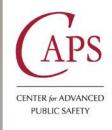


ADECA Special Study Report

ANALYSIS OF FATAL CRASHES IN CY2016 AS COMPARED TO CY2014

August 2017
Updated September 2018





Summary of Recommendations

Summary of Recommendations

Detailed Recommendations follow this slide

Speed Reduction*

- ✓ Increase in patrol officers both at the ALEA and local levels
- ✓ Comprehensive demonstration speed reduction projects
- ✓ Legislative action to recognize problem and increase funding to ALEA specifically for field officers
- ✓ Continue hot-spot selective enforcement targeting and assure compliance to it
- Roadway improvements: trees, rollovers, utility poles, culverts, ditches, embankments

Seatbelt (Restraint) Use Target Groups*

- ✓ PI&E targeting the worst offenders = DUI, high risk takers, young males
- ✓ Target their friends and relatives people of influence over them
- ✓ Need to draw from intensive psychological studies

Multi-Fatality Crash Target Groups

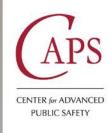
- ✓ Age 16-21
- ✓ State/Federal Roads as Opposed to County
- Severest of Violations
 - Cross centerline, wrong way, aggressive driving
 - DUI (same as for single fatality crashes & seatbelts)
- ✓ Collisions with other Vehicles as opposed to roadside objects
- ✓ Countermeasures must target worst offenders

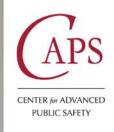
Pedestrian Fatalities: Develop Countermeasures*

- ✓ Impaired walking and walking while intoxicated
- ✓ Target: "Not Visible" and Other pedestrian violations
- ✓ Combine impaired and distracted walking with driving

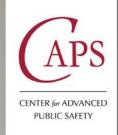
Impaired* and Distracted Driving* – Intensify Current Efforts

* Special studies exist for these subjects (see SHA home page)





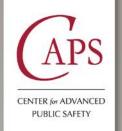
Detailed Recommended Countermeasures



Speed Reduction

Analysis: Fatal Crash AND Speed vs Fatal and NOT Speeding

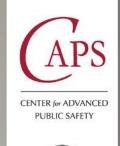
- Rural roadways about 77% of speed fatalities
- County roads almost 50% of speed fatalities
- Younger Drivers 16-35 (60% speed vs 37% non-speed)
- Potential Immediate Actions:
 - Increase in patrol officers ALEA and local
 - Demonstration speed reduction project (comprehensive)
 - Legislative action to recognize problem
 - ✓ Assure compliance with selective enforcement targeting
 - Roadway improvements: trees, rollovers, utility poles, culverts, ditches, embankments (Most Harmful Event)



Seatbelt Use Target Groups

Analysis: Fatal NOT Restrained vs N-F Properly Restrained

- DUI (5 times the expected)
- Other Severe Violations
 - ✓ Speed (8.3); Aggressive (5.4)
- Age 16-20 (risk); 21-37 (correlation with DUI)
- Single Vehicle Crashes (3.3 times expected)
- Potential Immediate Actions
 - ✓ Get "Budweiser" to promote seatbelt use ("save our customers")
 - ✓ PI&E targeting the worst offenders
 - Their friends and relatives people of influence over them
 - Need to draw from intensive psychological studies



Multi-Fatality Crash Target Groups

Analysis: Multiple Fatality Crashes vs Single Fatality Crashes

- Age 16-21
- State/Federal Roads as Opposed to County
- Severest of Violations
 - Cross centerline, wrong way, aggressive driving
 - ✓ DUI same as for single fatality crashes & seatbelts
- Collisions with other Vehicles
 - ✓ As opposed to roadside objects (e.g., trees)
- Countermeasures Must Target Worst Offenders

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Pedestrian Fatality Target Groups

Analysis: Pedestrian Fatalities vs. Pedestrian Non-Fatal

- All Roadway Types O-R other than Municipal
- Impaired Walking (ID = DUI > IW = WUI)
 - 4 times the drug use indicators (including prescription)
 - ✓ 2 times the alcohol use indicators
- Time of Day Validates Drug/Alcohol Use
- "Not Visible" and Other Pedestrian Violations
 - ✓ Validates lack of concern
 - ✓ No good data on <u>distractions</u> but ample anecdotal evidence
- CMs: Target IW/DW Same as for ID/DD
 - ✓ Combined Impaired DUI/WUI = ID/IW PI&E efforts
 - ✓ Combined Distracted DD/DW PI&E efforts

Introduction: PPT Organization

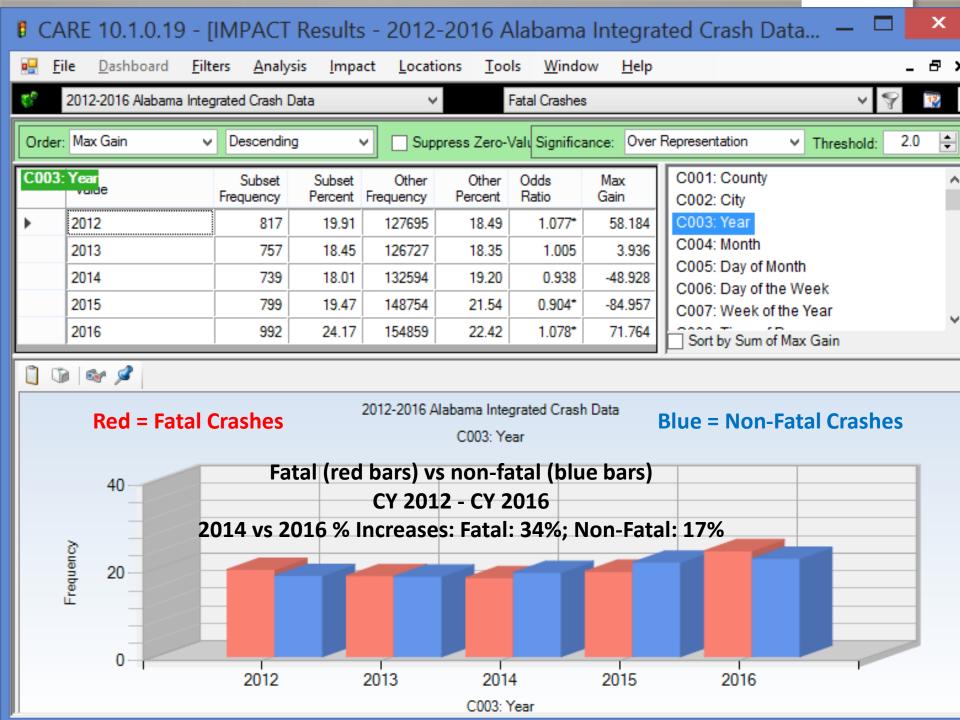


- Motivation
 - Unprecedented fatality increase in CY2016
 - Objective: to determine causes
- Rationale for Comparing 2016 to 2014
 - Overall trends crashes and fatalities
- PCC Differences Fatal and Injury Crashes
- IMPACT and Frequency Comparison Results
 - ✓ 2016 vs 2014 for fatal and overall crashes
 - ✓ Straight Numerical Comparison 2016/2014
- Presentation Approach
 - ✓ Conclusion summaries given first for each section
 - Analytical support for conclusions presented next

Introductory Analyses



- Fatal and Non-Fatal Crashes 2012-2016
 - ✓ Why compare 2016 with 2014?
 - ✓ Some general increase in crashes seen in 2015
 - ✓ Accelerated increase in fatal crashes in 2016
- PCC Codes Showing the Greatest Increases
 - ✓ In fatal crashes
 - ✓ In fatal plus severe injury crashes
 - ✓ Note: Reason for looking at percentage INCREASES: Searching for what caused the fatality increases



2014-2016 Crash Per Cent Increase by PCC **Per Cent Crash Increase Pri Cntrb Circumstances Sev Injury Fatal** 20% 7%

0%

0%

14%

5%

Speed Ran off Road 17%

Ran Stop Sign

Unseen Item

Fatigued/Asleep

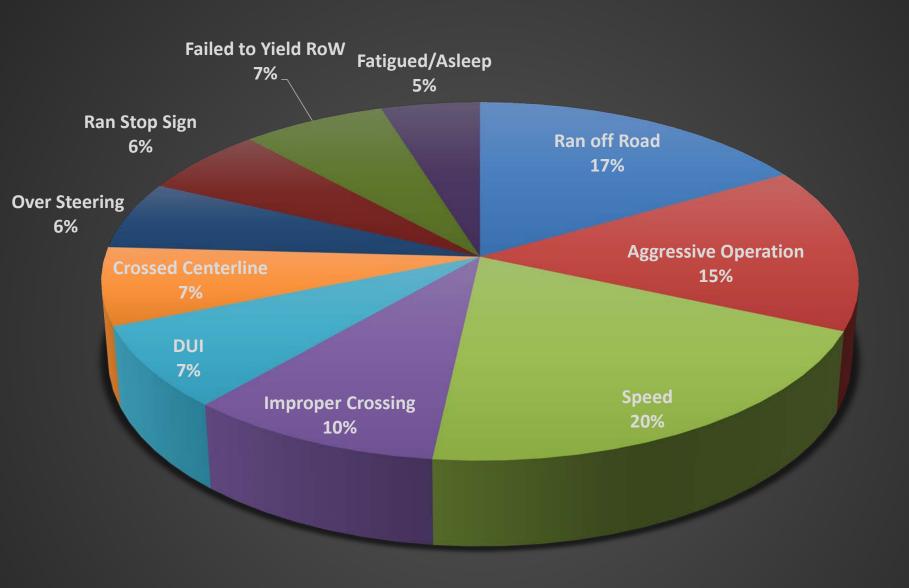
Aggressive Operation 15% 18% **Improper Crossing** 10% 8% DUI 13% 7% **Crossed Centerline** 7% 8% Failed to Yield RoW 7% 21% **Over Steering** 6% 7%

6%

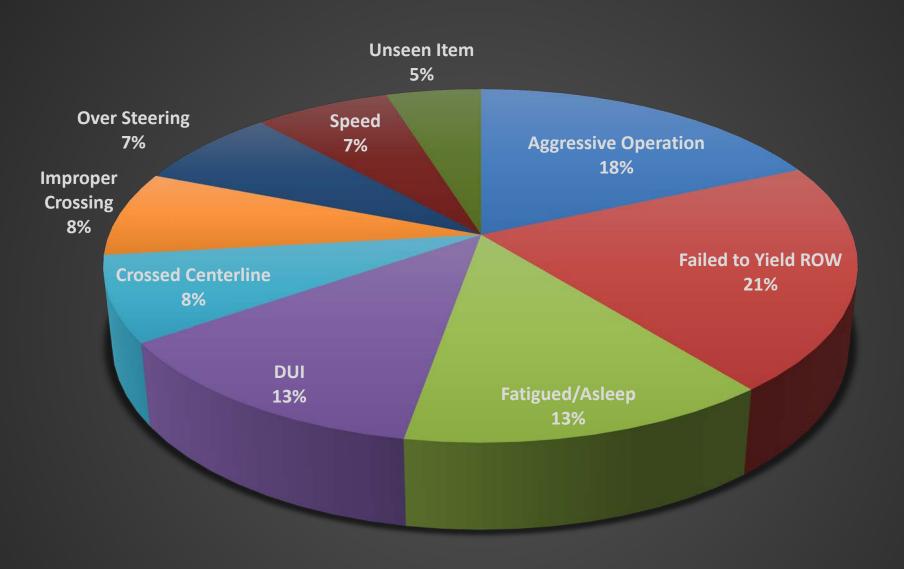
5%

0%

2014 vs 2016 % Increase in Fatal Crashes



2014 vs 2016 % Increase in Fatal or Serious Injury Crashes

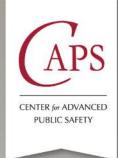


IMPACT Analysis Organization

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- Crash Severity Causes
 - Restraints and Helmets, Weather, EMS Delays
- Driver Behavior
 - ✓ PCC, DUI, Speed
- Driver Demographics Age and Gender
- Time Considerations Time of Day, Day of Week, Month
- Geographical Characteristics
 - ✓ County, City, Rural/Urban, Locale
- Roadway Characteristics
- Crash Characteristics
- Pedestrian Characteristics
- Vehicle Characteristics
- Recommended Countermeasures





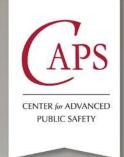
Overall

- ✓ Over 22,000 more crashes in 2016
- ✓ Equals 60+ more crashes per day
- ✓ Increases are not just in fatalities

Fatal Crashes

- ✓ Increased by 253 crashes
- ✓ Greater than 34% increase (more than one-third)

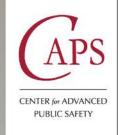
2014 vs. 2016 Crashes by Severity



CARE Crosstab Results - 2014-2016 C	Crash Data	
2014 vs 2016 Year vs. Crash Severi	ty	
All changes statistically significant		
	Complete Year	
	2014	2016
Fatal Injury	739	992
	0.55%	0.64%
Incapacitating Injury	6,009	6,096
	4.51%	3.91%
Non-Incapacitating Injury	10,015	11,567
	7.51%	7.42%
Possible Injury	12,026	14,898
	9.02%	9.56%
Property Damage Only	100,426	118,268
	75.32%	75.89%
Unknown	4,118	4,030
	3.09%	2.59%
TOTAL	133,333	155,851
	46.11%	53.89%

Yellow indicates the cells with the greater proportions (%); 2016 had relatively fewer severe injury crashes.

