Nevada Traffic Safety Crash Facts

January 2024

Nevada Department of Public Safety Office of Traffic Safety
Zero Fatalities Lives are on the Line
Nevada DOT Safe and Connected
Kimley»Horn

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Statutory Notice 23 U.S.C. § 409: US Code -
Section 409: Discovery and admission as evidence of certain reports and surveys
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential accident sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway- highway crossings, pursuant to sections 130, 144, and 148 of this title or for the purpose of developing any highway safety construction improvement project which may be implemented utilizing Federal-aid highway funds shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

List of Acronyms

BAC	Blood Alcohol Content
CEA	Critical Emphasis Area
DPS	Department of Public Safety
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
HSP	Highway Safety Plan
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
OTS	Office of Traffic Safety
SOE	Sequence of Events
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
STSI	State Traffic Safety Information
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

Introduction

The Nevada Traffic Safety Crash Facts documents the analysis of Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) (https://www.nhtsa.gov/content/nhtsa-ftp/251). The primary purpose of the Nevada Traffic Safety Crash Facts is to provide the appropriate data to effectively guide strategies and actions for the Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP), the Highway Safety Plan (HSP) for the Nevada Office of Traffic Safety (OTS), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) for the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), and other traffic safety efforts within the state.

FARS data is updated continuously and published on the FARS website each year. For the purpose of a historical understanding, 10 years worth of overall crash data is reported. However, all trends and emphasis area analyses were conducted using the most recent five years of data (2017-2021).

Nevada's five-year fatality data is available on an online platform and is updated with the latest data available from FARS (2017-2021). The Nevada Fatal Crash Data Dashboard is located here: https://app.powerbi.

Following a data-driven approach enables implementers to inform change in policy, infrastructure, and education for the six Es of Nevada's SHSP (Equity, Engineering, Education, Enforcement, Emergency Response, and Everyone). This report provides information related to the following five key questions:

- **What** fatalities have occurred?
- **Where** did these fatalities occur?
- **Who** was responsible/who was affected?
- **When** did these fatalities occur?
- **Why** did these fatalities occur?

The intent is for traffic safety implementers to use this data to gain a better understanding of the factors that contribute to crashes. Once the applicable crash causes are understood, implementers and policymakers are better positioned to support the appropriate proven countermeasures and innovative approaches that target the largest factors in causing crashes.

Critical emphasis areas (CEAs) are topics of concern that experience high frequency of crashes and, as such, are the focus of efforts to reduce crash occurrences. A total of 10 CEAs have been identified within the Nevada SHSP, which are organized under four Key Areas: Safer Roads, Vulnerable Road Users, Safer Drivers and Passengers, and Impaired Driving Prevention. The graphic on the right shows the relationship between key areas, emphasis areas, and CEAs.

Figure 1: Key Areas, Emphasis Areas, and CEAs

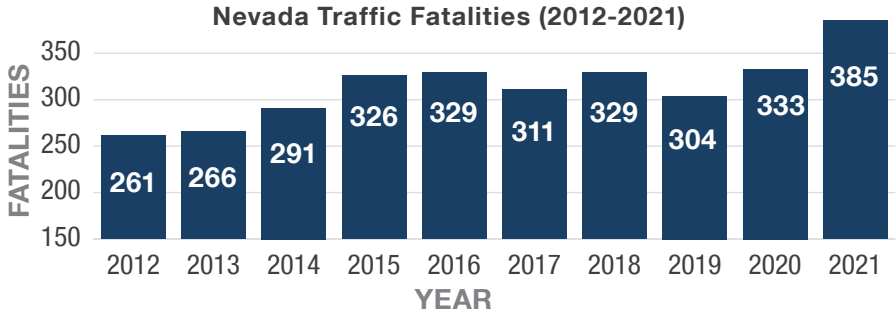
Overall Crash Data

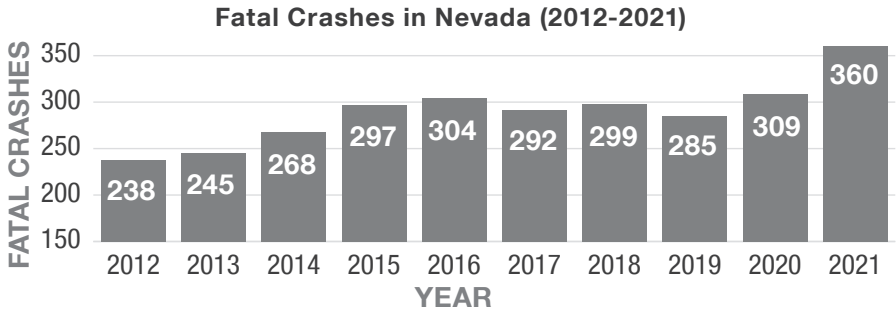
This section analyzes the overall crash data for Nevada from 2012 to 2021. Official FARS data from a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site maintained by NHTSA was used to determine the numbers of traffic fatalities and fatal crashes (https://www.nhtsa.gov/content/nhtsa-ftp/251). This data is used to determine where to focus efforts and resources and to evaluate effectiveness of existing traffic safety measures in Nevada.

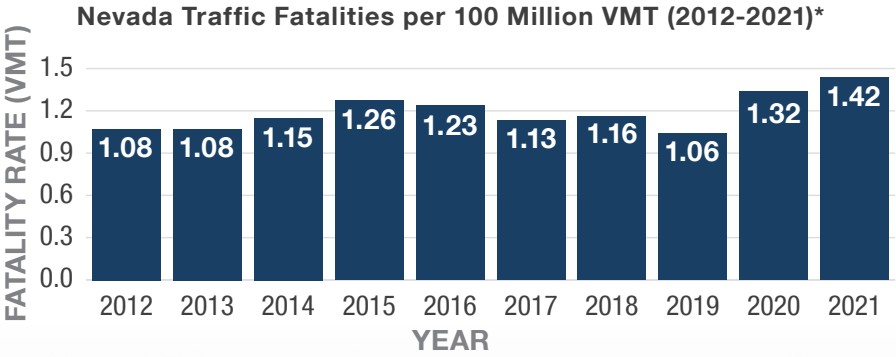
What?

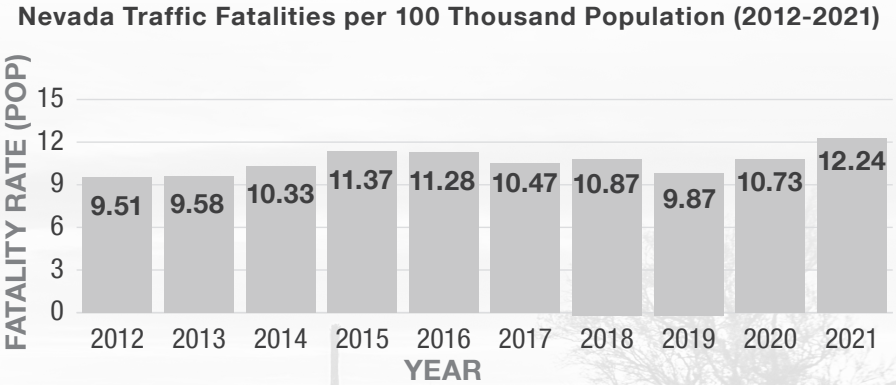
Traffic-related fatalities and fatal crashes have generally increased over the 10-year period. Nevada's traffic fatalities have increased from **261 in 2012** to **385 in 2021** and, likewise, fatal crashes have increased from **238 in 2012** to **360 in 2021.**

As shown in the graphs, traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and traffic fatalities per 100 thousand population have also increased in Nevada since 2012.









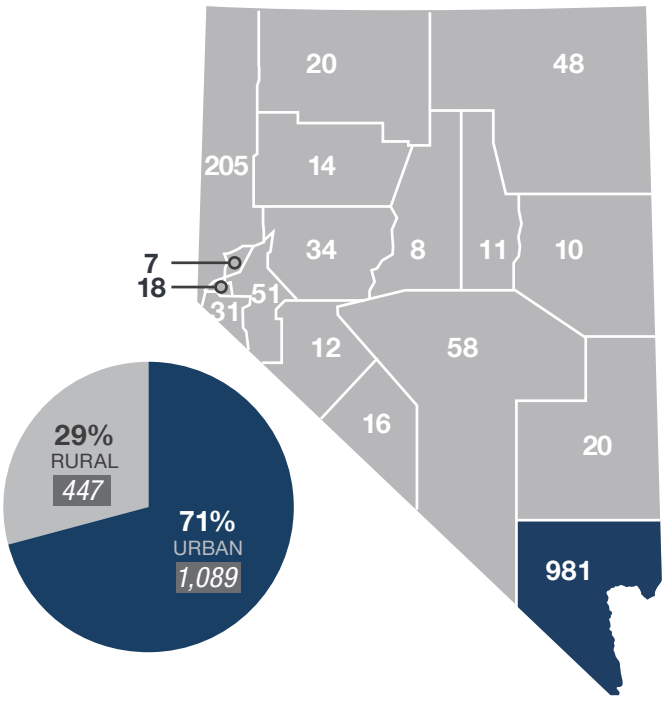
**This chart has been modified to match the NHTSA State Traffic Safety Information (STSI) summary and therefore does not match the Nevada SHSP Fatal Crash Dashboard.*

Where?

Rural and urban crash locations are defined in FARS as the classification of the segment of trafficway on which a crash occurred, based on Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)-approved adjusted census boundaries of small rural and urbanized areas.

From 2017-2021, Clark County reported the largest number of fatal crashes and fatalities. Seventy-one percent of all Nevada fatal crashes throughout the state occurred on urban roadways.

Fatal Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



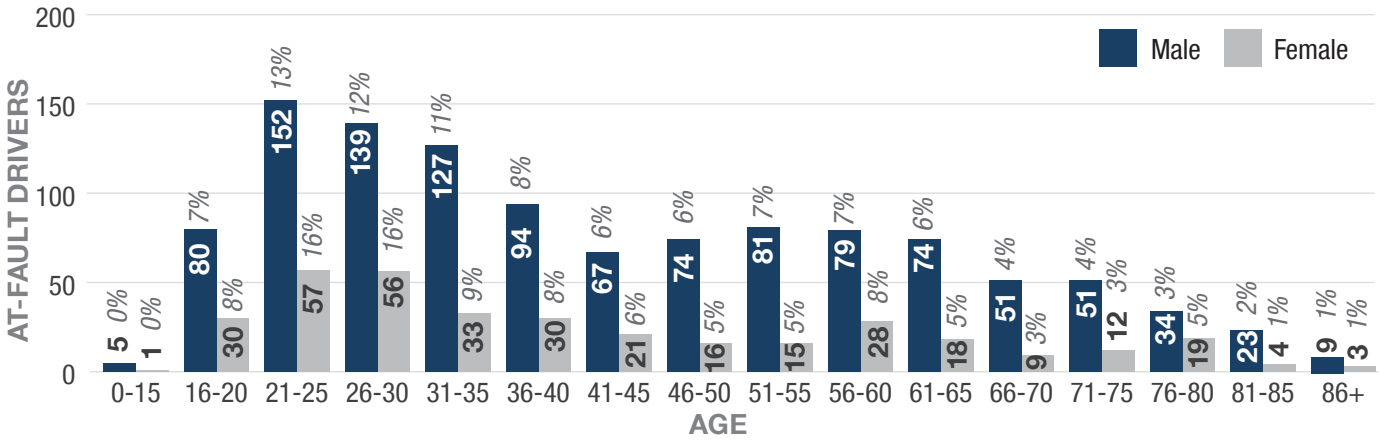
Fatal Crashes in Nevada by County (2017-2021)*

County	Fatal Crash	Percent of all Fatal Crashes
Carson City	18	1%
Churchill	34	2%
Clark	981	64%
Douglas	31	2%
Elko	48	3%
Esmeralda	16	1%
Eureka	11	1%
Humboldt	20	1%
Lander	8	1%
Lincoln	20	1%
Lyon	51	3%
Mineral	12	1%
Nye	58	4%
Pershing	14	1%
Storey	7	0%
Washoe	205	13%
White Pine	10	1%
TOTAL	1,544	

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 25 years old comprised the largest number of at-fault drivers in fatal crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in All Fatal Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*



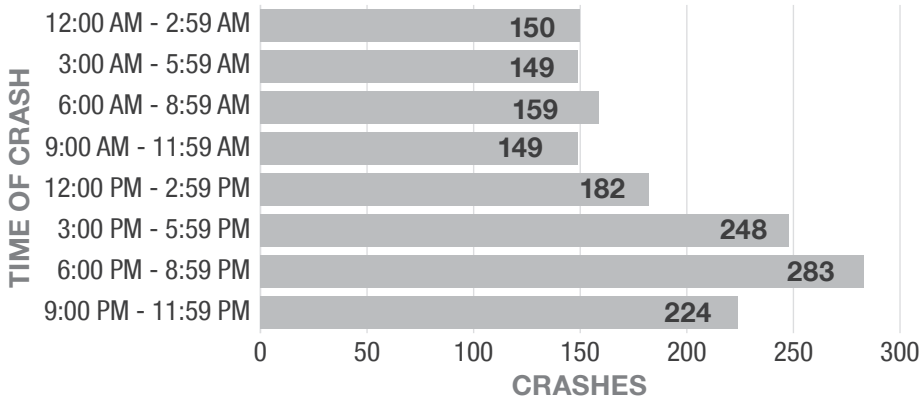
**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

When?

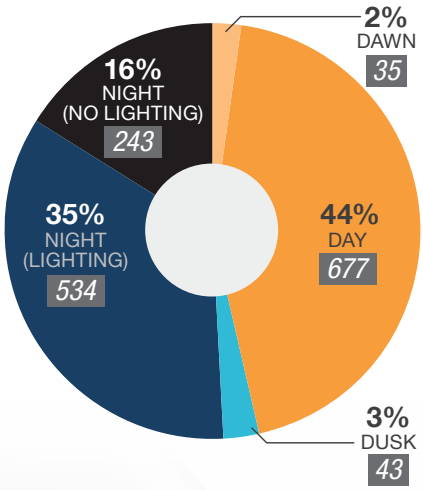
From 2017-2021, 283 fatal crashes occurred between the hours of 6:00 PM and 8:59 PM, totaling 18% of all fatal crashes. More than half of all fatal crashes took place at night.

From 2017-2021, Thursday through Sunday saw the highest percentage of fatal crashes. Thirty-eight percent occurred August through November.

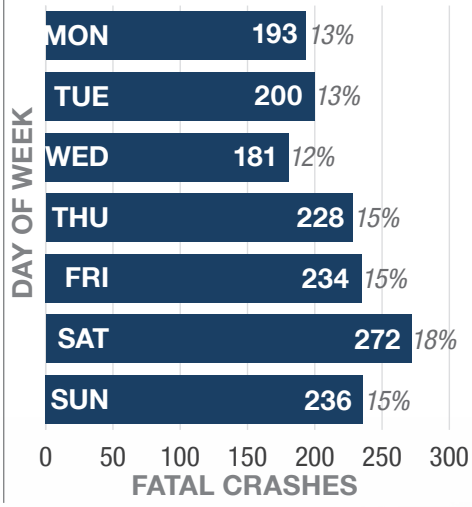
Fatal Crashes by Time of Day in Nevada (2017-2021)



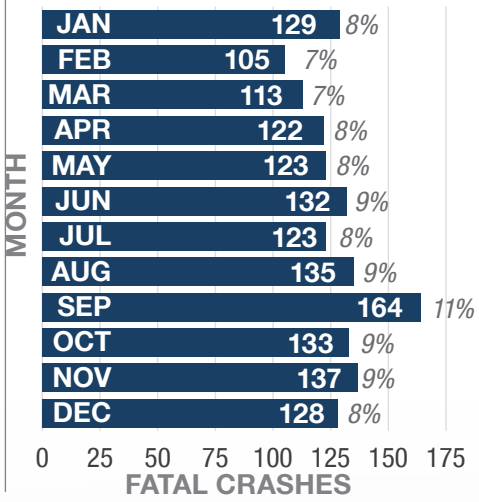
Lighting at Time of Fatal Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Crashes by Day of Week in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Crashes by Month of Year in Nevada (2017-2021)

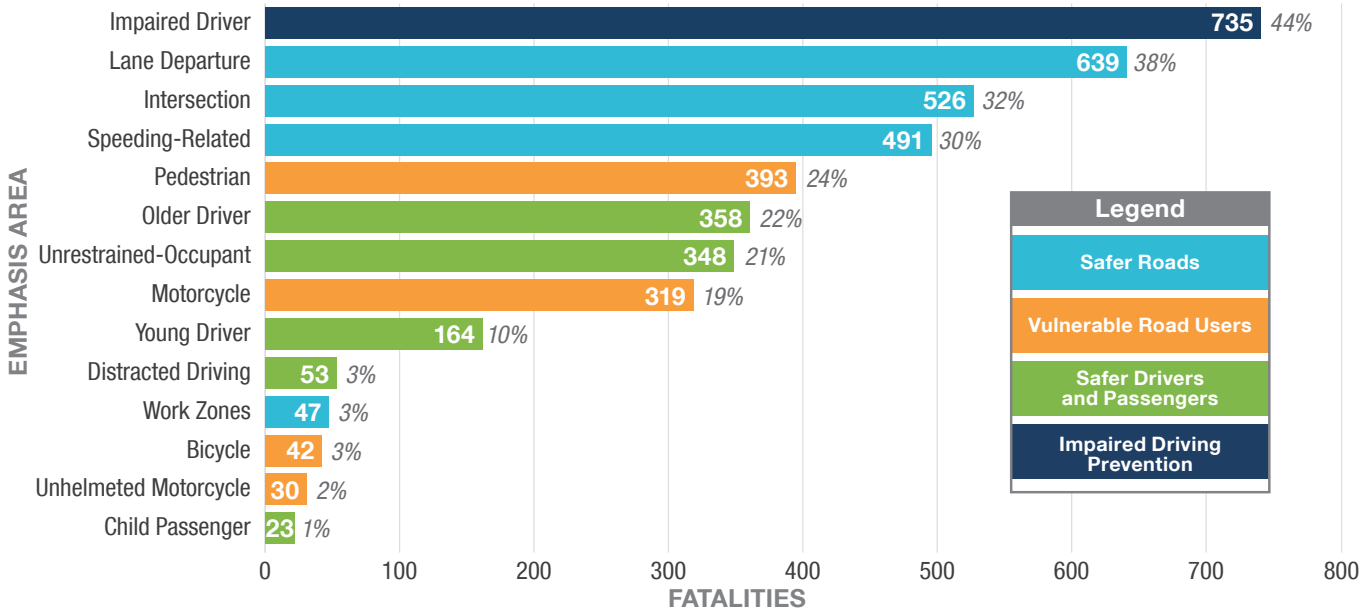


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Why?

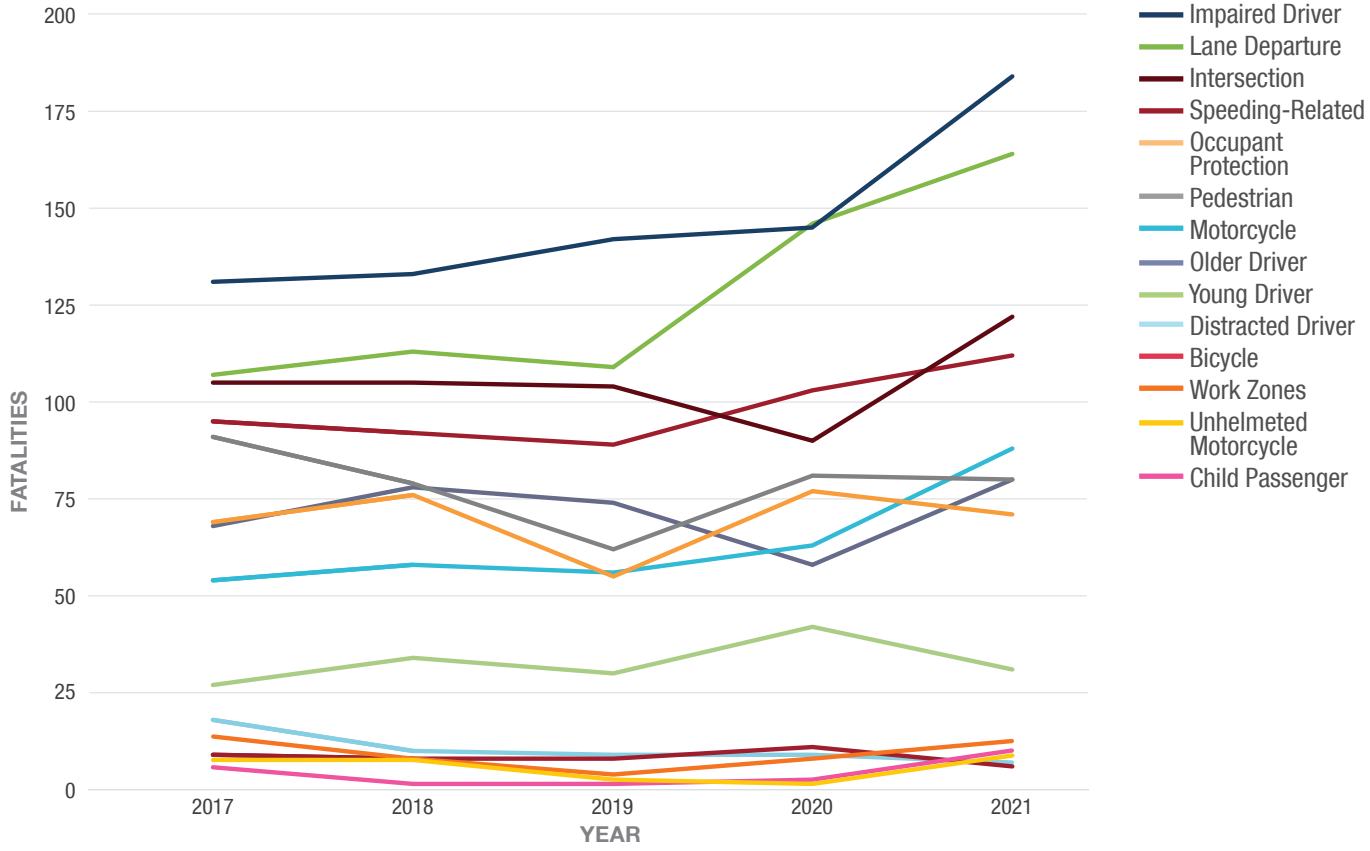
From 2017-2021, **impaired driving fatalities**, which involve a driver with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08% or greater and/or tested positive for drugs in their system, comprised the largest percent of fatalities at 44% of all traffic fatalities in Nevada.

Nevada Traffic Fatalities by Emphasis Area (2017-2021)*



**A crash may be categorized in more than one emphasis area, e.g., an impaired motorcyclist at an intersection. Therefore, the values exceed the total number of fatalities and the sum of the percentages is more than 100%.*

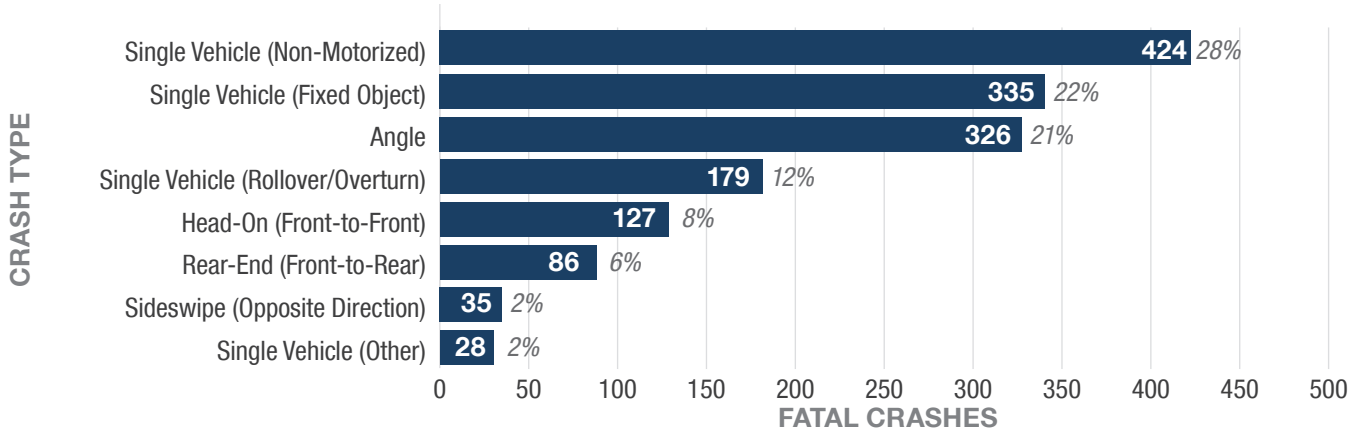
Nevada Traffic Fatalities by Emphasis Area (2017-2021)



Why? (*continued*)

The greatest number of fatalities involved a single-vehicle non-motorized form of transportation, which is defined as **any form of transportation that includes a pedestrian, bicycle, wheelchair, skateboard, etc.**

Nevada Traffic Fatalities by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Impaired Driving Crashes

44% of Nevada's total fatalities

Impaired driving crashes are fatal crashes involving a driver with a BAC of 0.08% or greater and/or tested positive for drugs in their system. The FARS data uses the attribute "person type (PER_TYP)" in the person data set to determine if the person was the driver, the attribute "alcohol test result (ALC_RES)" in the person data set to report the BAC test result, and the attribute "drug test result (DRUGRES for 2017)" in the person data set or "drug test result (DRUGRES for 2018-2021)" in the drugs (DRUGS) data set to report the type of drug(s) present in a person's system at the time of the crash. For this analysis, the following attribute codes were used for drug involvement: narcotic, depressant, stimulant, hallucinogen, cannabinoid, phencyclidine, anabolic steroid, and inhalant. If the driver in a fatal crash had either a BAC greater than or equal to 0.08% and/or had any of the listed drug attribute codes, the crash was deemed a fatal impaired driving crash.

