



LANE DEPARTURE CRASHES

37.9% of Nevada's total fatalities.

Lane departure crashes involve a motor vehicle in transit that leaves its designated lane. The FARS data uses the attribute "sequence of events (SOE)" in the crash event (CEVENT) dataset to identify if and how the vehicle left its lane. Thirty-three attribute codes were used: rollover/overtake, immersion or partial immersion, building, impact attenuator/crash cushion, bridge pier or support, bridge rail, guardrail face, concrete or other traffic barrier, utility pole/light support, post/pole/other support, culvert, curb, ditch, embankment, fence, wall, fire hydrant, shrubbery, tree (standing only), other fixed object, traffic signal support, snow bank, bridge overhead structure, guardrail end, mail box, cable barrier, traffic sign support, ran off road-right, ran off road-left, cross median, and cross centerline. If any of the listed attribute codes were assigned, the crash was deemed a lane departure crash.

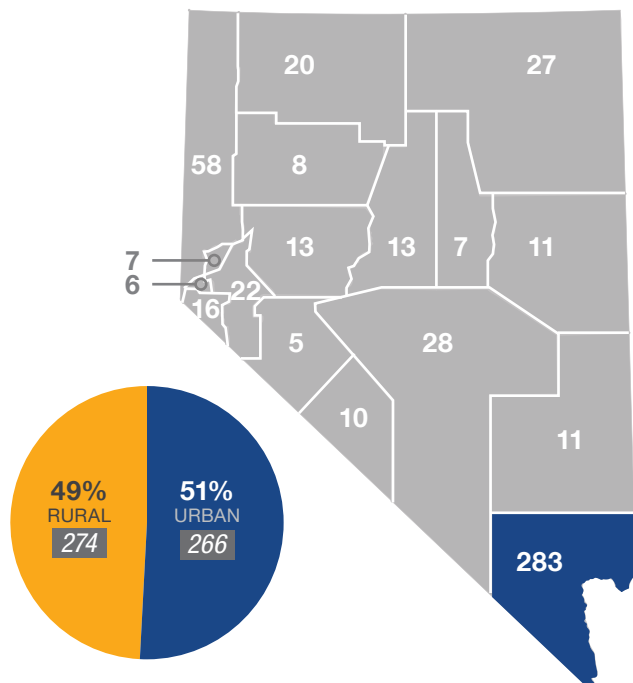
What?

During 2014 to 2018, there were a total of **978 fatalities** and **873 fatal lane departure crashes** that occurred on Nevada roadways.

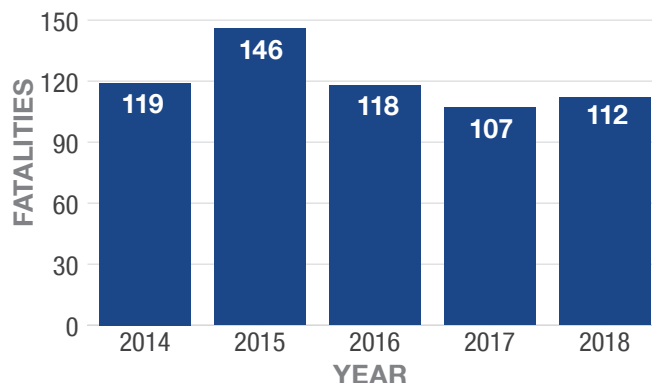
Where?

Between 2014 and 2018, nearly two-thirds of fatal lane departure crashes occurred in Clark County. More than half of such fatalities occurred on urban roadways.

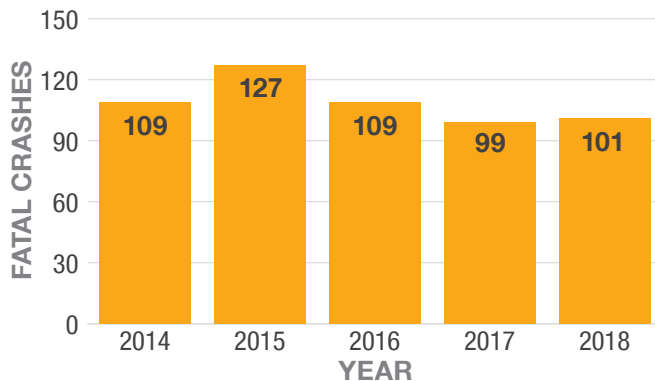
Location of Fatal Lane Departure Crashes*