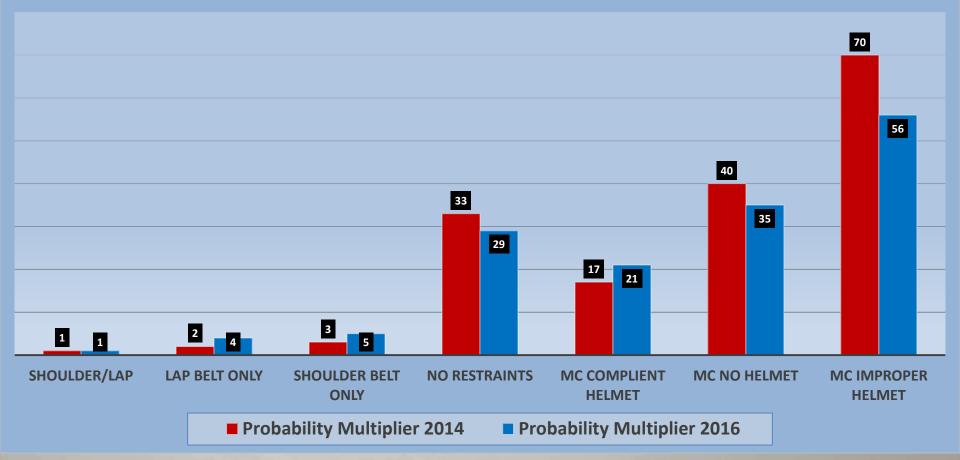
Restraints and Helmets



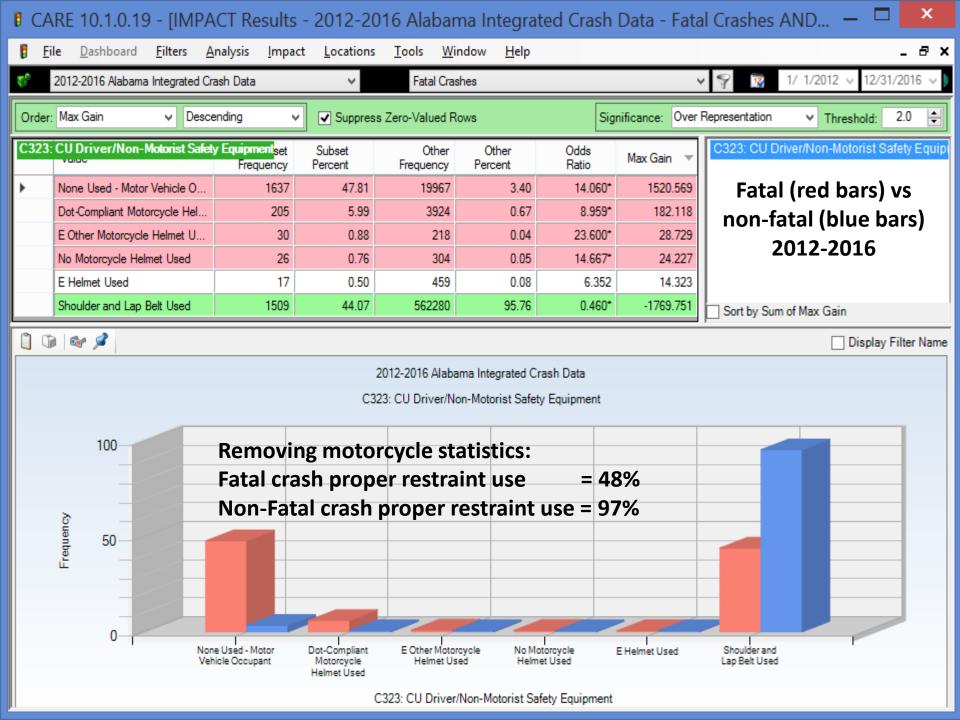
Effects on Crash Severity

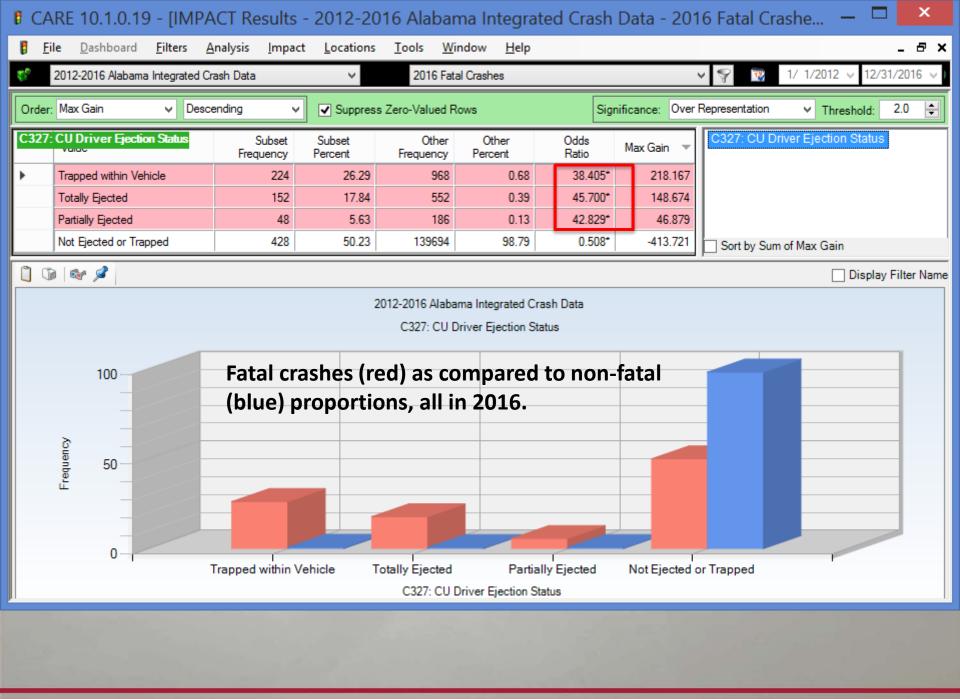
- Probability of Death Multipliers in 2016
 - Increases about 30 times when not restrained
 - ✓ Increases about 35 times for no MC helmet
 - ✓ Increases over 56 times for improper MC helmet
 - ✓ Increases over 42 times if thrown from vehicle

Safety Equipment Comparisons Fatality Probability Multipliers



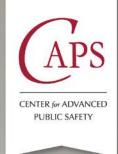
Best case motorcycle is 17-21 times worse than the best case passenger car, i.e., with restraints used.



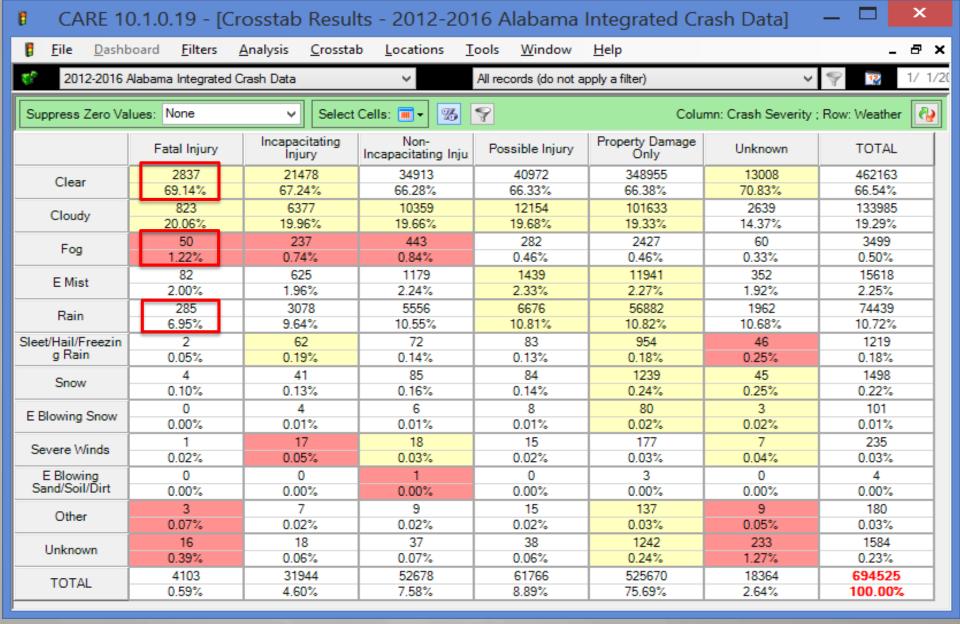


Weather



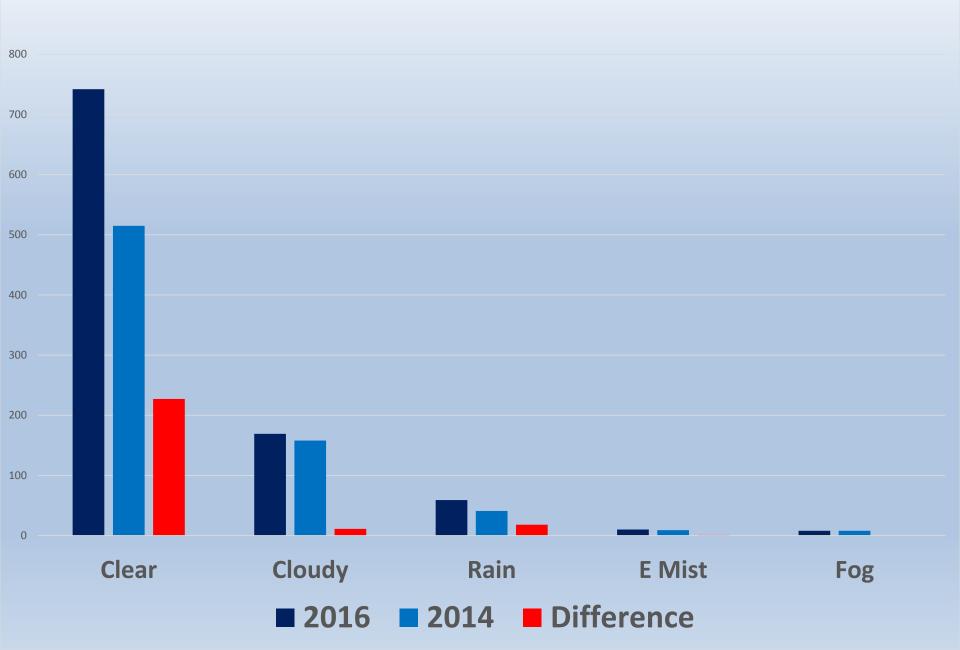


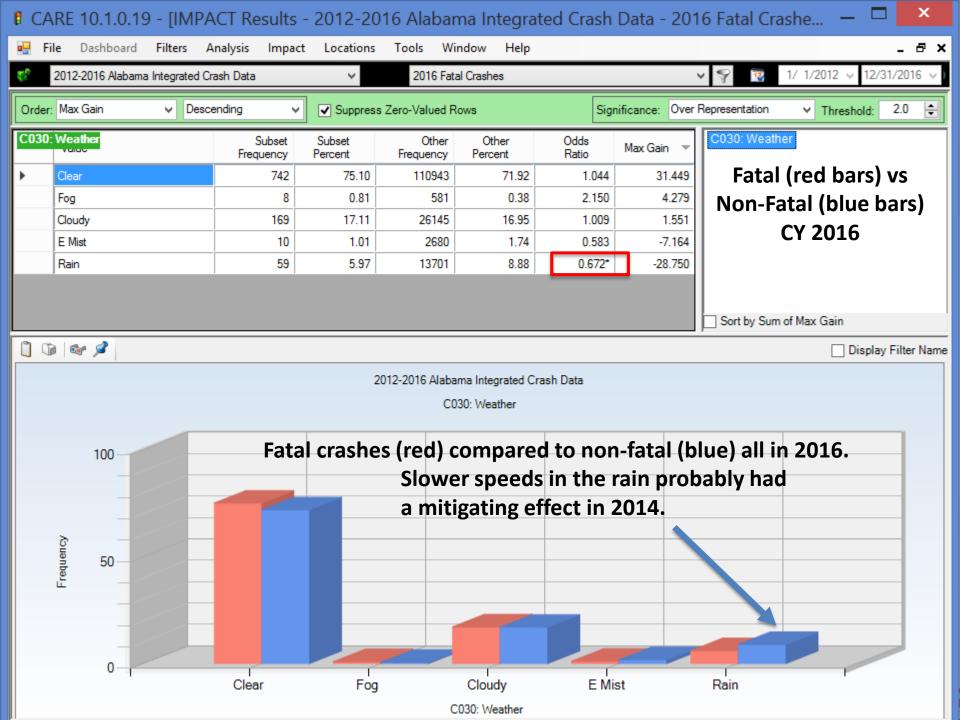
- Reduced Speeds = Reduce Fatalities (all data)
 - ✓ Fatalities in rain = 64% of those in other conditions
 - ✓ 2016 Increase of over 200 fatal crashes in clear weather
 - ✓ Clear weather caused 14 of the increase in fatal crashes
 - ✓ Increases = 244% in the fog (over twice the expected)



Weather baseline for 2012-2016: Weather by Crash Severity Fatal Over-Representations: Clear and Fog; Rain was Under-Represented

2016 to 2014 Fatal Crashes by Weather (C030)



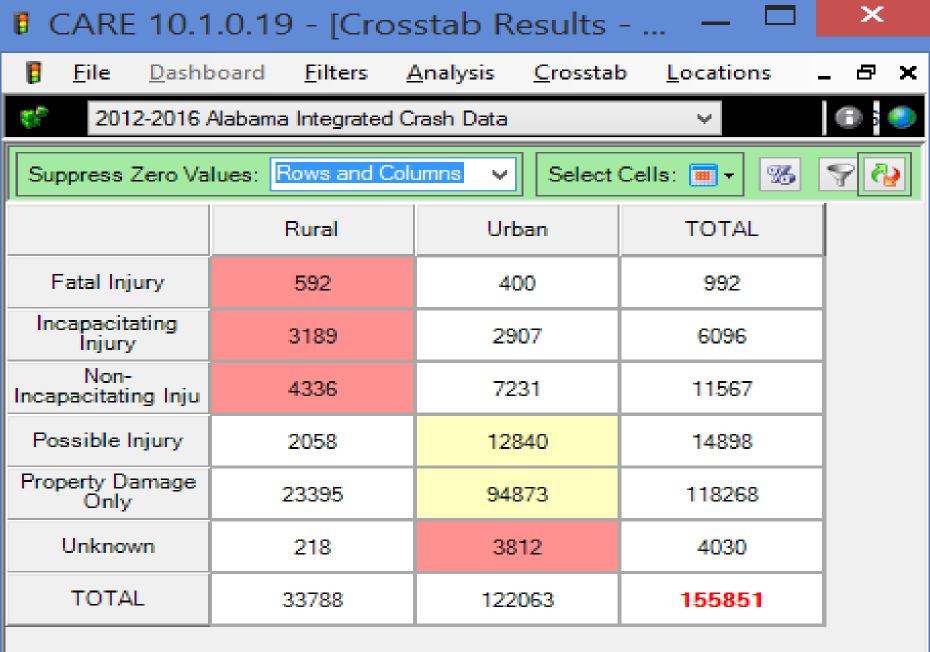


EMS Arrival

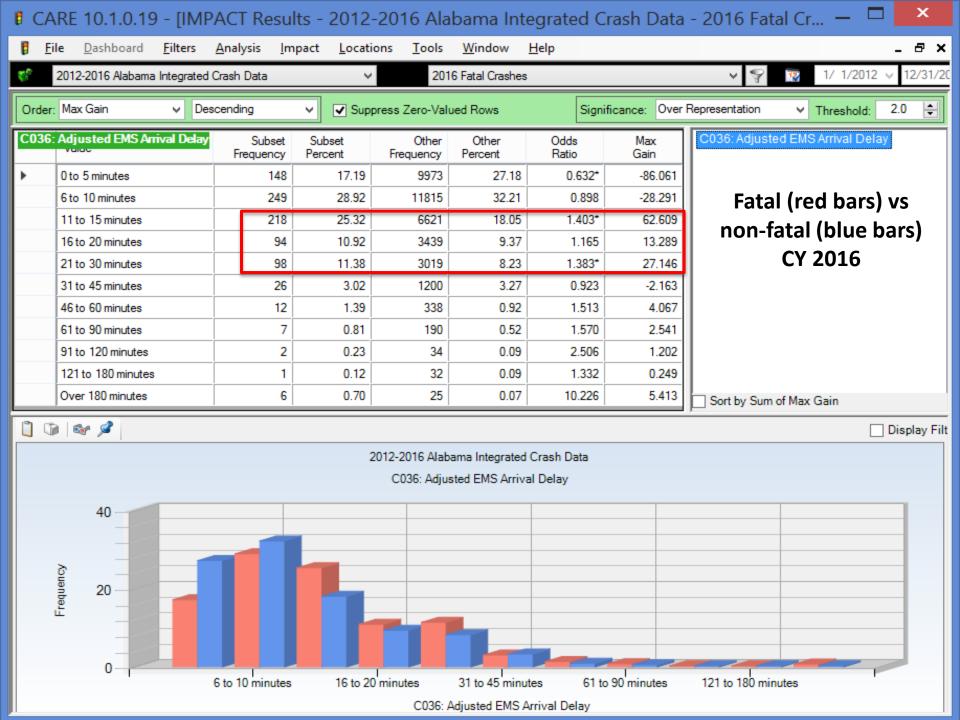
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Effects on Crash Severity

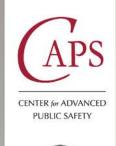
- Rural High Speeds and Remote Locations
 - ✓ Fatal probability:
 - 1.7% rural; 0.3% urban
 - Increase in rural area more than a factor of 5
 - See relationship with speed under Driver Behavior
- Delay times
 - ✓ All above 11 minutes overrepresented
 - ✓ Larger overrepresentations above 46 minutes



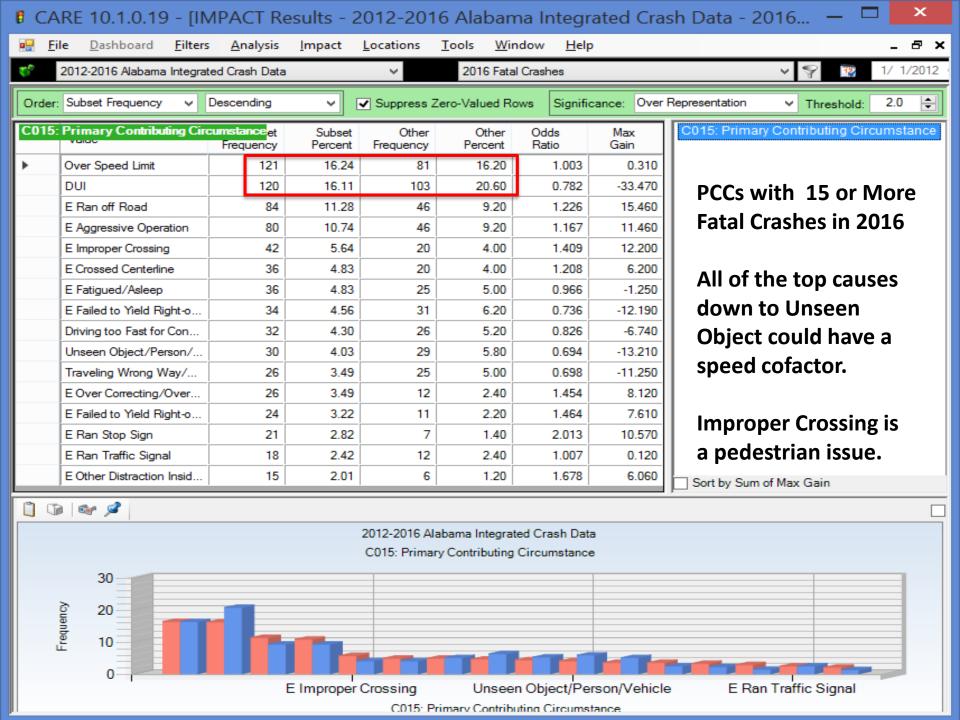
Rural: Higher speeds and longer EMS delay times result in higher severity crashes.