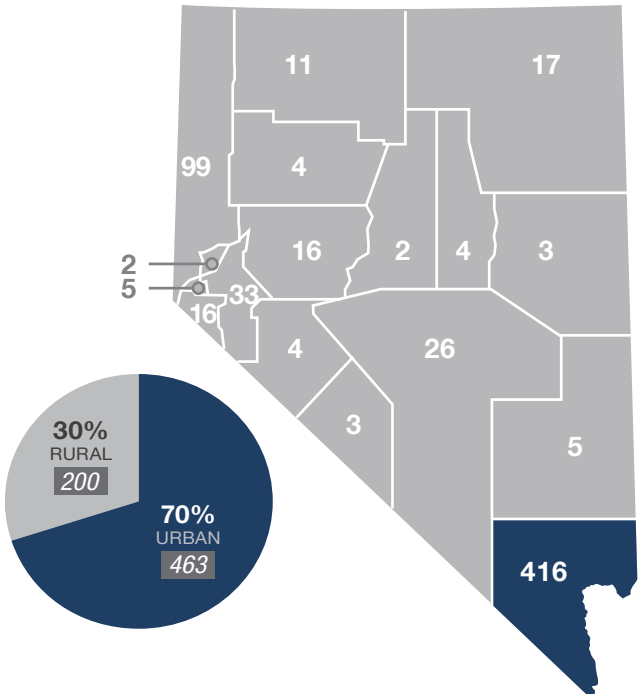
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **735 fatalities** and **666 fatal impaired driving crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during that time.

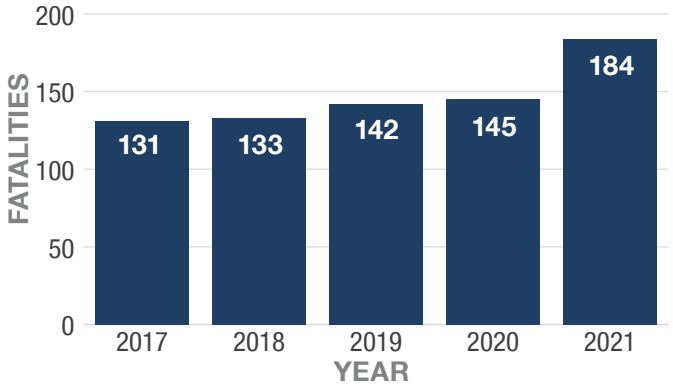
Where?

From 2017-2021, 70% of fatal impaired driving crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal impaired driving crashes in Nevada during this timeframe.

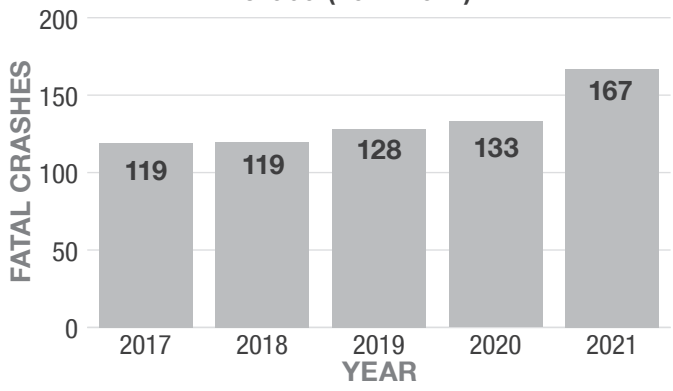
Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Impaired Driving Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

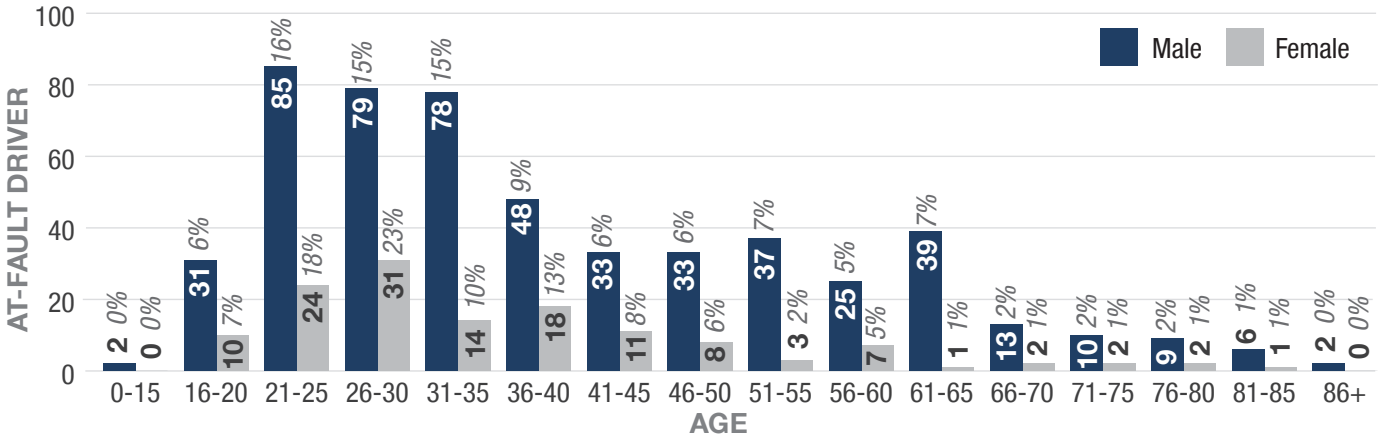


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 35 comprised the greatest number of at-fault drivers in fatal impaired driving crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Impaired Driving Fatal Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*

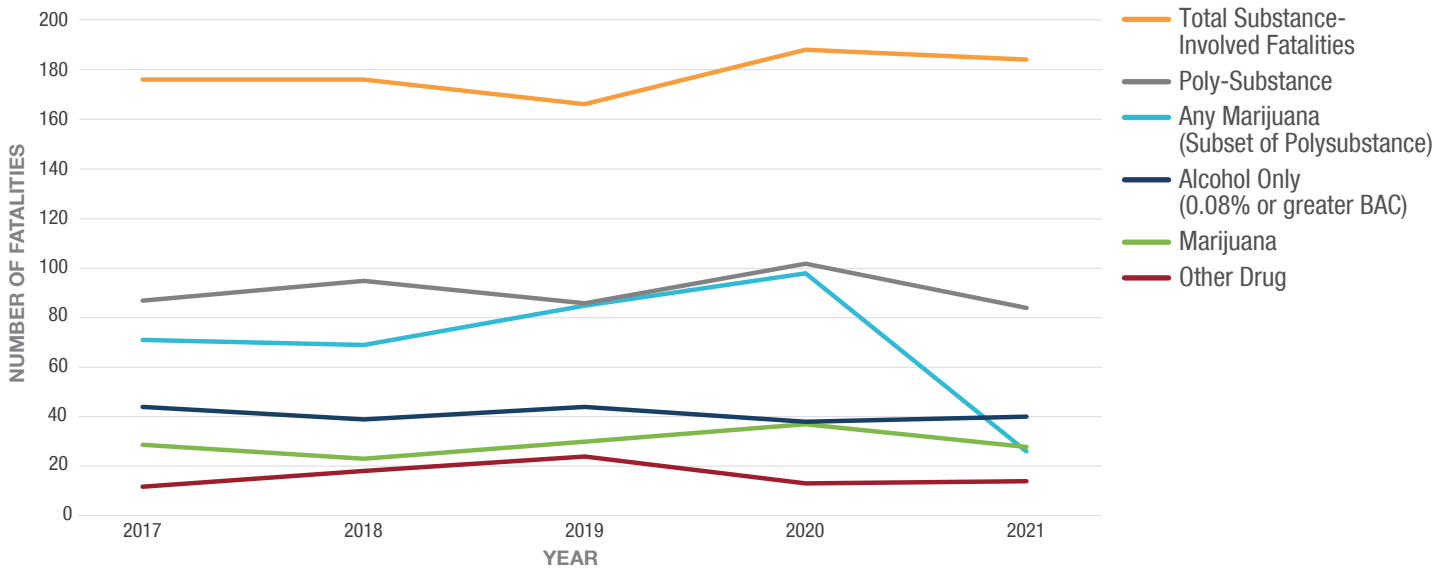


Fatalities Involving a Substance-Involved Operator

The following table includes the 2017-2021 number of fatalities involving a driver with substance present. The data has been manually tallied based on fatal cases only, no live driver data.

		Fatalities by Substance Type				
Crash Data	Total Substance-Involved Fatalities	Alcohol (0.08% or greater BAC)	Marijuana	Other Drug	Poly-Substance	Any Marijuana (Subset of Poly-Substance)
2017	176	44	29	15	84	71
2018	173	37	22	17	94	70
2019	166	40	30	16	82	85
2020	188	38	37	13	102	98
2021	231	49	38	16	122	111

Substance-Involved Operators and Fatalities (2017-2021)

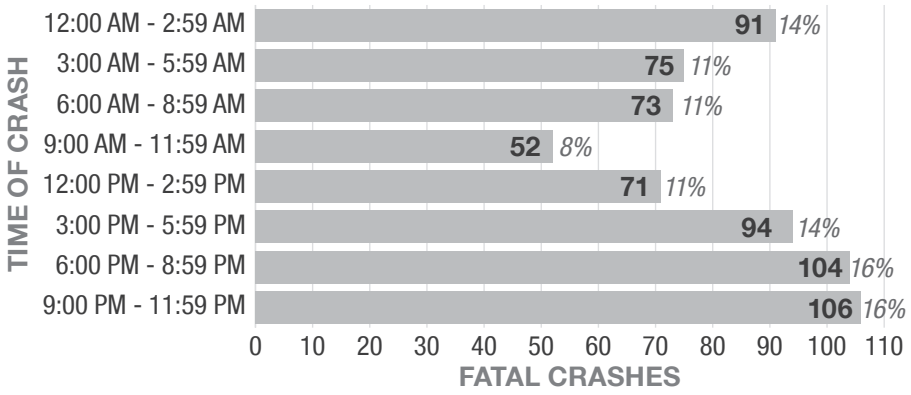


When?

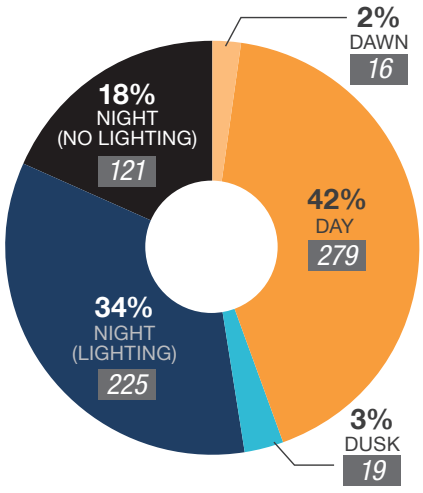
Thirty-two percent of fatal impaired driving crashes took place between 6:00 PM and 11:59 PM, with more than half occurring at night.

From 2017-2021, 38% of fatal impaired driving crashes occurred on Saturdays and Sundays. The most reported month of the year for fatal impaired driving crashes was September.

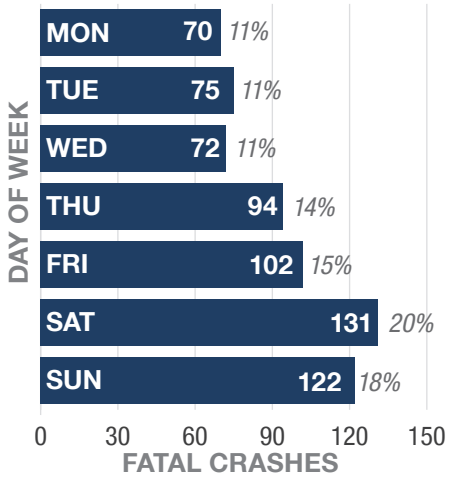
Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



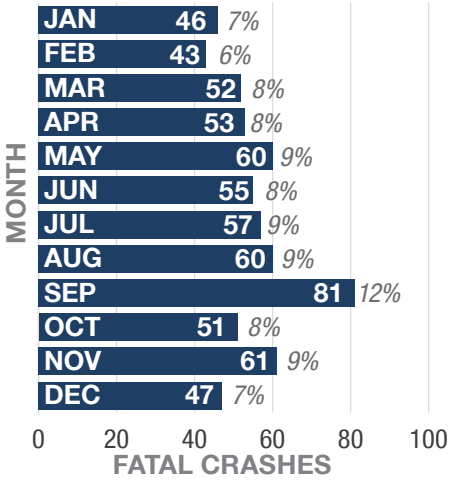
Lighting at Time of Impaired Driving Fatal Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

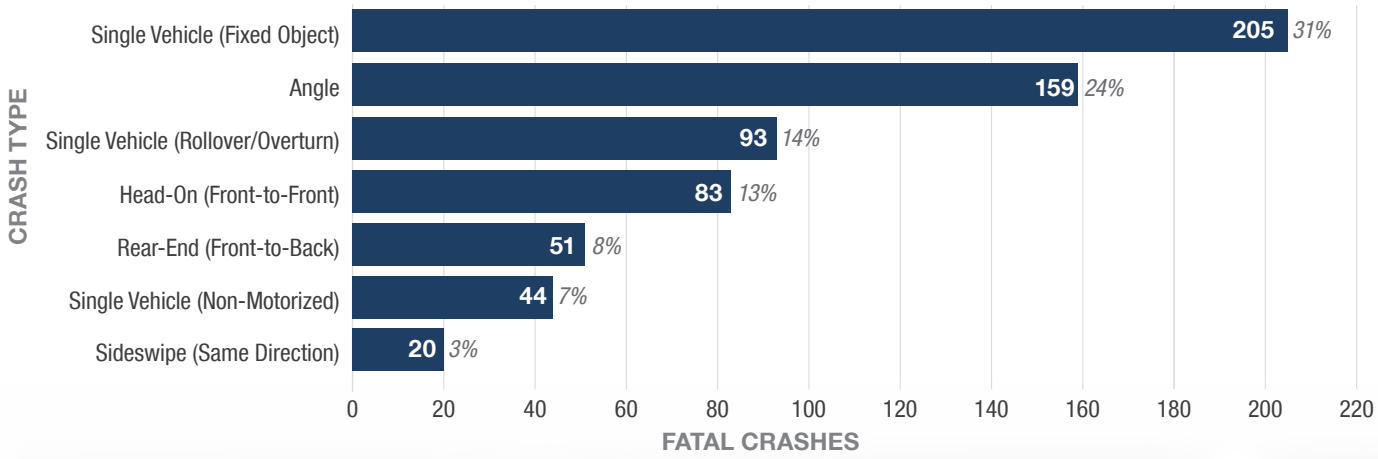


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 31% of fatal impaired driving crashes involved a single vehicle striking a fixed object. This was the highest reported crash type for fatal impaired driving crashes.

Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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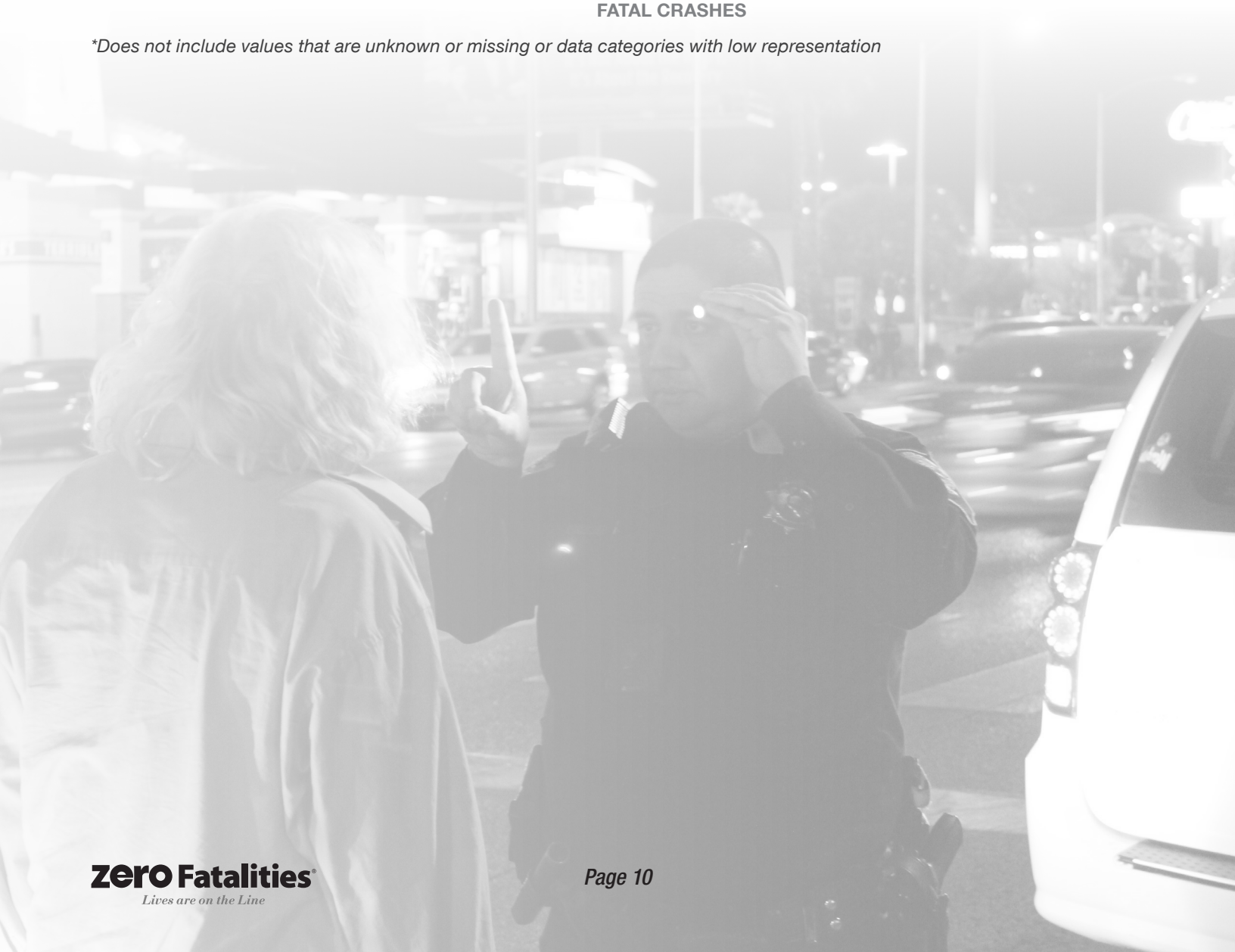


Speeding-Related Crashes

30% of Nevada's total fatalities

A speeding-related crash is defined as 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 a fatal 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-related crash.

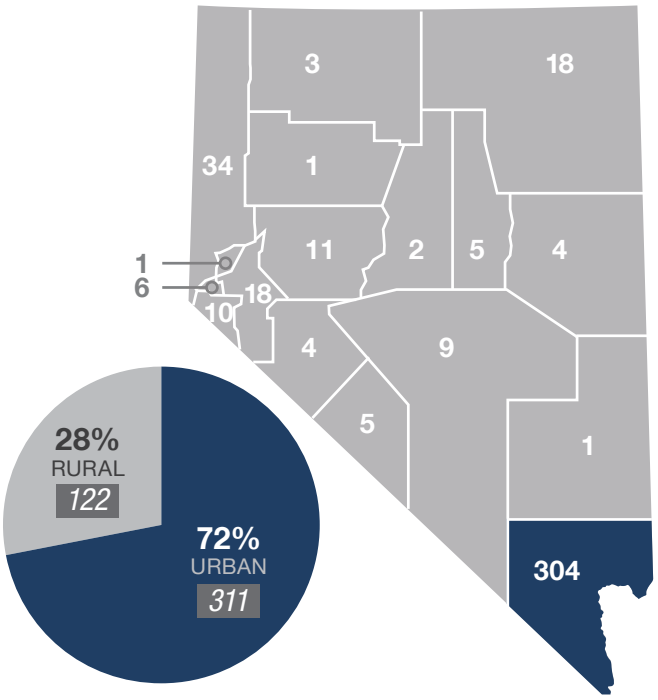
What?

From 2017-2021, the number of fatal speeding crashes generally increased. A total of **491 speeding-related fatalities** and **436 fatal speeding-related crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during this time frame.

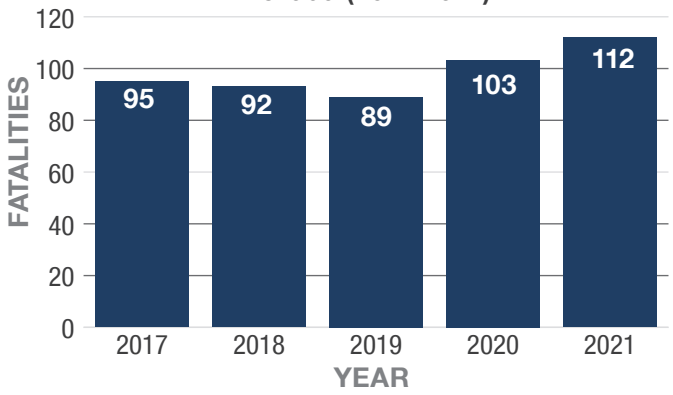
Where?

Between 2017 and 2021, 72% of fatal speeding crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal speeding-related crashes in Nevada during this time frame.

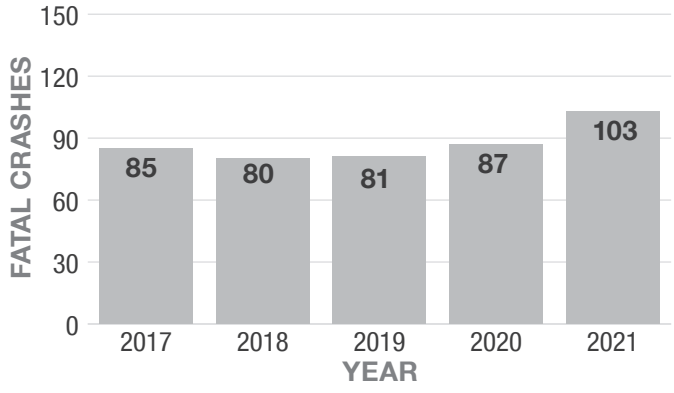
Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Speeding-Related Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

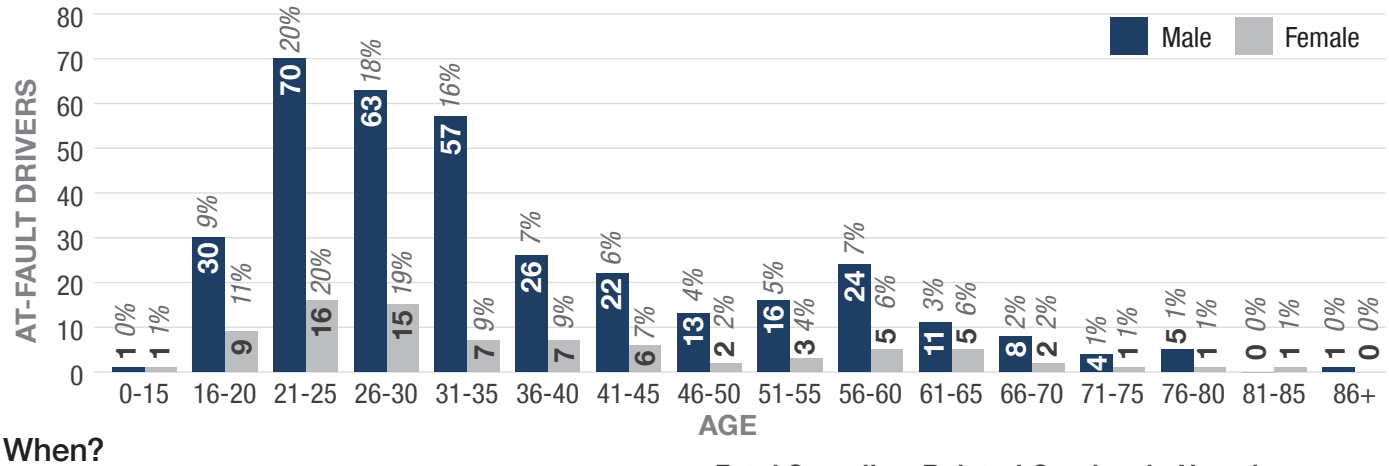


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

From 2017-2021, male drivers ages 21 to 35 years old comprise the greatest number of at-fault drivers in fatal speeding-related crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*

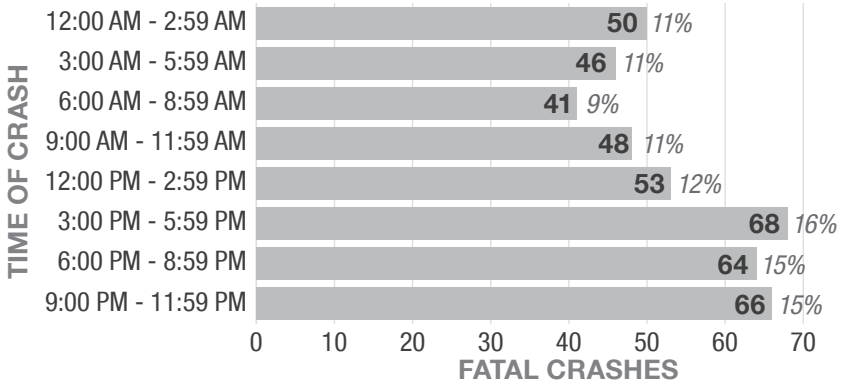


When?

