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CENTER for ADVANCED PUBLIC SAFETY

ADECA Special Study Report ANALYSIS OF FATAL CRASHES IN ALABAMA OVER THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 2016

November 2016

THE UNIVERSITY OF



Introduction: PPT Organization

- Fatality picture for 2016
- Analysis of the data
- Countermeasure recommendations
- Supporting IMPACT Results

FATALITY PICTURE: 2016 END-OF-YEAR PROJECTIONS



Estimates Based on the First 10 Months 2016

	2015	2016
Average Fatalities/Day	2.3	2.9 (+26.1%)
Average Fatalities/Month	71	88
Projected Dec. 31	849 (actual)	1054

2015 Fatality Total of 849 Occurred Oct. 20, 2016 As of 15-Nov-2016 = 2016/2015= 938/747 = +25.6%

2014 vs. 2016 Crashes by Severity

CARE Crosstab Results - 2014-2016 Crash Data 2014 OR 2016 Jan-Aug -- Year vs. Crash Severity

	First Eight Months		
	2014	2016	
Fatal Injury	483	616	
	0.56%	0.60%	
Incapacitating Injury	3929	4032	
	4.57%	3.95%	
Non-Incapacitating Injury	6541	7638	
	7.60%	7.48%	
Possible Injury	7659	9753	
	8.90%	9.56%	
Property Damage Only	64576	77388	
	75.07%	75.83%	
Unknown	2836	2621	
	3.30%	2.57%	
TOTAL	86024	102048	
	45.74%	54.26%	

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2014 VS. 2016 COMPARISON OF FATALITY CRASH INCREASES



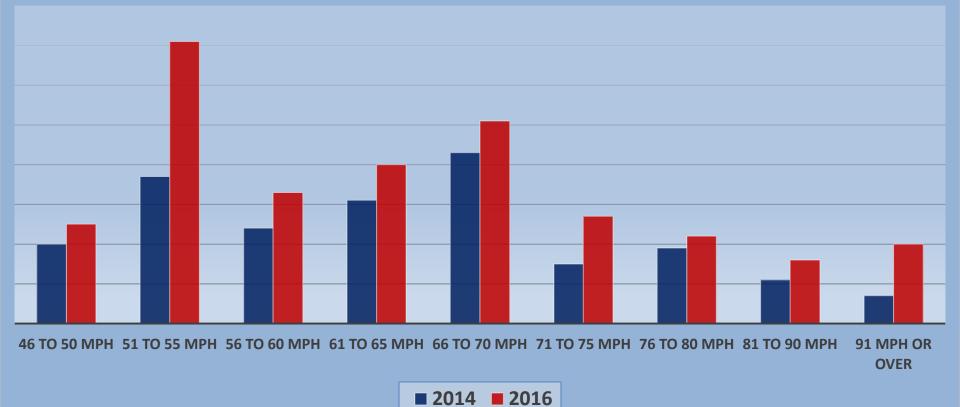
Comparing the First 8 Months 2016 with 2014

	2014	2016		
Total Crashes	86,024	102,048 (+18.6%)		
Fatality Crashes	483	616 (+27.5%)		
Fatalities	536	695 (+29.7%)		

Analytics Methodology (why 8 months, 2014?):

- Isolate Attributes with Most Significant Increases
- Perform Analytics on Causes Comparing 2016 with 2014
- Recommend New Countermeasure and Enhancements

Impact Speed Increases 2014 to 2016 for Fatal Crashes



Frequencies for 2016 fatality crashes increased for all impact speeds above 45 MPH. CARE Crosstab Results - 2014-2016 Alabama Integrated Crash Data -

Filter = 2014 OR 2016 Jan-Aug FATAL -- Year vs. CU Estimated Speed at Impact

	2014	2016	Increase	% Increase	% of <mark>133</mark> Fatal Crashes
46 to 50 MPH	20	25	5	25.0%	3.8%
51 to 55 MPH	37	71	34	91.9%	25.6%
56 to 60 MPH	24	33	9	37.5%	6.8%
61 to 65 MPH	31	40	9	29.0%	6.8%
66 to 70 MPH	43	51	8	18.6%	6.0%
71 to 75 MPH	15	27	12	80.0%	9.0%
76 to 80 MPH	19	22	3	15.8%	2.3%
81 to 90 MPH	11	16	5	45.5%	3.8%
91 MPH +	7	20	13	185.7%	9.8%
TOTAL	207	305	98	47.3%	73.7%
ALL FATALS	483	616	133	27.5%	

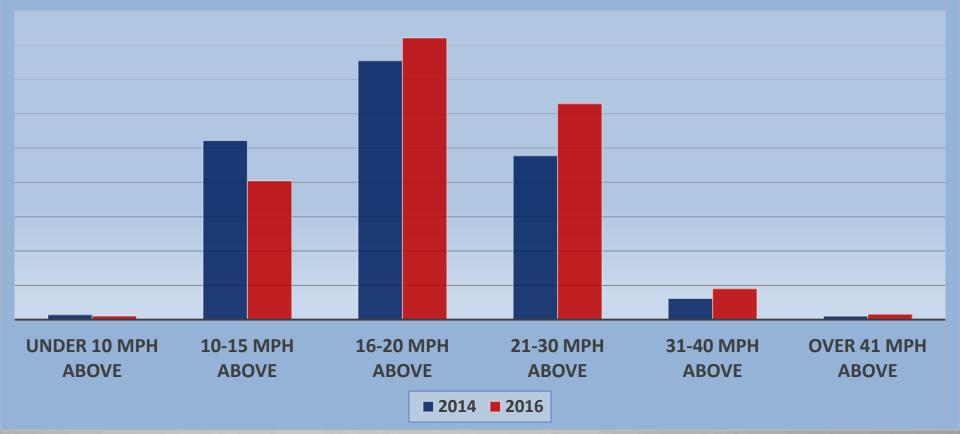
Explains as much as 73.7% of the fatality crash increases.