Driver Behavior



Driver Behavior



C015: Primary Contributing Circumstance Fatal Crashes in 2016 > 35

<u>Value</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Difference</u>	
Speeding	121	81	40	
ID/DUI	120	103	17	
Road Depart	84	46	38	
Aggressive	80	46	34	
Imp Crsng	42	20	22	
Crsd Cntrln	36	20	16	

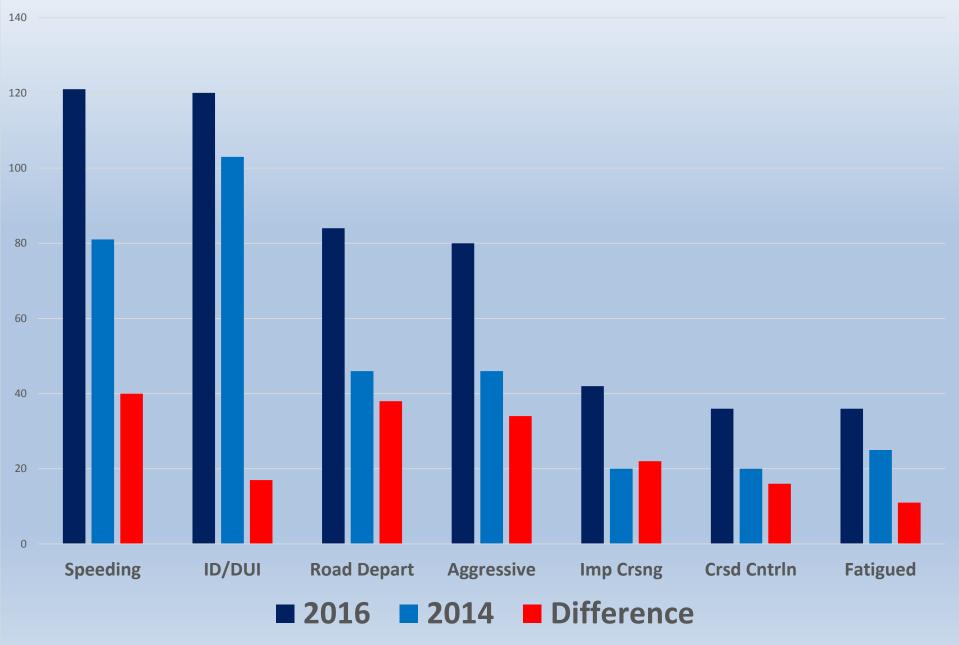
36

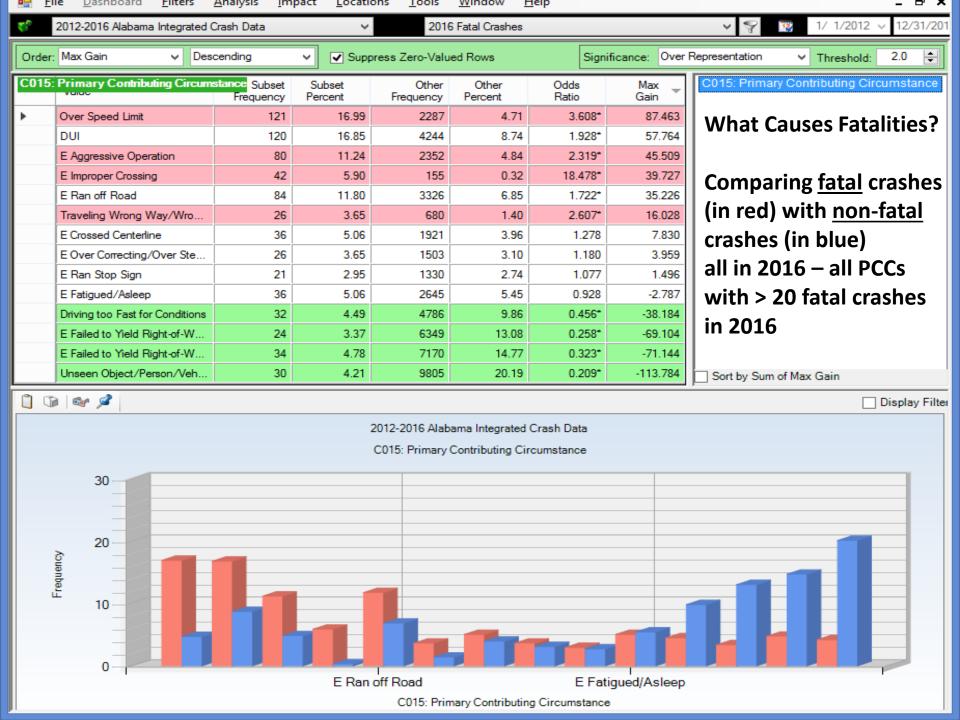
25

Fatigued

2016 to 2015 Fatal Crash Differential by PCC

Primary Contributing Circumstance Values with >35 Fatal Crashes in 2016

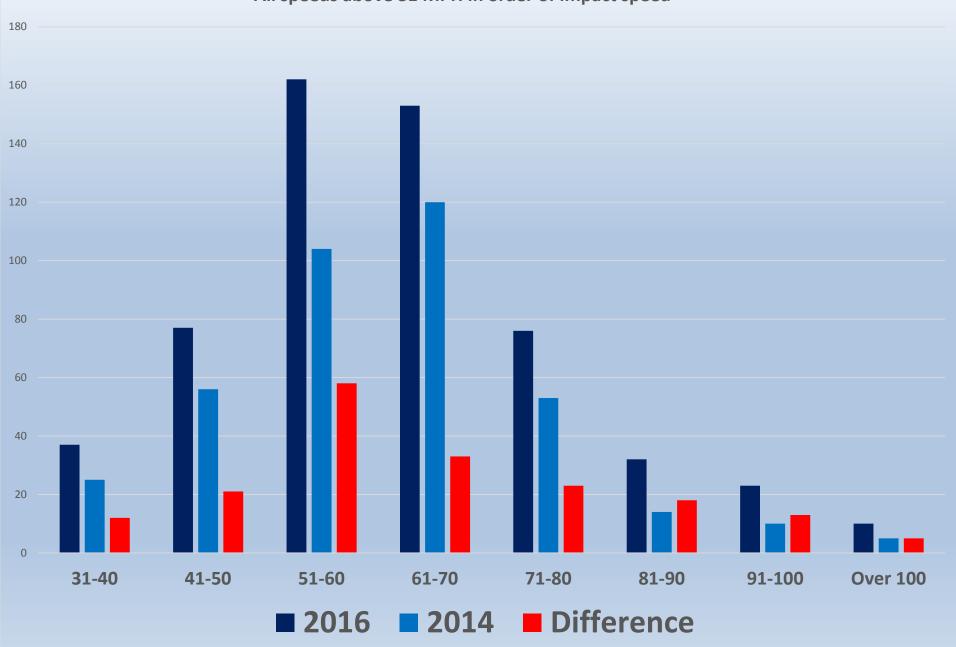


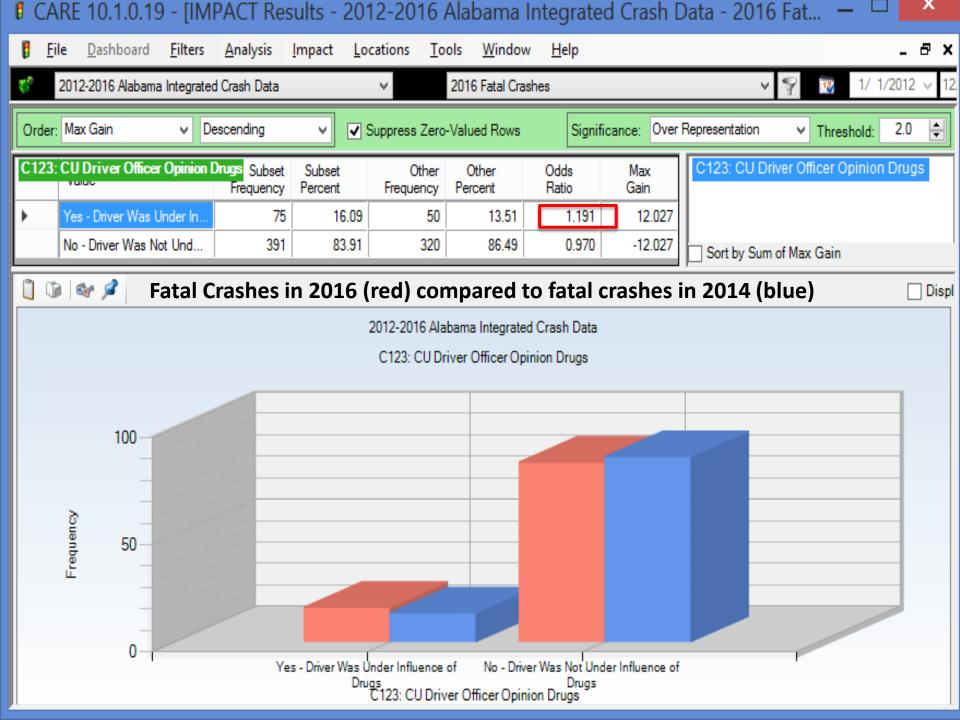


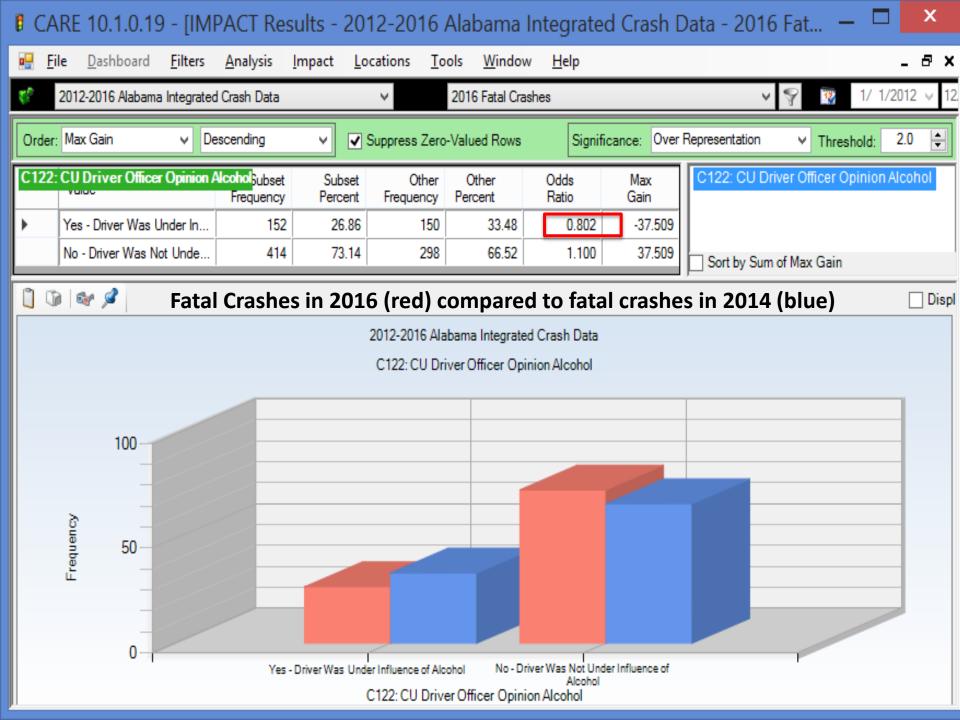
C224 Impact S	peeds			
Value (MPH)	<u>2016</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Difference</u>	
31-40	37	25	12	
41-50	77	56	21	
51-60	162	104	58	
61-70	153	120	33	
71-80	76	53	23	
81-90	32	14	18	
91-100	23	10	13	
Over 100	10	5	5	

2016 to 2014 Fatal Differential by Impact Speed

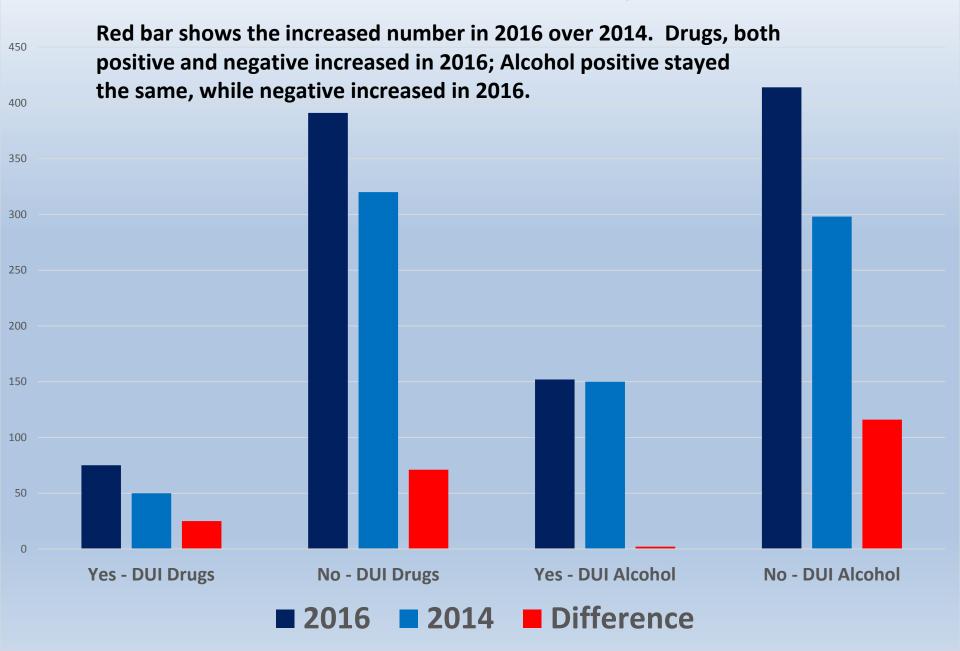
All speeds above 31 MPH in order of impact speed

