General Statistics

Fatal Crashes			Fata	lit
2016	34,439		2016	
2015	32,539		2015	
2014 30,056			2014	
Source: FARS			Source: FA	RS

Fatalities 2016 37,461 2015 35,485 32,744 2014

2014

2016

2015

Source: GES

Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT		
2016 1.18		
2015 1.15		
2014 1.08		

Fatality Rate per 100,000 Population		
2016 11.59		
2015 11.06		
2014 10.28		
Courses FADE/Consus		

Injury Rate per			
100 Million VMT			
2016 N/A [†]			
2015 79			
2014 77			

Police-Reported Crashes

N/A[†]

6,296,000

6,064,000

2014	2014 2,338,000		
Source: GES			
Injury Rate per			
100,000 Population			
2016 N/A [†]			
2015	761		
2014	734		

People Injured

N/A[†]

2,443,000

2016

2015

Source: FARS/FHWA

Source: FARS/Census

Source: GES/FHWA

Source: GES/Census

0	Occupant Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT by Vehicle Type			Rural Versus Urban Fatalities*			
	Passenger	Light	Large	Motor-		Rural	Urban
	Cars	Trucks	Trucks	cycles	2016	18,590 (51%)	17,656 (49%)
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015	17,572 (51%)	16,830 (49%)
2015	0.90	0.73	0.24	25.65	2014	16,791 (51%)	15,917 (49%)
2014	0.86	0.69	0.24	23.00	Source: F	ARS *Percent based of	on known land use.

Source: FARS/FHWA

Exposure Data

	Vehicle Miles of Travel (Millions) by Vehicle Type				
	Passenger Cars Light Trucks Large Trucks Motorcycles Total*				
2016	1,440,228	1,409,490	287,895	20,445	3,174,408
2015	1,420,869	1,358,824	279,844	19,606	3,095,373
2014	1,396,098	1,314,458	279,132	19,970	3,025,656

Source: FHWA. Passenger car and light truck VMT revised by NHTSA. *Total includes buses.

	Registered Vehicles by Vehicle Type				
	Passenger Cars	Light Trucks	Large Trucks	Motorcycles	Total*
2016	134,879,198	132,000,600	11,498,561	8,679,380	288,033,900
2015	133,218,366	127,401,053	11,203,184	8,600,936	281,312,446
2014	131,138,925	123,470,278	10,905,956	8,417,718	274,804,904

Sources: Registered Passenger Cars and Light Trucks—Polk data from R.L. Polk & Co., a foundation of IHS Markit automotive solutions; Registered Large Trucks and Motorcycles—FHWA. Total Registered-Polk data and FHWA. *Total includes buses.



Clock Facts

Fatalities per Day		
2016	102	
2015	97	
2014	90	

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per Day			
2016 29			
2015 28			
2014 27			
Source: FARS			

Pedestrian Fatalities per Day			
2016	16		
2015	15		
2014	13		

Source: FARS

People Injured per Day		
2016	N/A [†]	
2015	6,693	
2014	6,405	

Source: FARS

Pedestrians Injured per Day				
N/A [†]				
192				
178				

Source: GES

Source: GES

Alcohol

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatal Crashes	
2016	9,477
2015	9,350
2014	9,049
Source: FARS	

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities and Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT				
	Fatalities	Fatality Rate		
2016	10,497	0.33		
2015	10,320	0.33		
2014	9,943	0.33		

Source: FARS

Source: FARS/FHWA

Percent of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes Who Had a BAC of .08 or Higher, by Vehicle Type					
	Passenger Cars	Passenger Cars Light Trucks Large Trucks Motorcycle			
2016	21%	20%	2%	25%	
2015	21%	21%	1%	26%	
2014	22%	22%	2%	29%	

Source: FARS

Percen	Percent of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes Who Had a BAC of .08 or Higher, by Age							y Age	
	16–20	21–24	25-34	35-44	45–54	55-64	65–74	75+	Total
2016	15%	26%	27%	22%	19%	14%	9%	5%	19%
2015	16%	28%	27%	23%	19%	14%	9%	6%	20%
2014	17%	30%	29%	24%	20%	16%	10%	5%	21%

Source: FARS

Occupant Protection

Nationwide Seat Belt			
Use Rate			
2016	90.1%		
2015	88.5%		
2014	86.7%		

 Child Restraint Use by Age

 <1 Year</th>
 1–3 Years
 4–7 Years
 8–12 Years

 2016
 —
 —
 —
 —
 —

 2015
 97%
 94%
 88%
 84%

 2014
 —
 —
 —
 —

Source: NOPUS Research Note DOT HS 812 351 Source: NSUBS

Passenger Vehicle Occupant Fatalities Who Were Unrestrained*, by Age Group <4 Years | 4–7 Years | 8–12 Years | 13–15 Years | 16–20 Years 21+ Total 2016 | 45 (21%) | 67 (33%) | 116 (48%) 128 (62%) 1,211 (53%) 8,851 (48%) 10,428 (48%) **2015** 54 (26%) 71 (37%) 93 (42%) 128 (57%) 1,169 (52%) 8,445 (48%) 9,968 (48%) **2014** 35 (21%) 66 (33%) 92 (47%) 126 (59%) 1,145 (53%) 7,938 (48%) 9,410 (49%)

Source: FARS *Where restraint use was known.