Lane Departure Fatalities



Lane Departure Fatal Crashes



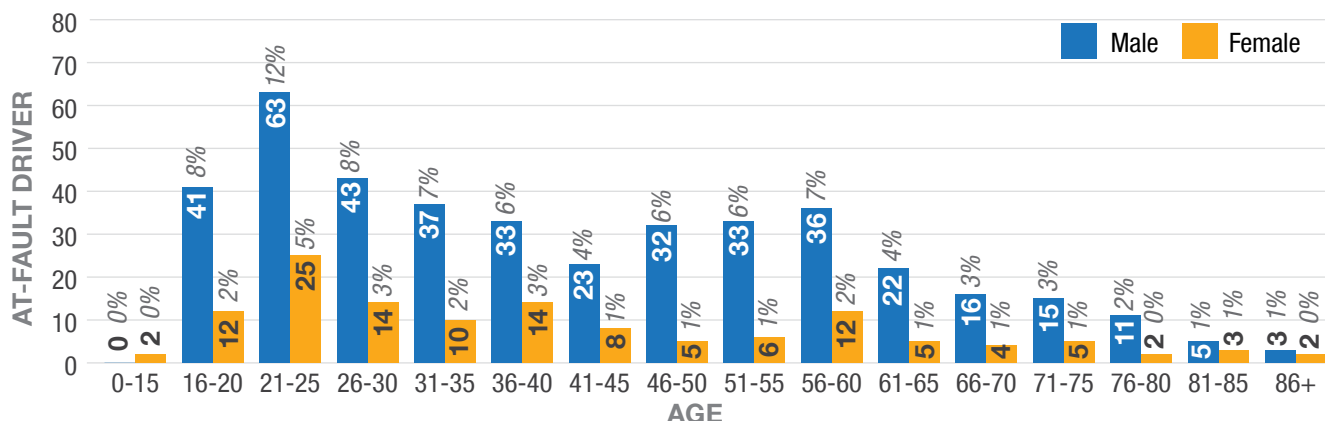
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

Males ages 21 to 25 were the largest reported age group of at-fault drivers involved in fatal lane departure crashes between 2014 and 2018.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Driver in Fatal Lane Departure Crashes*

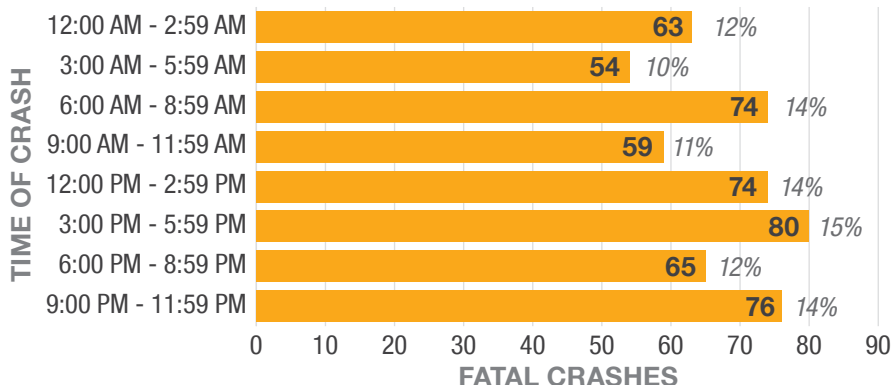


When?

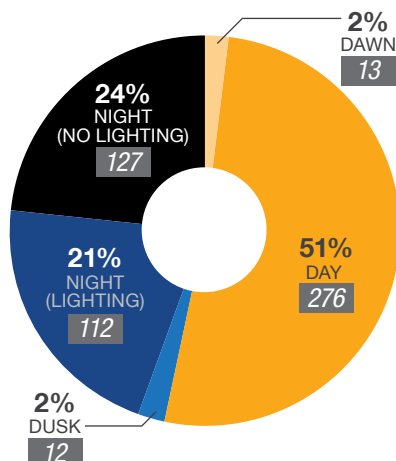
The hours of 3:00 PM and 5:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal lane departure crashes. Over 50% of fatal lane departure crashes occurred during daylight.

From 2014 to 2018, 37% of fatal lane departure crashes occurred on the weekends. Most fatal crashes took place in the month of July.

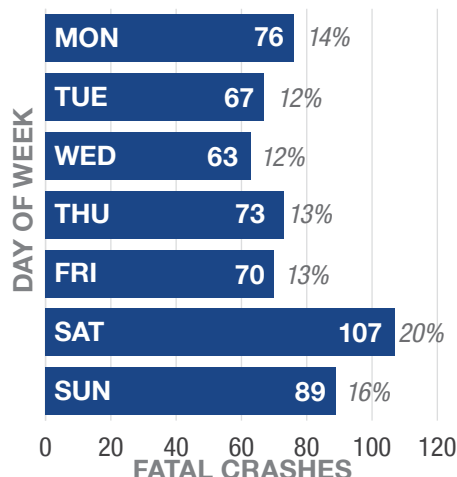
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes by Time of Day