Pr(fatality) is doubled for every 10MPH impact speed increase:

http://www.safehomealabama.gov/SafetyTopics/Enforcement/EnforcementStudies.aspx

Citations

Number Written for Speeding <u>Above</u> the Speed Limit



A Second Indicator of Average Speed Increases

MPH Above Posted Speed Limit	2014	2016	Increase	% Increase
Under 10 MPH Above	695	515	-180	-25.9%
10-15 MPH Above	26090	20214	-5876	-22.5%
16-20 MPH Above	37711	41041	3330	8.8%
21-30 MPH Above	23879	31450	7571	31.7%
31-40 MPH Above	3080	4506	1426	46.3%
Over 41 MPH Above	503	785	282	56.1%
TOTAL	91958	98511	6553	7.1%

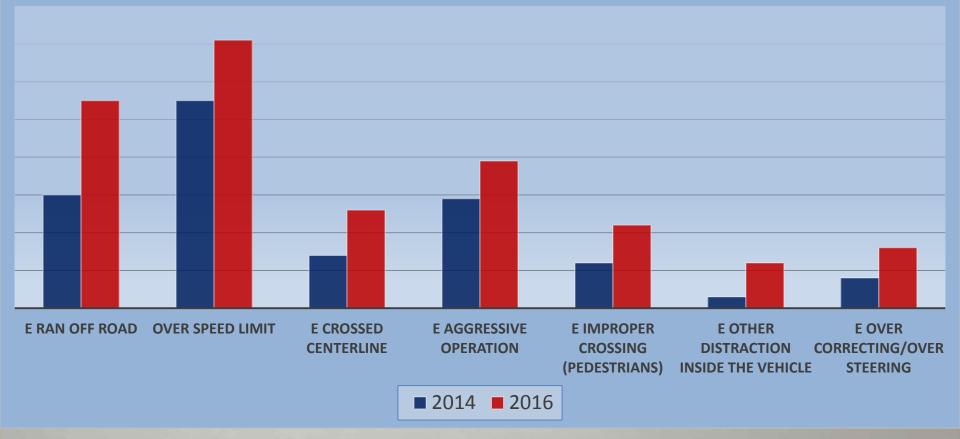
Citations:

Overall increase in speeding citations issued = 7.1%

Decrease in the lower speed intervals indicates:

- Higher speeds overall
- Easy to catch extreme violators
- Reluctance to cite lower violations

Primary Contributing Circumstances Top Fatal Crash Increases 2014 to 2016

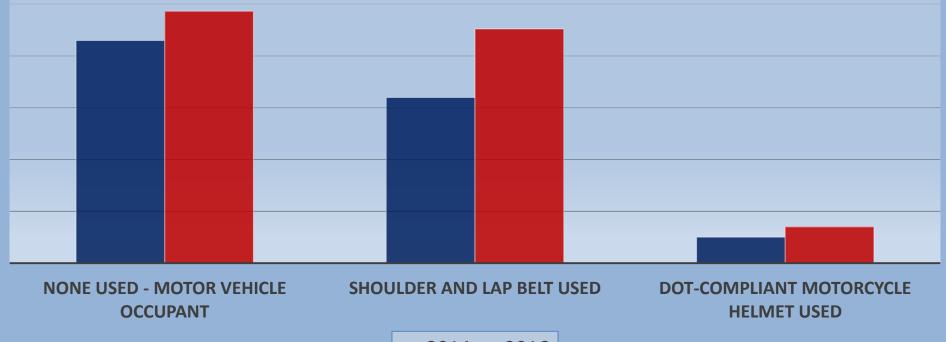


Primary Contributing Circumstance	2014	2016	Increase	% Increase	% of 133 fatal crashes
E Ran off Road	30	55	25	83.3%	18.8%
Over Speed Limit	55	71	16	29.1%	12.0%
E Crossed Centerline	14	26	12	85.7%	9.0%
E Aggressive Operation	29	39	10	34.5%	7.5%
E Improper Crossing (Pedestrians)	12	22	10	83.3%	7.5%
E Other Distraction Inside the Vehicle	3	12	9	300.0%	6.8%
E Over Correcting/Over Steering	8	16	8	100.0%	6.0%

Primary Contributing Circumstances:

- Some of these categories can be addressed by roadway improvements.
- Most of these categories are either caused or intensified by speed.
- Numbers drop off quickly

Restraint and Protective Equipment Use Compared 2014 vs 2016 Fatal Crashes



2014 2016

At least half of those killed would have been saved had they been properly restrained.

	2014	2016	Increase	% Increase	% of 133
None Used – Motor Vehicle Occupant	215	243	28	13.0%	9.9%
Shoulder and Lap Belt Used	160	226	66	41.3%	31.3%
Dot-Compliant Motorcycle Helmet Used	25	35	10	40.0%	30.3%
REDUCED TOTAL	400	504	104	26.0%	19.7%
TOTAL ALL FATALITY CRASHES	483	616	133	27.6%	20.9%
Percent of fatalities Properly Restrained	42.7	48.2			

Overall seatbelt rate is above 90%; for fatalities it is 40-50%

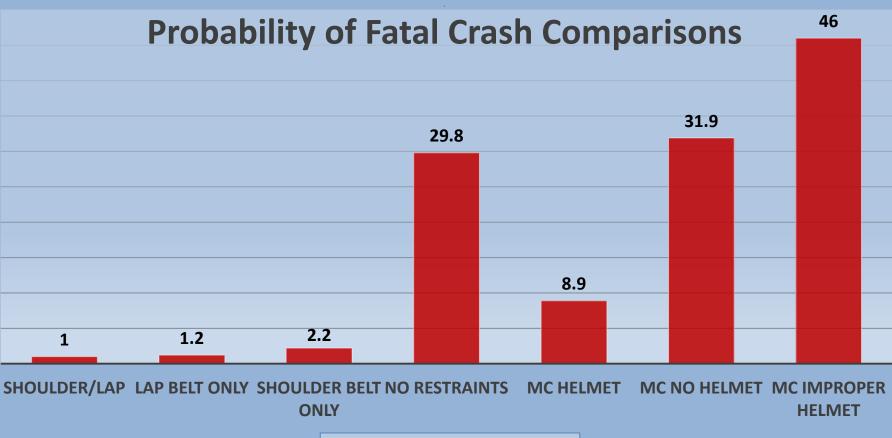
Death Probability Calculations (2011-2015)