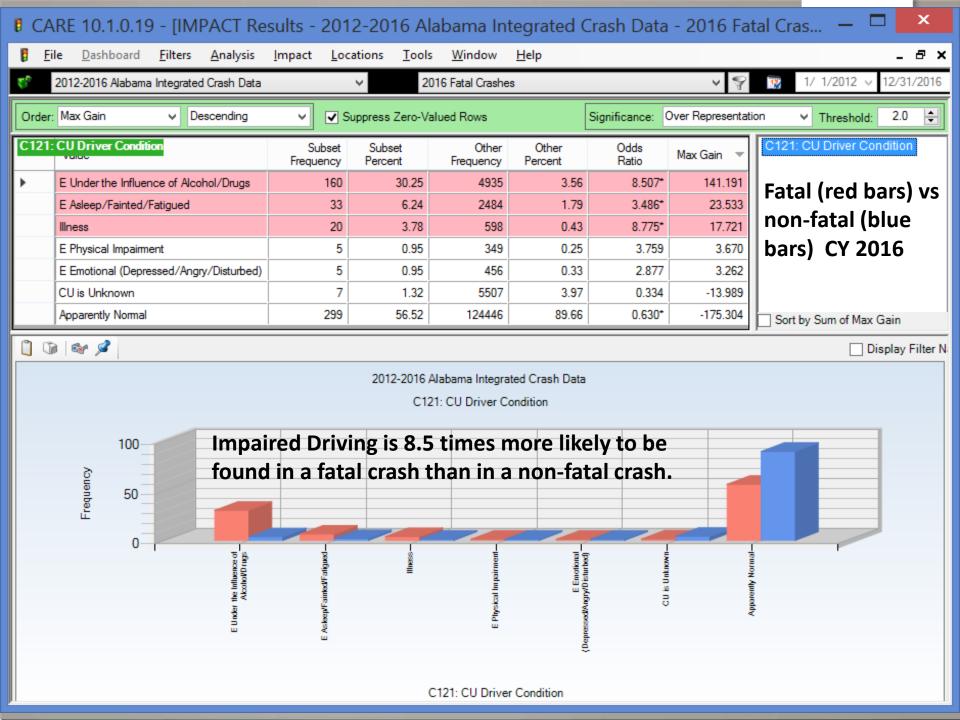


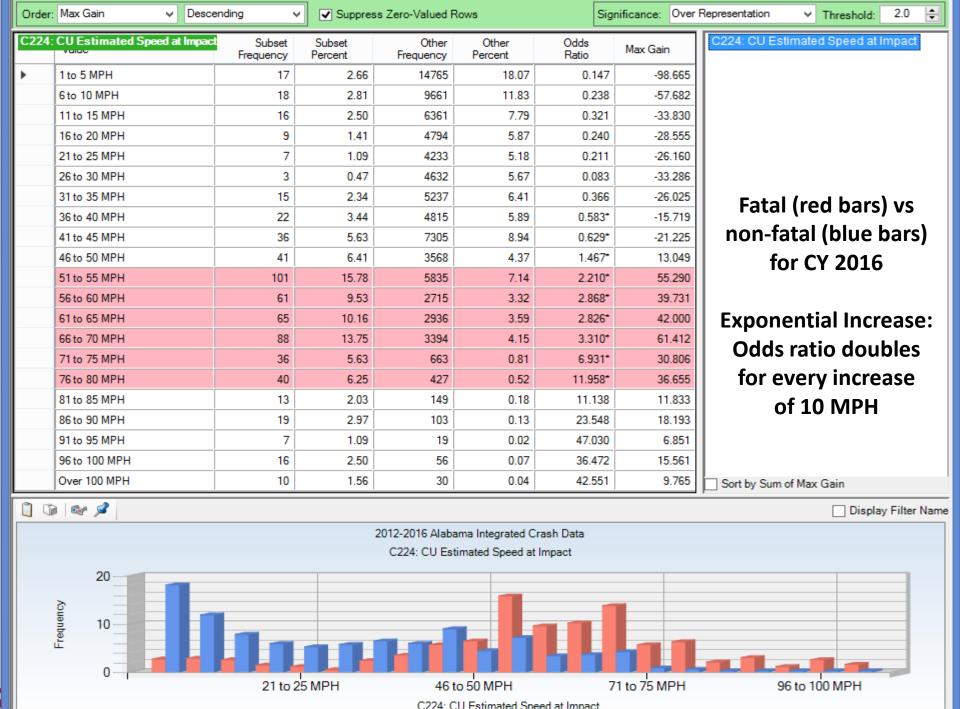


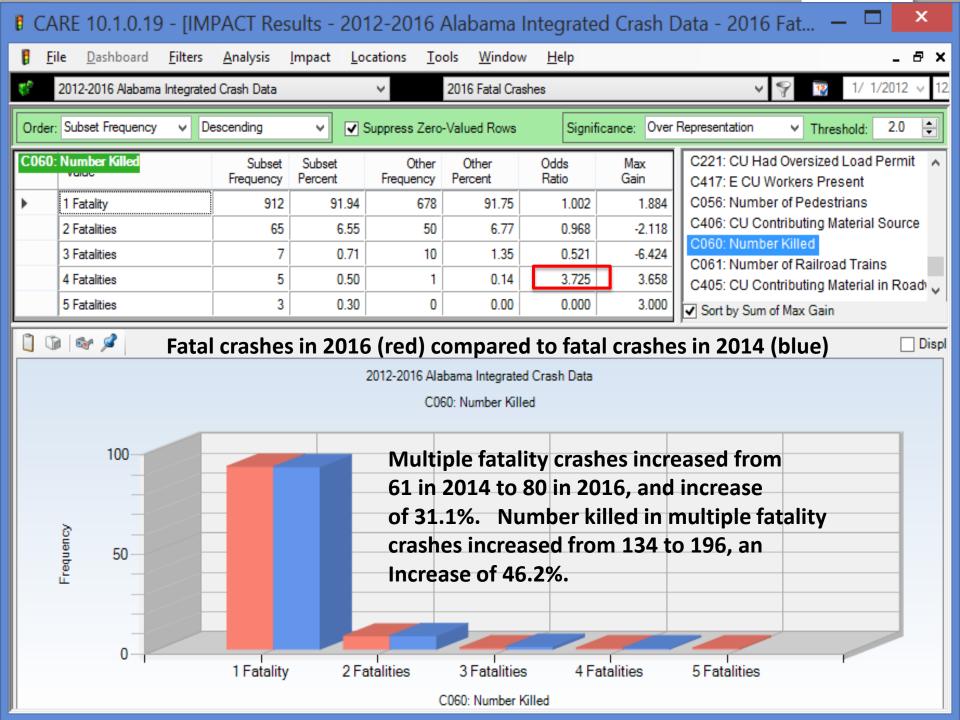


2016 to 2014 C122-3 Officer's Opinion Drug and Alcohol Use 2016 Fatal vs 2014 Fatal Crashes Comparisons









Driver Demographics



AGE

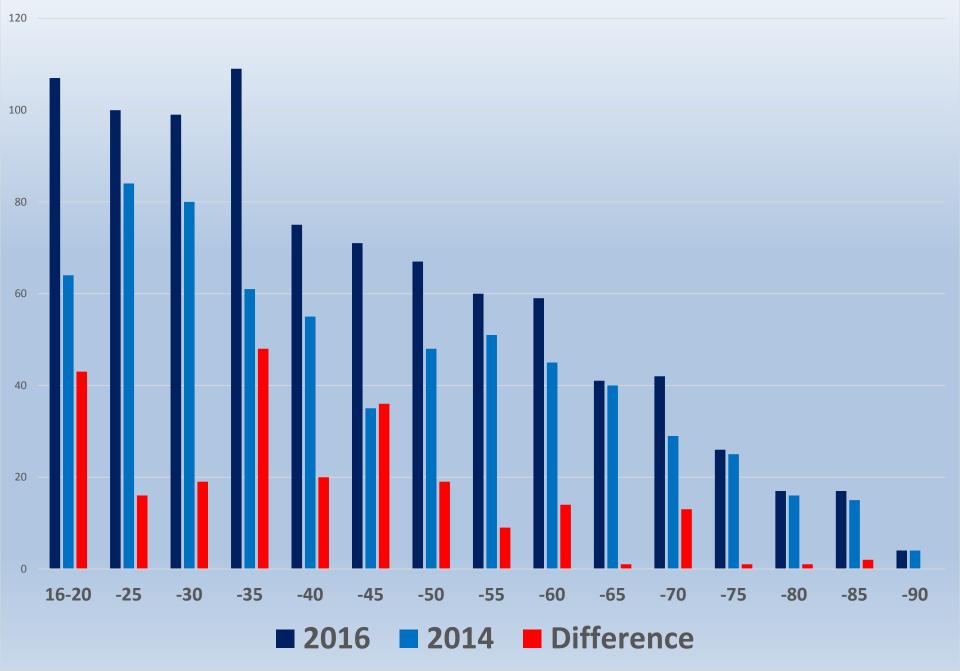
- Critical Ages 31-35; 16-20 and 41-45
- Ages 16-20 Have High Number but Under-Represented
- Ranking on Next Page by Increase of 2016 over 2014
- Potential Problem Addicts:
 - 21-30 are typical social drinkers, numbers consistently high
 - 31-35 alarming for the increase: potential problems
 - 41-45 getting to a point beyond rehabilitation

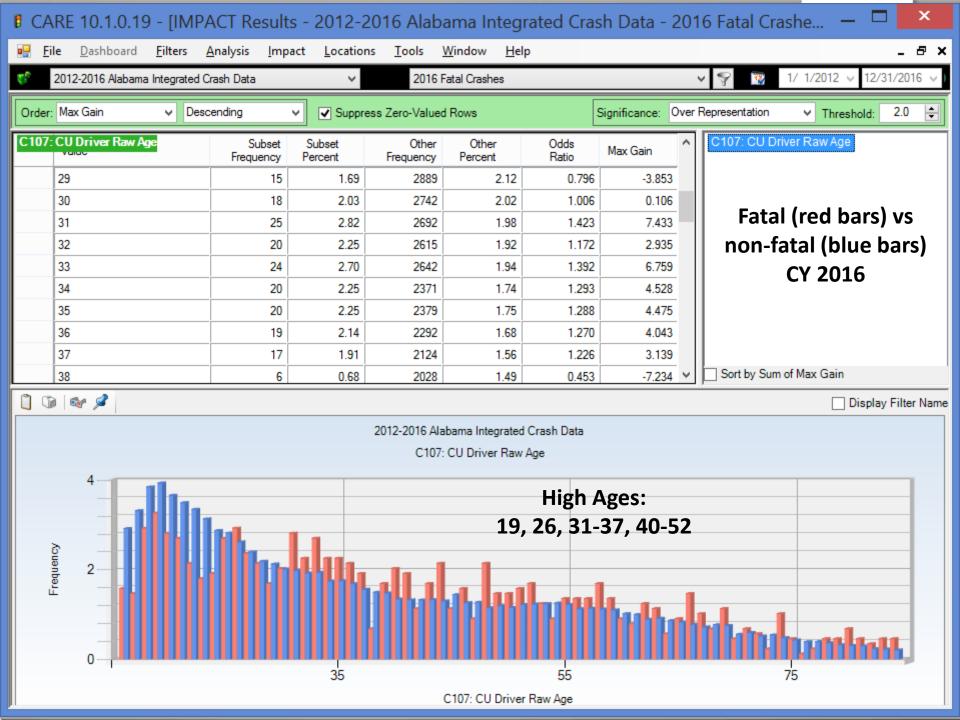
GENDER

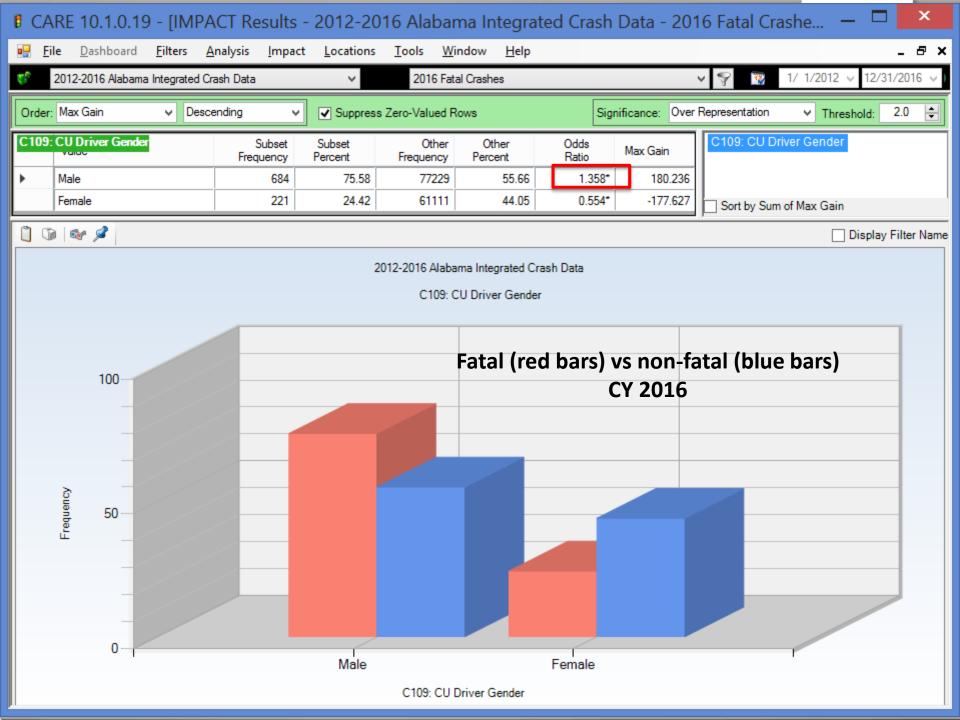
Males 36% higher than expected

C106: CU Driver Age (5-year intervals)					
Value	2016	2014	Difference	Rank	
11 to 15 Years	9	2	7		
16 to 20 Years	107	64	43	В	
21 to 25 Years	100	84	16		
26 to 30 Years	99	80	19	D	
31 to 35 Years	109	61	48	A	
36 to 40 Years	75	55	20	D	
41 to 45 Years	71	35	36	C	
46 to 50 Years	67	48	19	D	
51 to 55 Years	60	51	9		
56 to 60 Years	59	45	14		
61 to 65 Years	41	40	1		
66 to 70 Years	42	29	13		
71 to 75 Years	26	25	1		
76 to 80 Years	17	16	1		
81 to 85 Years	17	15	2		
86 to 90 Years	4	4	0		