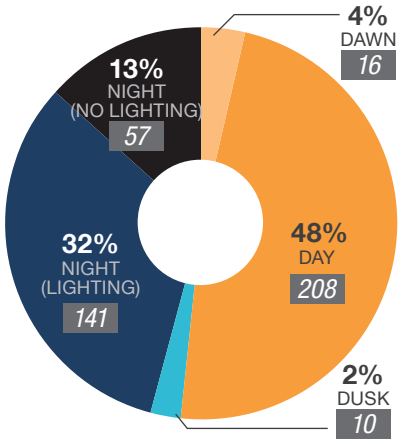
The hours from 3:00 PM to 11:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal speeding-related crashes. More than half of all fatal speeding-related crashes took place in the hours from dusk to dawn.

Fifty-two percent of fatal speeding-related crashes occurred from Friday to Sunday. Fatal crashes occurred most frequently during the months of May, June, and September.

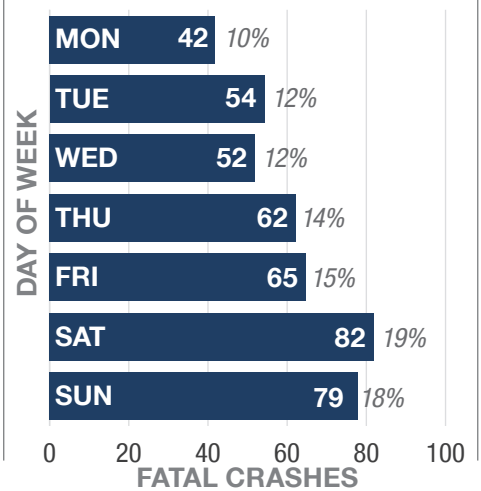
Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



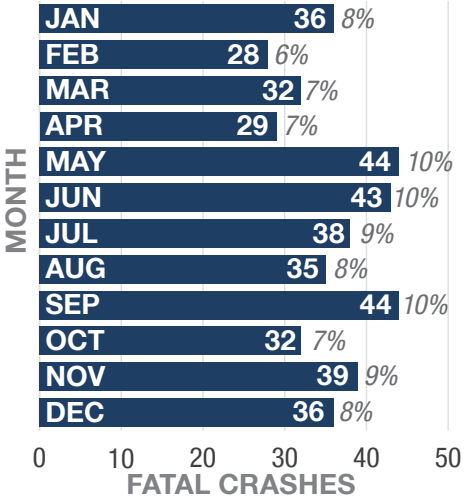
Lighting at Time of Fatal Speeding-Related Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

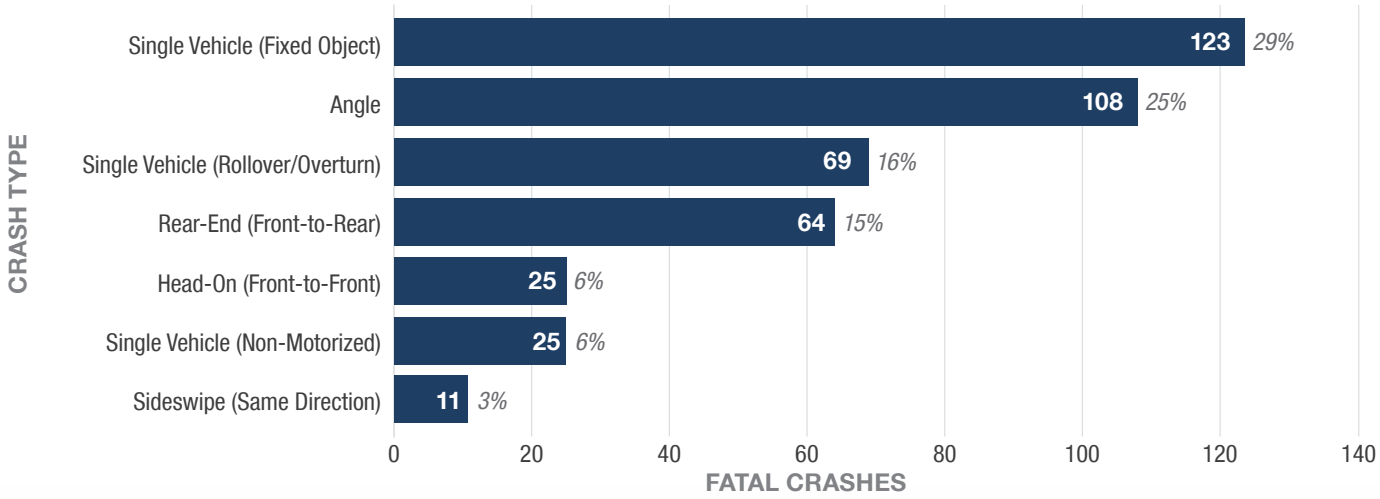


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, the greatest number of fatal speeding-related crashes involved a single motor vehicle hitting a fixed object or an angle collision with another vehicle.

Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Lane Departure Crashes

38% 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) data set to identify if and how the vehicle left its lane. Thirty-one attribute codes were used: 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.

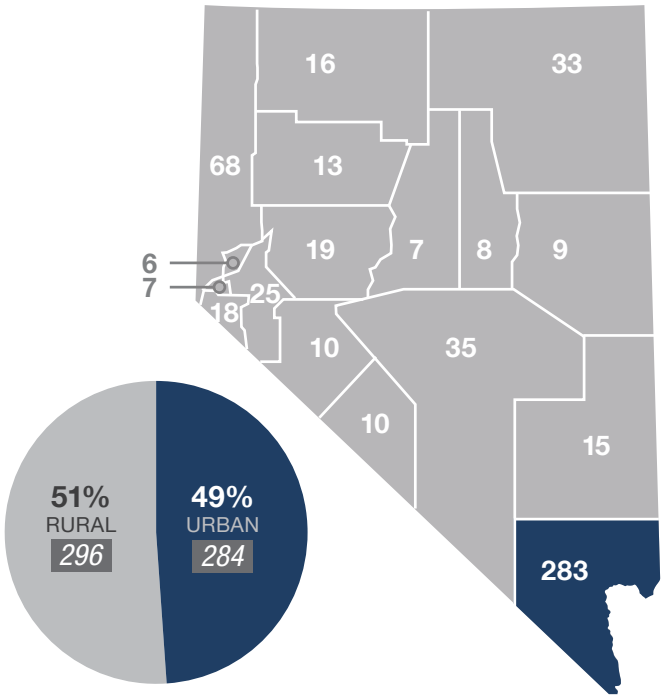
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **639 lane departure fatalities** and **582 fatal lane departure crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

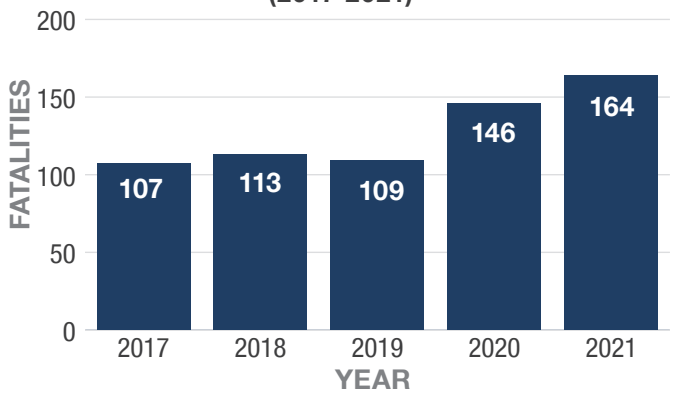
Where?

From 2017-2021, more than half of fatal lane departure crashes occurred in Clark County. Just over half of such fatalities occurred on rural roadways.

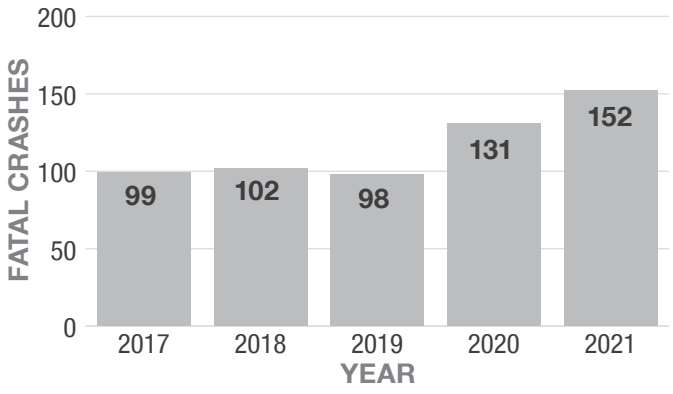
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Lane Departure Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

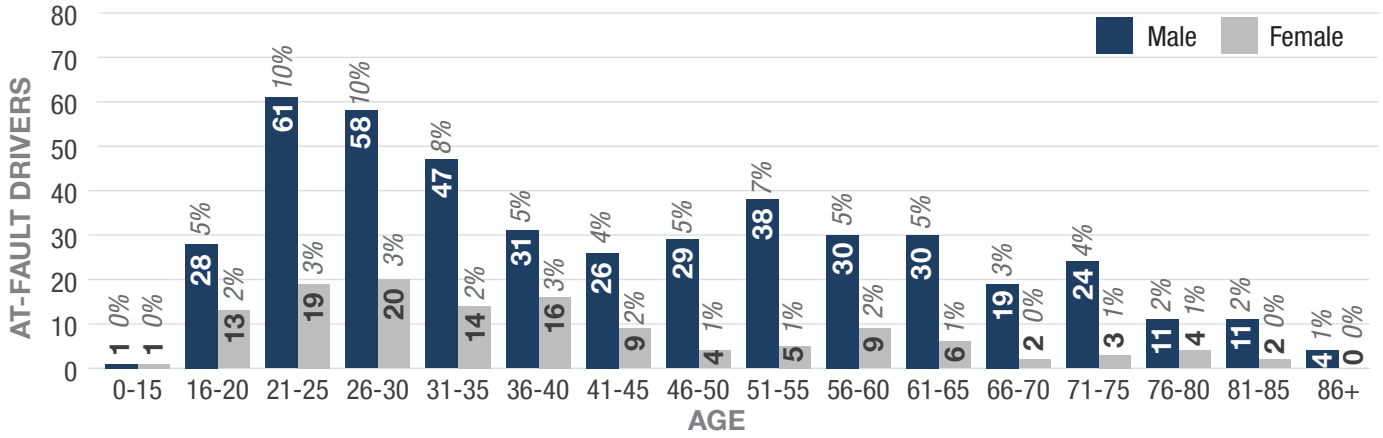


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 35 comprised the largest reported age group of at-fault drivers involved in fatal lane departure crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*

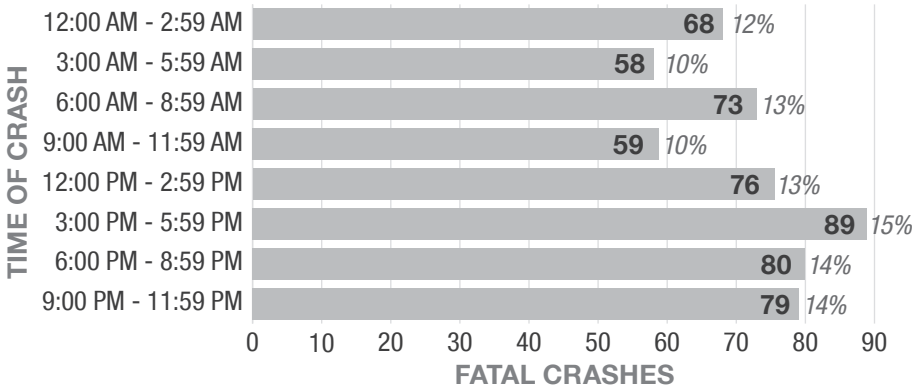


When?

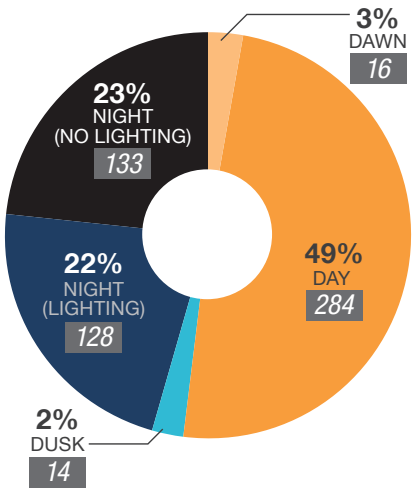
The hours from 3:00 PM to 5:59 PM had the highest number of fatal lane departure crashes. Less than half of fatal lane departure crashes occurred during daylight hours.

From 2017-2021, 48% of fatal lane departure crashes occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Most fatal crashes took place from June to September.

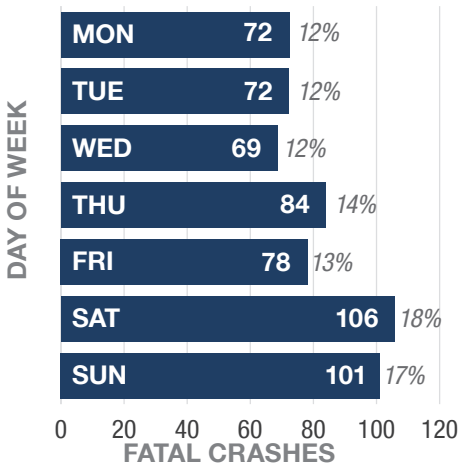
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



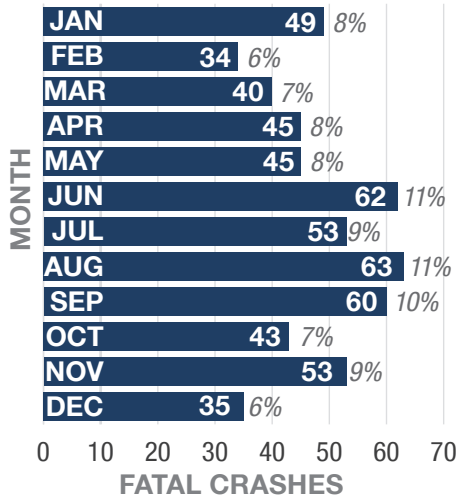
Lighting at Time of Fatal Lane Departure Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



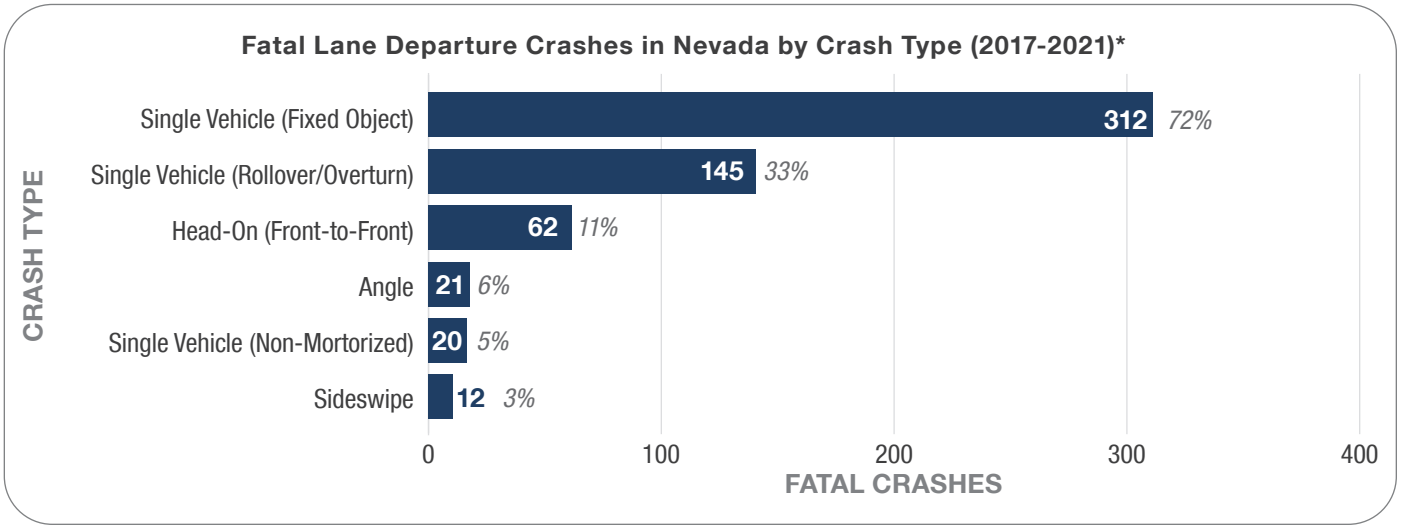
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)



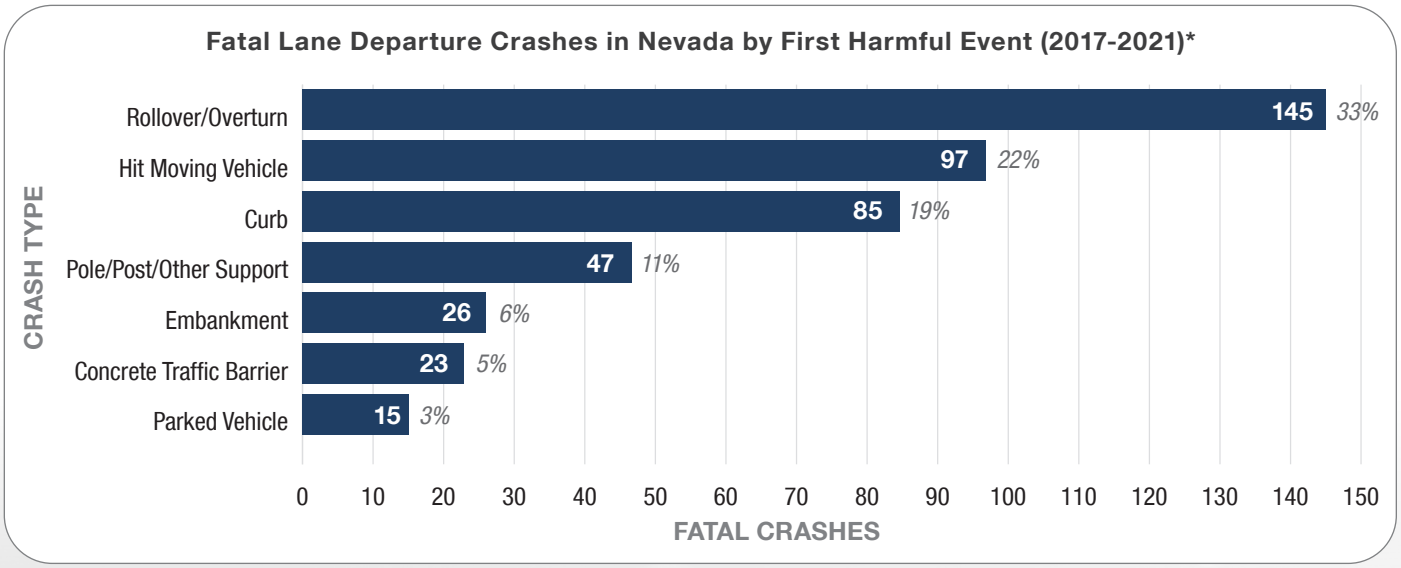
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 72% of fatal lane departure crashes involved a single vehicle hitting a fixed object.



From 2017-2021, 33% of those fatal lane departure crashes a rollover/overturn was the first harmful event.



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

Intersection Crashes

32% of Nevada's total fatalities

Intersection crash data includes all crashes where the reporting officer designates the crash location to be at an intersection. FARS data uses the attribute "relation to junction-specific location (RELJCT2)" to identify the crash location with respect to the presence in or proximity to roadway junctions or interchanges. For this analysis, the two attribute codes used were "intersection" and "intersection-related." If a fatal crash was assigned either of the two attribute codes, the crash was deemed an intersection crash.

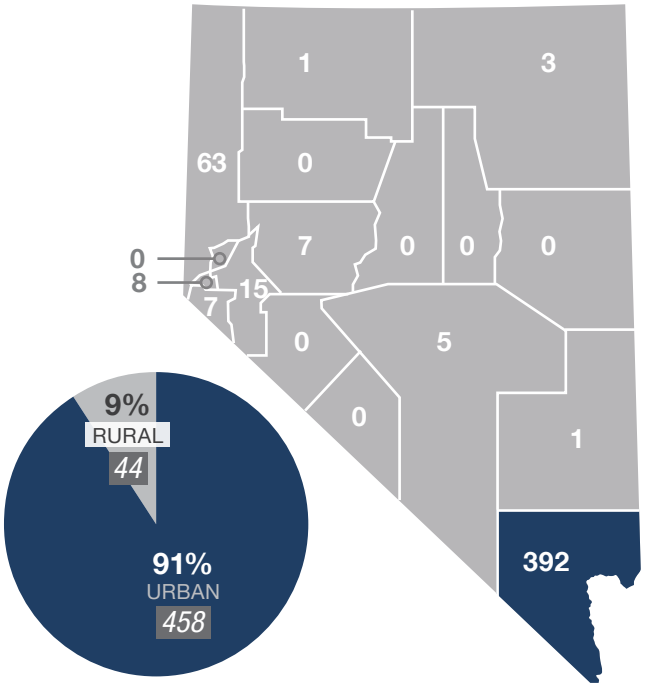
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **526 intersection crash fatalities** and **502 fatal intersection crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during that time frame.

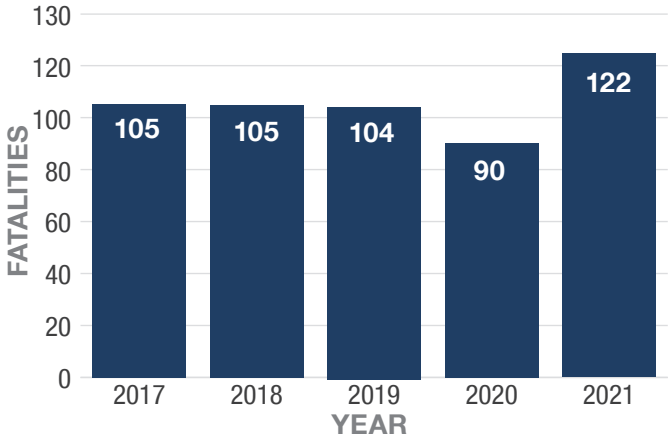
Where?

Between 2017 and 2021, 91% of fatal intersection crashes occurred on urban roadways.
Clark County reported the highest number of fatal intersection crashes in Nevada during that time frame.