Children

	Children (<5 Years Old) Fatalities by Person Type					
	Total	Total Occupants	Passenger Vehicle Occupants	Nonoccupants		
2016	394	304	297	90		
2015	378	282	276	96		
2014	339	247	239	92		

Source: FARS

	Children (<5 Years Old) Injured by Person Type					
	Total	Total Occupants	Passenger Vehicle Occupants	Nonoccupants		
2016	N/A†	N/A [†]	N/A [†]	N/A†		
2015	49,000	47,000	46,000	2,000		
2014	47,000	45,000	45,000	2,000		

Source: GES

School Bus

Total School Bus Occupant Fatalities*				
School Bus Special-Use School Bus		Special-Use School Bus		
2016	9	4		
2015	9	4		
2014	10	1		

School Bus Occupant (Age 18 and Younger) Fatalities*				
	School Bus	Special-Use School Bus		
2016	7	1		
2015	4	1		
2014	3	0		

Source: FARS *In school-bus-related crashes.

Source: FARS *In school-bus-related crashes.

Pedestrian Fatalities (Age 18 and Younger) Struck by School Bus*				
	School Bus Special-Use School Bus			
2016	5	0		
2015	5	0		
2014	7	0		

Source: FARS *In school-bus-related crashes.

Motorcycles

Motorcyclist Fatalities		
2016	5,286	
2015	5,029	
2014	4,594	

Motorcyclist Fatalities Unhelmeted*				
2016 2,089 (41%)				
2015 1,946 (40%)				
2014 1,717 (39%)				

Motorcyclists Injured			
2016 N/A [†]			
2015 88,000			
2014 92,000			
Source: GES			

Source: FARS

Source: FARS

*Percent where helmet use was known.

Speeding

Speeding-Related Fatalities			
2016 10,111 (27%)			
2015 9,723 (27%)			
2014 9,283 (28%)			

Source: FARS

Large Trucks

Fatalities in Crashes Involving Large Trucks		People Injured in Crashes Involving Large Trucks	
2016	4,317	2016	N/A [†]
2015	4,094	2015	116,000
2014	3,908	2014	111,000
		Sourcou CES	

Source: FARS

Source: GES

Percent of Fatalities in Crashes Involving Large Trucks by Person Type					
	Truck Occupants Occupants of Other Vehicles Nonoccupants				
2016	17%	72%	11%		
2015	2015 16% 74%		10%		
2014 17% 73% 10%					

Source: FARS

Pedestrian Fatalities				
2016 5,987				
2015 5,495				
2014 4,910				

Pedestrians

Fatally Injured Pedestrians* Who Had a BAC of .01 or Higher				
2016 2,222 (39%)				
2015 2,020 (39%				
2014	1,799 (38%)			

Pedestrians		
Injured		
2016	N/A†	
2015	70,000	
2014	65,000	

Source: FARS

Source: FARS *Age 14 and older.

Source: GES

Peda	lcyclists

Pedalcyclist Fatalities			
2016	840		
2015	829		
2014	729		

Pedalcyclists Injured				
2016 N/A [†]				
2015 45,000				
2014 50,000				

Source: FARS

Source: GES

Lives Saved

Lives Saved by Age					
	Seat Belts 5 & Older	Frontal Air Bags 13 & Older	Child Restraints 4 & Younger	Minimum Drinking Age Laws	Motorcycle Helmets
2016	14,668	2,756	328	552	1,859
2015	14,067	2,596	272	542	1,800
2014	12,801	2,400	253	486	1,673

Source: NCSA

Additional Lives Savable by Seat Belts at Higher Use Rates*			
For a 1% Increase	At 95% Use	At 100% Use	
240	1,194	2,456	

Source: NCSA *Compared with 2016 national seat belt use rate of 90.1%.

Leading Cause of Death

Motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause of death for age 10 and every age 16 through 23 in 2015.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (2015) Leading Cause of Death

Economic and Comprehensive Costs to Society by Type of Crash 2010 Costs (in Billions)

Crash Type	Economic Cost	Comprehensive Cost*
All	\$242	\$836
Alcohol-Impaired	\$44	\$201
Speeding	\$52	\$203

Source: <u>www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812013.pdf</u>

*Previous issues of Quick Facts contained only the economic costs. The total value of societal harm includes economic costs as well as quality of life lost, such as lost market and household productivity. These costs are for reported and unreported crashes.

[†]NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) redesigned the nationally representative sample of police-reported traffic crashes, which estimates the number of police-reported injury and property-damageonly crashes in the United States. The new system, called the Crash Report Sampling System (CRSS), replaced the National Automotive Sampling System (NASS) General Estimates System (GES) in 2016. However, the 2016 estimates are not currently available. NHTSA is currently processing the file to ensure the data is accurate and complete, and is finalizing the new weighting and calibration procedures to produce national estimates. Once completed, NHTSA will release the data and publish the estimated number of police-reported injury and property-damage-only crashes that occurred during 2016.



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