2016 to 2015 Fatal Crash Differential by Age



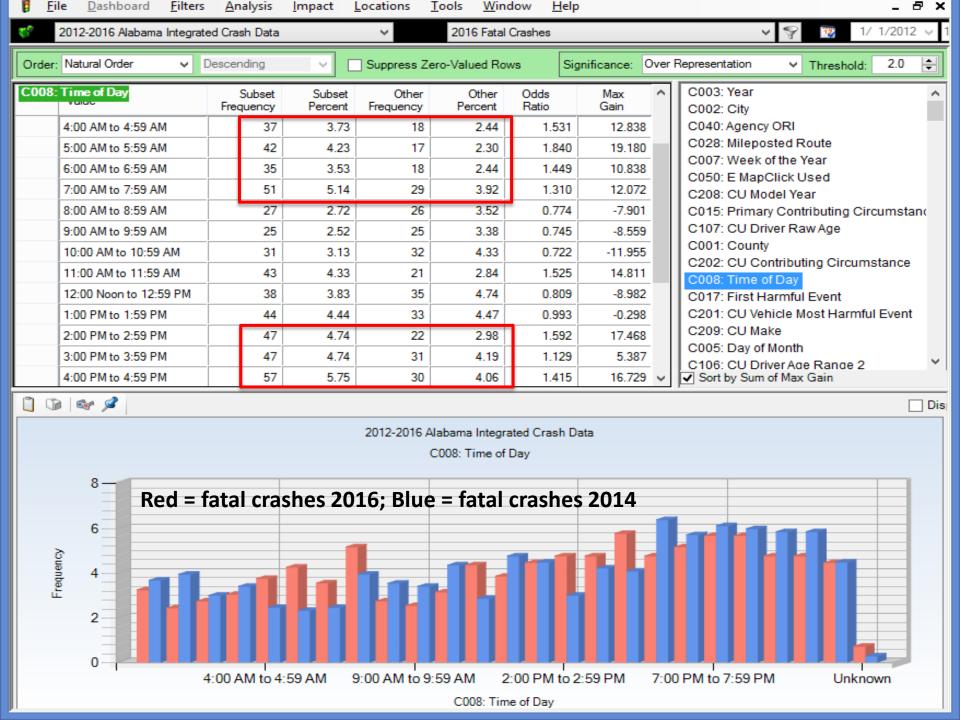


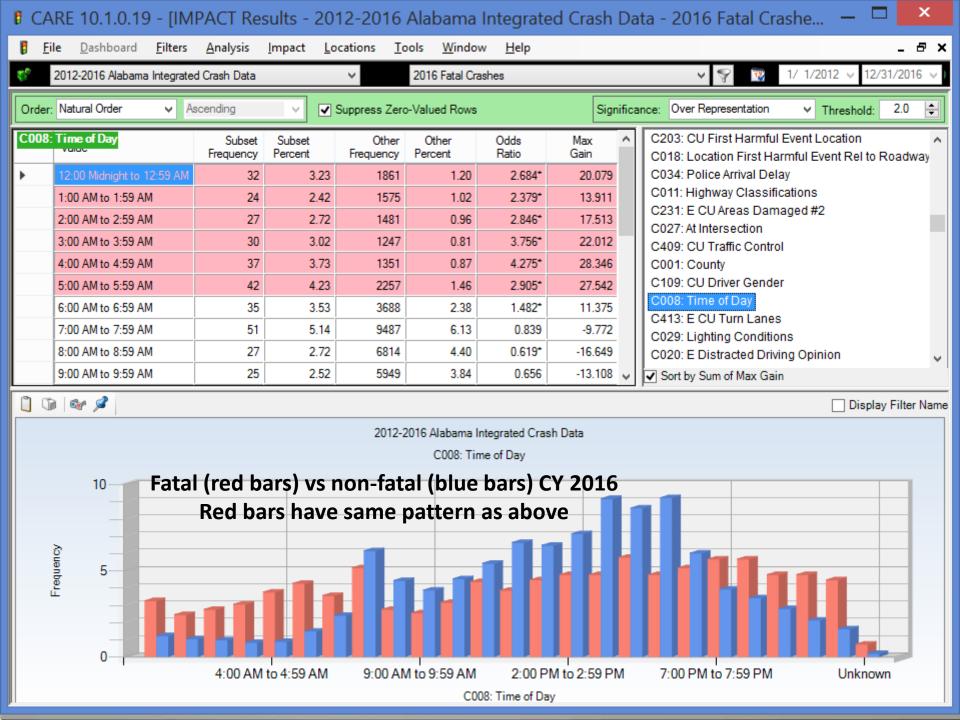


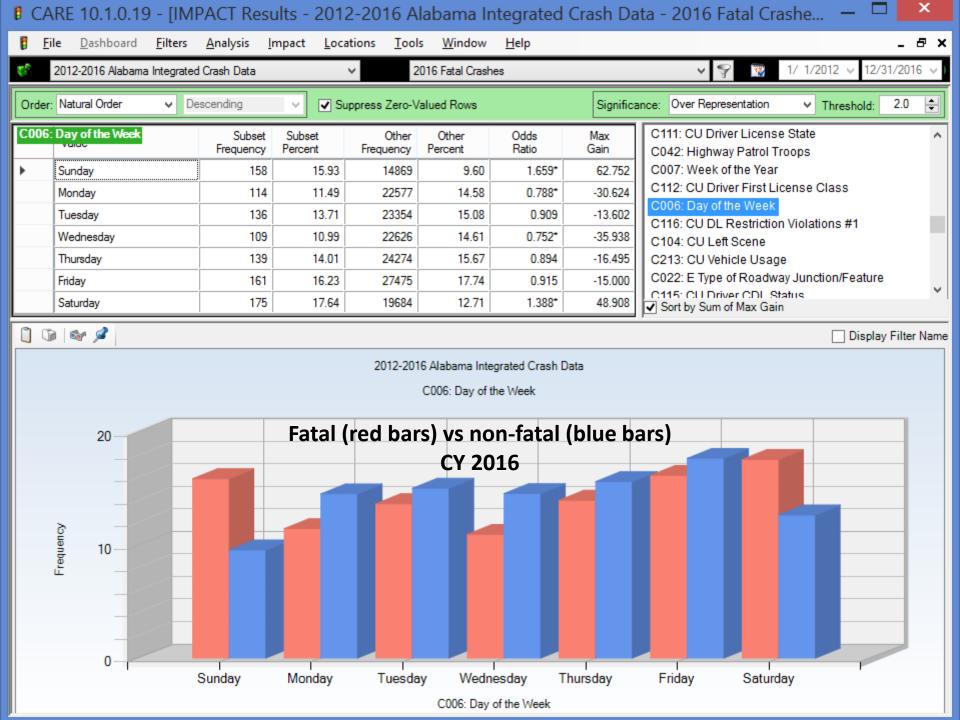
Time Considerations

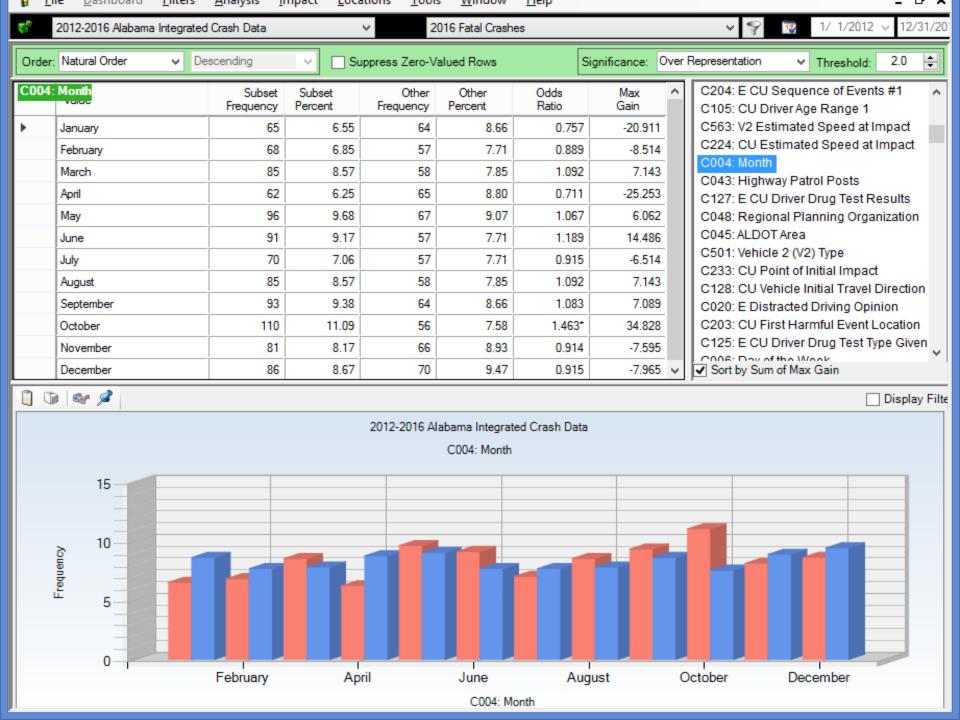


- In 2016 Times of Fatal Crashes Shifted toward:
 - ✓ Morning: 4:00 AM to 8:00 AM
 - ✓ Early afternoon: 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM
- Comparing Fatal with Non-Fatal
 - Fatal crashes reflect DUI pattern
 - ✓ Tend to exaggerate it
- Day-of-the-Week also Reflects Typical DUI Pattern
- Shift in Months
 - ✓ Toward August through October
 - Away from colder months of November through February

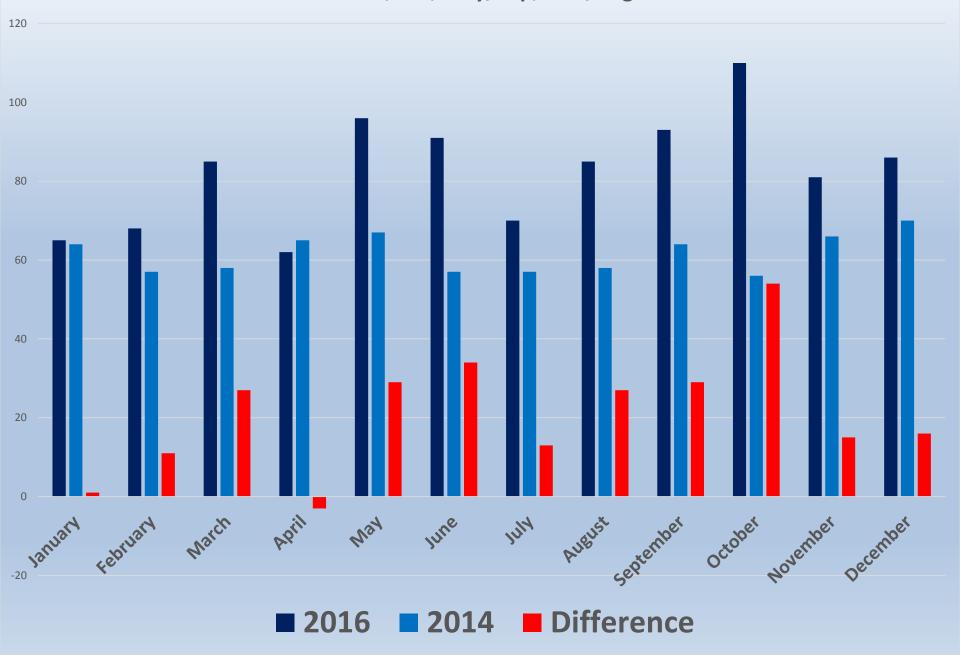




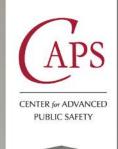




2016 to 2014 Fatal Differentials by C004 Month Greatest increases: Oct, Jun, May/Sep, Mar/Aug

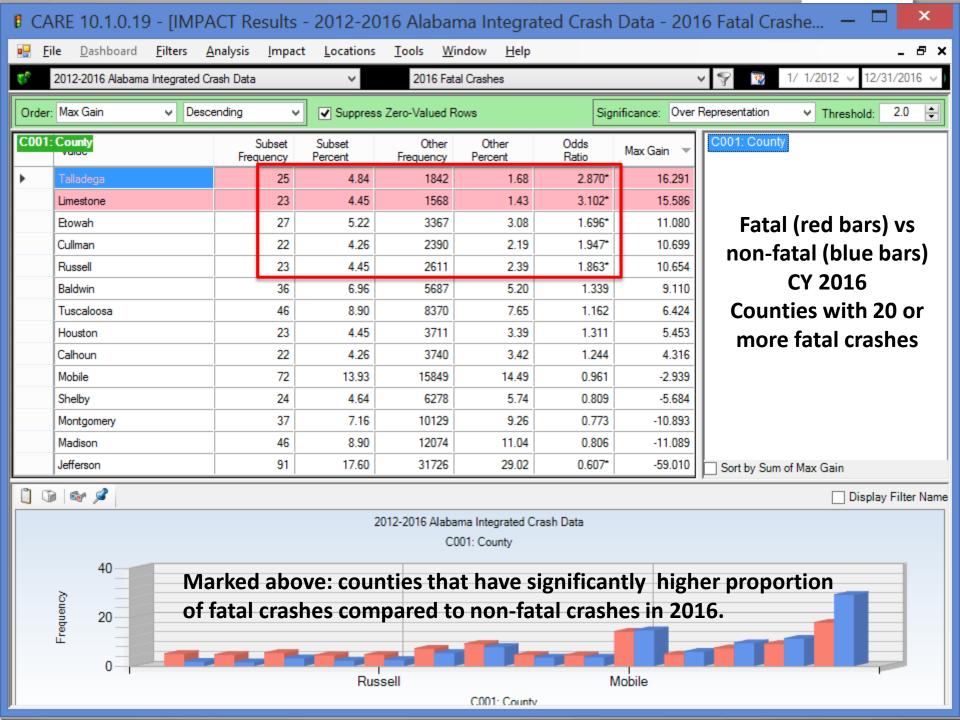


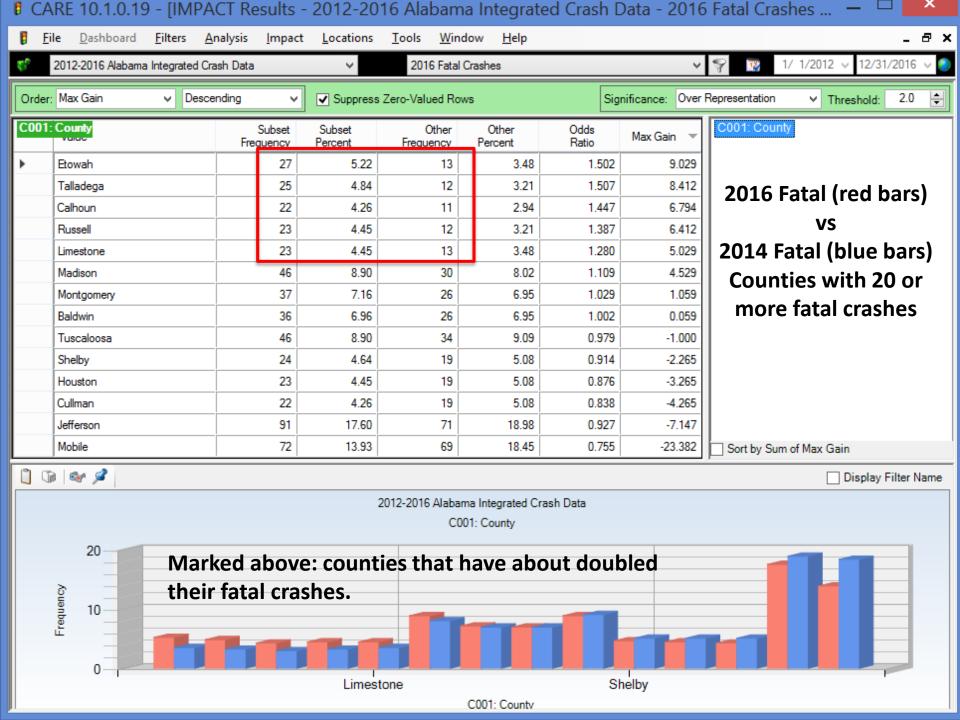
Geographical Features



Geographical Characteristics

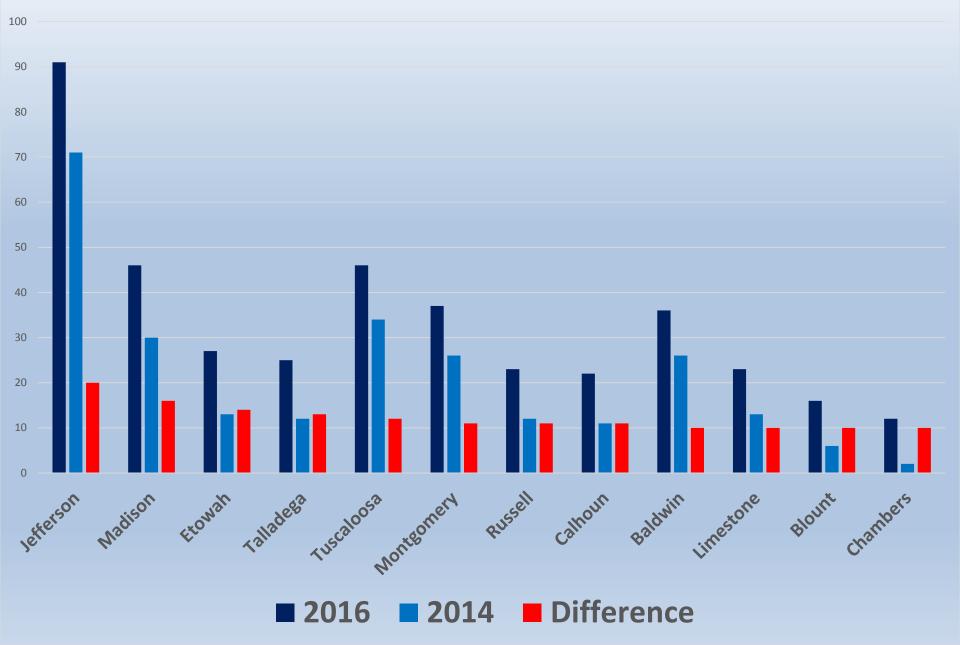
- Counties with significantly higher proportions:
 - ✓ Talladega, Limestone, Etowah, Russell and Baldwin
- Counties that have about doubled their fatal crashes
 - Etowah, Talladega, Calhoun, Russell and Limestone
- Rural Areas of Counties Have More Fatal Crash Issues
 - Confirmed by comparing rural increases for each county
 - Confirmed by general rural-urban fatal crash comparison
 - Confirmed by Locale = Open Country over-representation





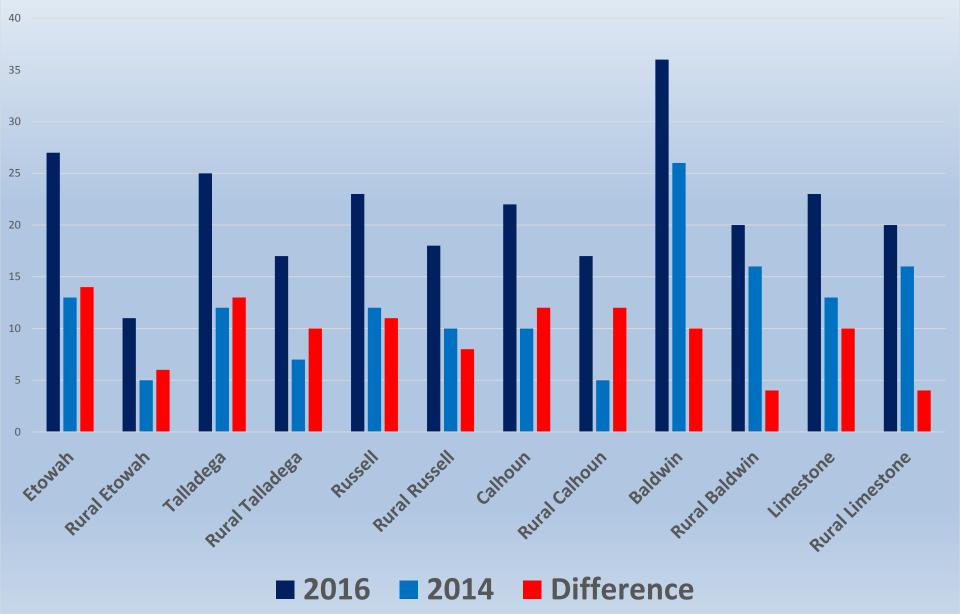
2016 to 2014 Fatal Crash Differential by County