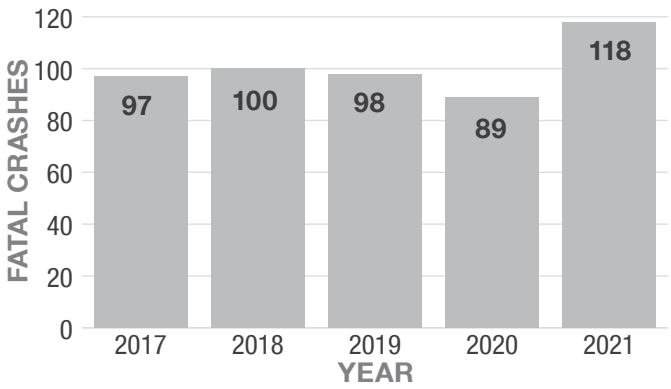
Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Intersection Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

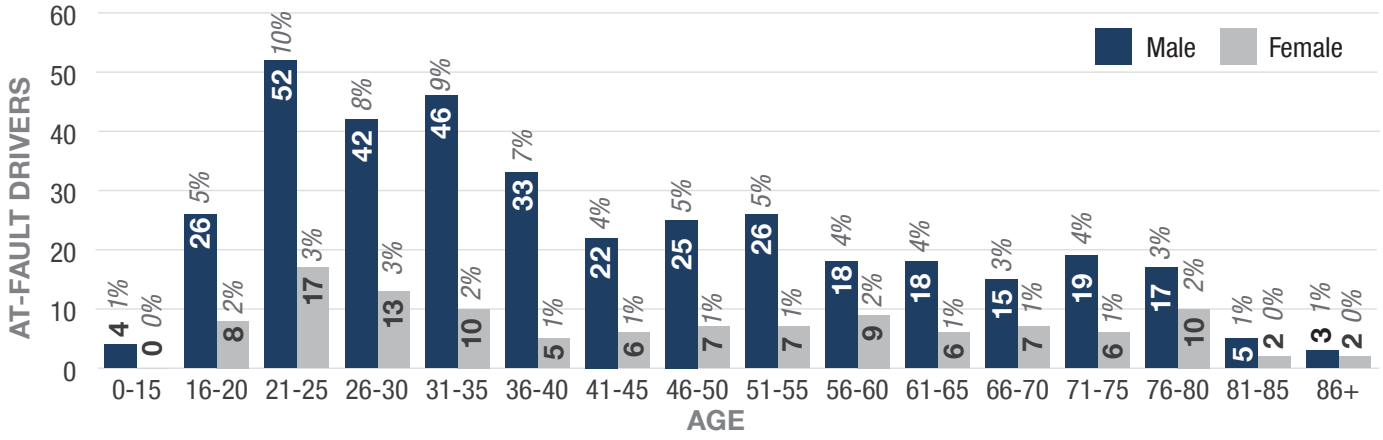


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 40 were the highest reported age group of at-fault drivers in fatal intersection crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*

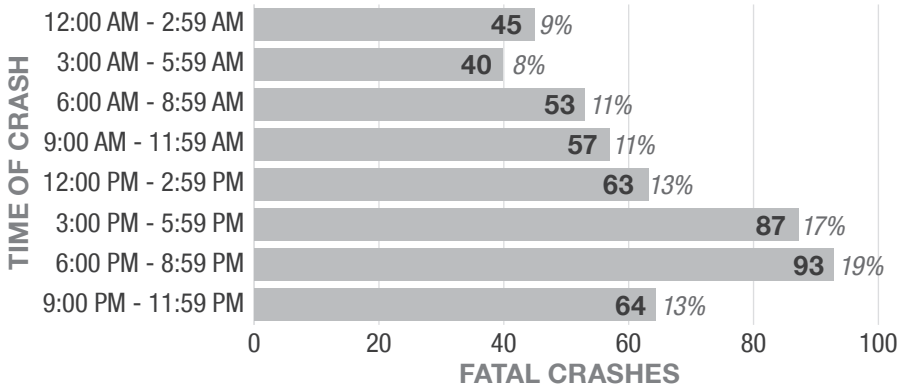


When?

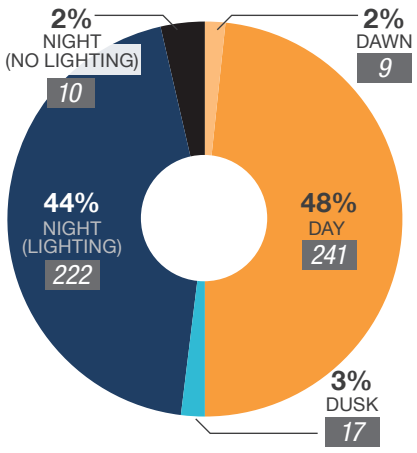
The hours of 3:00 PM to 8:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal intersection crashes. Forty-six percent of all fatal intersection crashes took place at night.

Sixty-two percent of fatal intersection crashes occurred from Thursday to Sunday. The greatest number of fatal intersection crashes occurred in September.

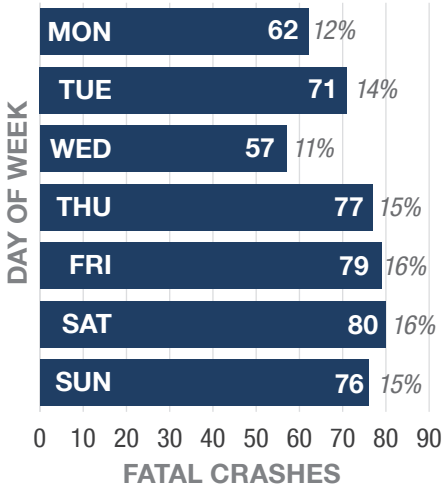
Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



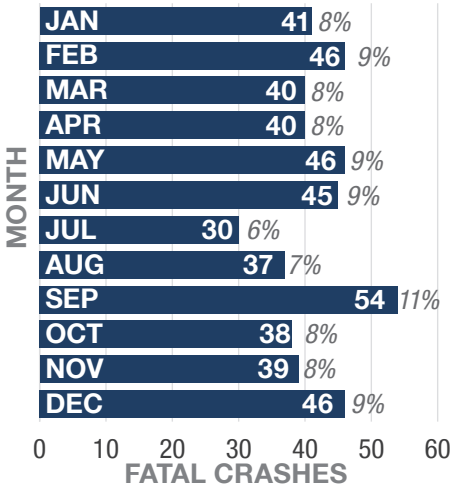
Lighting at Time of Fatal Intersection Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

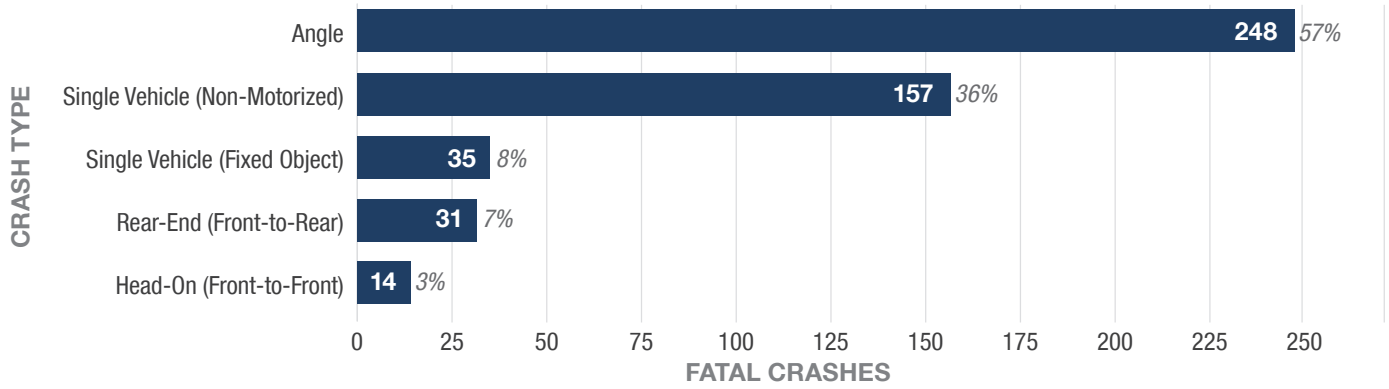


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, the greatest number of fatal intersection crashes involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.

Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Work Zone Crashes

3% of Nevada's total fatalities

Work zone crash data includes all crashes where the reporting officer designates the crash location to be within the boundaries of a work zone or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, resulting from an activity, behavior, or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone. FARS data uses the attribute "work zone (WRK_ZONE)" to identify the crash location with respect to the presence in or proximity to work zones. For this analysis, the four attribute codes used were "Construction", "Maintenance", "Utility", or "Work Zone. Type Unknown" If a fatal crash was assigned any of these four attribute codes, the crash was deemed a work zone crash.

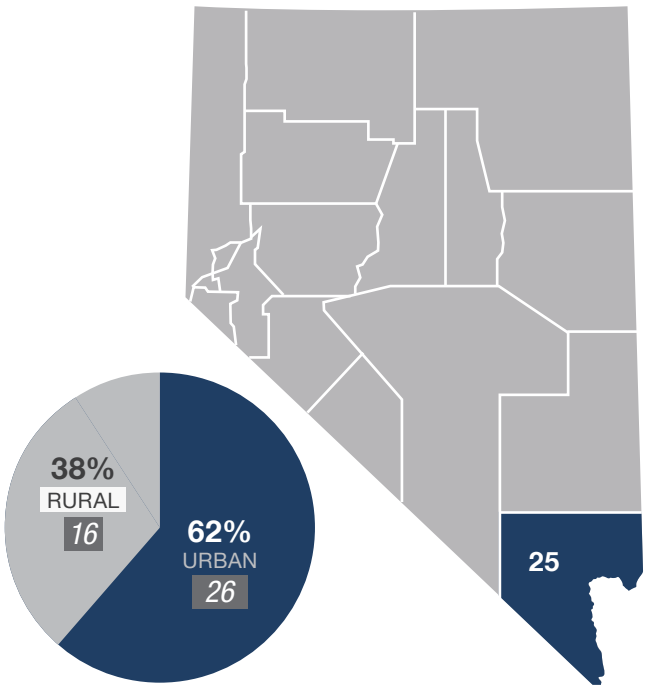
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **47 fatalities** and **42 fatal work zone crashes** occurred in Nevada.

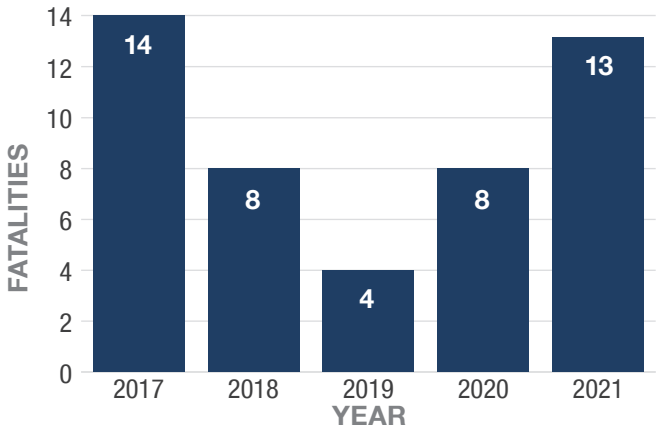
Where?

From 2017-2021, 62% of fatal work zone crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the greatest number of fatal work zone crashes in Nevada during that time frame.

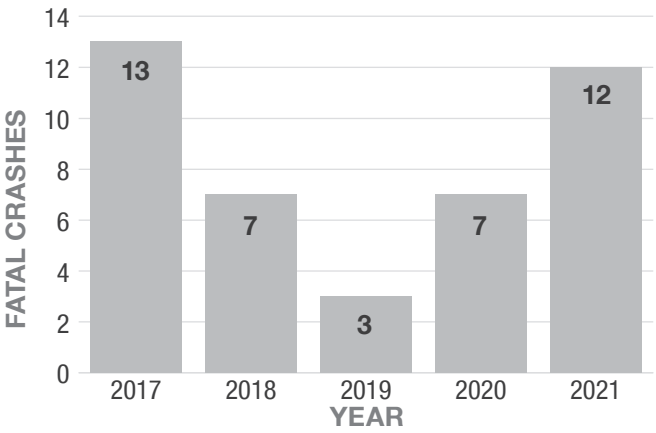
Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Work Zone Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

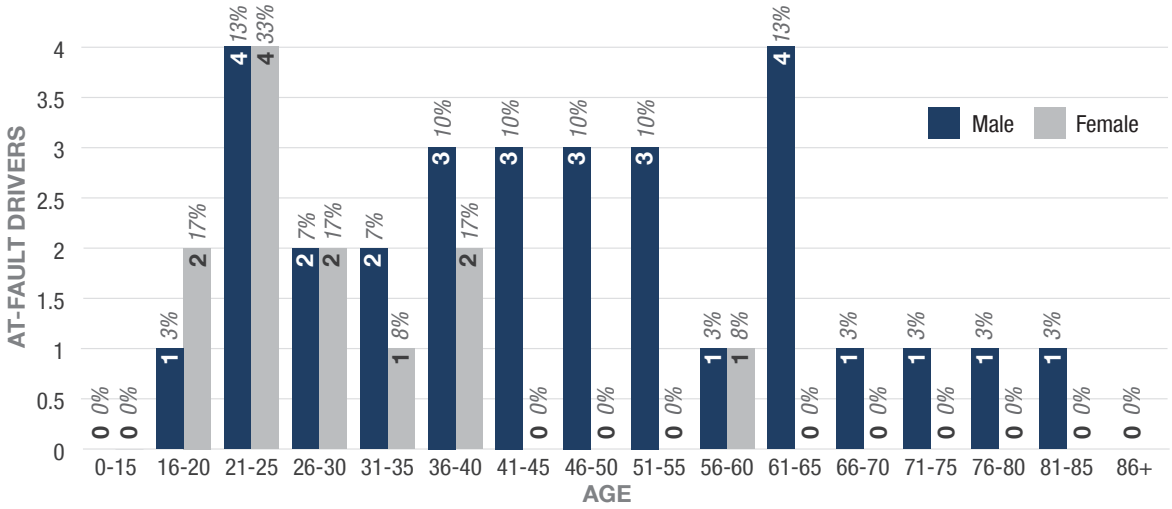


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

From 2017-2021, males and females ages 21 to 25 and males ages 61 to 65 were the largest reported age groups of at-fault drivers in fatal distracted driving crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*

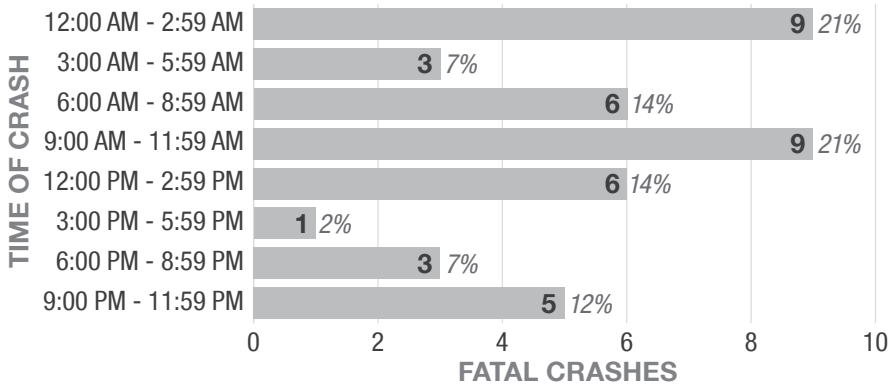


When?

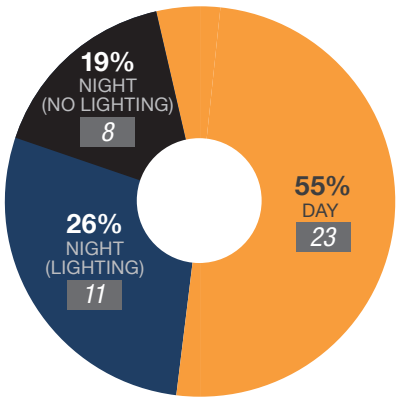
The most commonly reported time frame for fatal distracted driving crashes was 12:00 AM to 2:59 AM and 9:00 AM to 11:59 AM, each totaling 21% of all fatal distracted driving crashes. A total of 55% of fatal distracted driving crashes occurred during daytime lighting conditions.

From 2017-2021, the most reported days of the week for fatal distracted driving crashes were Sunday, Monday, and Thursday. July was the highest reported month of the year for fatal distracted driving crashes.

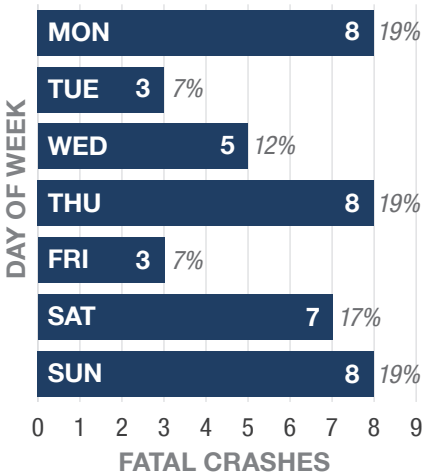
Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



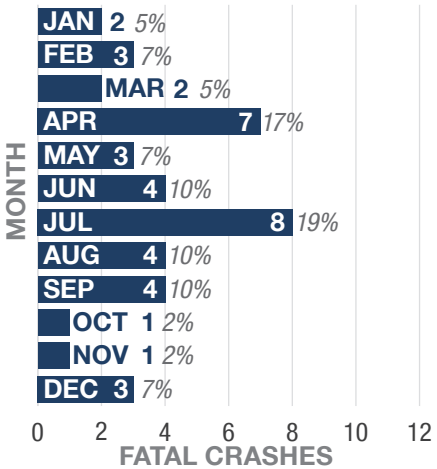
Lighting at Time of Fatal Work Zone Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

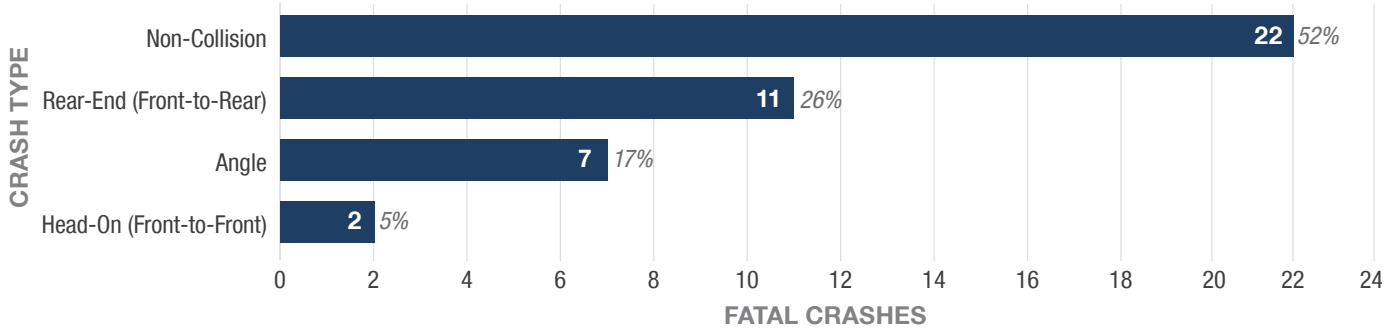


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 52% of fatal work zone crashes were the result of a non-collision, or single vehicle crash.

Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Pedestrian Crashes

24% of Nevada's total fatalities.

A fatal pedestrian crash is a motor vehicle crash in which a pedestrian dies. Pedestrian crash fatalities are the total number of pedestrians killed in crashes. The FARS data uses the attribute "person type (PER_TYP)" in the person data set to determine if the person was a pedestrian, and "injury severity (INJ_SEV)" to determine the level of the person's injuries. For this analysis, the two attribute codes used were "pedestrian" for the person type, and "fatal injury (K)" for injury severity. If a crash reported both attributes, the crash was deemed a fatal pedestrian crash.

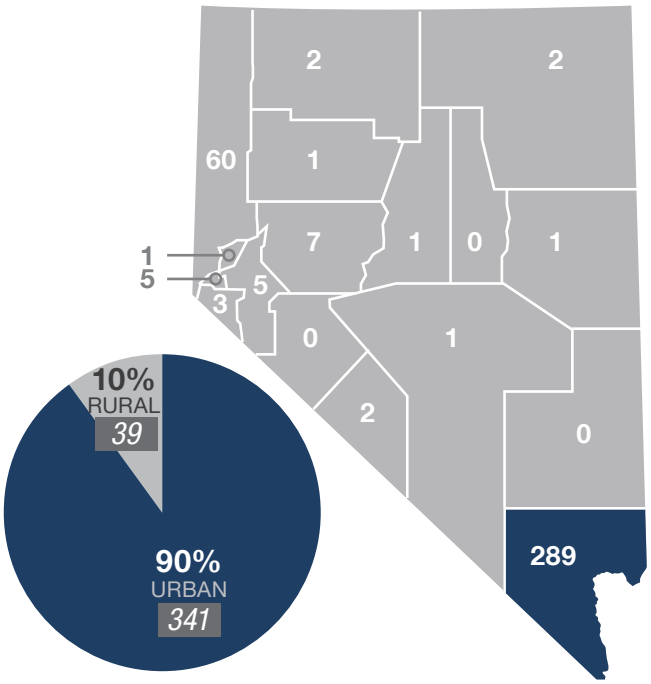
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **393 pedestrian fatalities** and **383 fatal pedestrian crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

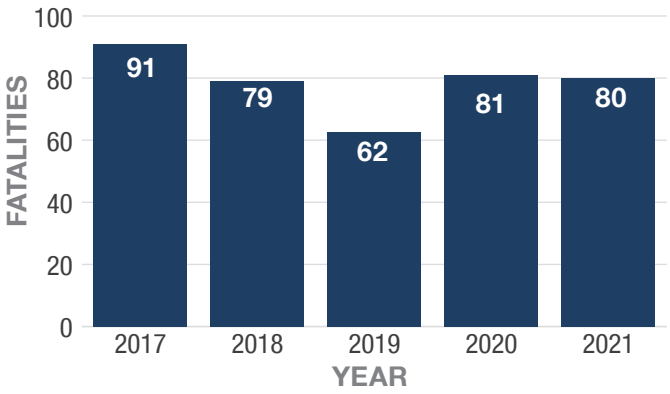
Where?

2017-2021, 90% of fatal pedestrian crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal pedestrian crashes in Nevada during that time frame.

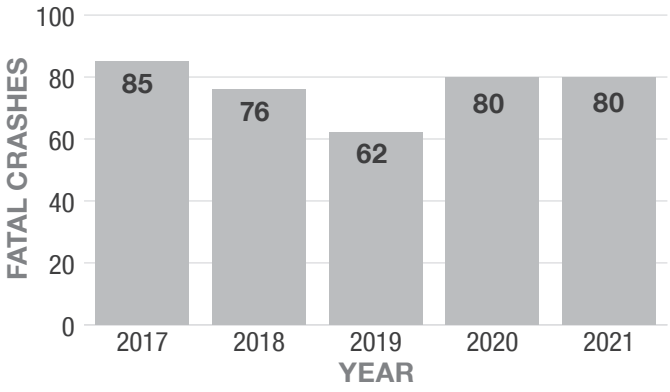
Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Pedestrian Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

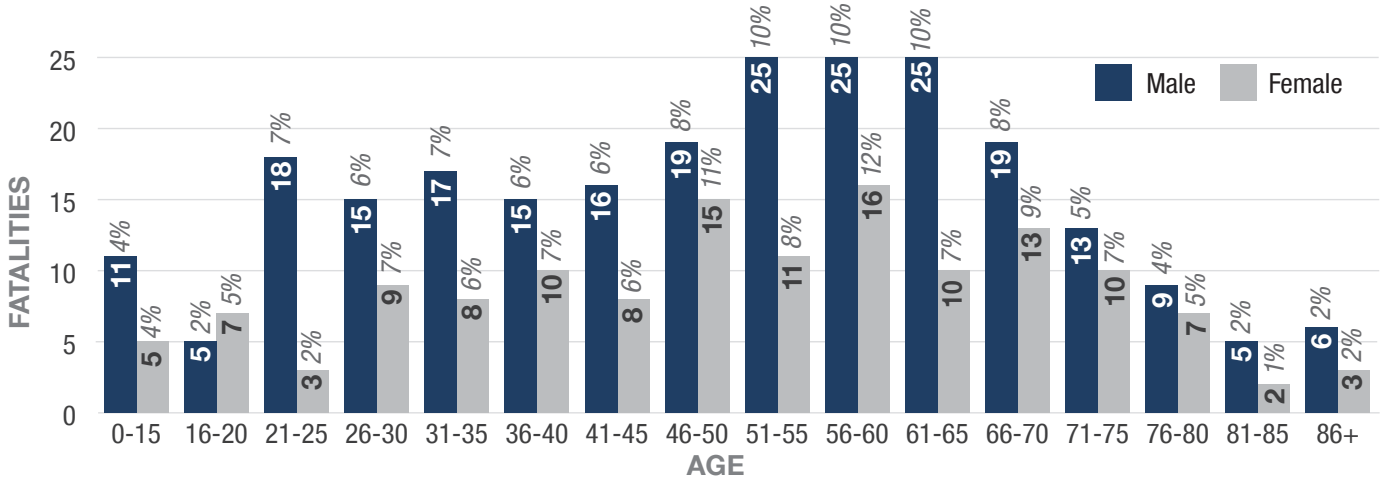


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 51 to 65 years old comprised the highest reported number of pedestrian fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Pedestrian Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)

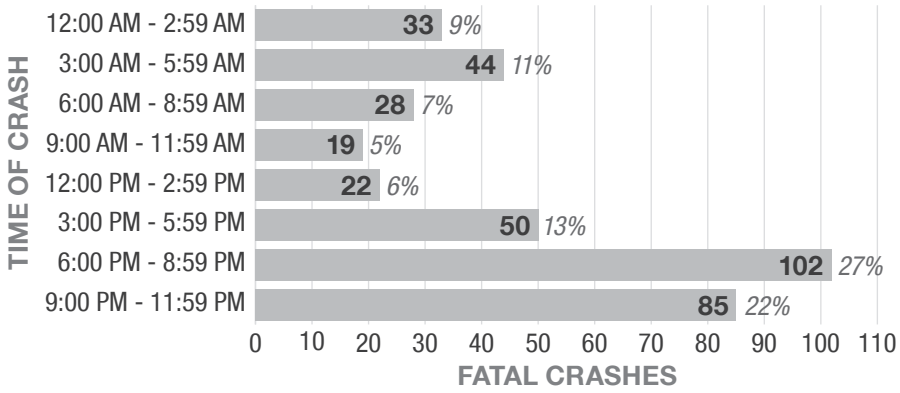


When?