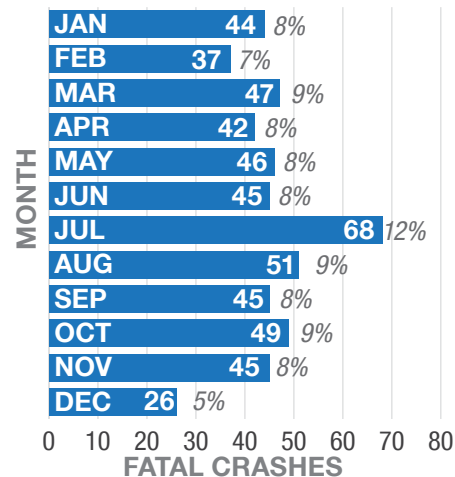
Lighting at Time of Fatal Lane Departure Crash*



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes by Day of Week



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes by Month of Year

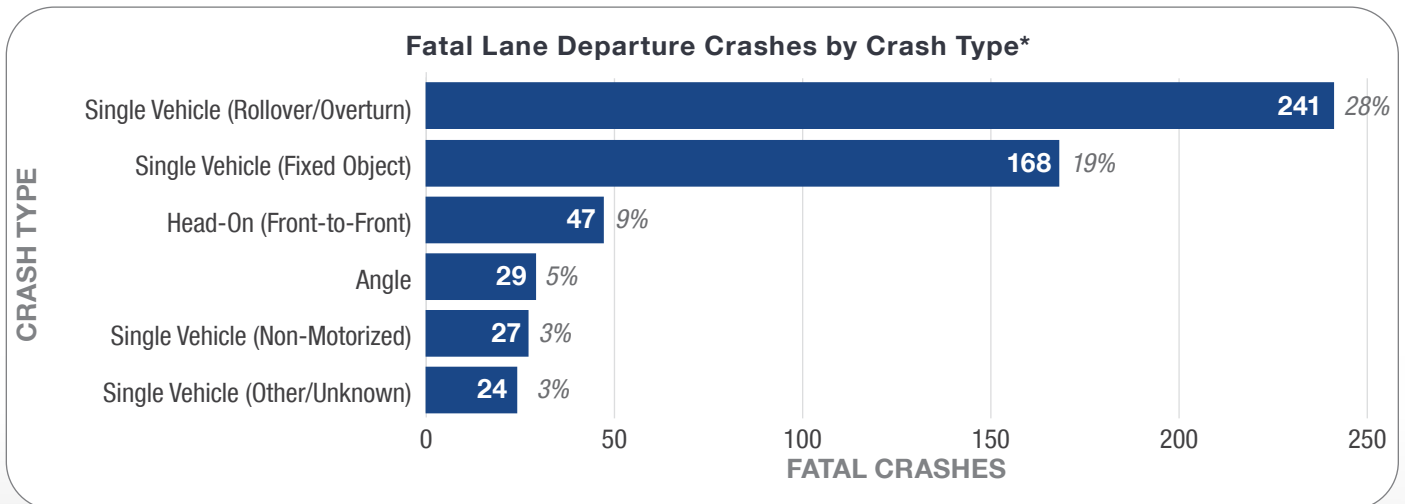


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2014 to 2018, fatal lane departure crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle rolling over (33%). The least frequent fatal lane departure crash type involved a motor vehicle side swiping/overtaking another motor vehicle (4%).



*Does not include values that are unknown or missing or data categories with low representation





SPEEDING CRASHES

33.1% of Nevada's total fatalities.

A speeding crash is a crash in which the responding officer deemed the crash to be related to the vehicle speeding. The FARS data uses the attribute “speeding-related (SPEEDREL)” in the vehicle file to indicate if a crash was speeding-related. For this analysis, five attribute codes were used: “yes,” “yes, racing,” “yes, exceeded speed limit,” “yes, too fast for conditions,” and “yes, specifics unknown.” If a crash reported any of the attribute codes, the crash was deemed a fatal speeding crash.

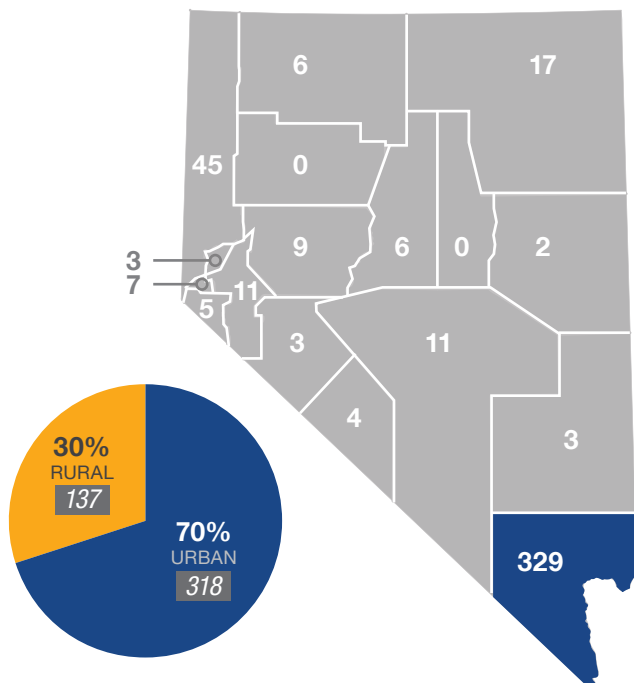
What?