Probability of the given crash causing at least one fatality



	Fatal	Incapac	Non-Incap	Possible	PDO	TOTAL	Pr(Fatal)	1 in XXX	Times Base
None Used - Motor Vehicle Occupant	881	2698	2725	1014	4207	11756	0.075	13	29.8
Shoulder and Lap Belt Used	792	11096	22144	30205	243743	314966	0.003	398	1.0 (Base)
Lap Belt Only Used	3	38	71	94	773	1028	0.003	343	1.2
Shoulder Belt Only Used	5	33	70	91	657	908	0.006	182	2.2
Dot-Compliant Mot Helmet Used	109	640	746	149	473	2142	0.051	20	20.2
E Helmet Used	5	52	77	19	64	224	0.022	45	8.9
E Other Motorcycle Helmet Used	17	42	55	11	19	147	0.116	9	46.0
No Motorcycle Helmet Used	15	96	52	5	18	187	0.080	12	31.9
TOTAL	2164	16470	29179	35707	292992	387537	0.006	179	2.2

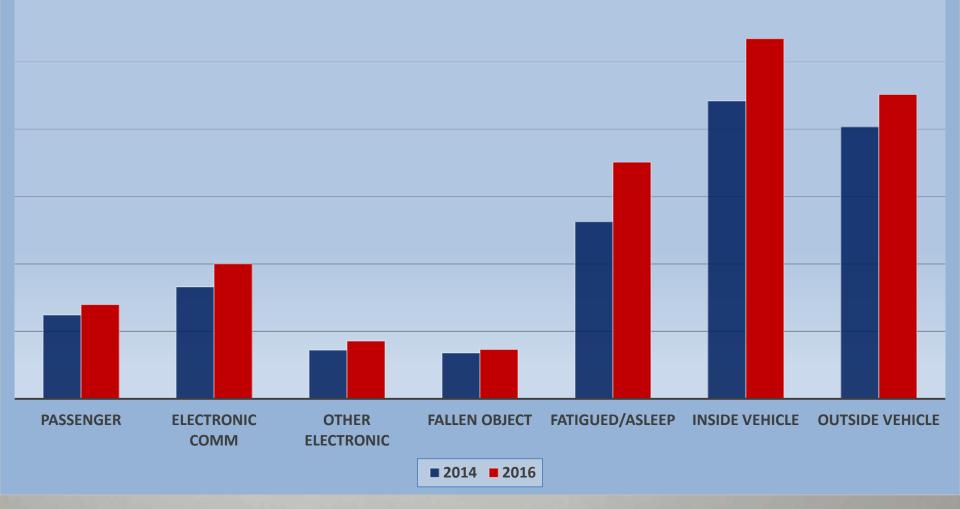
Safety Equipment



Probability Multiplier

Best case motorcycle situation is 8.9 times worse than the best case passenger car, i.e., with restraints used.

Distracted Driving Increases 2014 to 2016



NHTSA estimates of 10% of fatality crashes caused by distractions was confirmed by Alabama data



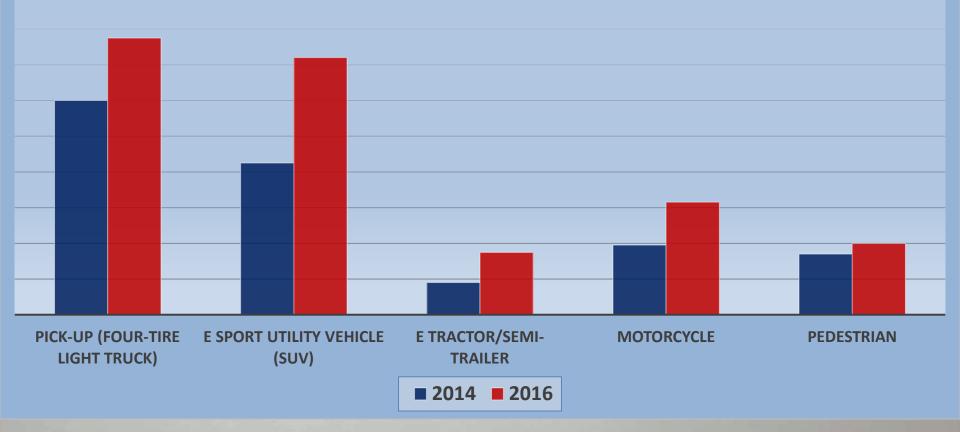
Data for Distracted Driving Chart

Distracted by	2014	2016*	Increase
Passenger	1244	1397	153
Elect. Communication	1662	2002	340
Other Electronic	720	856	136
Fallen Object	680	734	54
Fatigued/Asleep	2626	3509	883
Other Inside Vehicle	4419	5343	924
Other Outside Vehicle	4034	4516	482
Totals	15385	18356	2972