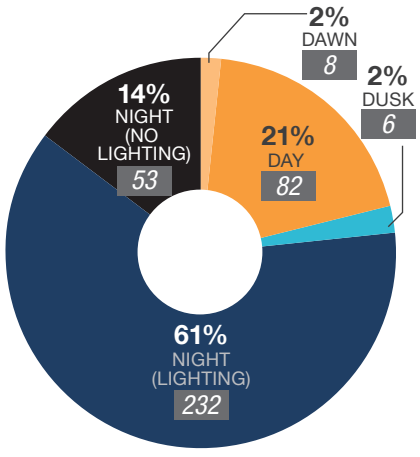
The hours of 6:00 PM to 11:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal pedestrian crashes. From 2017-2021, 61% of fatal pedestrian crashes took place at night in areas with street lighting.

From 2017-2021, more than half of fatal pedestrian crashes occurred from Thursday to Saturday. More pedestrian fatal crashes occurred in January than any other month during this time frame.

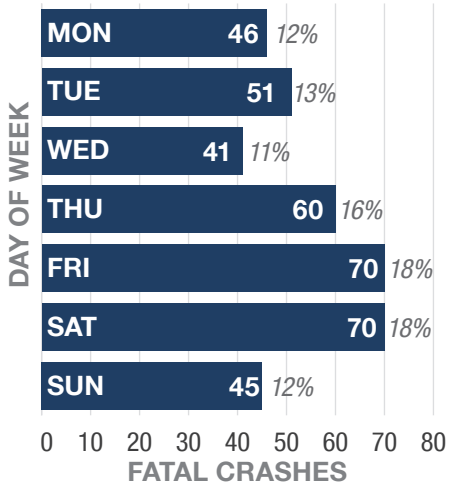
Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



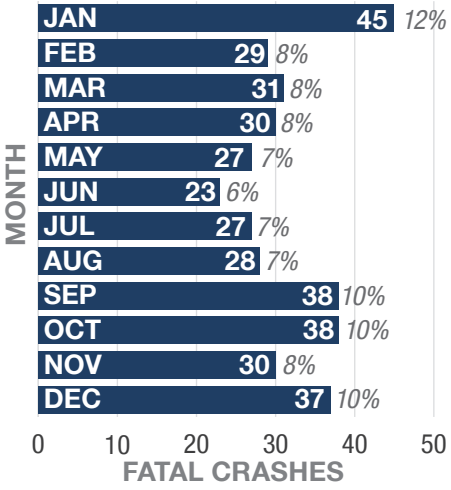
Lighting at Time of Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

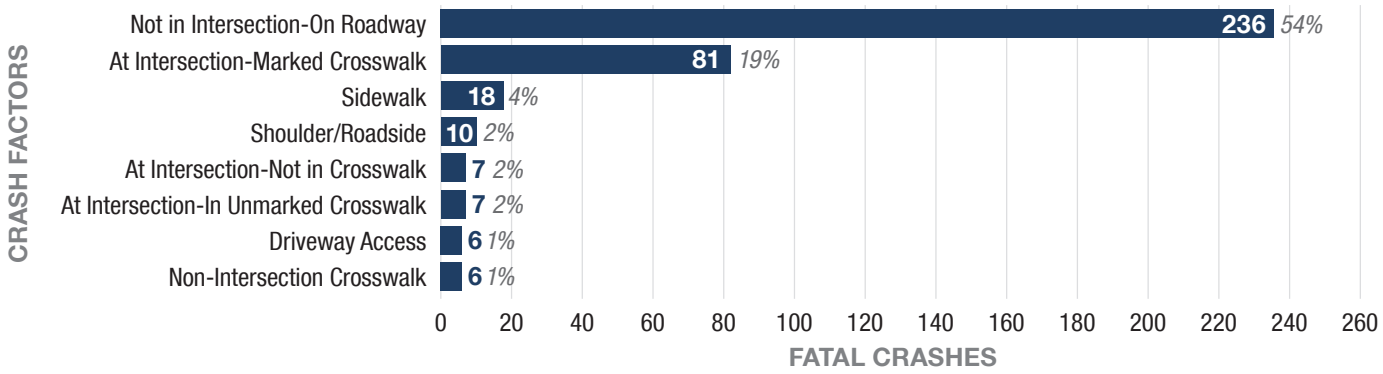


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

Fifty-four percent of fatal pedestrian crashes took place on the roadway, not at a designated intersection.

Pedestrian Fatal Crashes in Nevada by Non-Motorist Location (2017-2021)*



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

Motorcycle Crashes

19% of Nevada's total fatalities

Fatal motorcycle crashes are crashes involving a motorcyclist where one or more people on a motorcycle were killed in the crash. The FARS data uses the attribute "body type (BODY_TYP)" in the vehicle data set to identify if a motorcycle was involved and the attribute "deaths (DEATHS)" in the vehicle data set to determine if one or more people on a motorcycle died. Ten attribute codes were used: two-wheel motorcycle, moped or motorized bicycle, three-wheel motorcycle (two rear wheels), off-road motorcycle, motor scooter, unenclosed three-wheel motorcycle/ unenclosed autocycle (one rear wheel), enclosed three-wheel motorcycle/enclosed autocycle (one rear wheel), unknown three-wheel motorcycle type, other motored cycle type, and unknown motored cycle type. If a fatal crash had any of the listed attribute codes assigned and one or more people on a motorcycle died in the crash, the crash was deemed a fatal motorcycle crash.

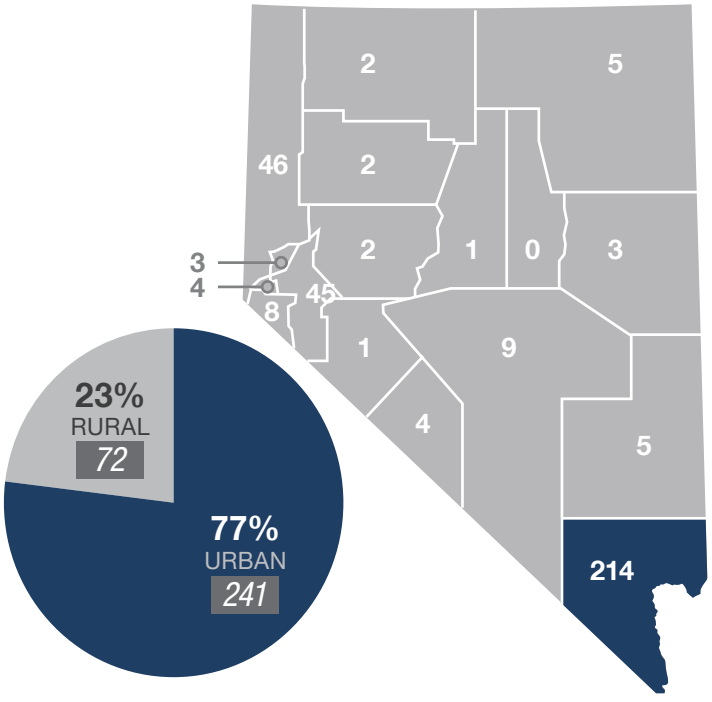
What?

From 2017-2021, there were **319 motorcycle fatalities** and **314 fatal motorcycle crashes** on Nevada roadways.

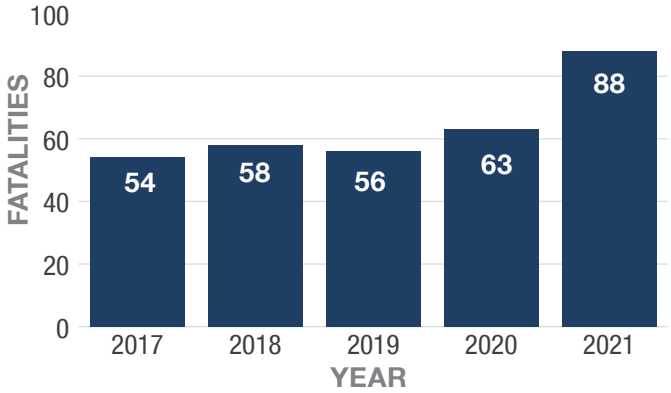
Where?

From 2017-2021, 77% of fatal motorcycle crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal motorcycle crashes in Nevada during that time frame.

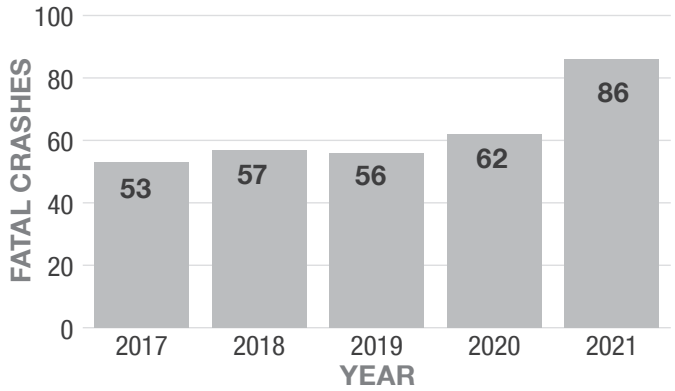
Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Motorcycle Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

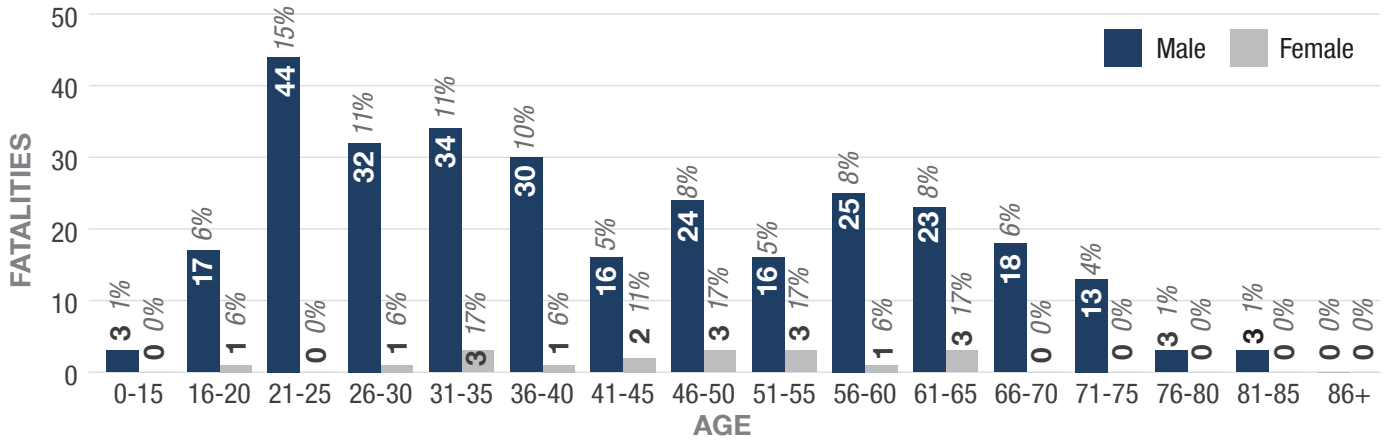


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 25 years old comprised the largest reported age group for motorcycle driver and passenger fatalities.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Motorcycle Driver and Passenger Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)*

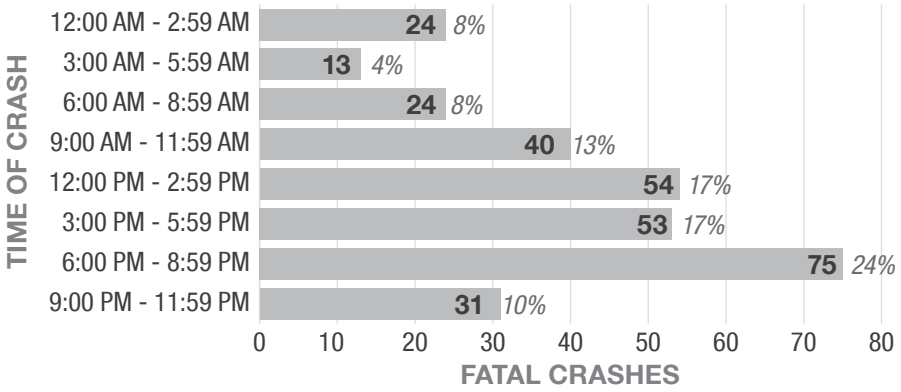


When?

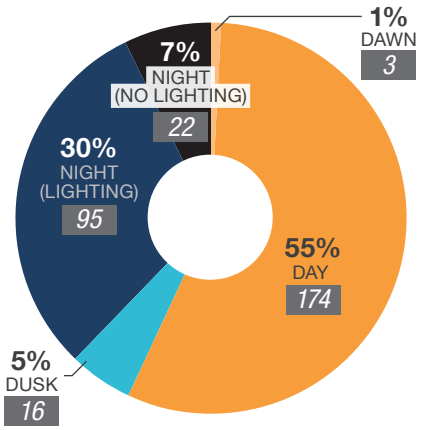
Most fatal motorcycle crashes occurred between the hours of 12:00 PM and 8:59 PM, and 55% of crashes occurred during daytime lighting conditions.

From 2017-2021, 41% of fatal motorcycle crashes occurred on Saturdays and Sundays. Most fatal motorcycle crashes took place in September during this time frame.

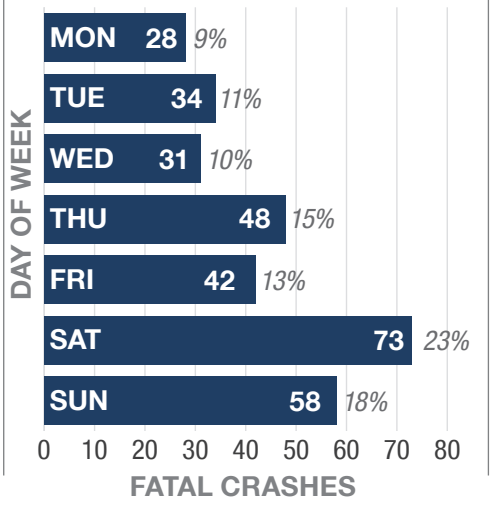
Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



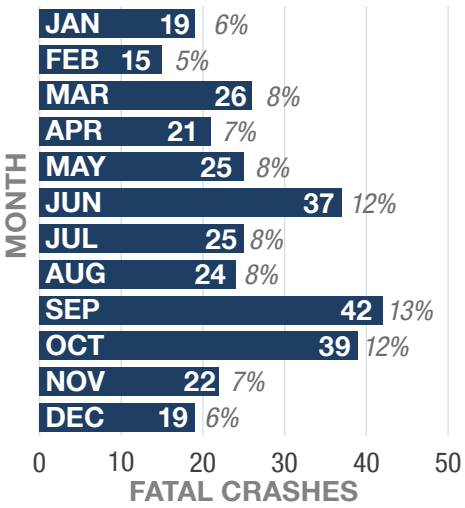
Lighting at Time of Motorcycle Fatal Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



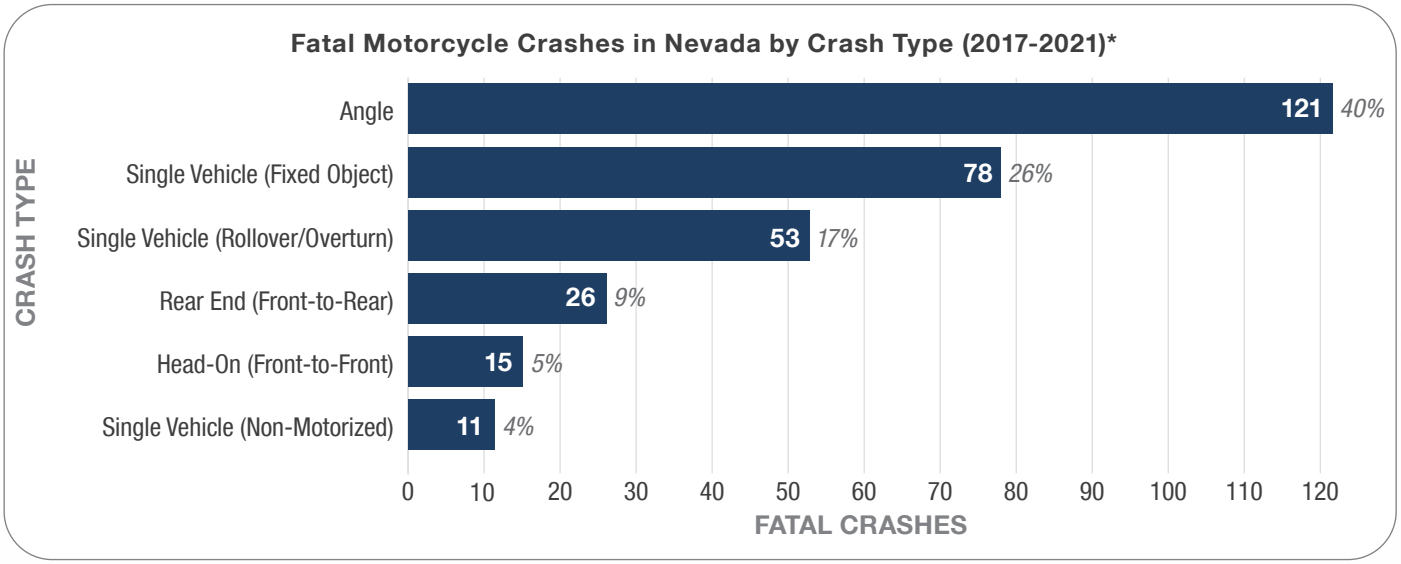
Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

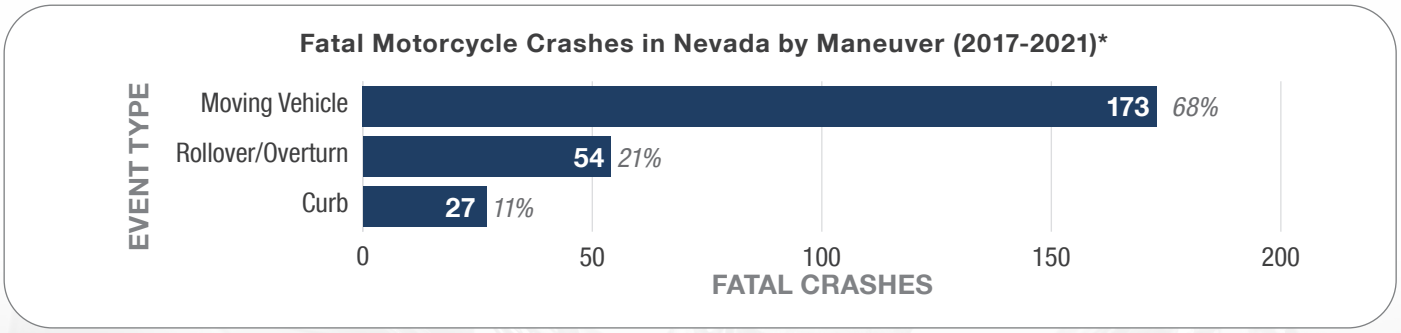


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 40% of all fatal motorcycle crashes were angle crashes. The highest reported maneuver that resulted in fatal motorcycle crashes was a collision with a moving vehicle (68%).





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

Helmet Use
Unhelmeted Motorcyclists

2% of Nevada's total fatalities

Fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes are crashes involving a motorcyclist where one or more people on a motorcycle were killed in the crash and were not wearing a helmet or misused a helmet. The FARS data uses the attribute "body type (BODY_TYP)" in the person data set to identify if a motorcycle was involved and the attribute "injury severity (INJ_SEV)" in the person data set to determine if one or more people on a motorcycle died. To determine if no helmet was used, the attribute codes "helmet use (HELM_USE for 2019-2021)" and "restraint use (REST_USE for 2017-2018)" in the person data set were used. To determine if a helmet was misused, the attribute codes "helmet misuse (HELM_MIS for 2019-2021)" and "restraint misuse (REST_MIS for 2017-2018)" in the person data set were used. If a crash had any of the listed attribute codes assigned and one or more people on a motorcycle died in the crash, the crash was deemed a fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crash.

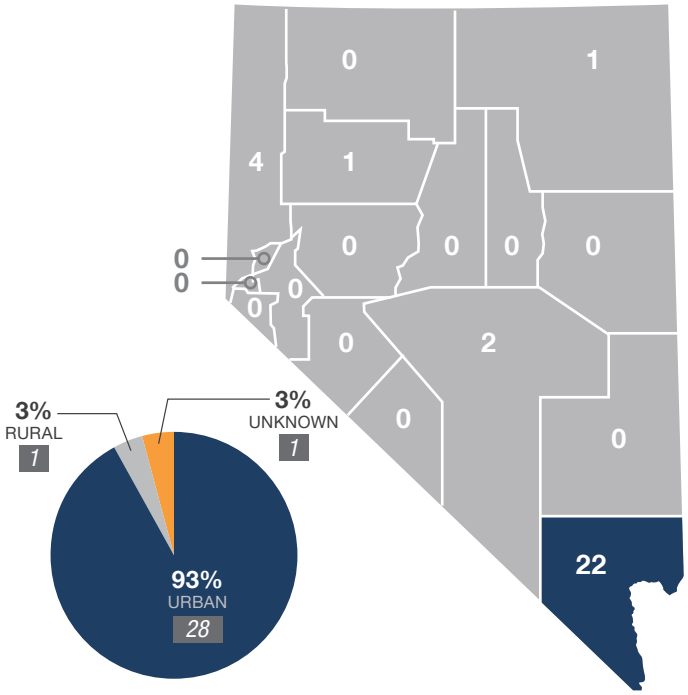
What?

From 2017-2021, the number of unhelmeted motorcyclist traffic fatalities generally declined. A total of **30 unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities** and **30 fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes** occurred in the state of Nevada.

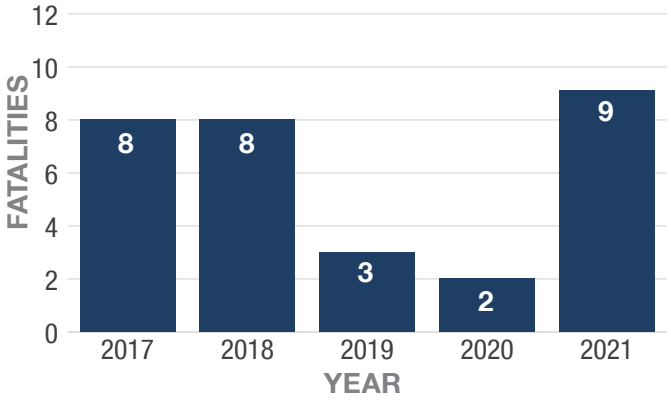
Where?

From 2017-2021, 93% of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes in Nevada during that timeframe.