From 2014 to 2018, there was a slight decline in the number of fatal speeding crashes. A total of **525 fatalities and 461 fatal speeding crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

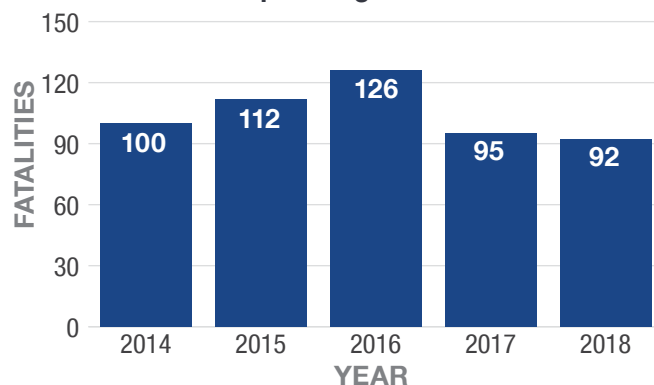
Where?

Between 2014 and 2018, 70% of fatal speeding crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal speeding crashes in Nevada.

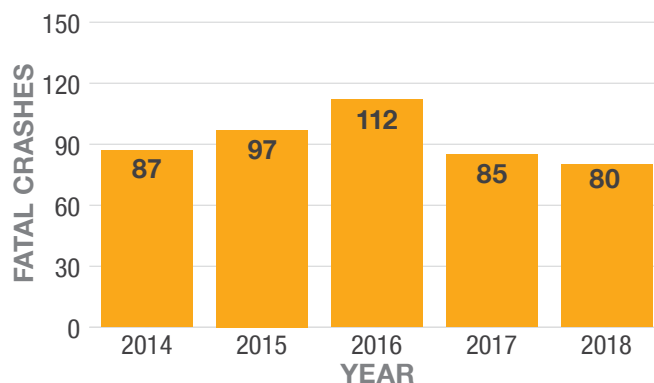
Location of Fatal Speeding Crashes*



Speeding Fatalities



Speeding Fatal Crashes

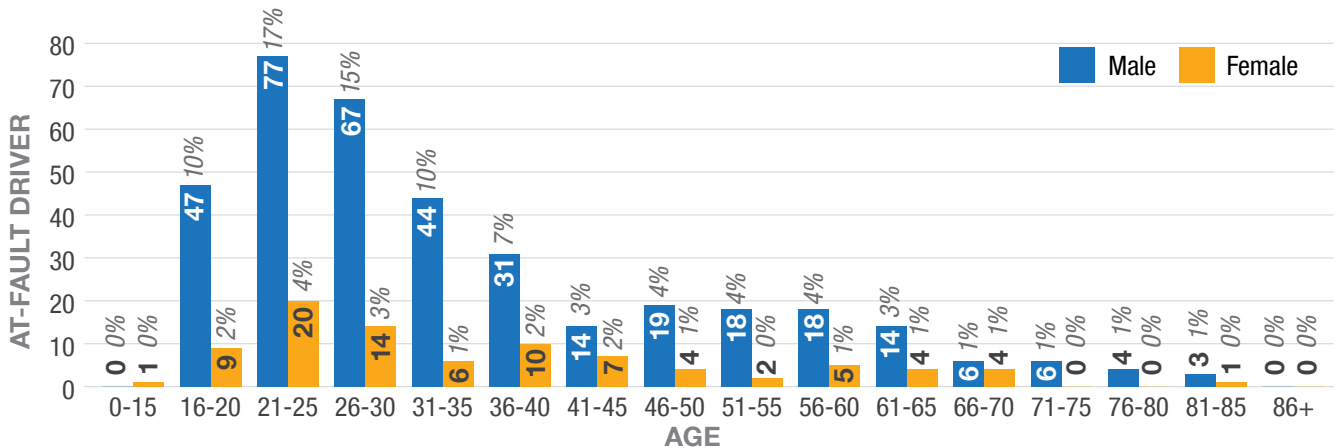


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

Male drivers ages 21 to 25 years old comprise the greatest number of at-fault drivers in fatal speeding crashes from 2014 to 2018.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Speeding Crashes*