***CY2016 prorated estimate for a full year**

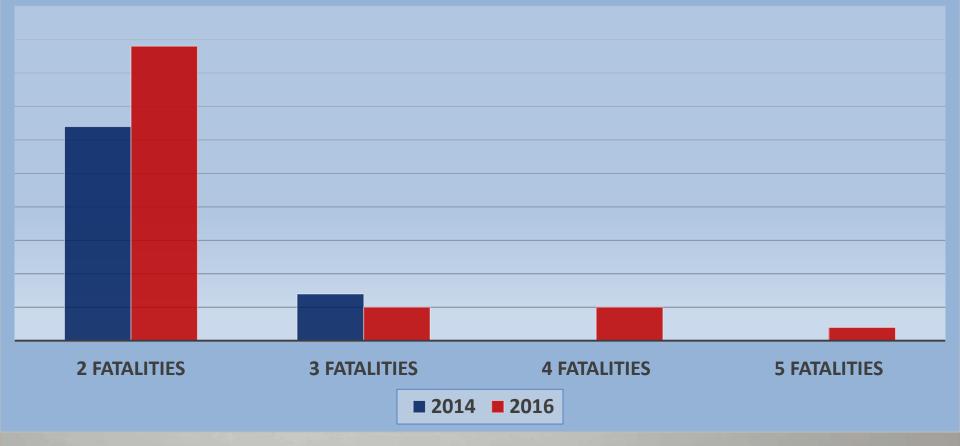
Involved Vehicle Type

Fatality Crash Increases 2014-2016 Comparisons



Multiple-Fatality Crashes

Increases 2014-2016 Comparisons



			> Total	%	Added
	2014	2016	Fatalities	Increases	Fatalities
1 Fatality	444	560	116	26.1%	0
2 Fatalities	32	44	24	75.0%	24
3 Fatalities	7	5	-6	-85.7%	-6
4 Fatalities	0	5	20	~	20
5 Fatalities	0	2	10	~	10
TOTAL	483	616	164		48

There were 48 additional fatalities from the *additional* multi-fatal crashes in 2016 over 2014
This amounts to 48/148 = 32.5%
Thus, very close to 1/3 of the *additional* fatalities are attributable to multi-fatality crashes.

Countermeasure Categories



- Speed Reduction
- Target Groups for
 - Seatbelt Use
 - Multi-Fatality Crashes
 - Pedestrian Crashes

Speed Reduction

Analysis: Fatal Crash AND Speed vs

Fatal and NOT Speeding

- Rural roadways (>77%)
- County roads (>50%)





Speed Reduction

Analysis: Fatal Crash AND Speed vs Fatal and NOT Speeding

- Rural roadways (>77%)
- County roads (>50%)
- Younger Drivers 16-24 (32% vs 16% of ages)
- 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 Fatal Properly Restrained

- DUI
- Other Severe Violations (e.g., Speed, Aggressive)
- Age 21-37 (correlation with DUI)
- Single Vehicle Crashes (")
- 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 16-30
- 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

Pedestrian Fatality Target Groups

Analysis: Pedestrian Fatalities vs. Pedestrian Non-Fatal

- All Roadway Types other than Municipal
- Impaired Walking (ID = DUI > IW = WUI)
 - 8 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





The following slides are for reference if there are questions about the conclusions presented.

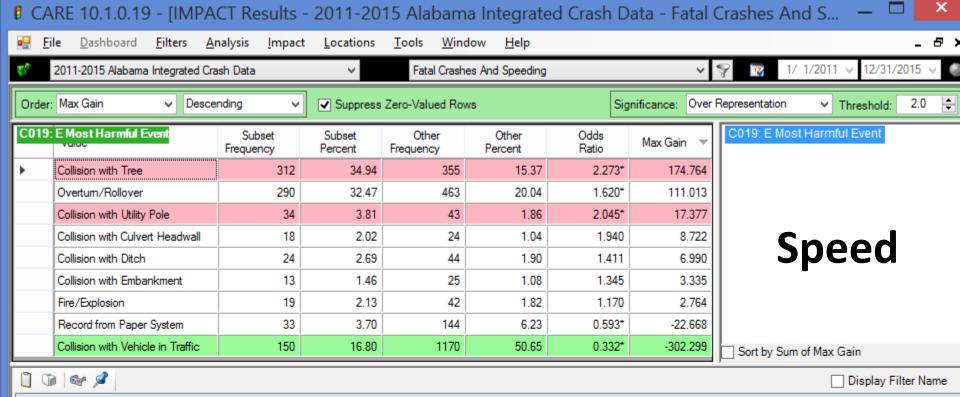
Speed Reduction



- Rural roadways (>77%)
- County roads (>50%)
- Younger Drivers 16-24
- Potential Immediate Actions:
 - ✓ Demonstration speed reduction program
 - Legislative promotion
 - Re-target selective enforcement (fine-tune)