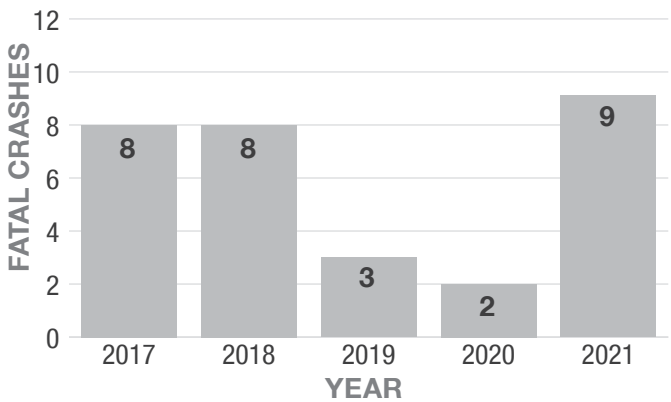
Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

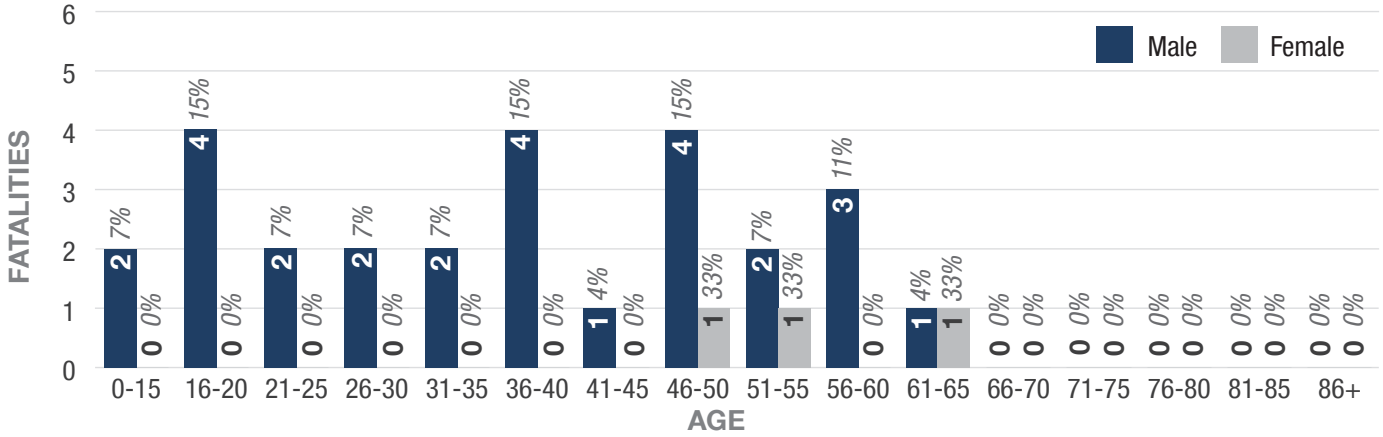


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 16 to 20, 36 to 40 and 46 to 50 were the highest reported age groups with unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities. Only three female fatalities, compared with 27 male fatalities, were reported during this time frame.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)

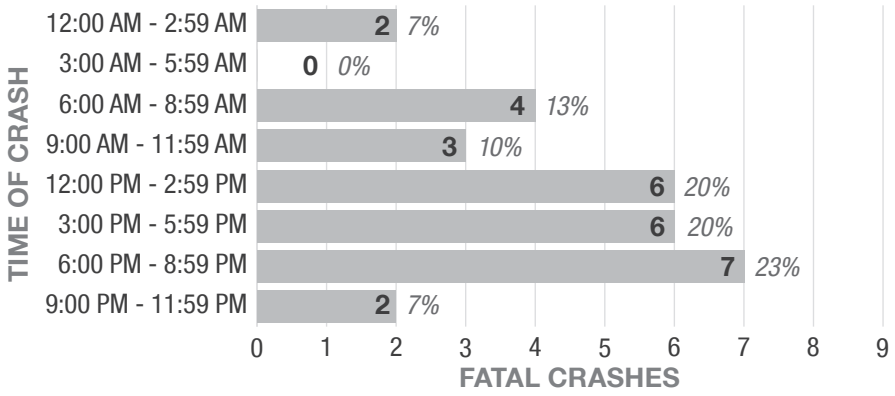


When?

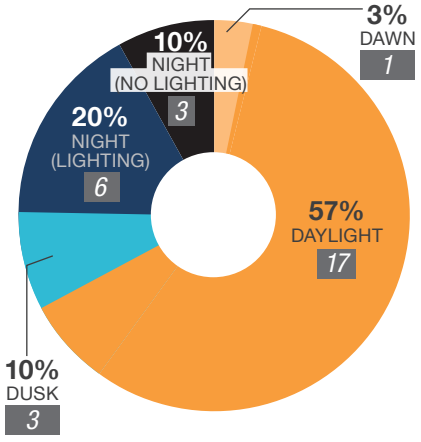
Fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred most frequently from 12:00 PM to 8:59 PM. More than half of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred during daylight.

From 2017-2021, Thursday and Saturday reported the highest number of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes. The months of May, August, and December had equally high numbers of this type of fatal crash during this time frame.

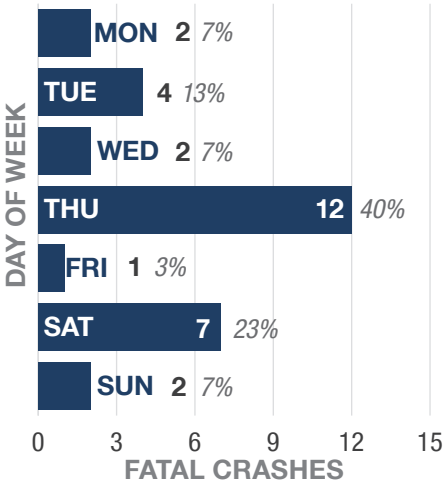
Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)



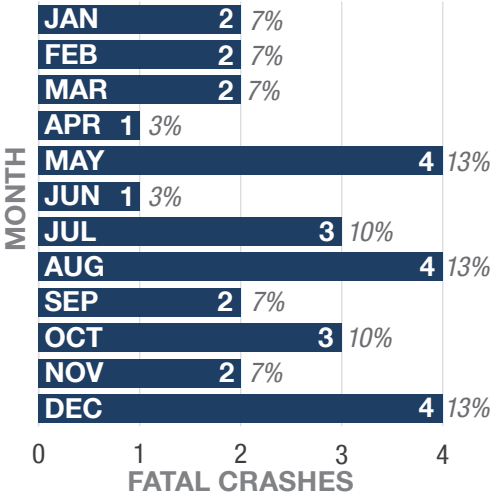
Lighting at Time of Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)

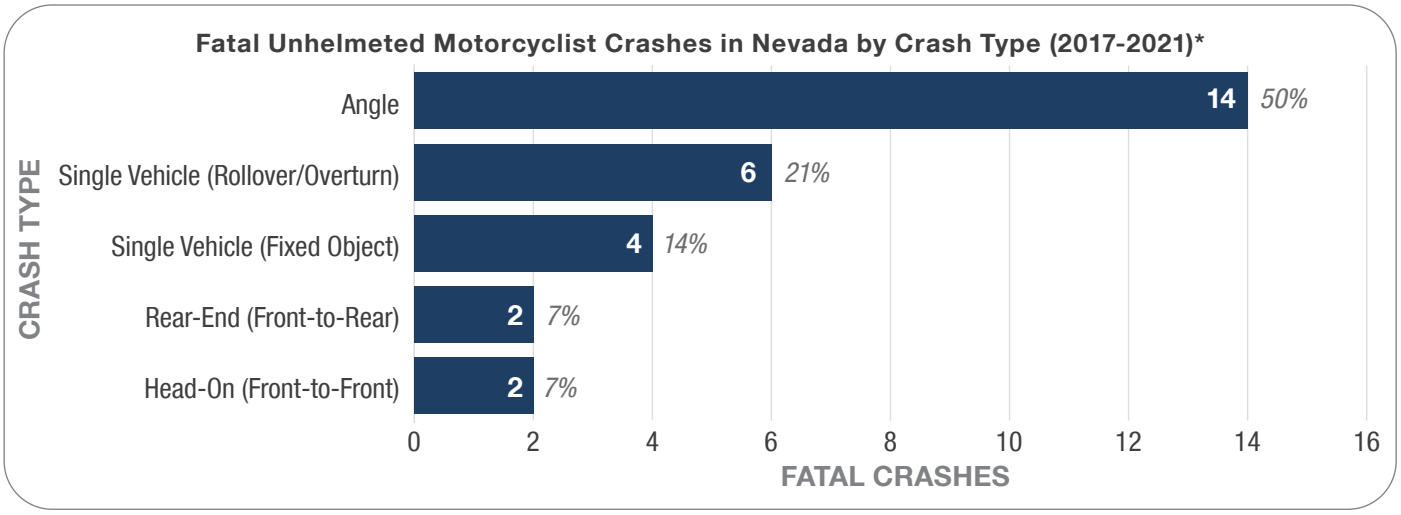


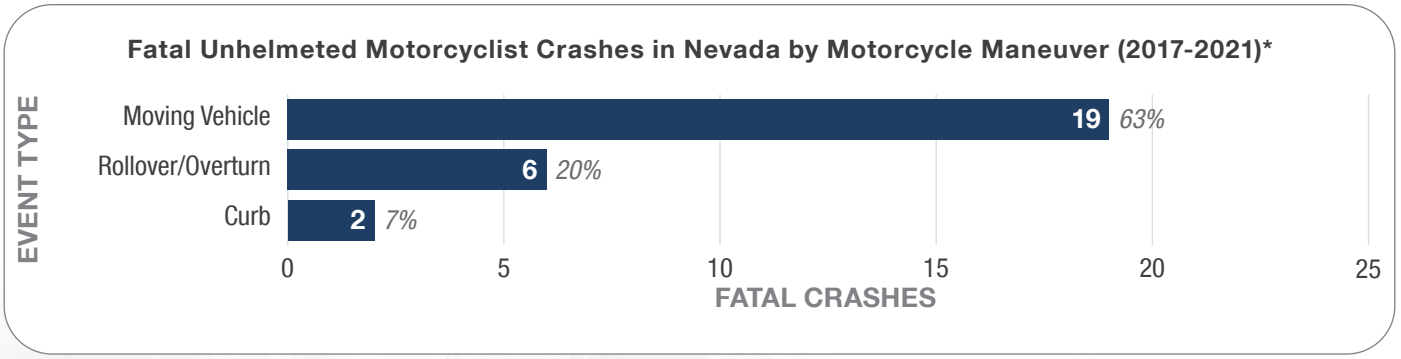
Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)



Why?

From 2017-2021, fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes involving a motorcycle being struck by another moving vehicle in an angle crash was the highest reported crash type. The second highest reported crash type was a single vehicle (rollover/overturn).





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

Bicyclist Crashes

3% of Nevada's total fatalities

A fatal bicycle crash is a motor vehicle crash in which a bicyclist is killed. Bicycle crash fatalities are the total number of bicyclists who died in a crash. The FARS data uses the attribute "person type (PER_TYP)" in the person data file to determine if the person was a bicyclist, and "injury severity (INJ_SEV)" to determine the level of the person's injuries. For this analysis, three attribute codes were used: "bicyclist" and "other cyclist" for person type and "fatal injury (K)" for injury severity. If a crash reported either "bicyclist" or "other cyclist" and a "fatal injury (K)," the crash was deemed a fatal bicycle crash.

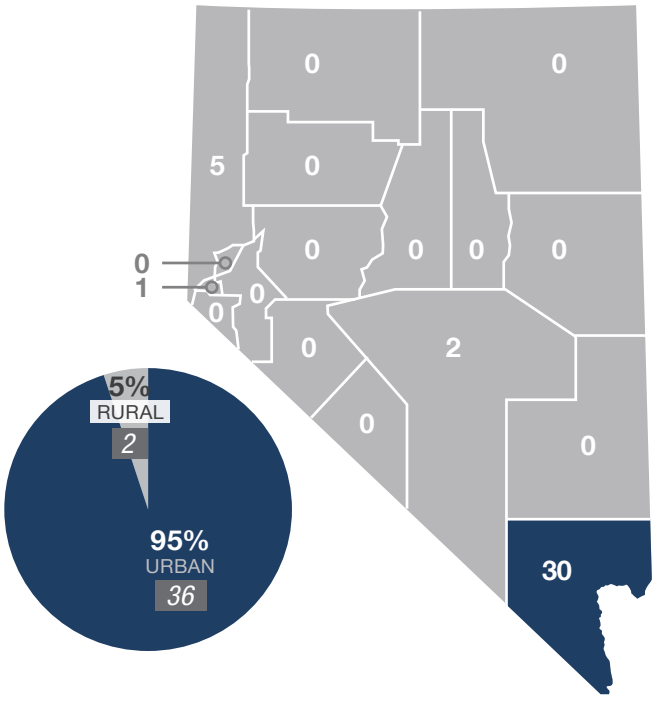
What?

From 2017-2021, there were **42 bicyclist fatalities** and **38 fatal bicycle crashes** on Nevada roadways.

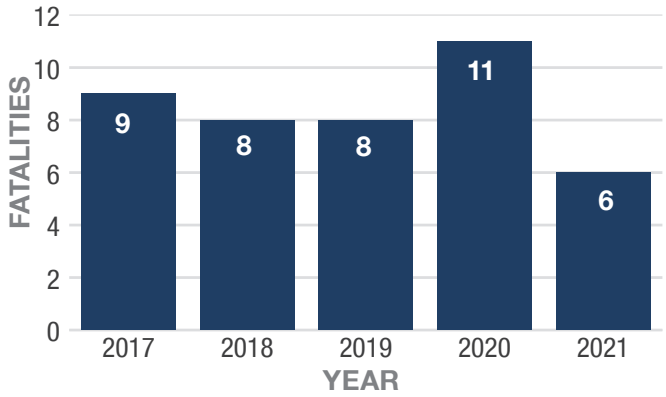
Where?

From 2017-2021, 95% of fatal bicycle crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal bicycle crashes in Nevada during this time frame.

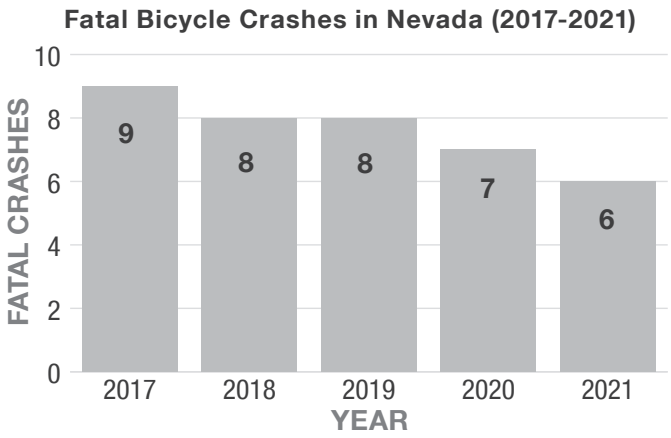
Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Bicyclist Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

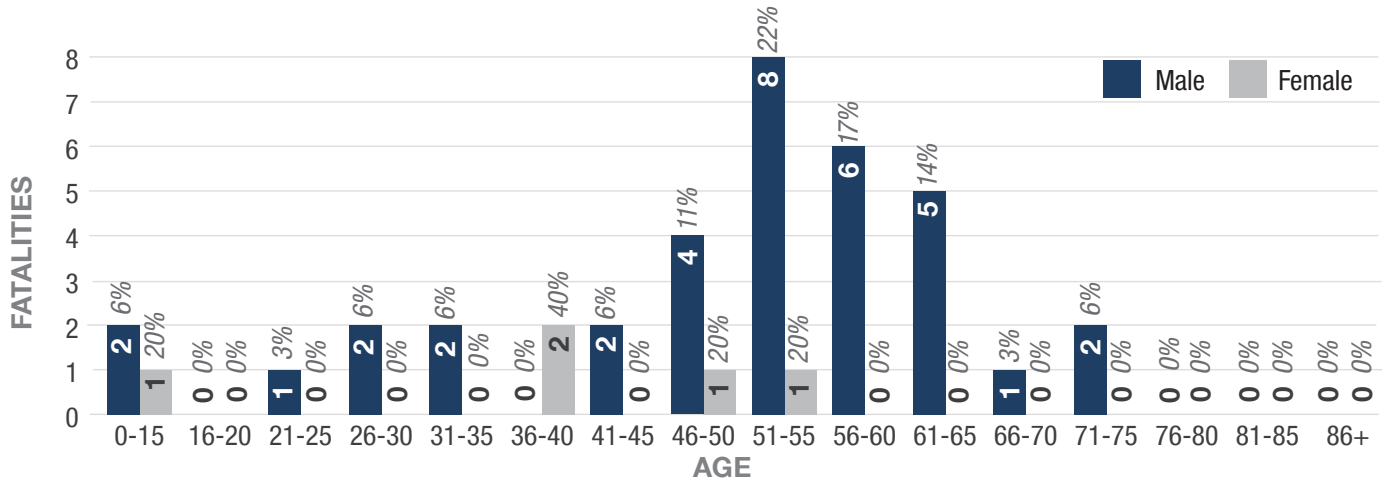


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 51 to 55 comprised the largest number of bicyclist fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Bicycle Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)

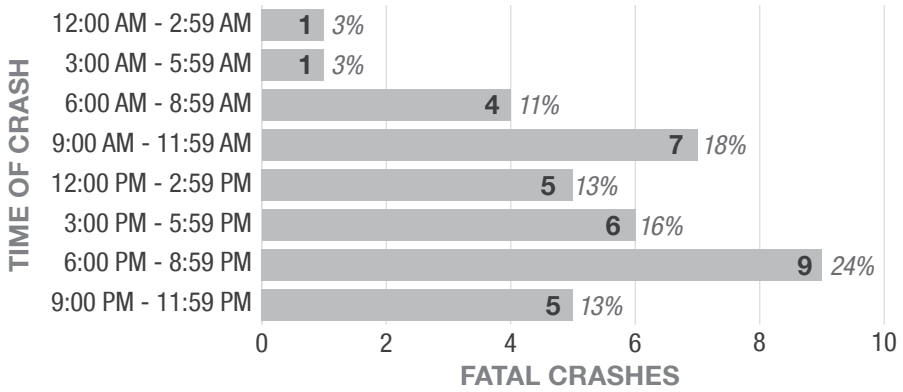


When?

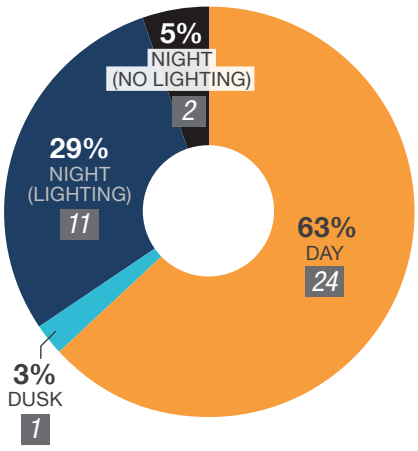
From 2017-2021, 71% of fatal bicycle crashes took place between the hours of 9:00 AM and 8:59 PM. Sixty-three percent of fatal bicycle crashes occurred during daylight hours.

Sixty percent of fatal bicycle crashes occurred on Monday, Friday, and Sunday. October and November were the highest reported months for fatal bicycle crashes, totaling 26% of all crashes.

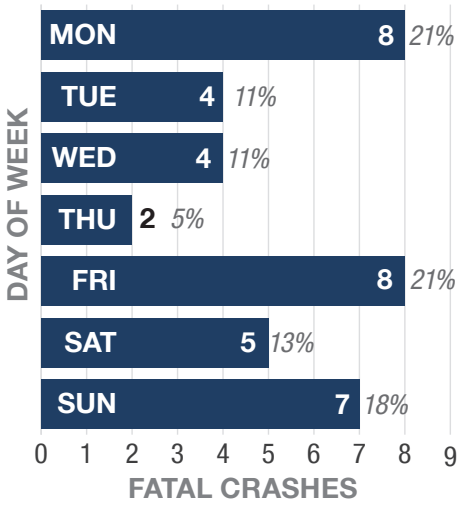
Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



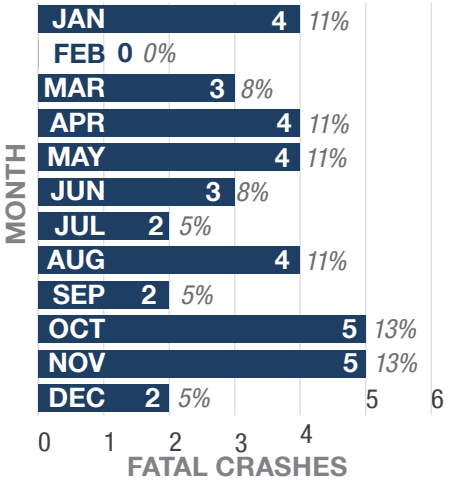
Lighting at Time of Fatal Bicycle Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

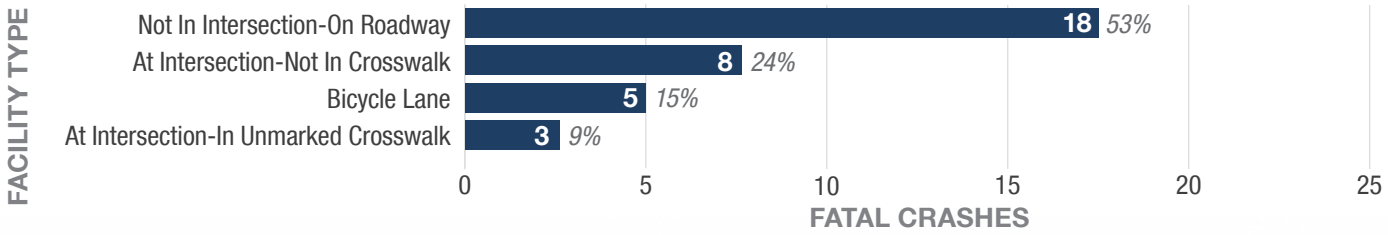


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 53% of fatal bicycle crashes took place on the roadway, not at a designated intersection.

Bicycle Fatal Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



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

Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes

21% of Nevada's total fatalities

A fatal unrestrained-occupant crash involves a person traveling in a passenger vehicle that did not use a restraining device, such as a seatbelt, that died in the crash. Passenger vehicles are constituted as passenger cars, light trucks, pickups, and vans. The FARS data uses the attribute "restraint system/helmet use (REST_USE)" in the person data set to determine if a person was using a seatbelt and the attribute "injury severity (INJ_SEV)" to determine the level of the person's injuries. For this analysis, the two attribute codes used were "none used" and "not applicable" for restraint use and "fatal injury (K)" for injury severity. If a crash reported both attributes, the crash was deemed a fatal unrestrained-occupant crash.

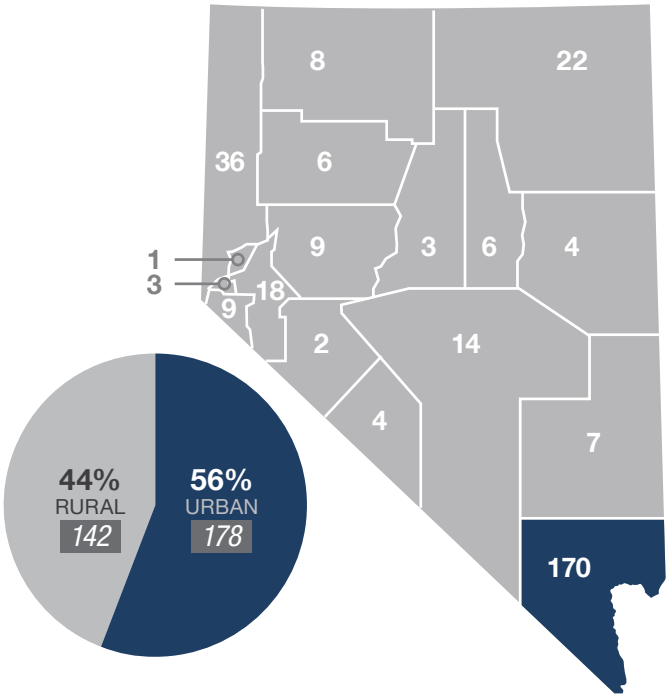
What?

From 2017-2021, **344 unrestrained-occupant fatalities** and **318 fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

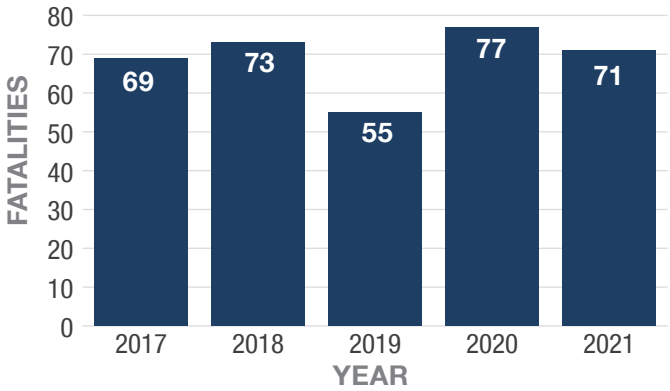
Where?

From 2017-2021, 170 fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred in Clark County. More than half of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred on urban roadways.