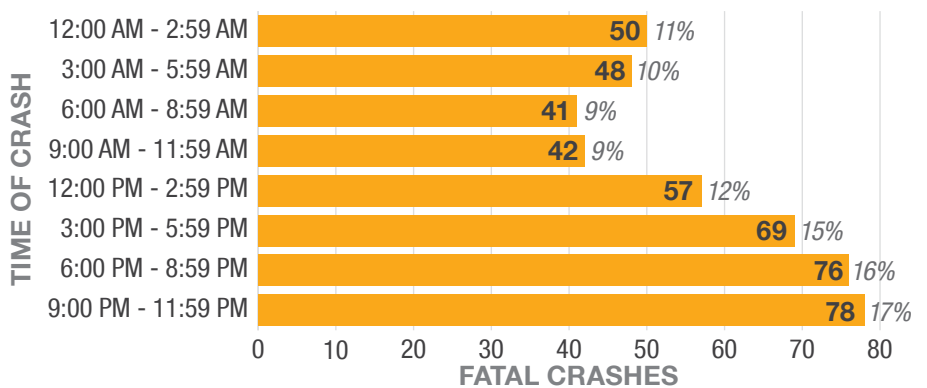


When?

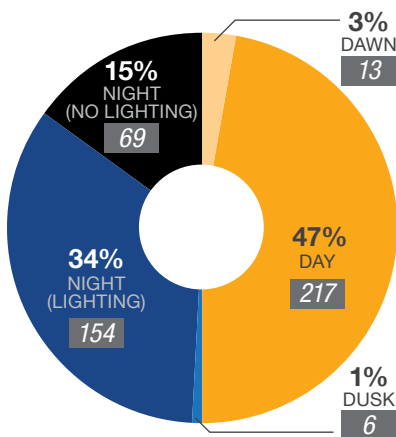
The hours of 6:00 PM and 11:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal speeding crashes. Nearly half of fatal speeding crashes took place at night in areas with and without street lighting.

Over 50% of fatal speeding crashes occurred from Friday to Sunday. Fatal crashes occurred most frequently during the months of March and September, totaling 20% of all fatal speeding crashes.

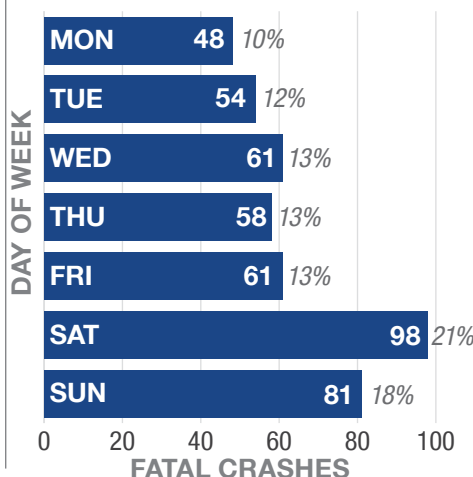
Fatal Speeding Crashes by Time of Day



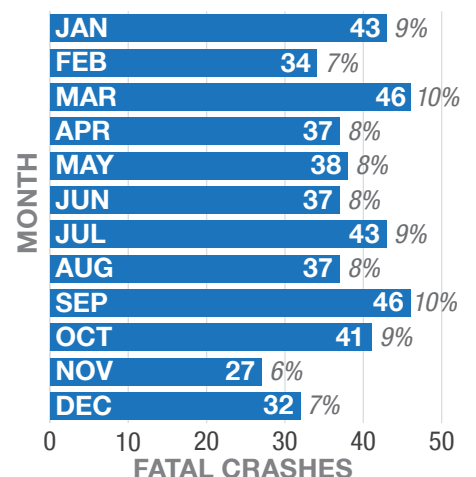
Lighting at Time of Fatal Speeding Crash*