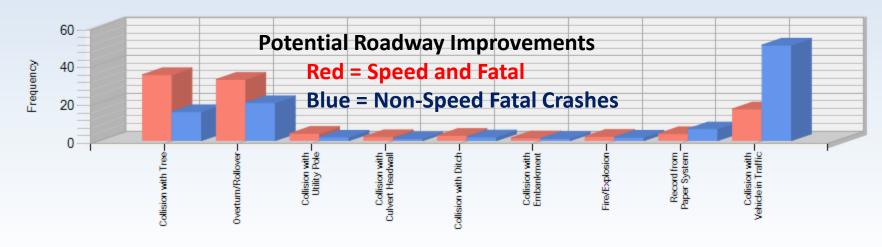






2011-2015 Alabama Integrated Crash Data

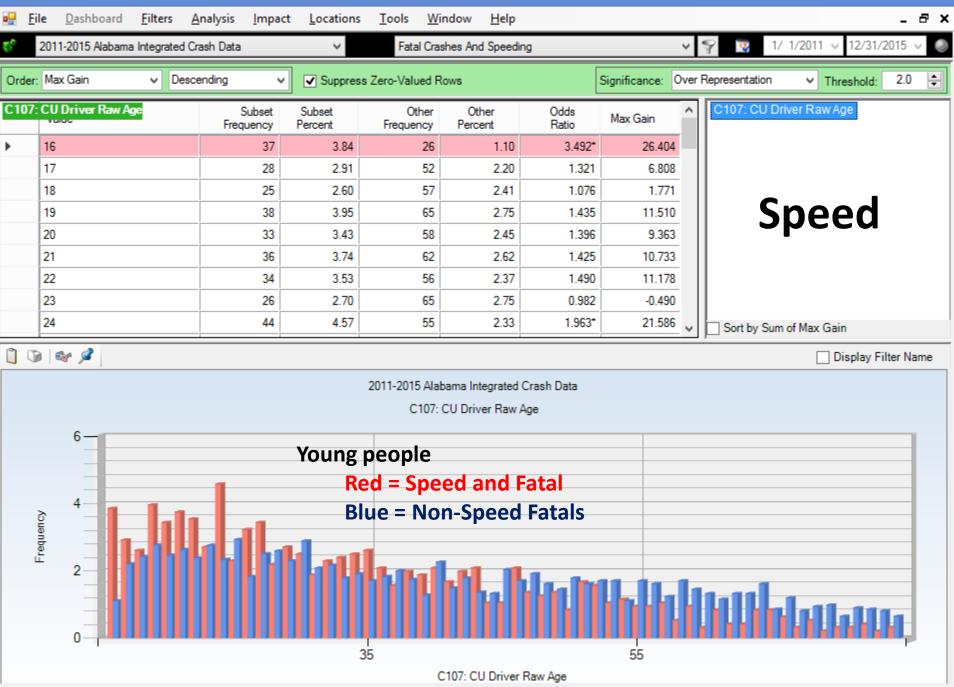
C019: E Most Harmful Event



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Countermeasure Development Seatbelt Use



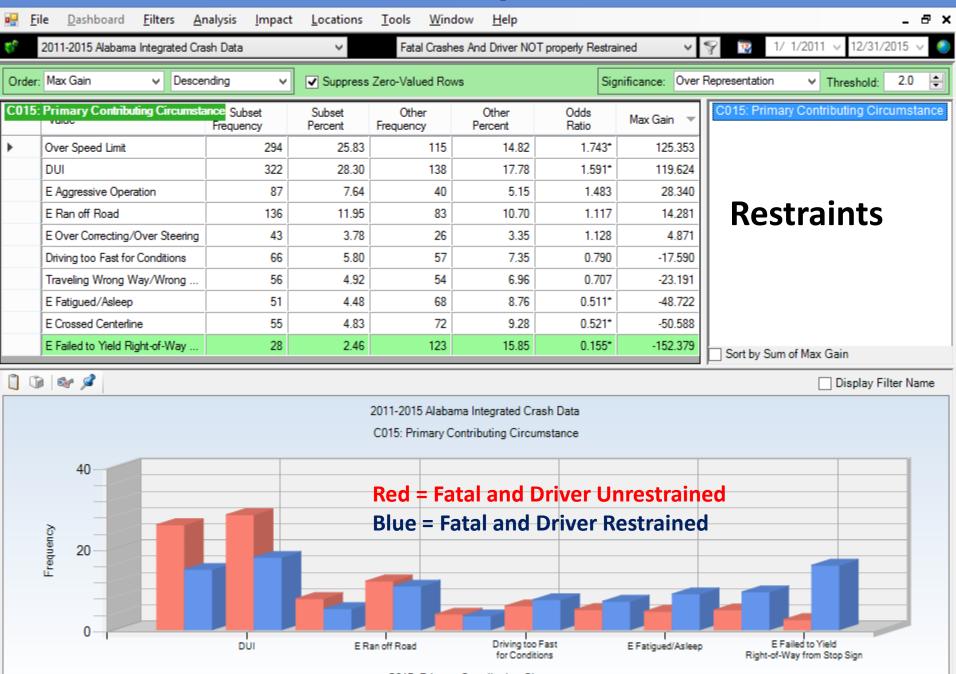
Fatal not properly restrained vs fatal properly restrained

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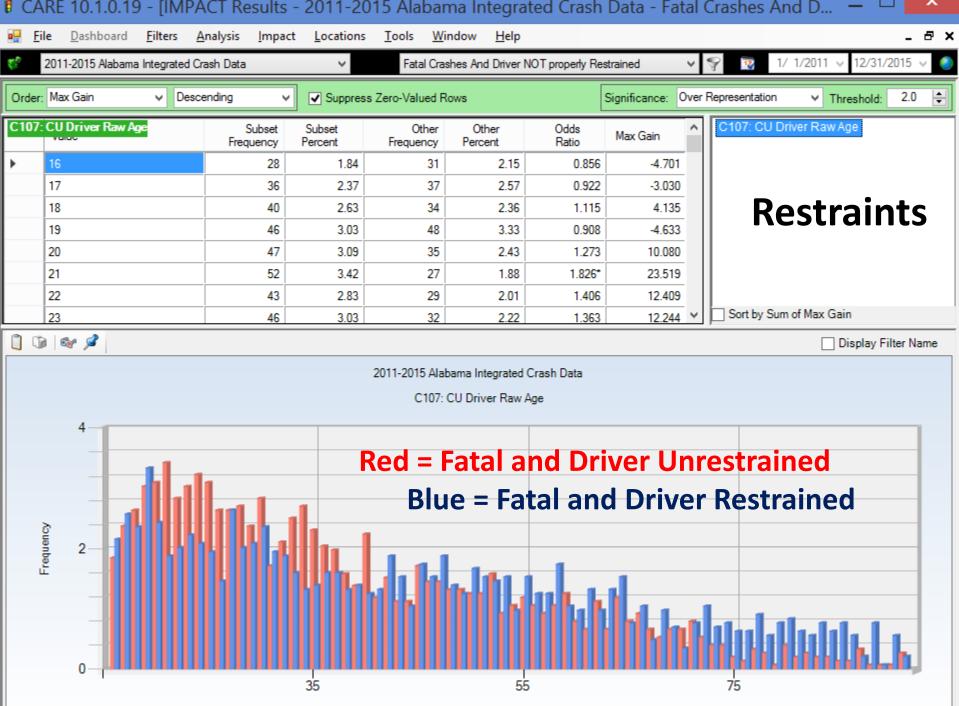