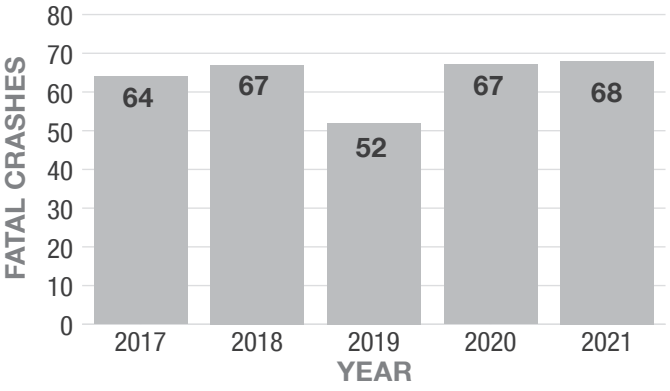
Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Unrestrained-Occupant Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

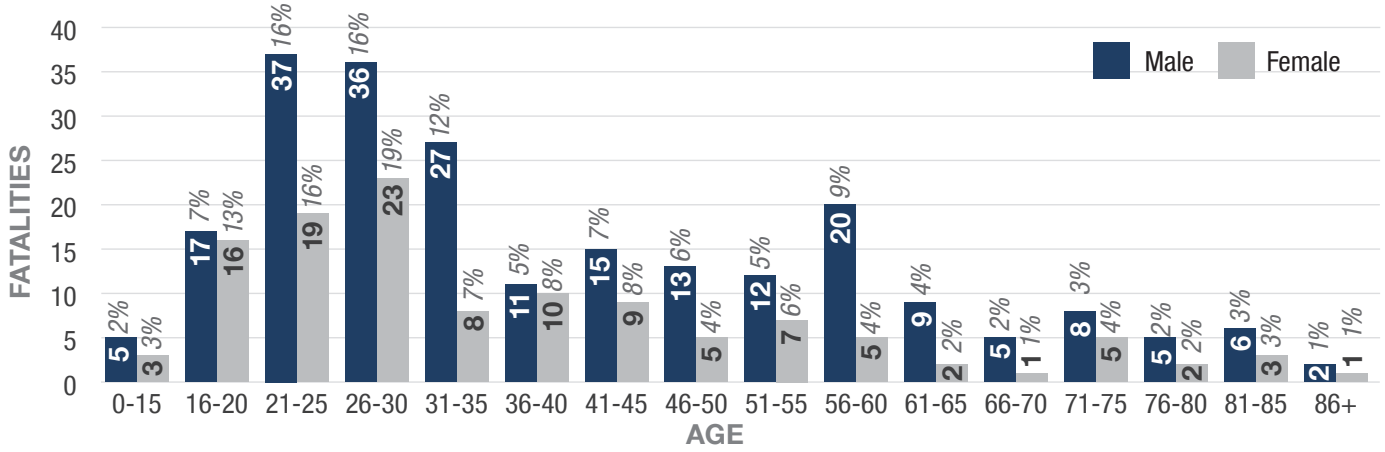


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 21 to 35 years old comprised the greatest number of unrestrained-occupant fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Unrestrained-Occupant Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)

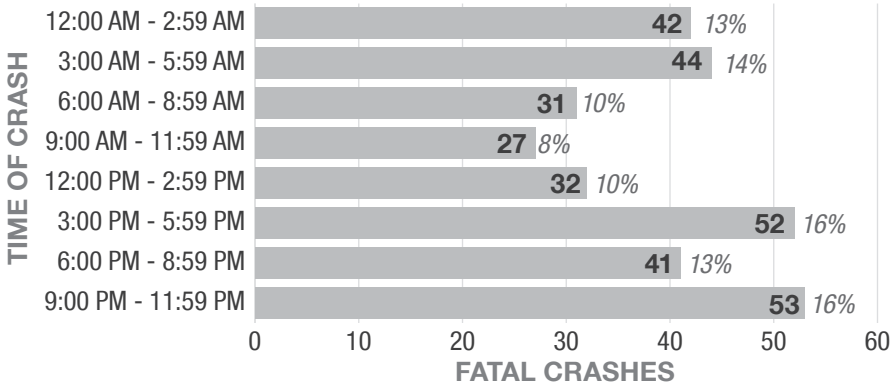


When?

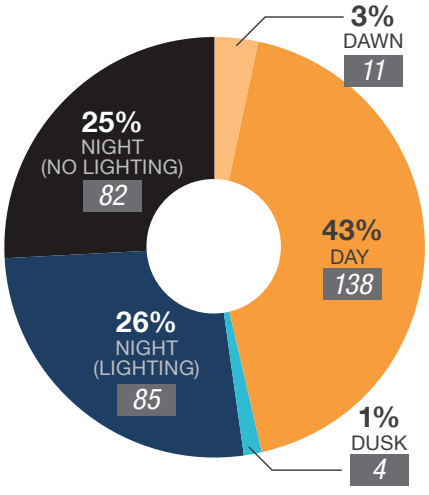
The greatest percentage of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred between the hours of 3:00 PM - 5:59 PM and 9:00 PM - 11:59 PM. More than half of the unrestrained-occupant fatalities occurred at night.

Most fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred on Saturdays. July, August, and September reported the greatest number of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes.

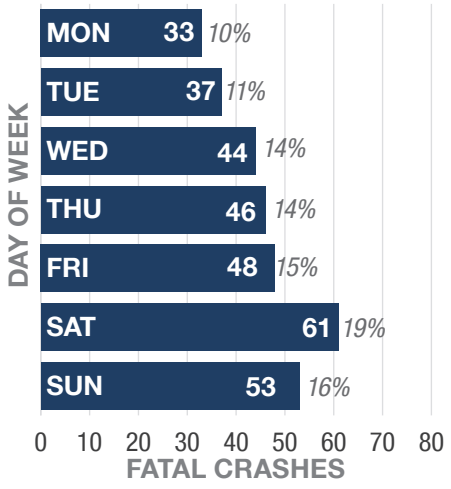
Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



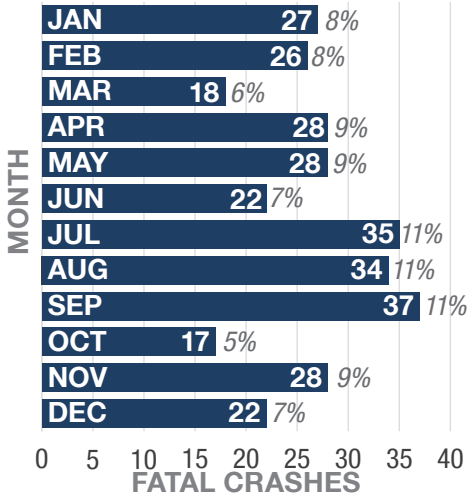
Lighting at Time of Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

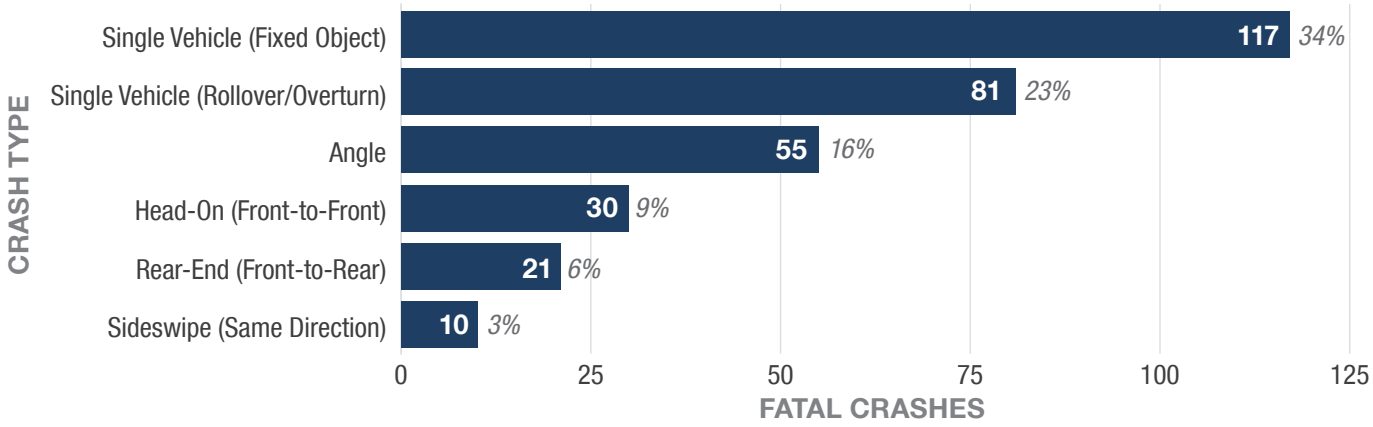


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 34% involved hitting a fixed object and 23% of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes involved a motor vehicle rolling over.

Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Child Passenger Crashes

1% of Nevada's total fatalities

A child passenger crash involves a child between the ages of zero and thirteen that dies in a crash. The FARS data uses the person data file attributes "age (AGE)," "person type (PER_TYP)," and "injury severity (INJ_SEV)." The following attribute codes were used: values equal to and between zero and thirteen to identify age, "passenger of a motor vehicle in transport," and "fatal injury (K)." If a crash reported all the individual attribute codes, the crash was deemed a fatal child passenger crash. Fatal child passenger crashes make up too small of a percentage of all fatalities and fatal crashes in Nevada to perform a full analysis.

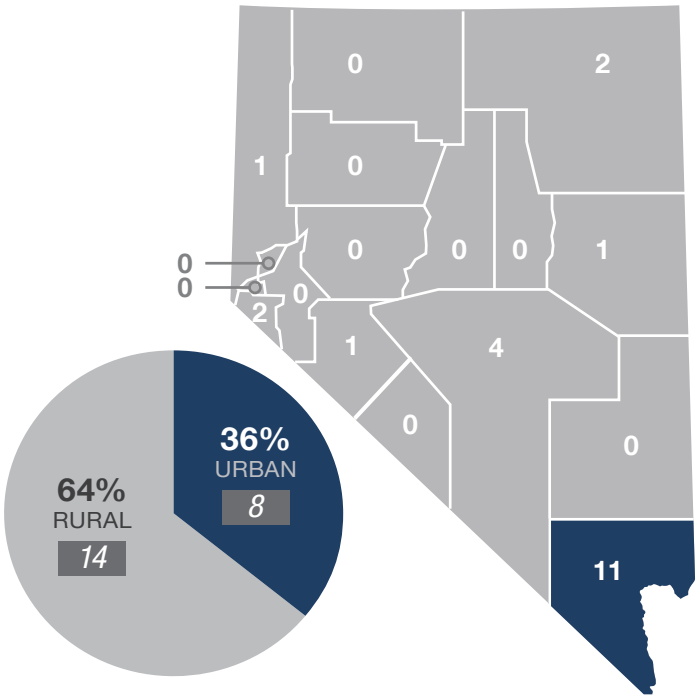
What?

From 2017-2021, there were a total of **23 child passenger fatalities** and **22 child passenger fatal crashes**.

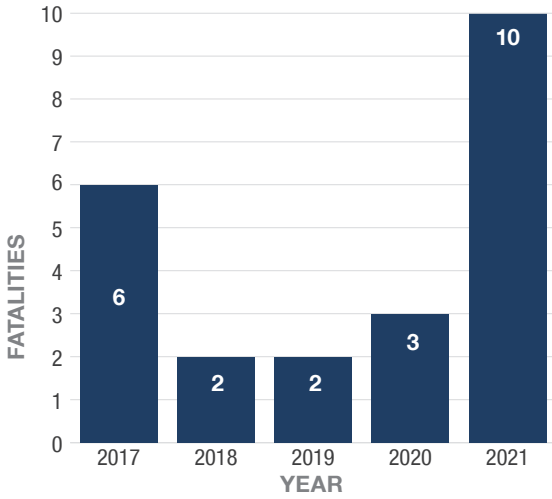
Where?

Most fatal child passenger crashes occurred in Clark County and on rural roadways.

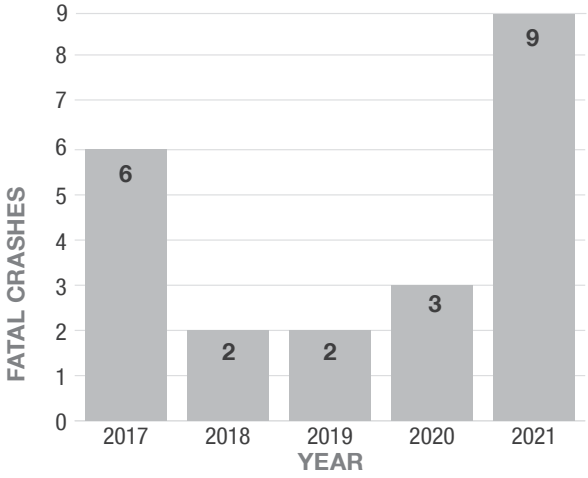
Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Child Passenger Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

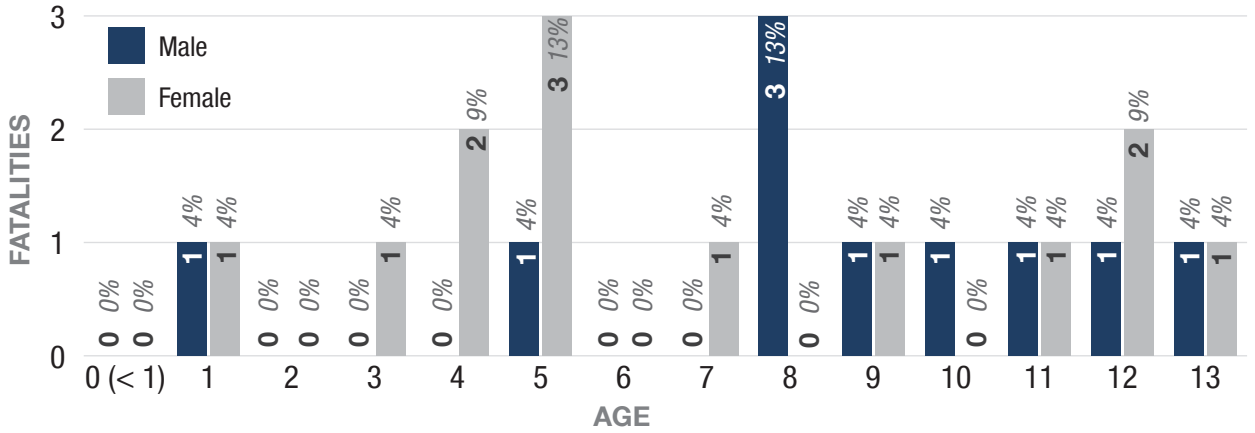


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, 10 male children and 13 female children accounted for the total 23 child passenger fatalities.

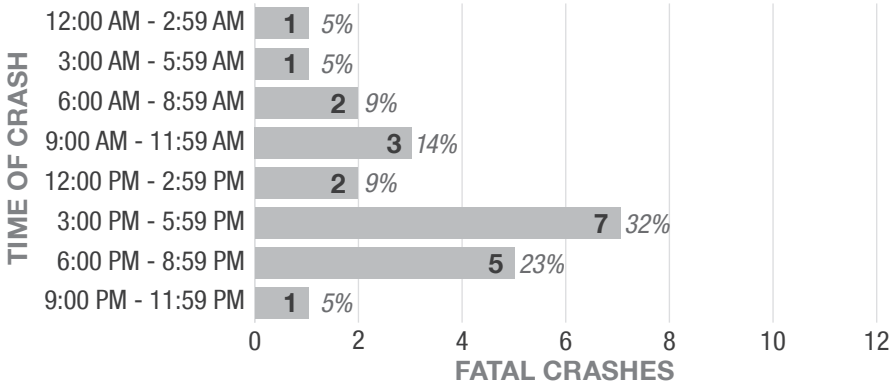
Age/Gender Breakdown of Child Passenger Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



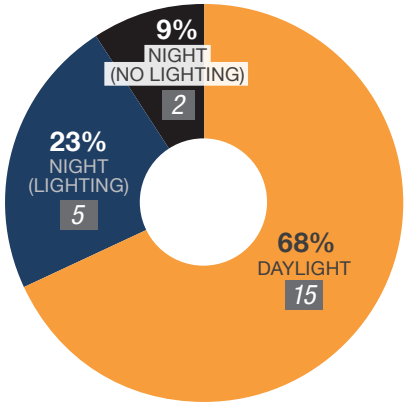
When?

Seven fatal child passenger crashes took place between the hours of 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM. Sixty-eight percent of all fatal child passenger crashes occurred during daylight. August had the highest number of fatal child passenger crashes.

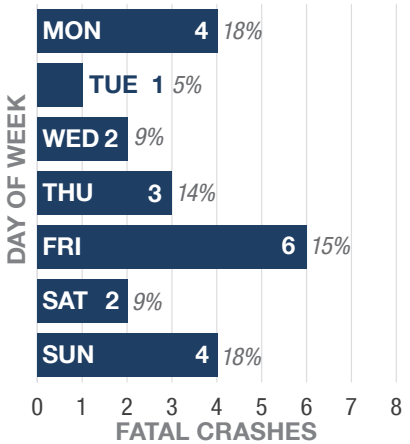
Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



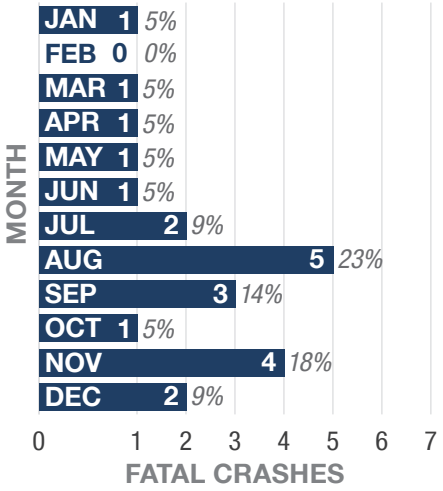
Lighting at Time of Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

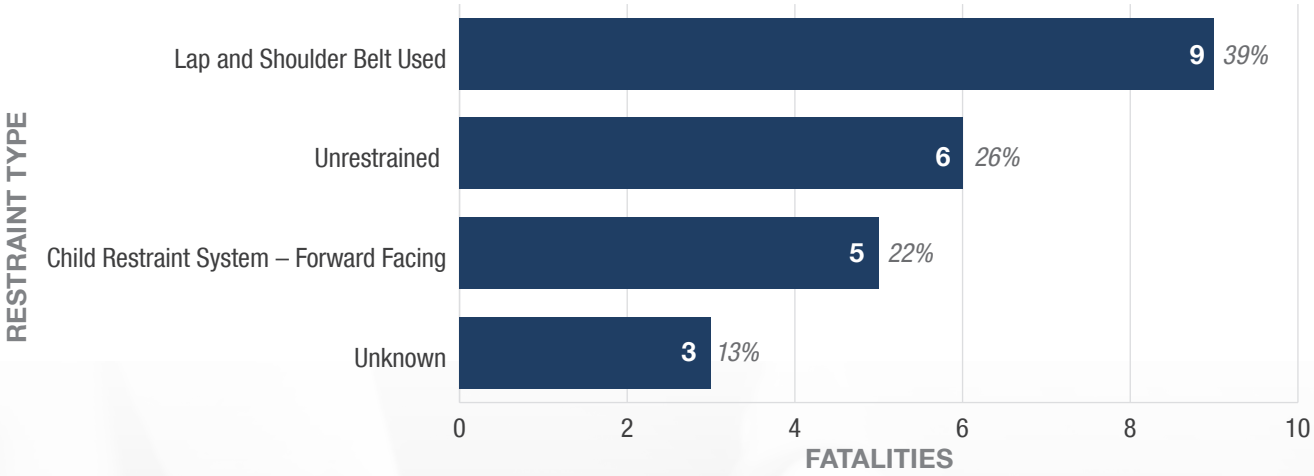


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 39% of fatal crashes involved children using a lap and shoulder belt, while 26% of fatal crashes involved unrestrained children.

Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Restraint Type (2017-2021)



Older Driver Crashes

22% of Nevada's total fatalities

An older driver crash is a crash in which at least one driver is age 65 or older, regardless of fault. The FARS data uses the attribute "person type (PER_TYP)" in the person data file to determine if the person was the driver and "age (AGE)" in the person data file to determine the age of the driver. For this analysis, the two attribute codes that were used were "driver of a motor vehicle in transport" to indicate the person was the driver and age values of 65 and over to designate the specified age range. If a crash reported both attributes, the crash was deemed a fatal older driver crash.

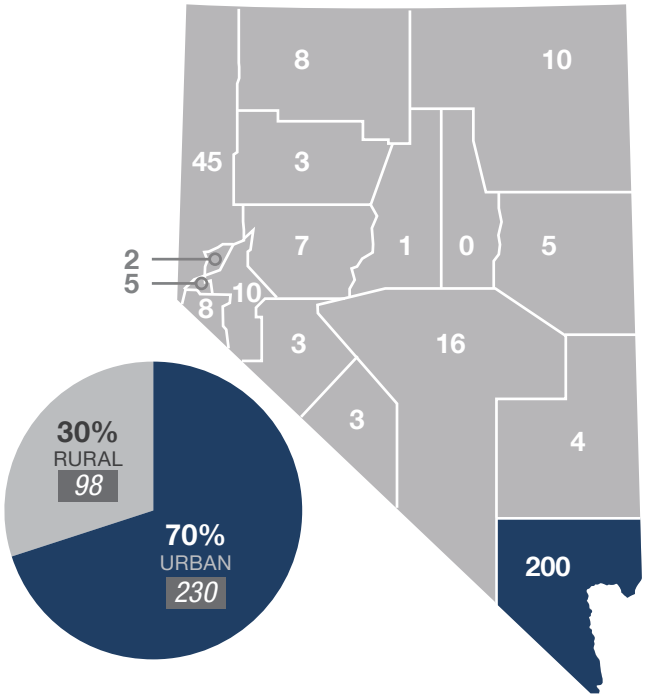
What?

From 2017-2021, there were a total of **358 older driver fatalities** and **330 fatal older driver crashes** during this time frame.

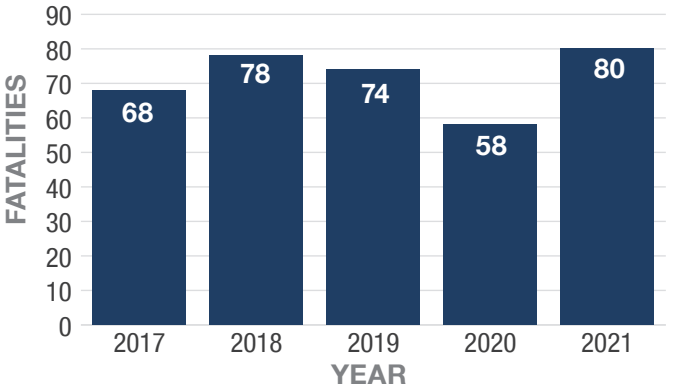
Where?

From 2017-2021, 70% of fatal older driver crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal older driver crashes during this time frame.