Fatal Speeding Crashes by Day of Week



Fatal Speeding Crashes by Month of Year

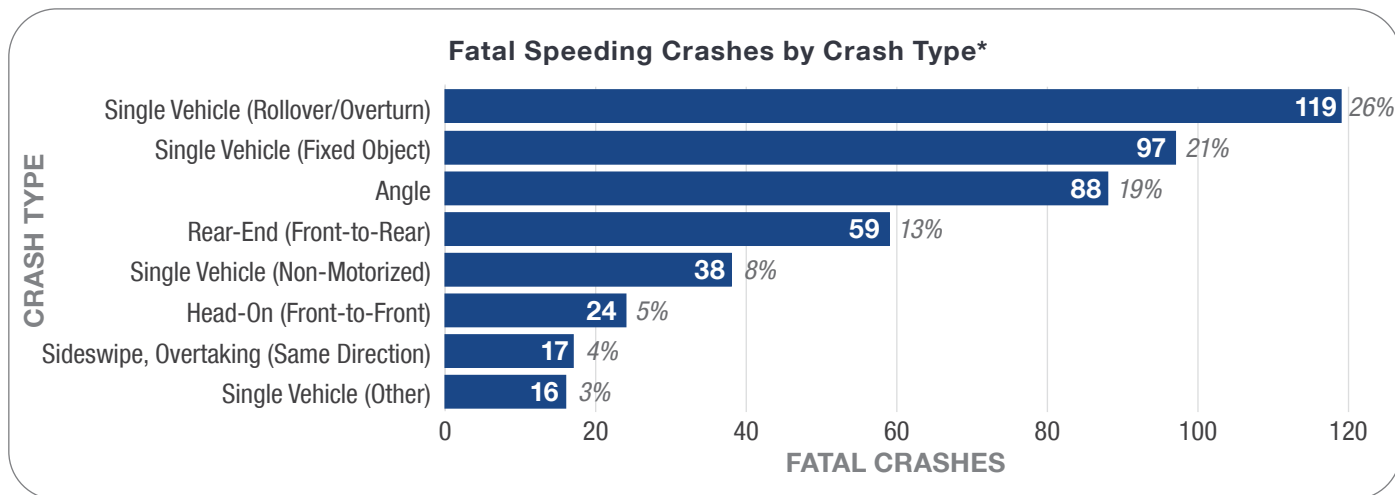


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2014 to 2018, fatal speeding crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle rolling over or hitting a fixed object.



*Does not include values that are unknown or missing or data categories with low representation





3.9% of Nevada's total fatalities.

A distracted driving crash is a crash in which the driver of a motor vehicle involved in a fatal crash was distracted, and this contributed to the crash. The FARS data uses the attribute “driver distracted by (MDRDSTRD)” in the distracted (DISTRACT) data file to indicate what distracted the driver. For this analysis, all attribute codes for the attribute “driver distracted by” were used with the exception of “not distracted,” “no driver present/unknown if driver present,” “not reported,” and “unknown if distracted.” The other 19 attribute codes cover a range of situations and activities such as: while talking or listening to cellular phone, eating or drinking, careless/inattentive, etc. If a crash reported any of the 24 attribute codes, the crash was deemed a distracted driving crash. It is likely the number of recorded distracted driving crashes is much less than the actual number of distracted driving crashes due to the difficulty of a police officer being able to confirm a driver was distracted when they arrive at the crash scene.

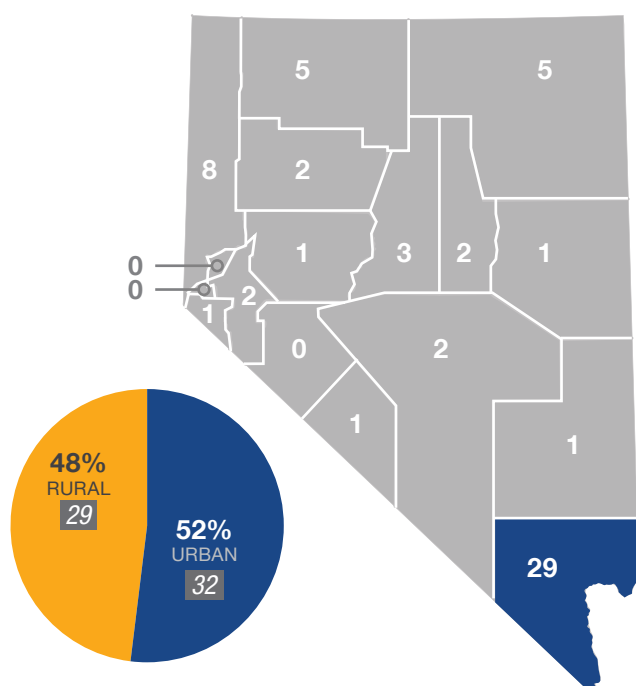
What?

Between 2014 and 2018, a total of **62 fatalities and 63 fatal distracted driving crashes** occurred in Nevada.

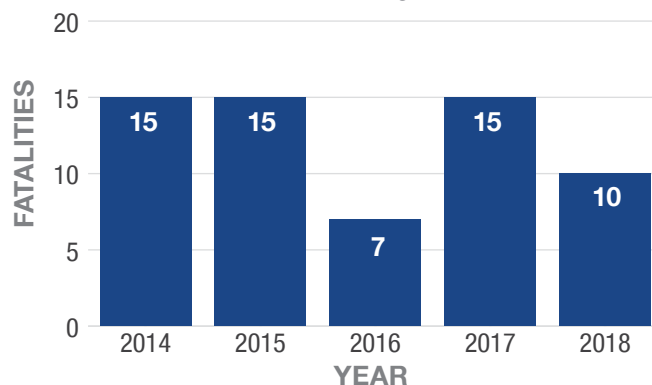
Where?

Between 2014 and 2018, 52% of fatal distracted driving crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the greatest number of fatal distracted driving crashes in Nevada.