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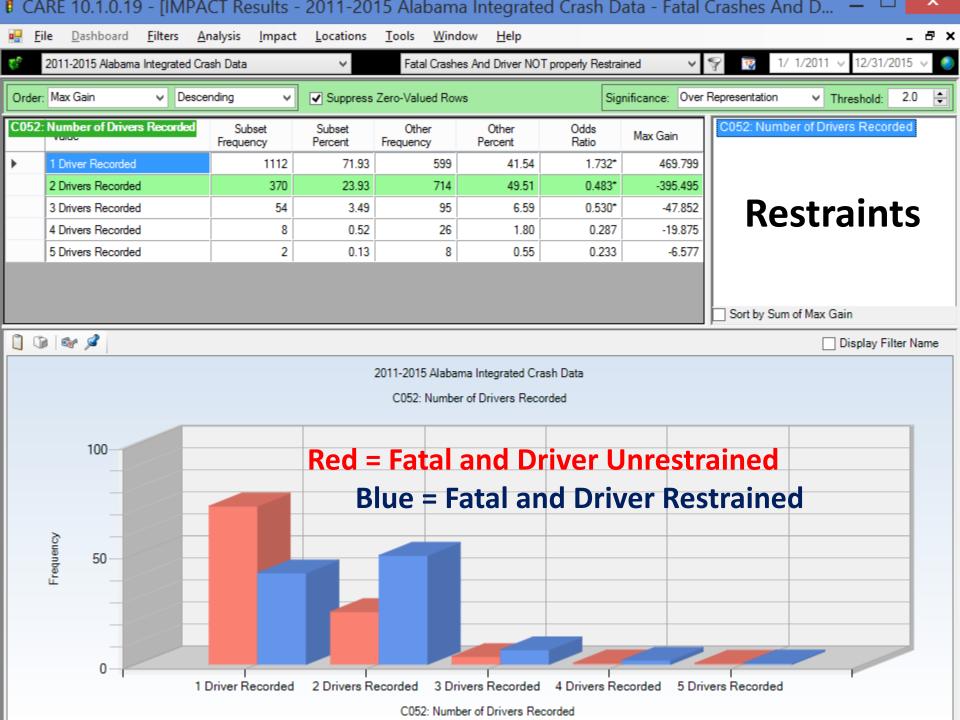
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C015: Primary Contributing Circumstance



C107: CU Driver Raw Age

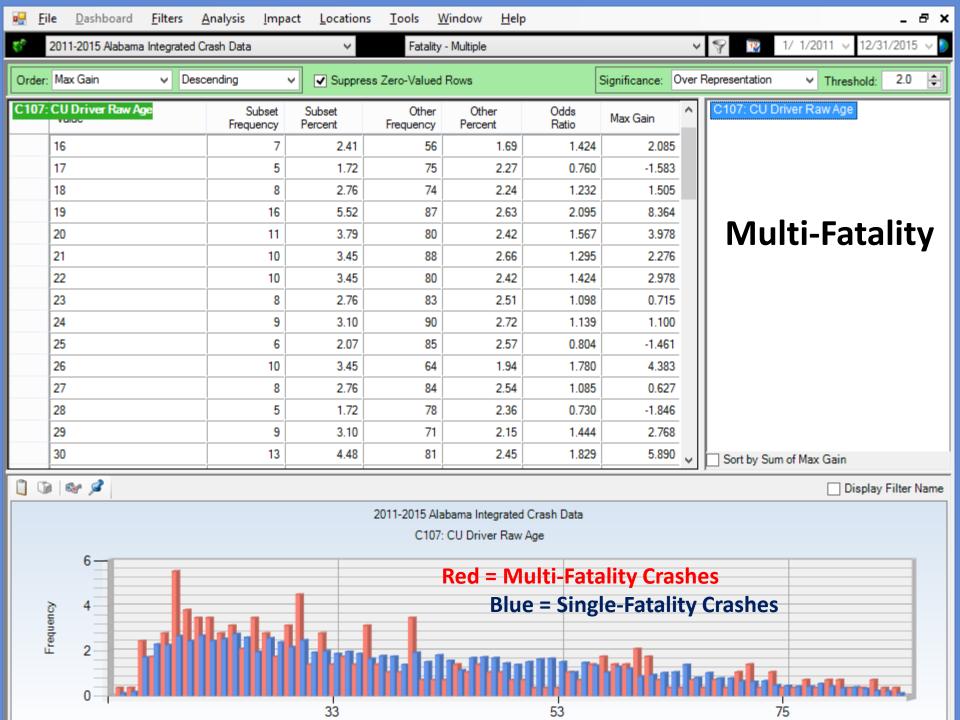


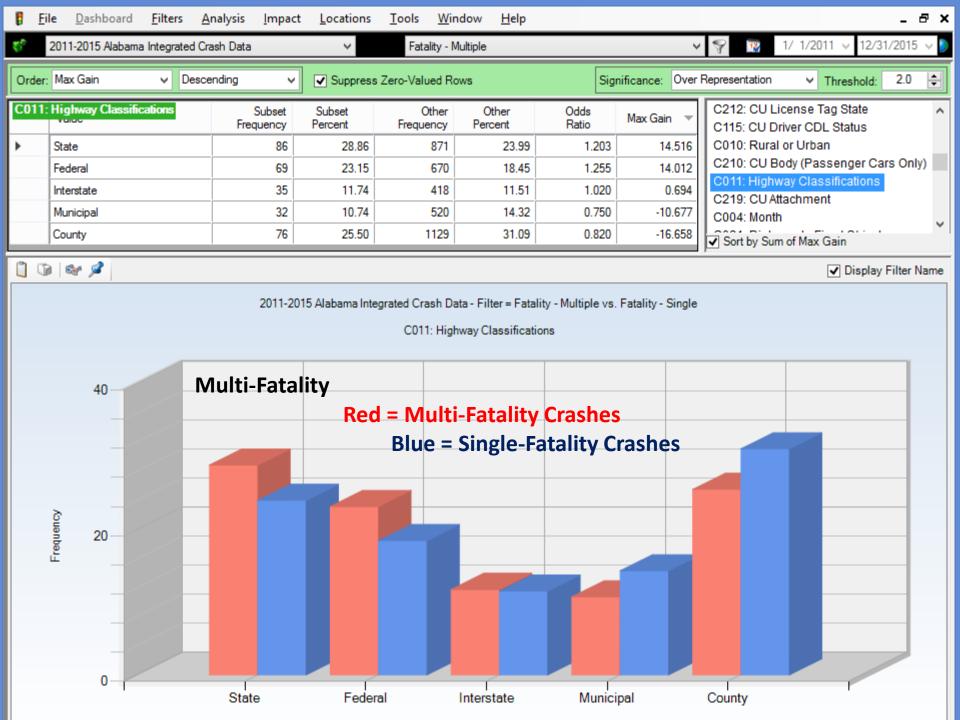
Countermeasure Development Multi-Fatality Crashes



