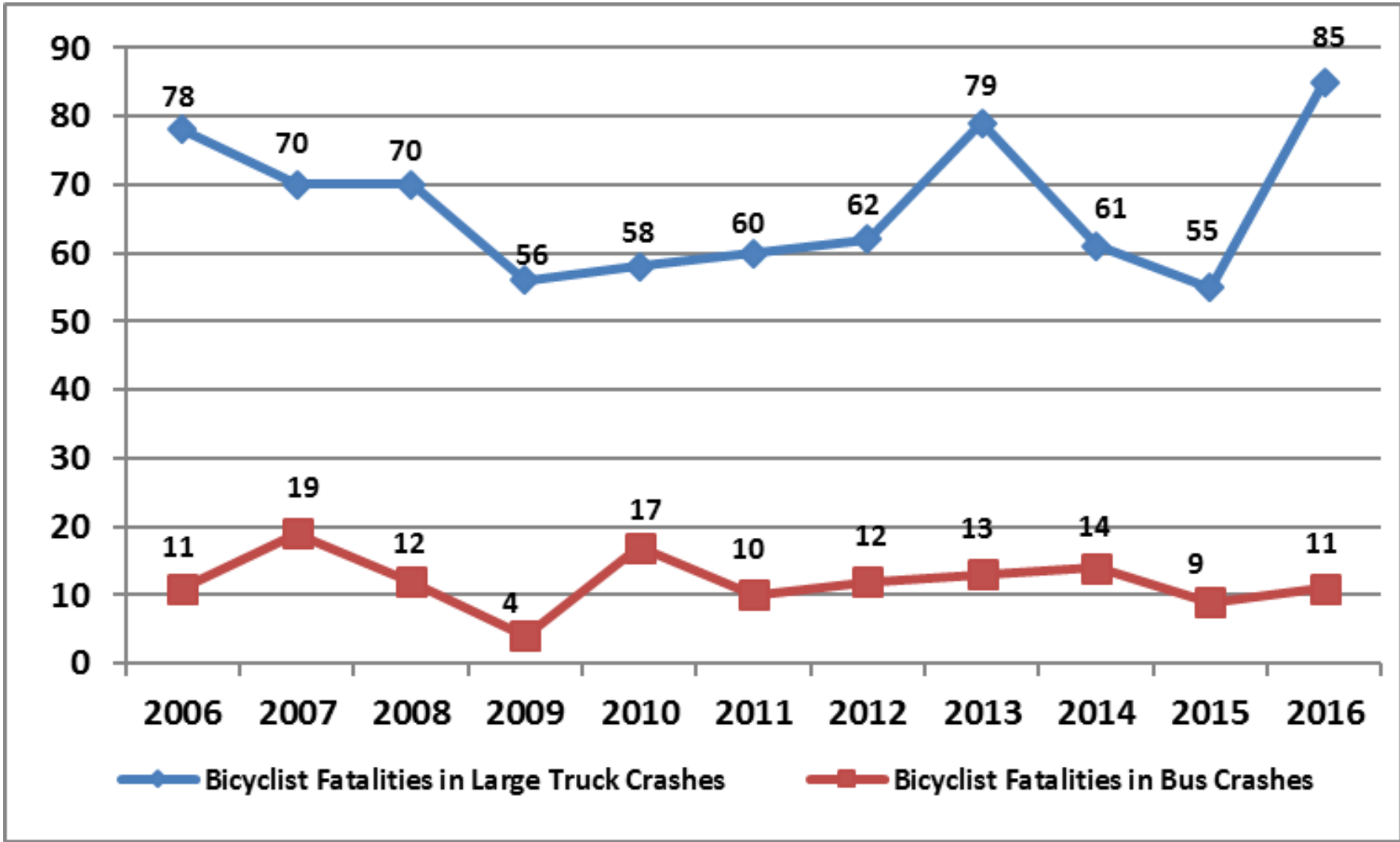
Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

Pedestrian Fatalities in Large Truck and Bus Crashes, 2006-2016



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Bicyclist Fatalities in Large Truck and Bus Crashes, 2006-2016



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Fatal Crashes by Work Zone, 2012-2016

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percentage of Fatal Work-Zone Crashes that Involved at Least One Large Truck	23.8%	28.2%	30.1%	26.8%	27.0%
Percentage of ALL Fatal Crashes that Involved at Least One Large Truck	11.2%	11.8%	11.4%	11.1%	11.2%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Crash Prevention Strategies

RULEMAKING

- Electronic Logging Devices Final Rule.
- Drug and Alcohol Clearinghouse Final Rule.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

- Large CMV Traffic Enforcement Train-the-Trainer Curriculum.
- MCSAP grants to allow States to conduct traffic enforcement.
- Traffic enforcement in conjunction with inspection.

WORK ZONE WARNING TECHNOLOGY

- Making Innovative Deployment Technology (ITD) grant funds available to research, test, and deploy a work zone & incident electronic notification system.

CDL

- Working with State Driver's Licensing Agencies to assure suspension of CDL holders.

AUTOMATED VEHICLES

- Accelerating the deployment of advanced driving technologies.

Our Vision

FISCAL YEARS 2015 - 2018

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC PLAN

Save lives by striving toward a *crash-free* and *fully accountable* CMV transportation life-cycle.