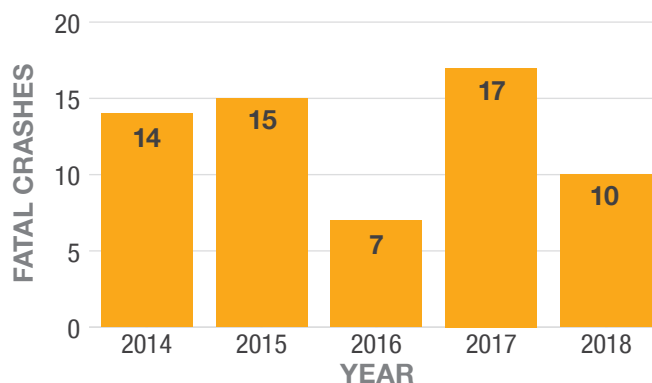
Location of Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes*



Distracted Driving Fatalities**



Distracted Driving Fatal Crashes***



*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

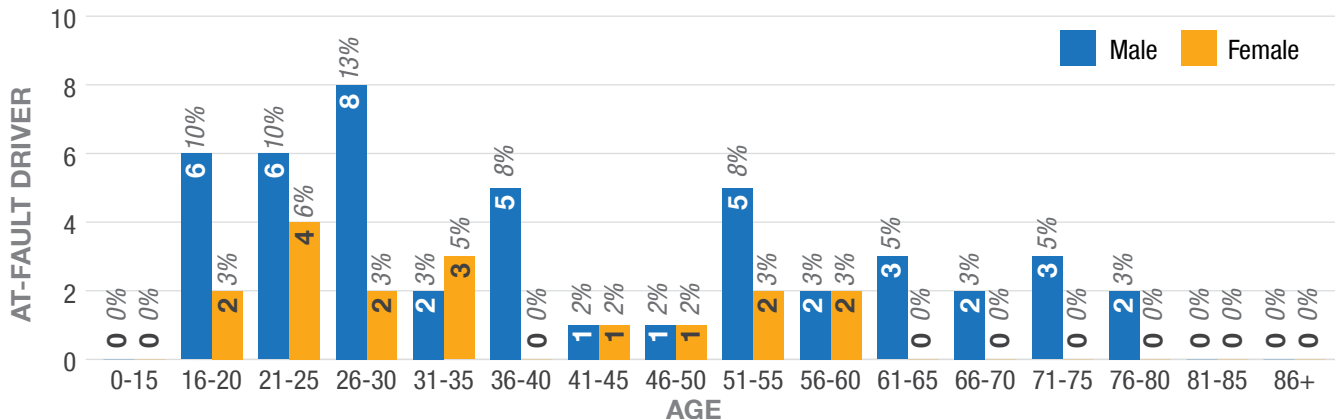
***These charts have been modified to match the NHTSA STSI summary*

***In 2017, the number of fatal crashes is higher than the number of fatalities due to adjusting the fatality values to match NHTSA STSI

Who?

Males ages 26 to 30 were the largest reported age groups of at-fault drivers in fatal distracted driving crashes from 2014 to 2018.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Driver in Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes

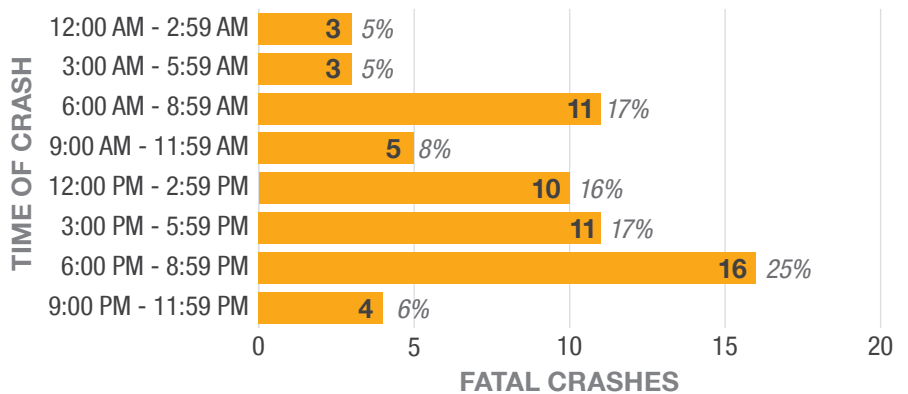


When?

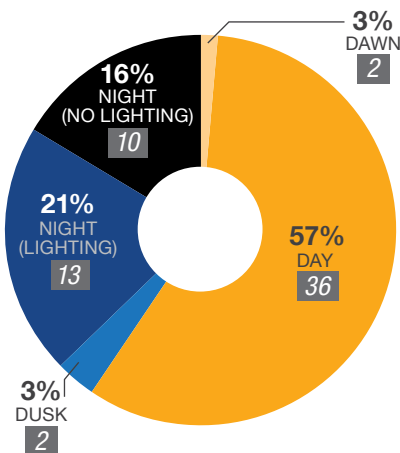
Fatal distracted driving crashes occurred most frequently between the hours of 6:00 PM and 8:59 PM. However, outside of this time frame, the majority of crashes (57%) took place during the day.