Multiple Fatality Crashes vs Single Fatality Crashes

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6 2	2011-2015 Alabama Integrated Cra	ash Data	~	Fatality - M	lultiple		~	
Order: Max Gain V Descending V Suppress Zero-Valued Rows Significance: Over Representation V Threshold: 2.0 Image: Comparison of the second secon								
C015:	Primary Contributing Circumsta	ance Subset Frequency	Subset Percent	Other Frequency	Other Percent	Odds Ratio	Max Gain 🔻	C015: Primary Contributing Circumstance
	E Crossed Centerline	24	10.43	126	4.95	2.110*	12.626	
	Traveling Wrong Way/Wrong	21	9.13	112	4.40	2.077*	10.890	
	E Aggressive Operation	24	10.43	166	6.51	1.602	9.016	
	Improper Passing	9	3.91	29	1.14	3.438	6.382	
	Improper Parking/Stopped in	4	1.74	14	0.55	3.165	2.736	
	E Ran Stop Sign	7	3.04	51	2.00	1.521	2.396	Multi-Fatality
	Driving too Fast for Conditions	14	6.09	130	5.10	1.193	2.265	
	Defective Equipment	4	1.74	41	1.61	1.081	0.299	
	E Failed to Yield Right-of-Way	7	3.04	75	2.94	1.034	0.230	
	E Over Correcting/Over Steeri	5	2.17	68	2.67	0.815	-1.138	
	E Fatigued/Asleep	8	3.48	119	4.67	0.745	-2.742	
	E Failed to Yield Right-of-Way	10	4.35	151	5.93	0.734	-3.630	
	DUI	41	17.83	498	19.54	0.912	-3.953	
	Unseen Object/Person/Vehicle	5	2.17	106	4.16	0.523	-4.568	
	Over Speed Limit	36	15.65	454	17.82	0.878	-4.981	
	E Ran off Road	11	4.78	260	10.20	0.469	-12.469	Sort by Sum of Max Gain

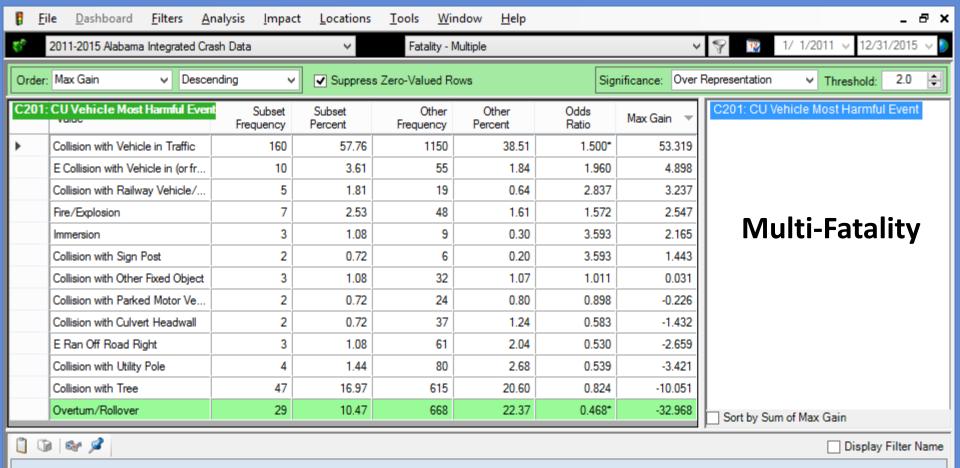
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Display Filter Name