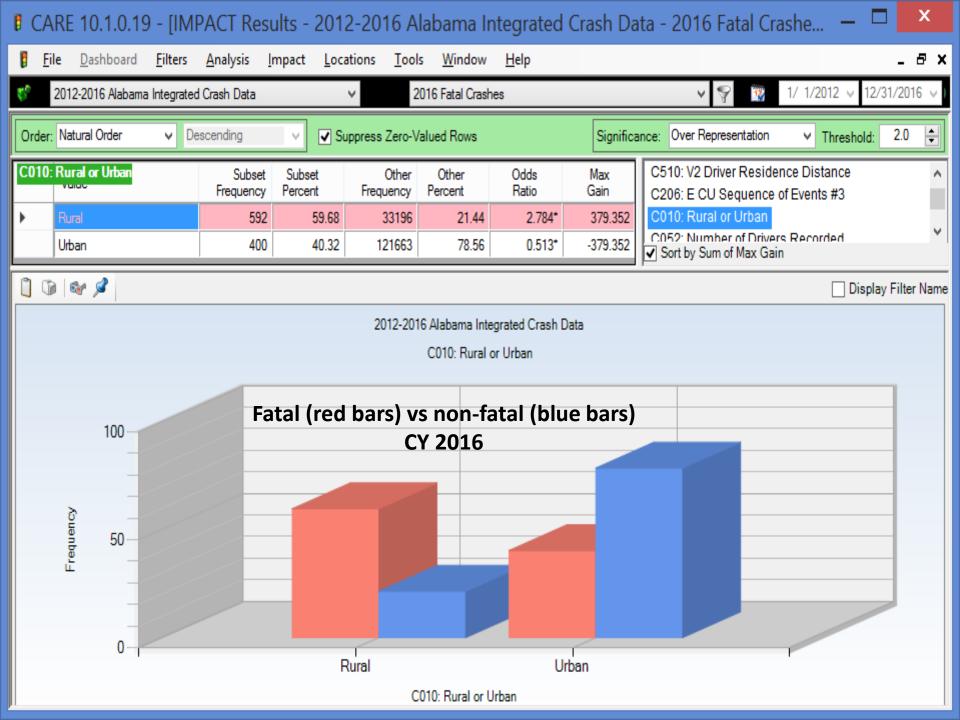
Counties with an Increase of at Least 10 Fatal Crashes in 2016

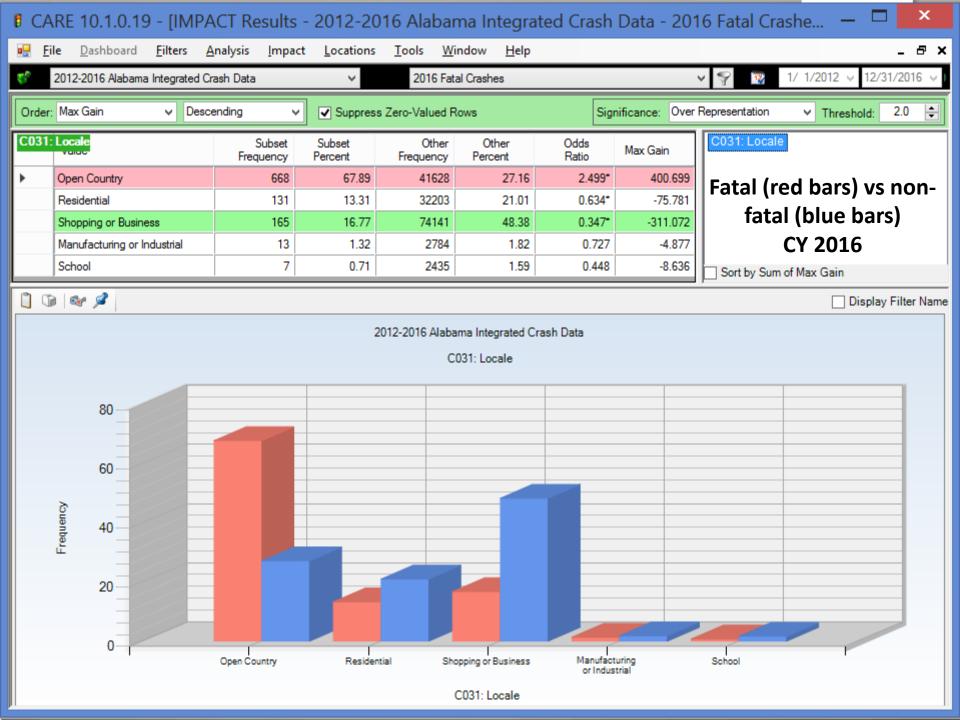


2016 to 2014 Fatal Crash by County & Rural Areas

Counties with an Increase of at Least 10 Fatal Crashes in 2016
Ordered by County Increase in 2016 over 2014

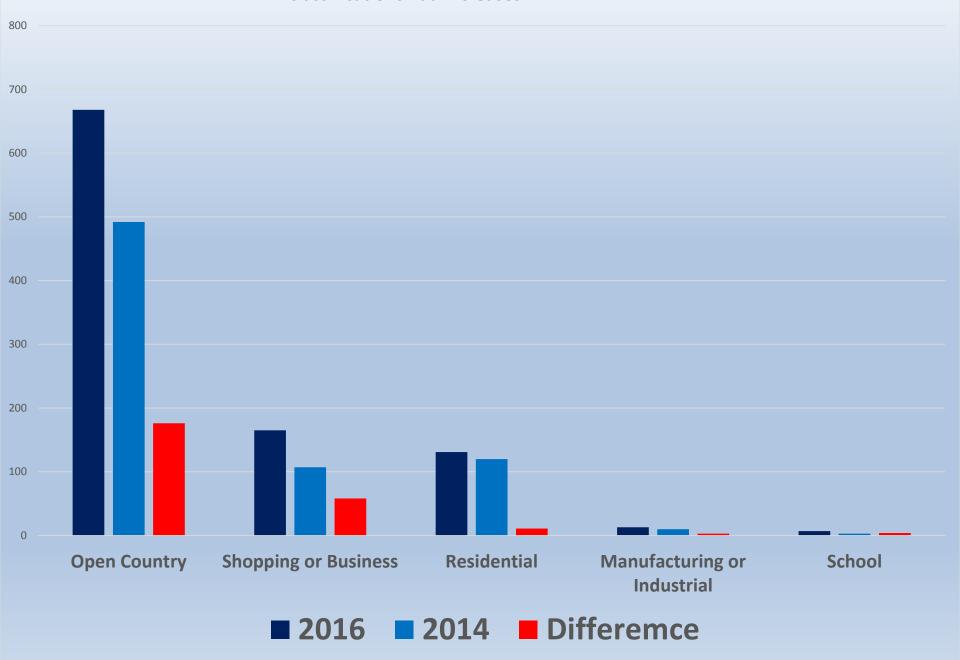






2016 to 2014 Fatal Differentials by C031 Locale

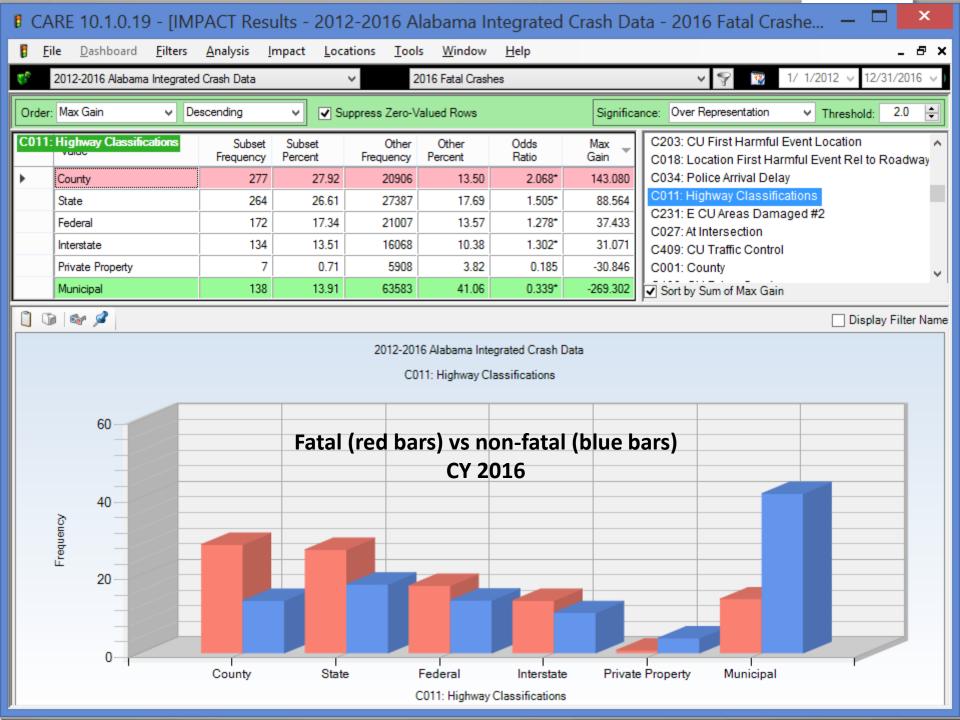
All classifications had increases



Roadway Features

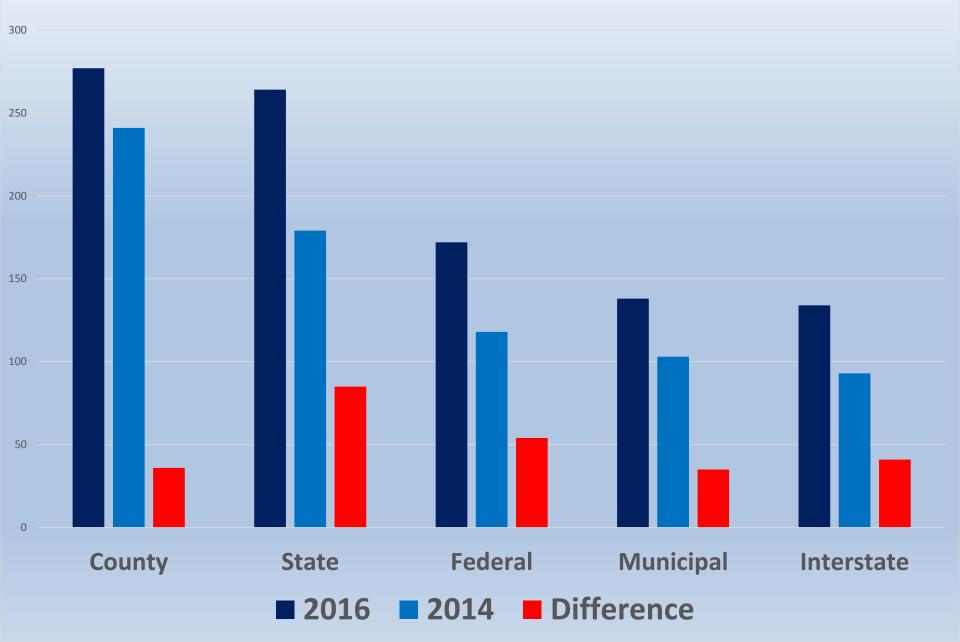


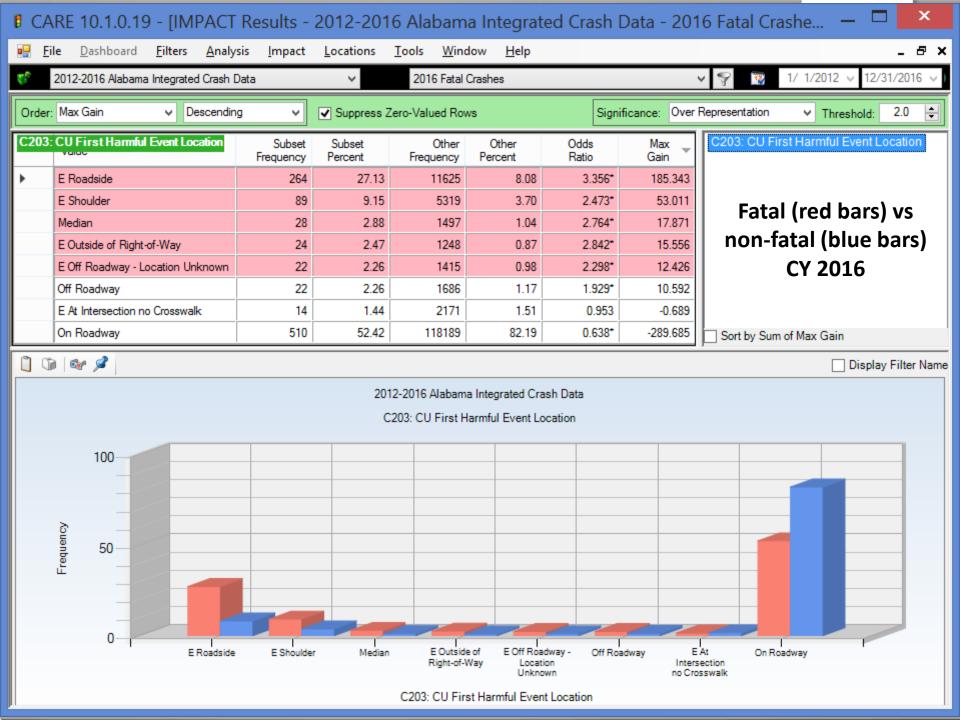
- Fatality Over-Represented Hiway Classes
 - ✓ County, state, federal, Interstate
- Most Increased in 2016: State and Federal
- Over-Represented:
 - Event Location: Off Roadway and Shoulder
 - ✓ Traffic Control: No-Passing and Lane Control
 - Curves, especially on down-grades
 - Non-intersection crashes
- Most Increased Routes
 - ✓ I-65; S006, S008; S002