Between 2014 and 2018, most fatal distracted driving crashes occurred on Saturday. November was the highest reported month for fatal distracted driving crashes.

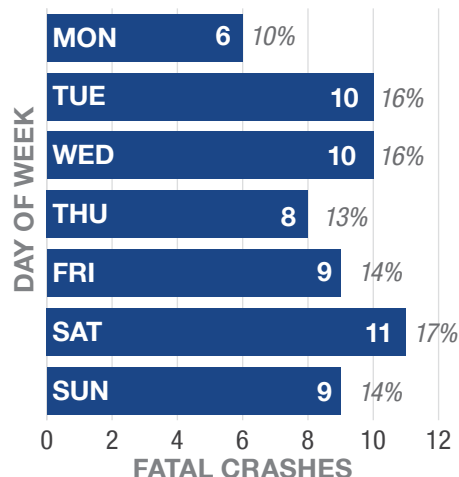
Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes by Time of Day



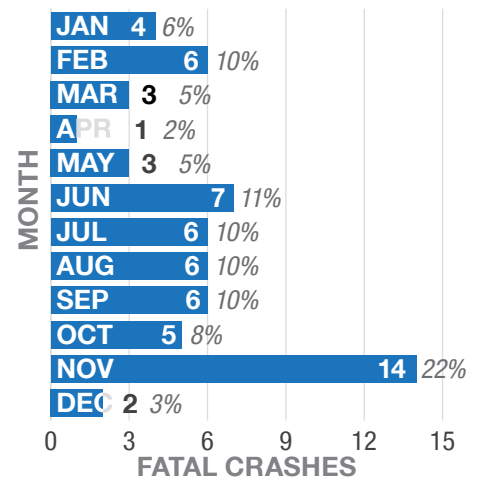
Lighting at Time of Fatal Distracted Driving Crash



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes by Day of Week

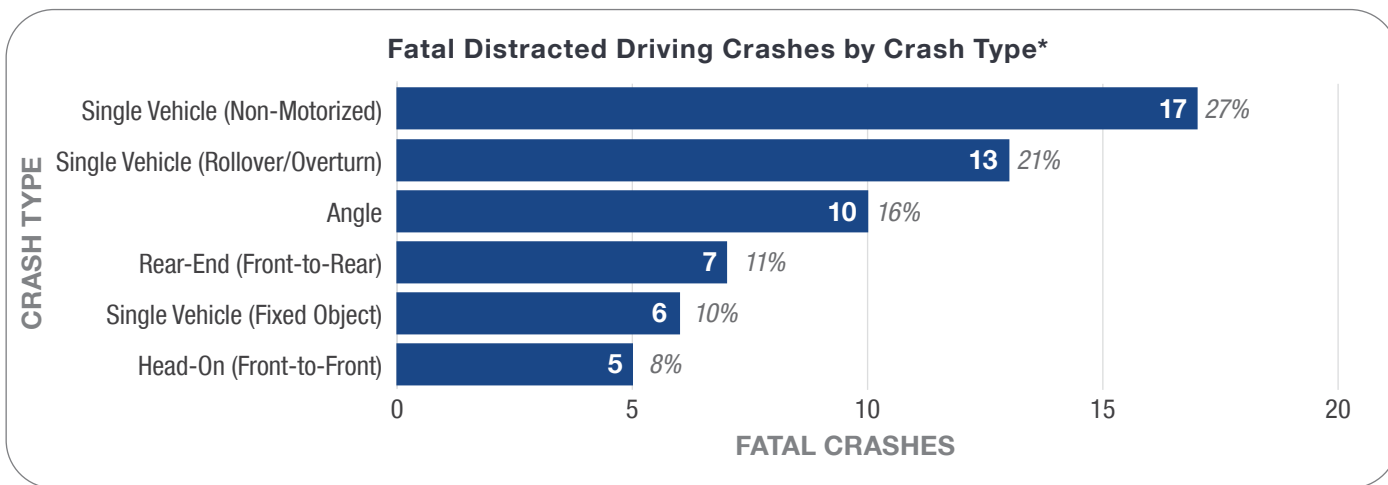


Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes by Month of Year



Why?

From 2014 to 2018, in fatal distracted driving crashes, a moving vehicle colliding with a non-motorized form of transportation, such as a bicycle or pedestrian, was reported more often than all other crash types.



*The values in the chart differ from the total due to eliminating data categories with low representation