2011-2015 Alabama Integrated Crash Data

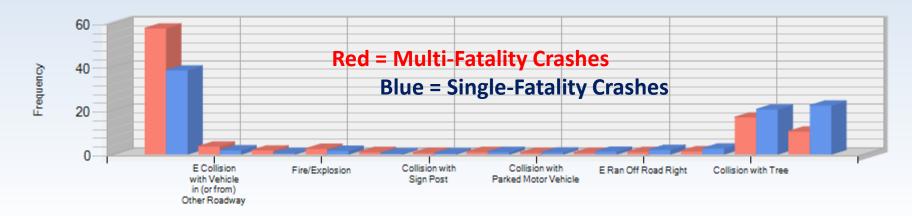
C015: Primary Contributing Circumstance





2011-2015 Alabama Integrated Crash Data

C201: CU Vehicle Most Harmful Event

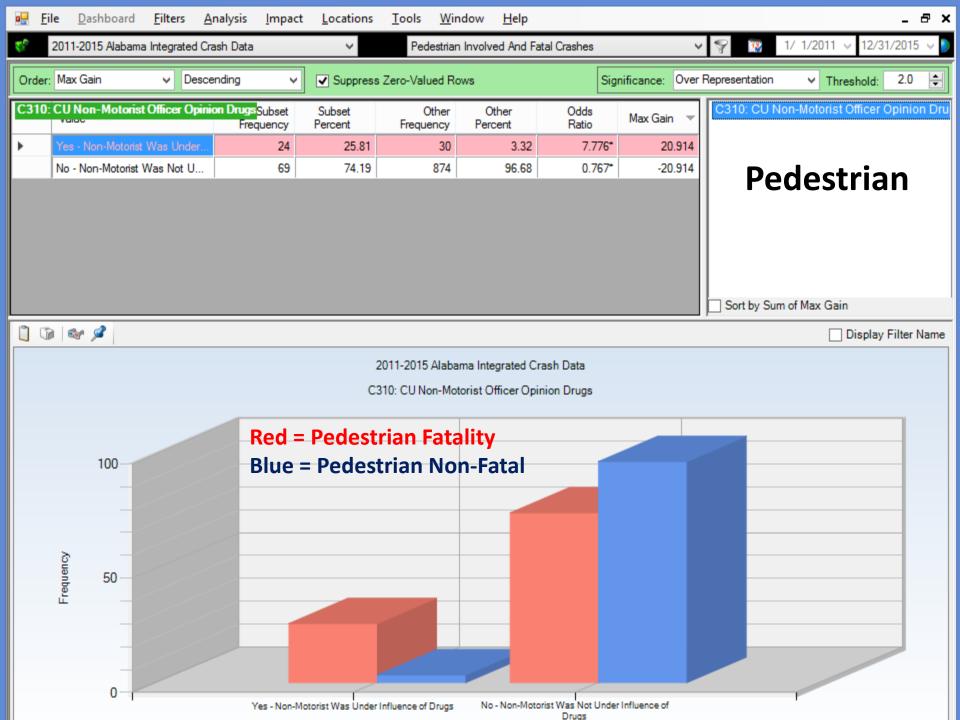


Countermeasure Development Pedestrian Fatalities

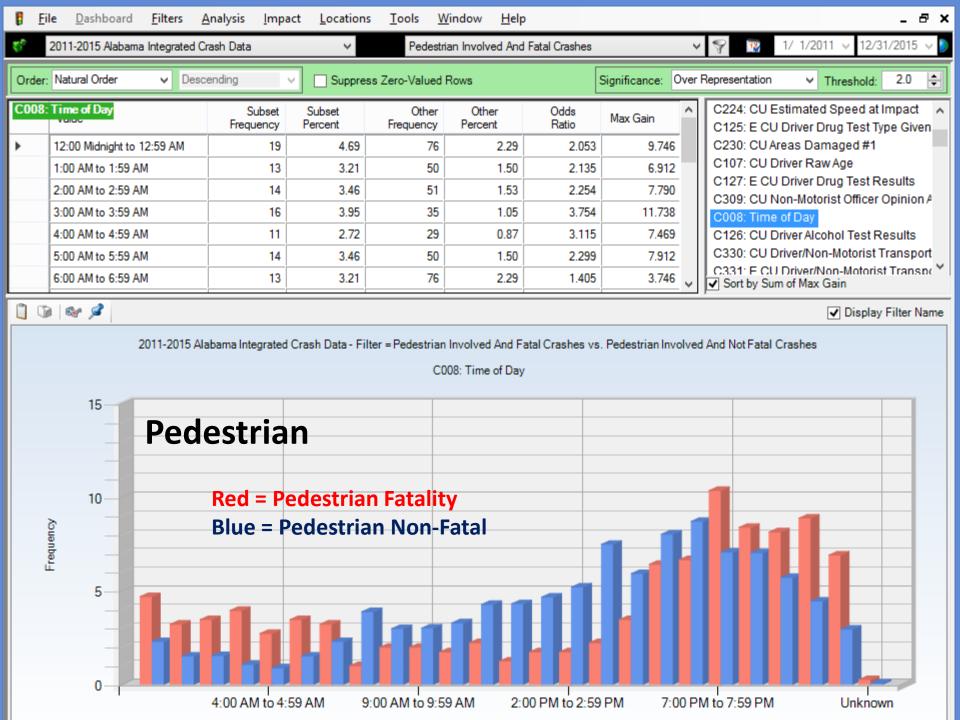


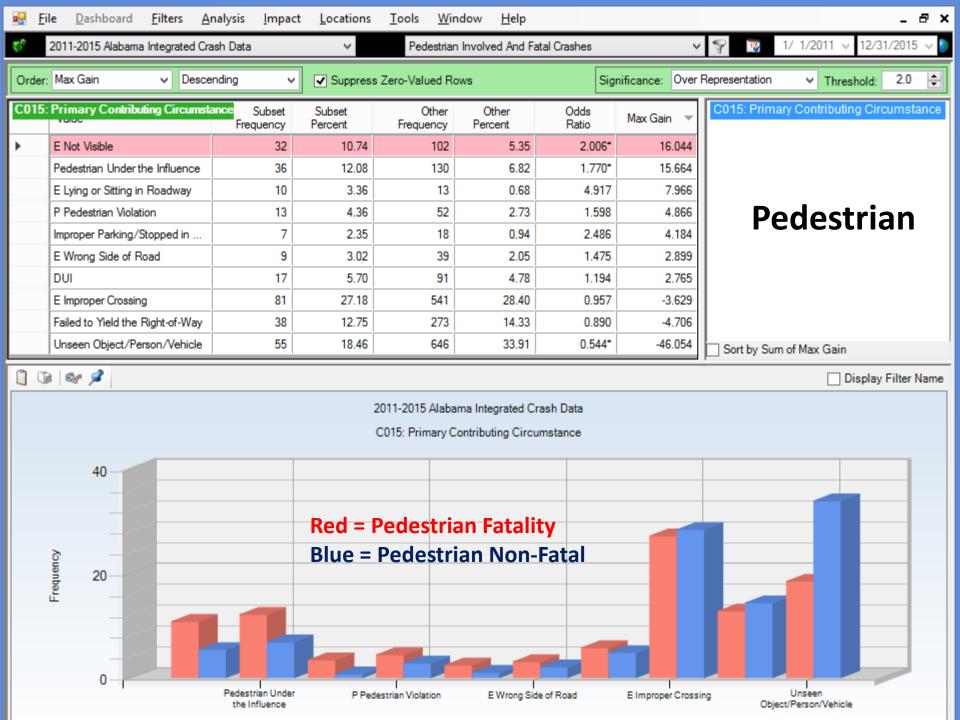
Pedestrian Fatalities vs. Pedestrian Non-Fatal

- All Roadway Types other than Municipal
- Close to 8 times the Drug Use Indicator
- Over 2 times the Alcohol Use Indicator
- Time of Day Validates Drug/Alcohol Use
- Not Visible and Other Pedestrian Violations
- Countermeasures: Similar to Seatbelts











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THANK YOU

Q&A SESSION

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