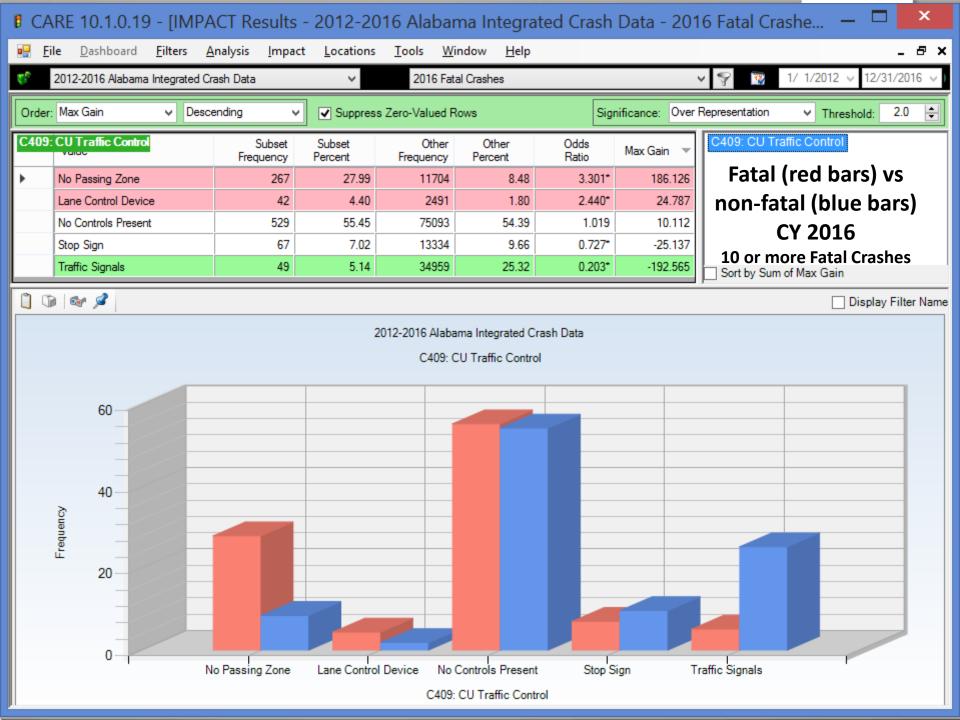


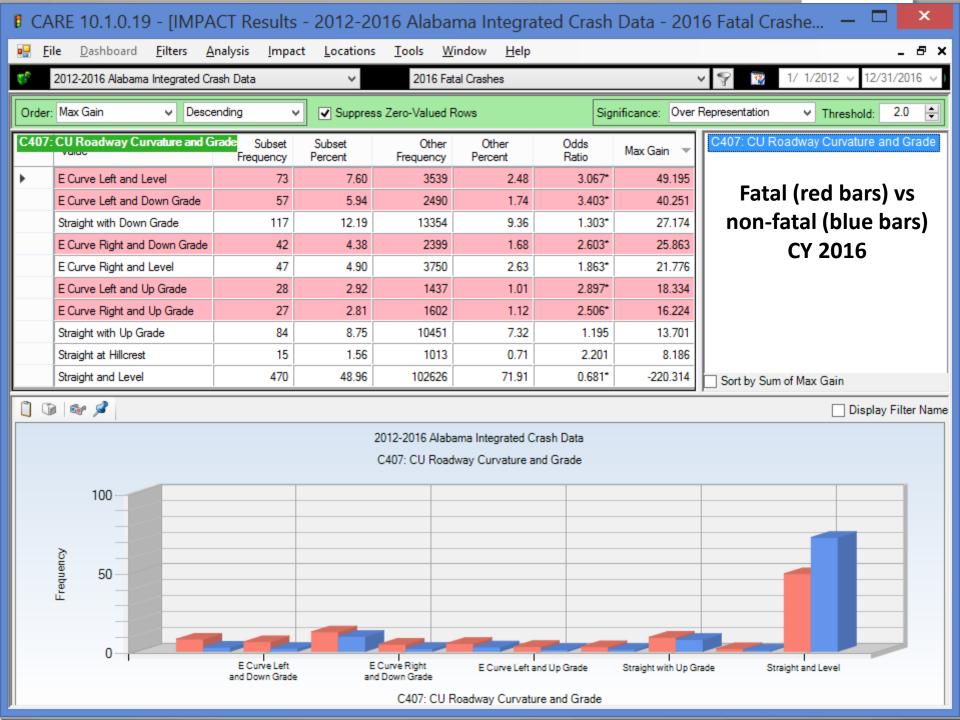
2016 to 2014 Fatal Crashes C011 Hiway Class

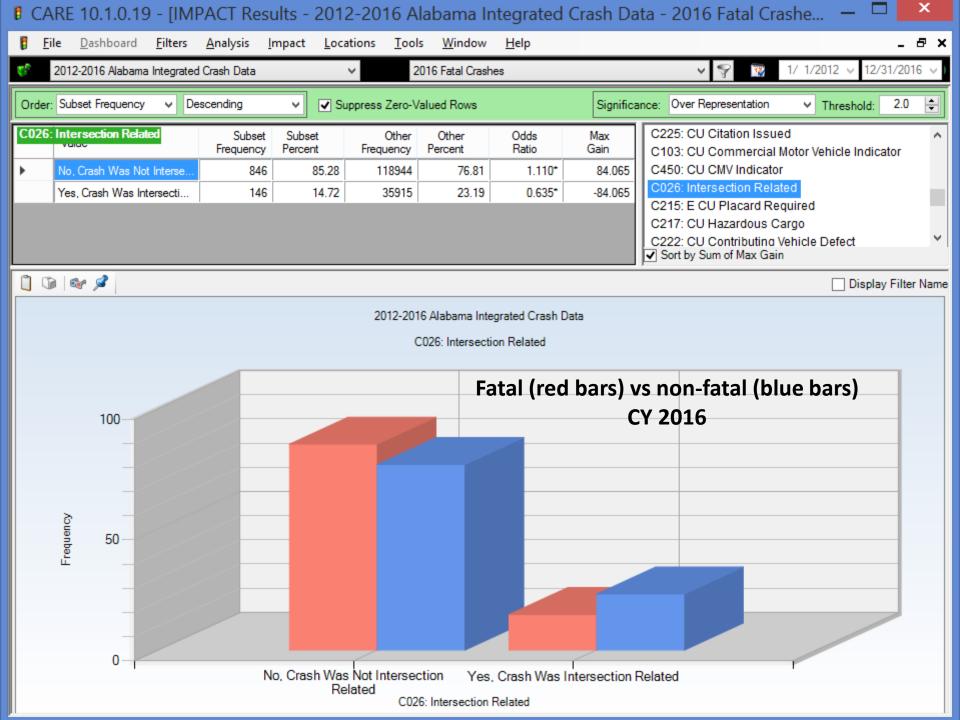
All classifications had increases

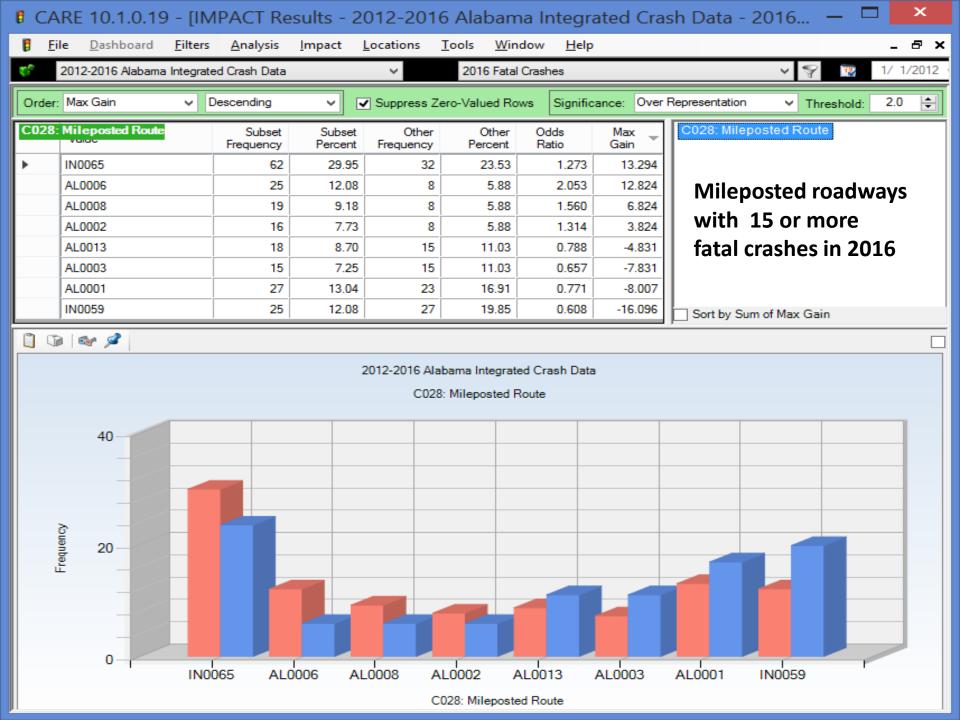




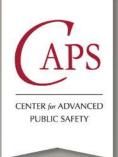








Crash Characteristics



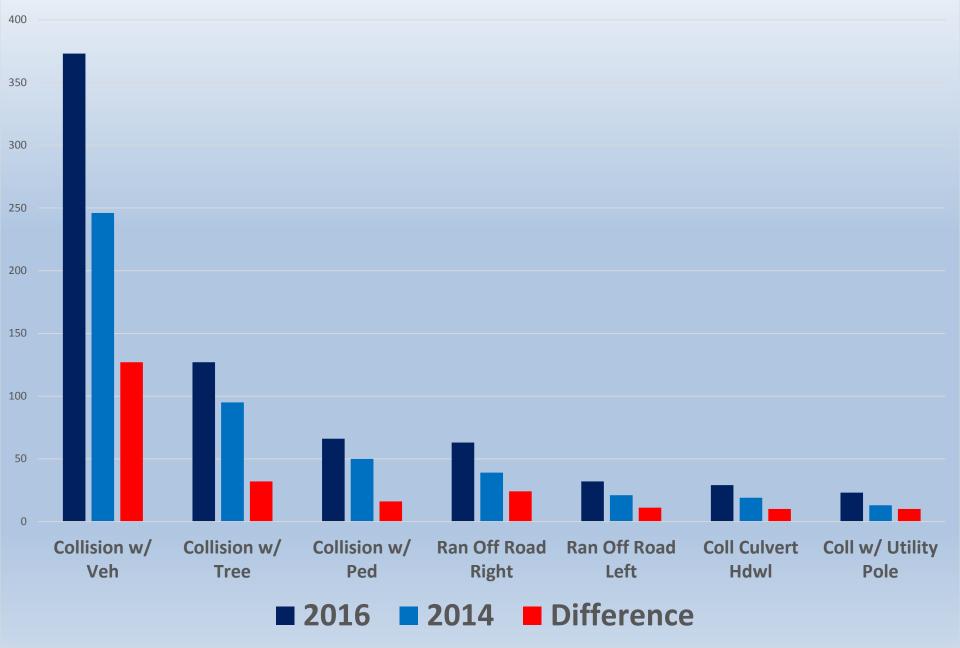
- Largest Increases in 2016
 - ✓ Collision w/ vehicle (373), tree (127), pedestrian (66)
- Over-Represented 2016 Fatal Crashes vs Nonfatal
 - Single-vehicle crashes (3 times expected)
 - Ran-off-the road left and right (> 3 times expected)
 - Head-on (5 times expected)
 - Negotiating a curve (4 times expected)
 - Overtaking/passing (2 times expected)

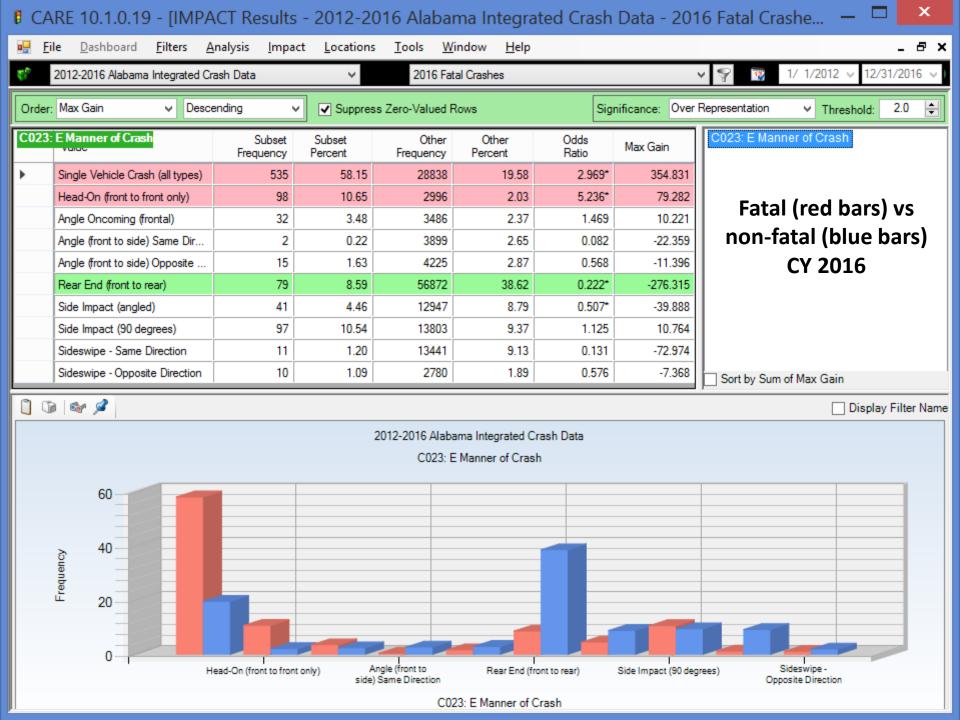
C017: First Harmful Event Value **Difference** Collide w/ Vehicle Collide w/ Tree **Collide Pedestrian** Ran Off Road Right Ran Off Road Left **Coll Culvert Hdwl**

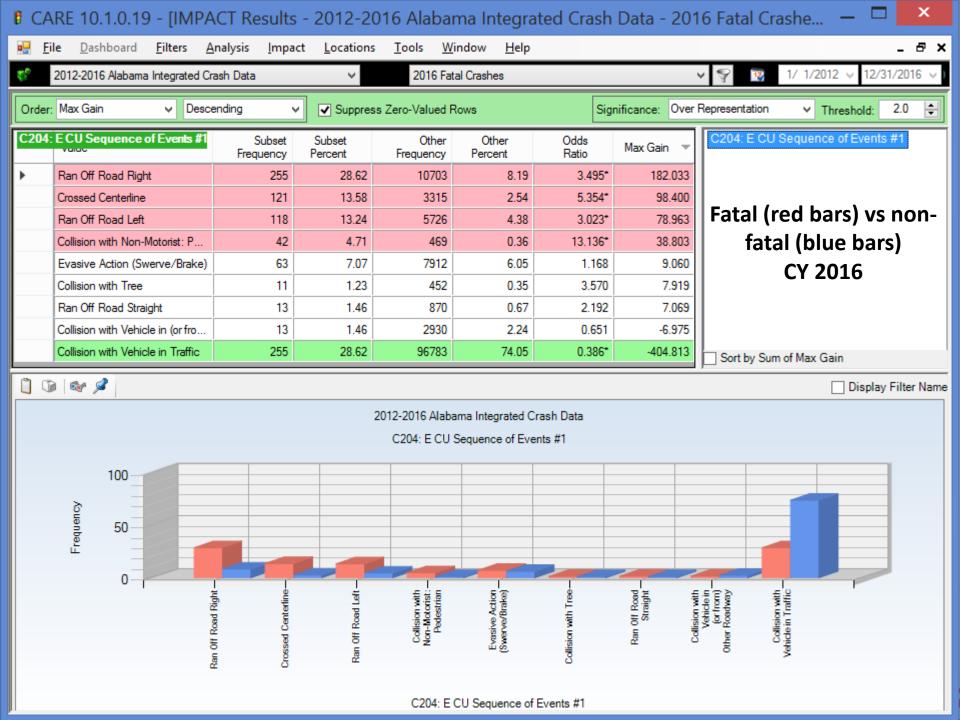
Coll w/ Utility Pole

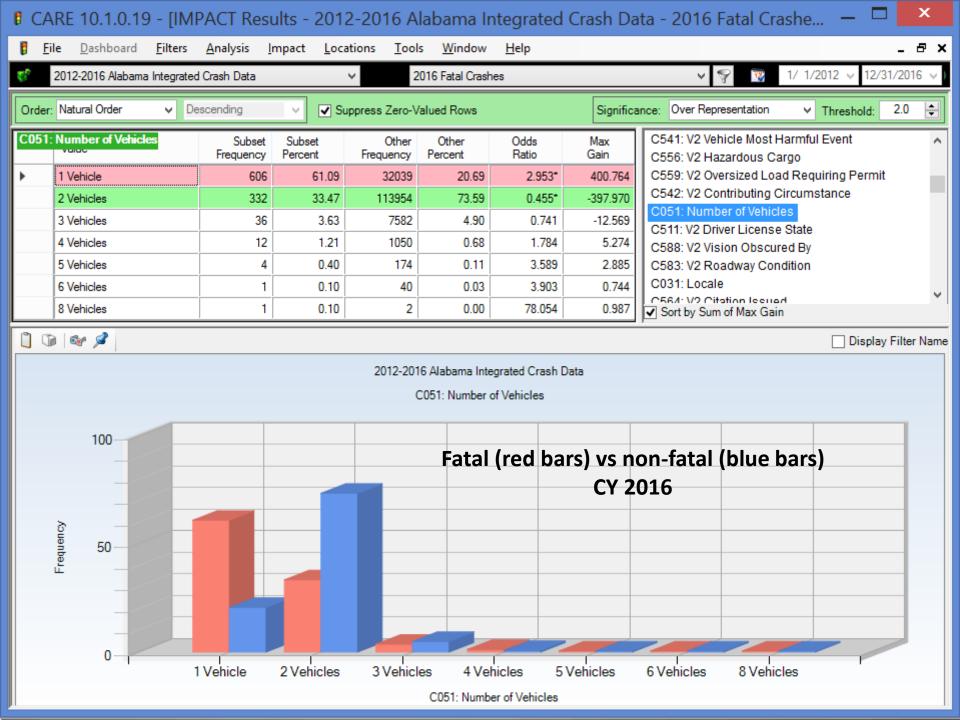
2016-2015 Fatal Differential by 1st Harmful Event

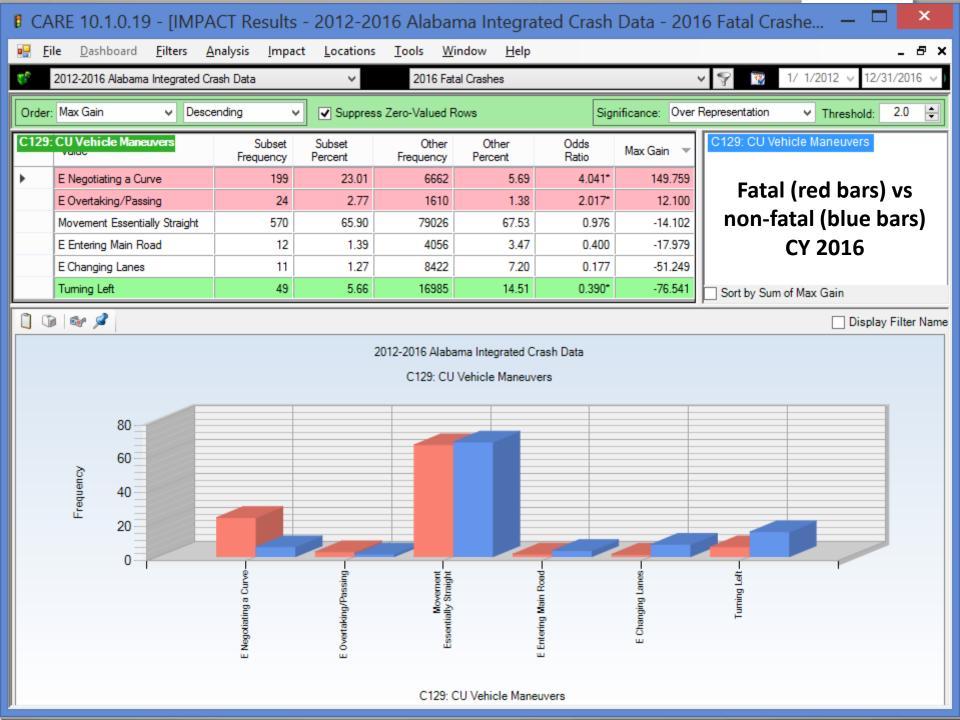
Values with Incrase of at least 10 Fatal Crashes in 2016







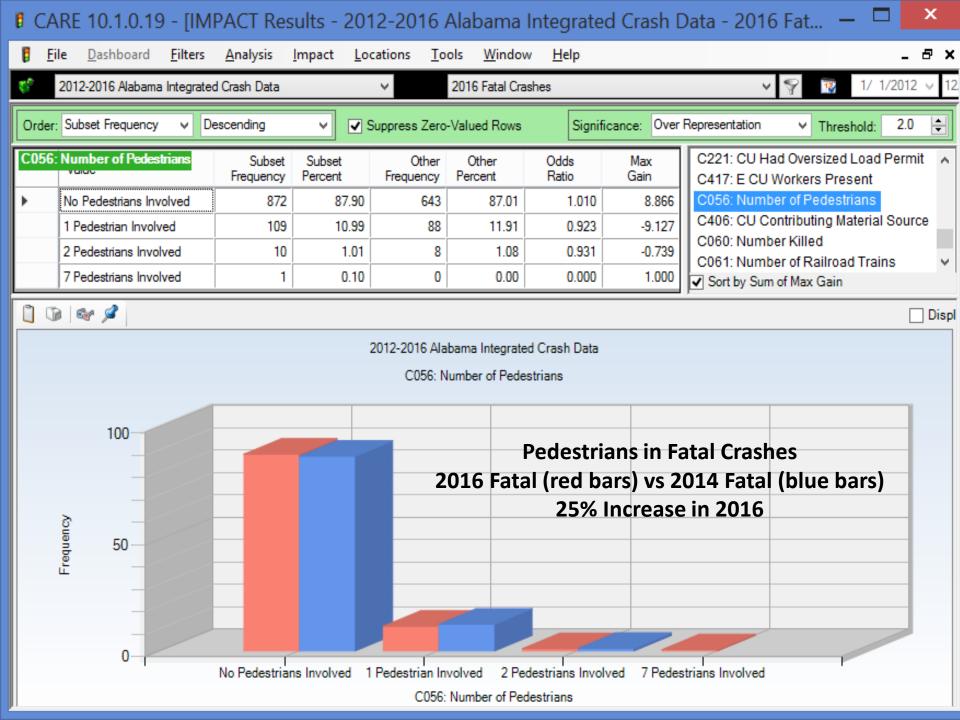


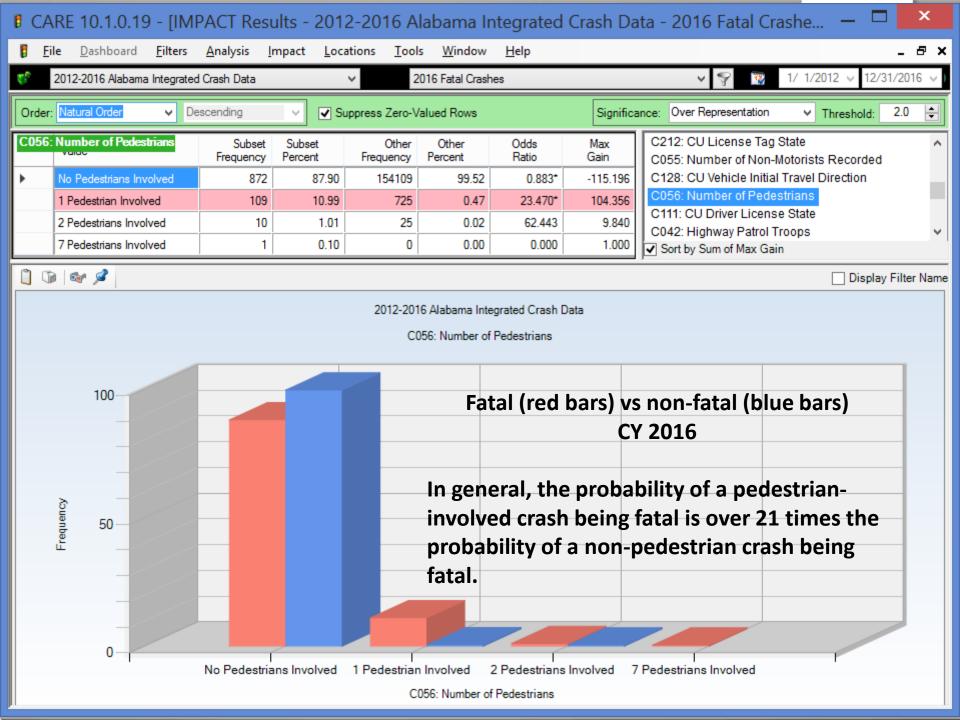


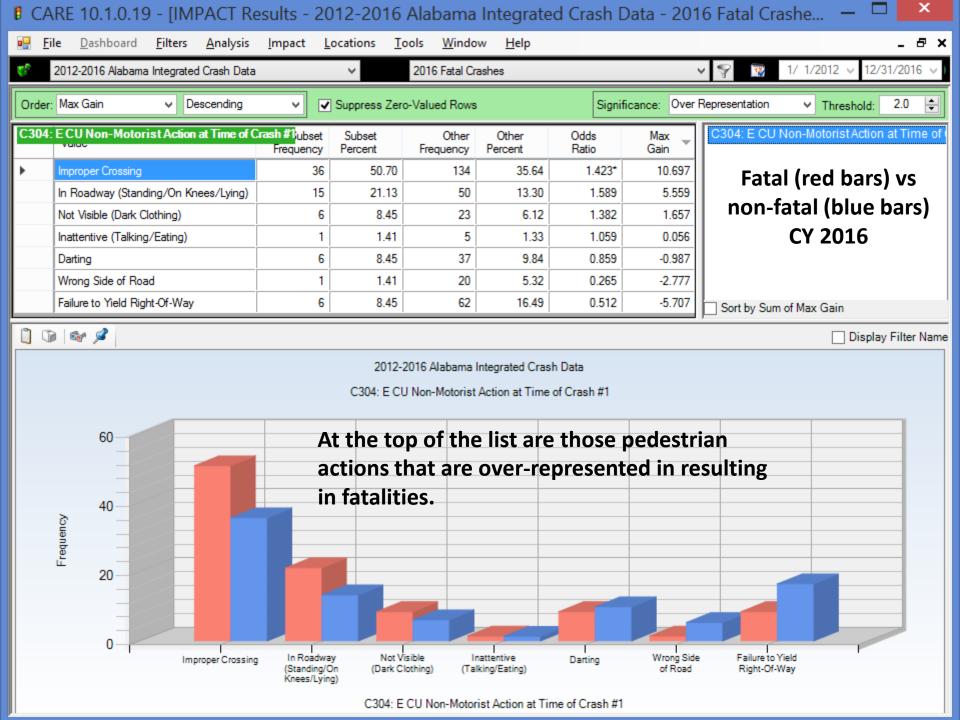
Pedestrian Behavior



- Increased Ped Fatal Crashes from 96 to 120
- # Ped Involved in fatal crash from 96 to 136
- Over-Rep Ped Behavior in Fatal Crashes:
 - Improper crossing (36)
 - ✓ In roadway (15)
 - ✓ Not visible (6)





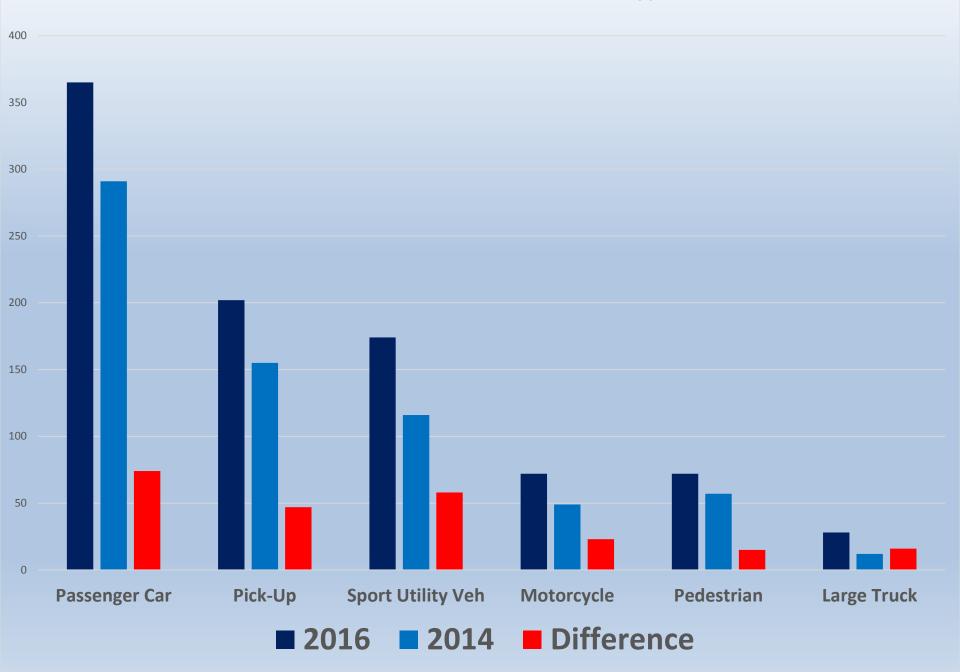


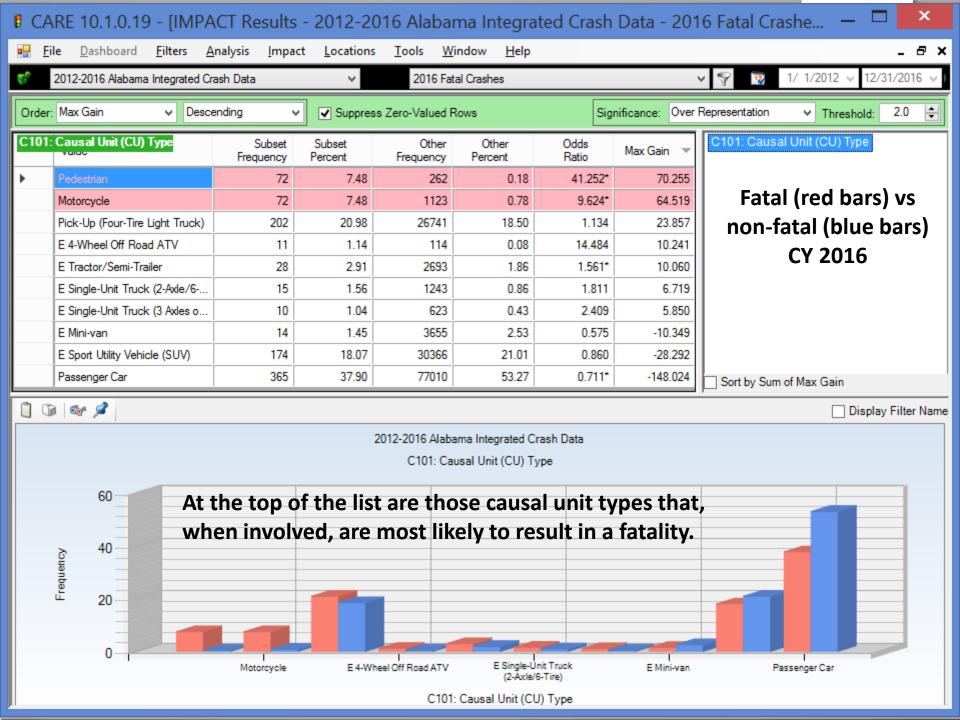


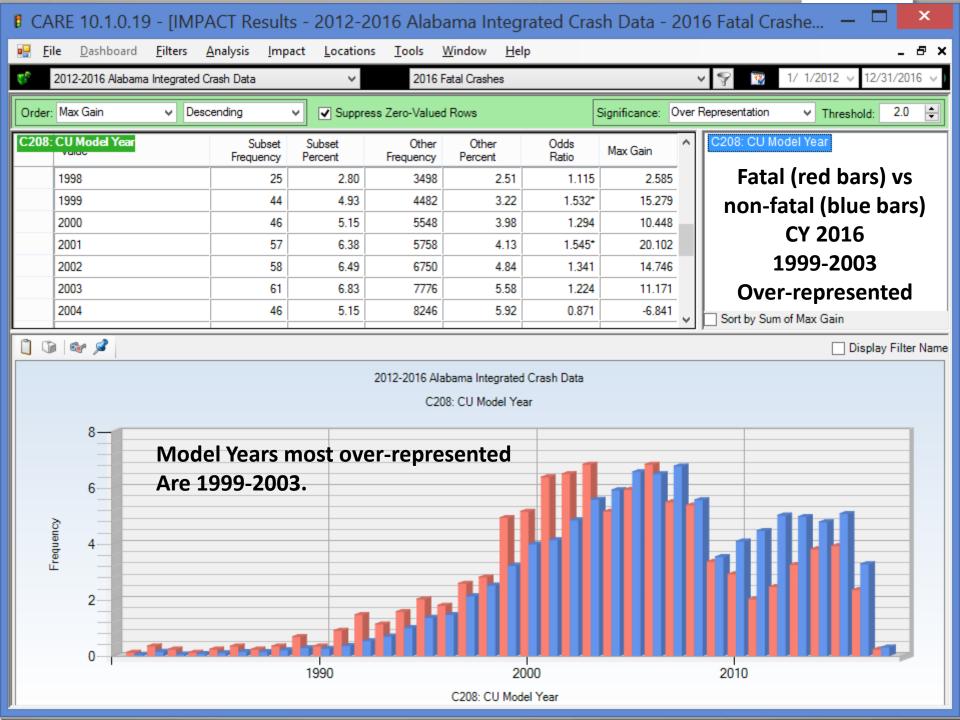


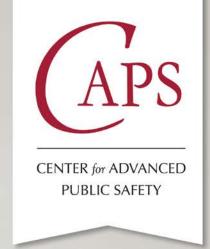
- Passenger Car: Largest Number and Increase
- Most Vulnerable to Involved in Fatality
 - Pedestrian (41 time expected)
 - ✓ Motorcycle (10 times expected)
 - ✓ ATV off road (14 times expected)
- Over-Represented Model Years
 - ✓ All model years before 2004
 - Highly over-represented (22-55%): 1999-2003

2016 to 2014 C101 Causal Unit Type









THANK YOU

Q&A SESSION

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