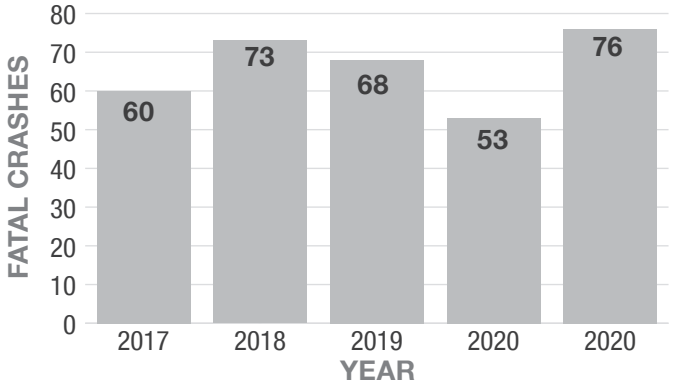
Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Older Driver Crash Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

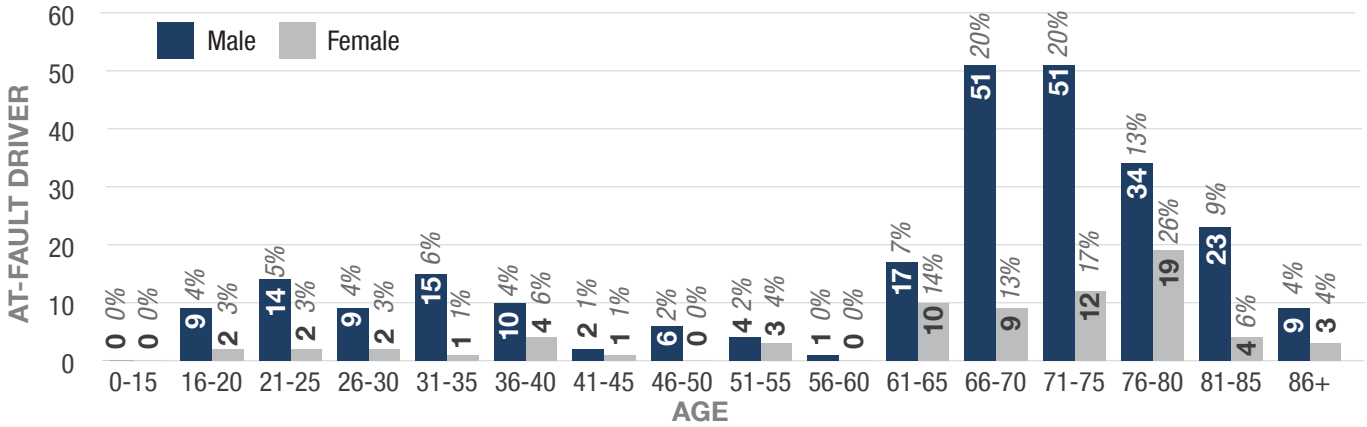


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 66 to 85 years old were the highest reported age group of at-fault drivers in fatal older driver crashes.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

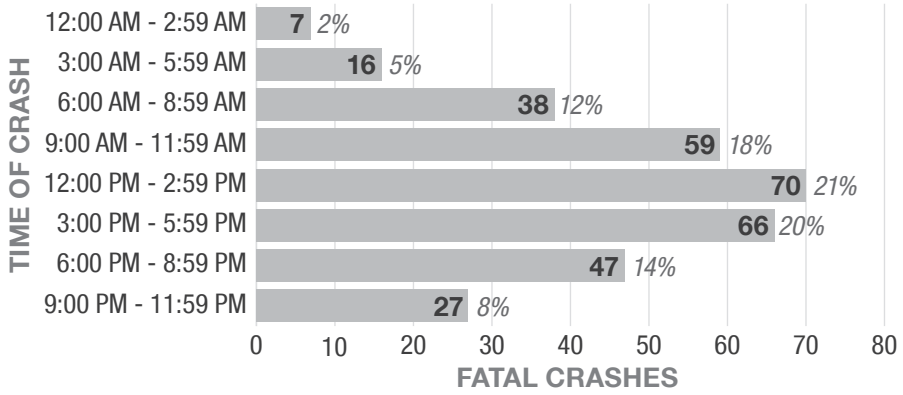


When?

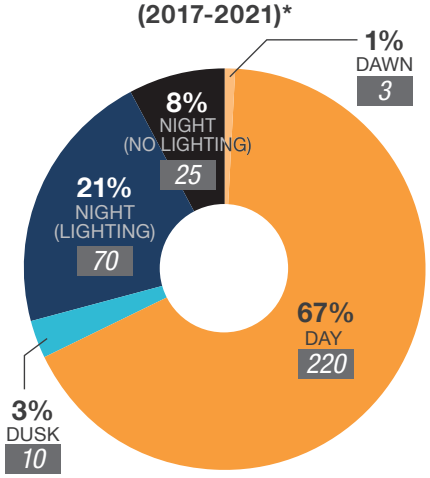
From 2017-2021, the most reported time frame for fatal older driver crashes was 9:00 AM to 5:59 PM. Sixty-seven percent of fatal older driver crashes took place during daylight.

Fatal older driver crashes occurred most frequently on Saturdays. The most commonly reported months for fatal older driver crashes were April, June, and September.

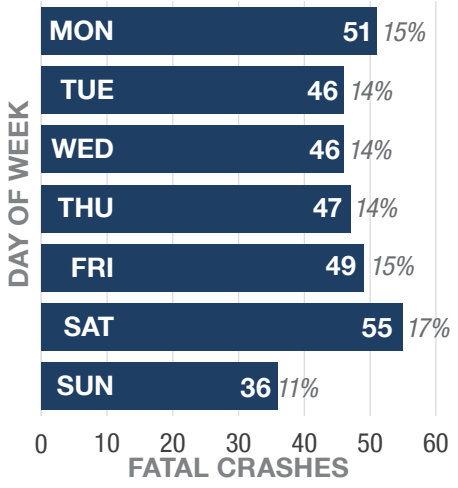
Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



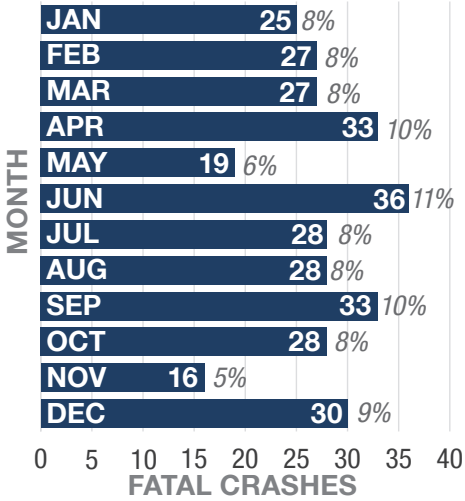
Lighting at Time of Fatal Older Driver Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

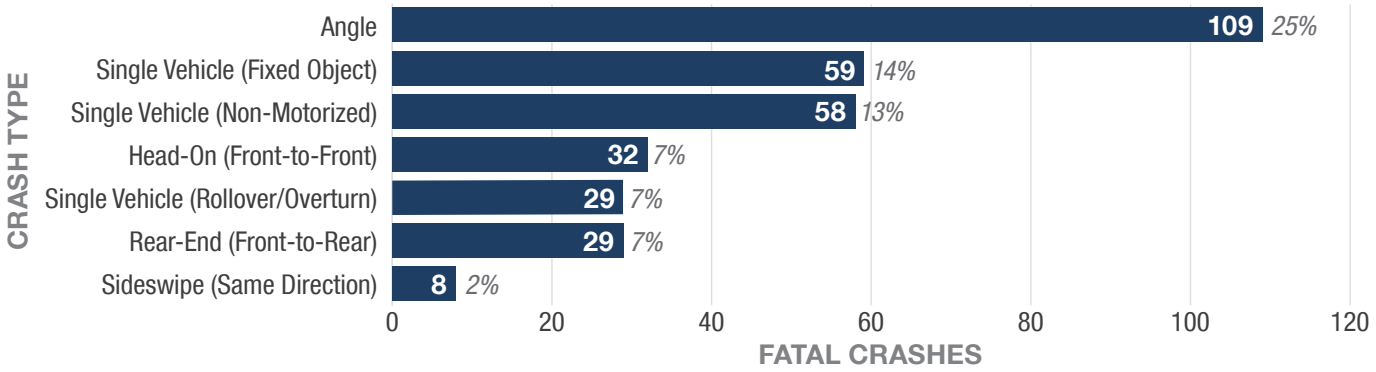


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, 25% of fatal older driver crashes involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.

Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Young Driver Crashes

10% of Nevada's total fatalities

A young driver crash is a crash in which at least one driver is between the ages of 15 and 20, regardless of fault. The FARS data uses the attribute "person type (PER_TYP)" in the person data file to determine if the person was the driver and "age (AGE)" in the person data file to determine the age of the driver. For this analysis, the two attribute codes that were used were "driver of a motor vehicle in transport" to indicate the person was the driver and age values of 15 to 20 to designate the specified age range. If a crash reported both attributes, the crash was deemed a fatal young driver crash.

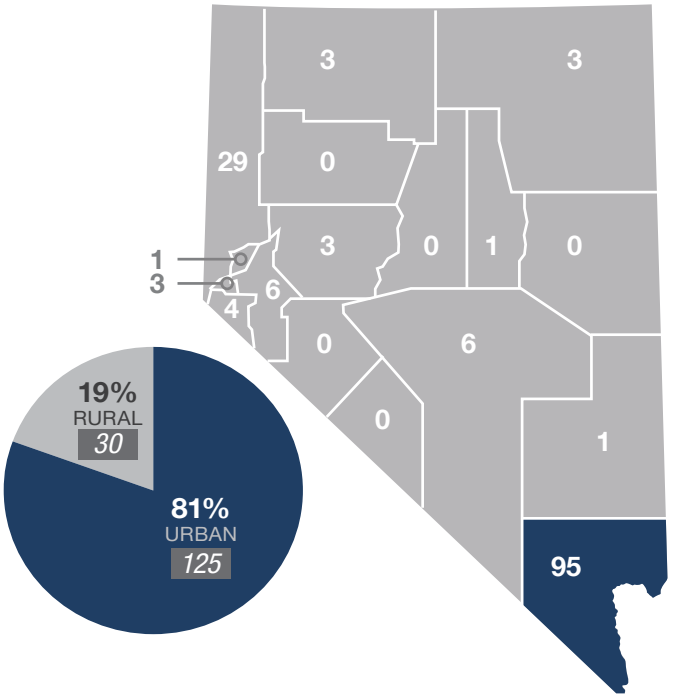
What?

During 2017-2021, there were a total of **164 fatalities** and **155 fatal young driver crashes**.

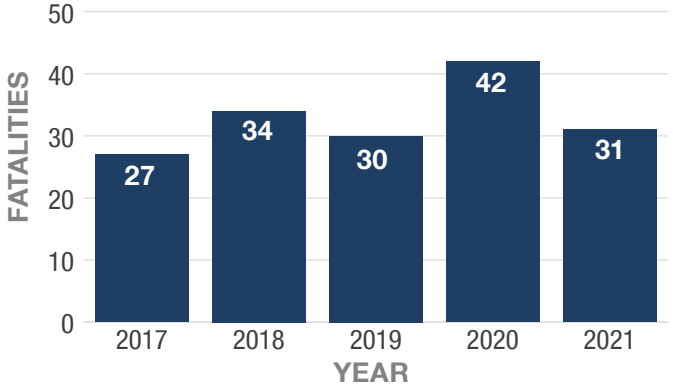
Where?

From 2017-2021, 81% of fatal young driver crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal young driver crashes during this time frame.

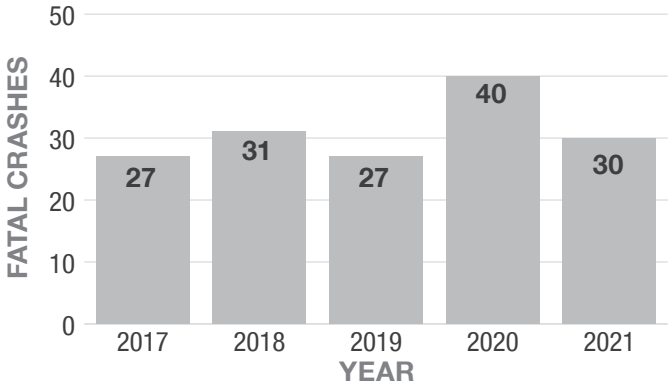
Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Young Driver Crash Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

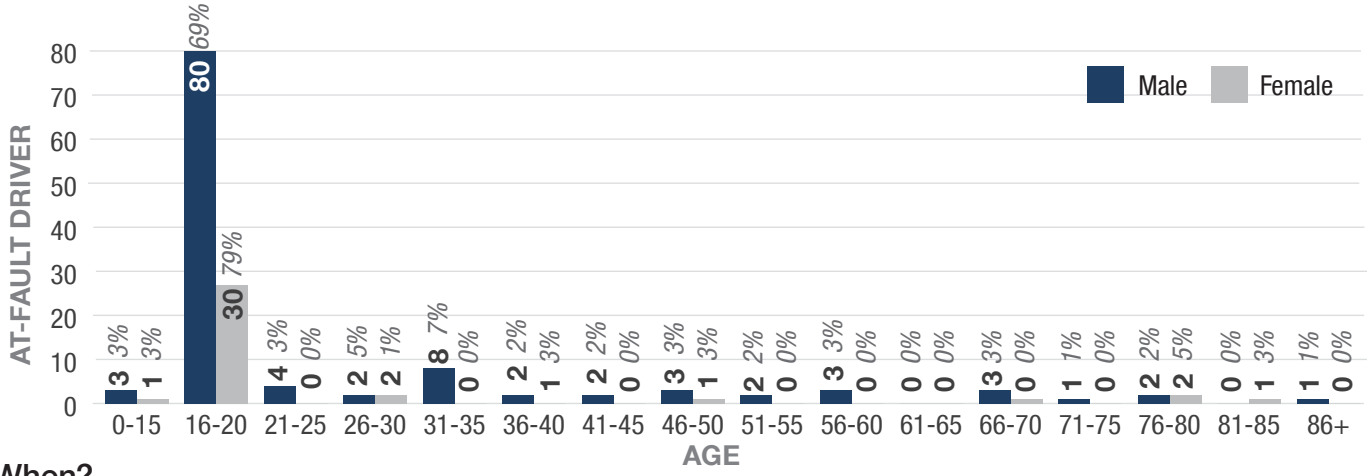


**Does not include values that are unknown or missing*

Who?

From 2017-2021, males 16 to 20 years old were the highest reported age group of at-fault drivers in fatal young driver crashes.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Driver in Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

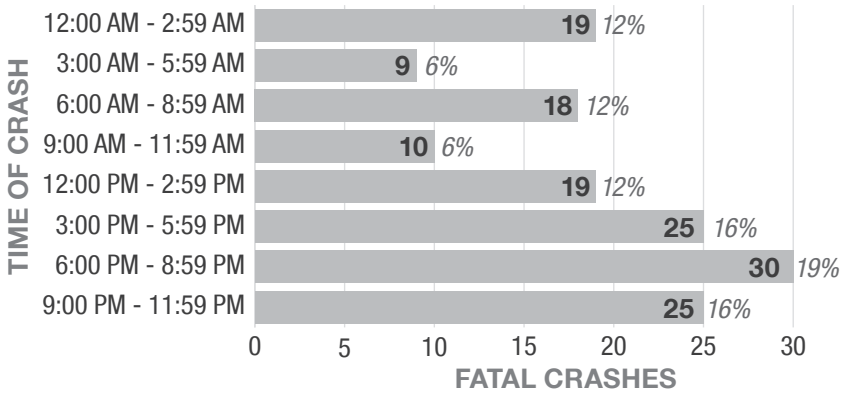


When?

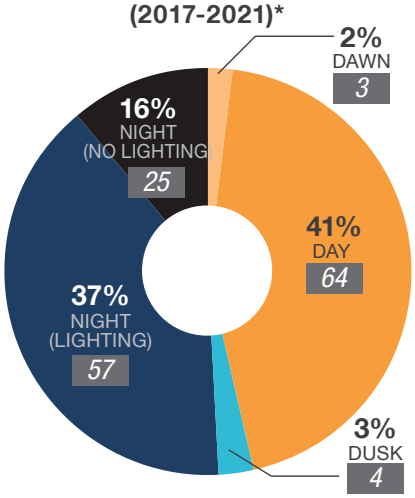
From 2017-2021, most reported time frame for fatal young driver crashes was 6:00 PM to 8:59 PM, totaling 19%. More than half of fatal young driver crashes took place at night.

Saturday was the most reported day of the week for fatal young driver crashes. The most reported month of the year for fatal young driver crashes was May, with a total of 12%.

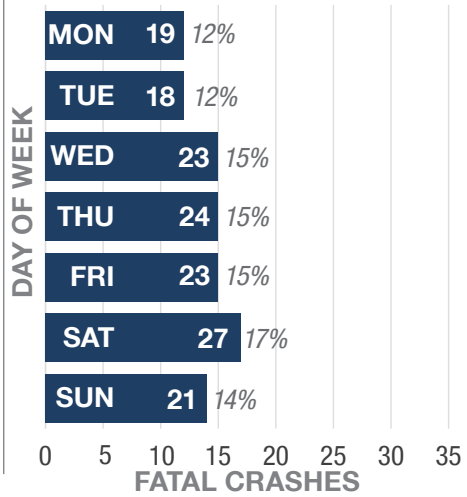
Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



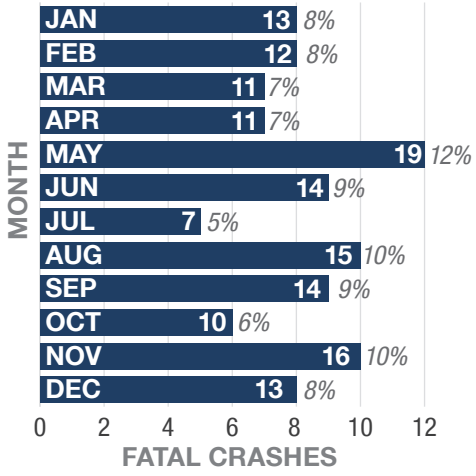
Lighting at Time of Fatal Young Driver Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)*



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)

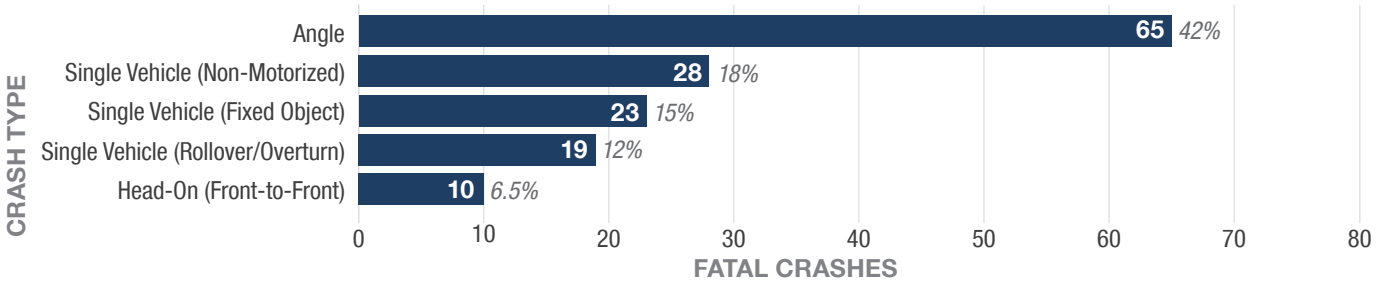


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, the highest reported crash type for fatal young driver crashes involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.

Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*



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

Distracted Driving Crashes

3% 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 for 2010-2019) or (DRDISTRACT for 2020-2021)" 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 for a police officer to confirm a driver was distracted when they arrive at the crash scene.***

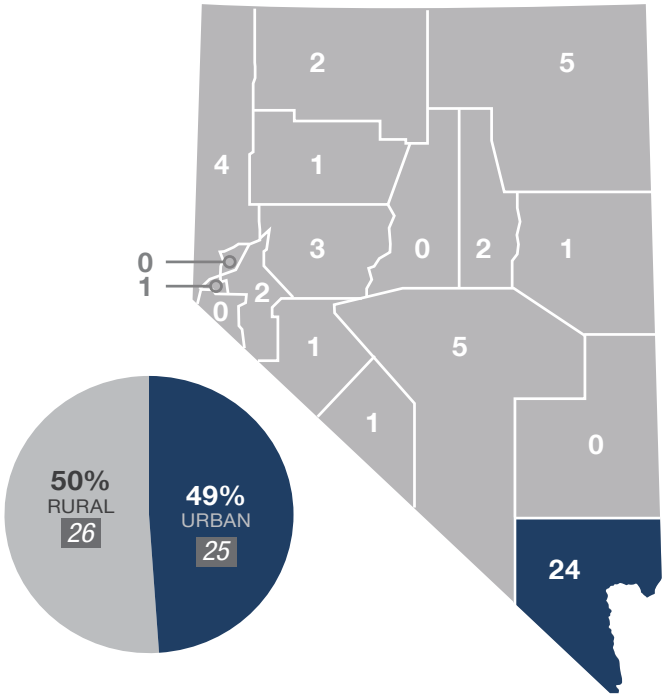
What?

From 2017-2021, a total of **53 fatalities** and **52 fatal distracted driving crashes** occurred in Nevada.

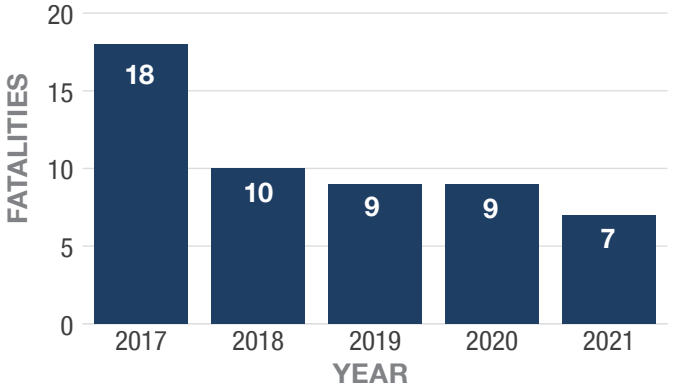
Where?

From 2017-2021, 49% of fatal distracted driving crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the greatest number of fatal distracted driving crashes in Nevada during this time frame.

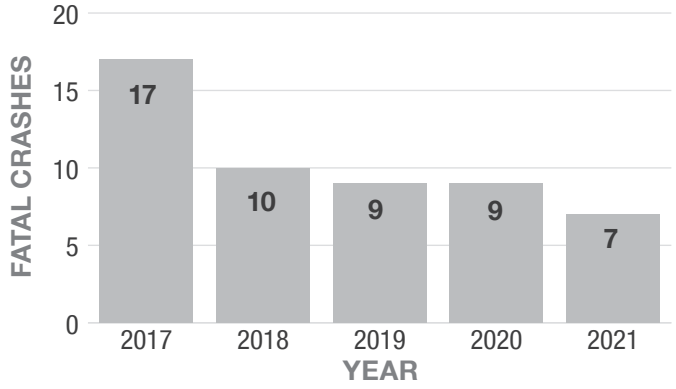
Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Location (2017-2021)*



Distracted Driving Fatalities in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

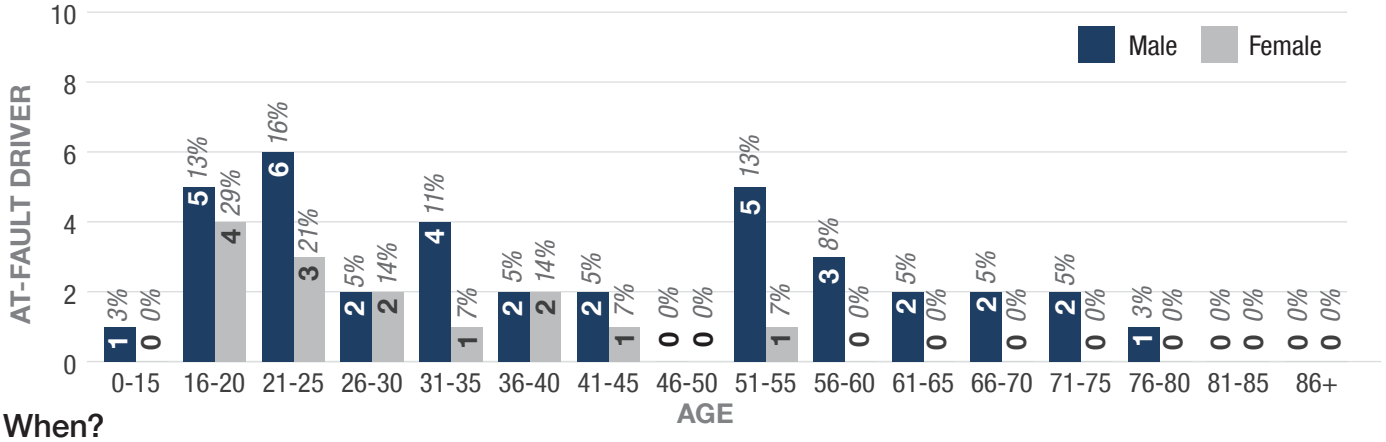


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

From 2017-2021, males ages 16 to 20, 21 to 25, and 51 to 55 were the largest reported age groups of at-fault drivers in fatal distracted driving crashes in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of At-Fault Drivers in Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada (2017-2021)

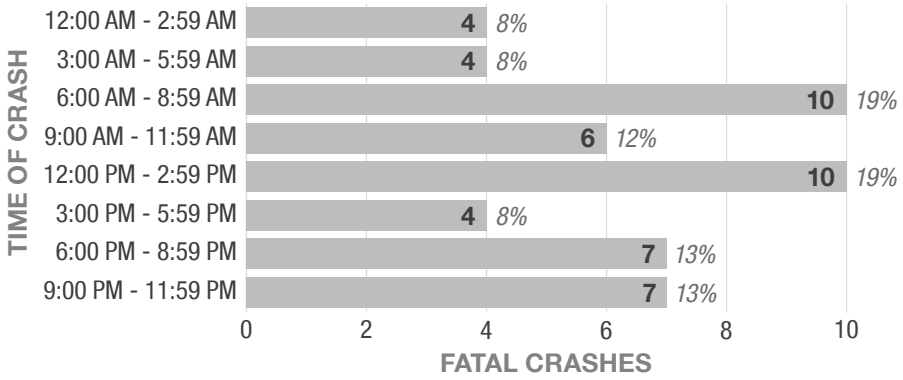


When?

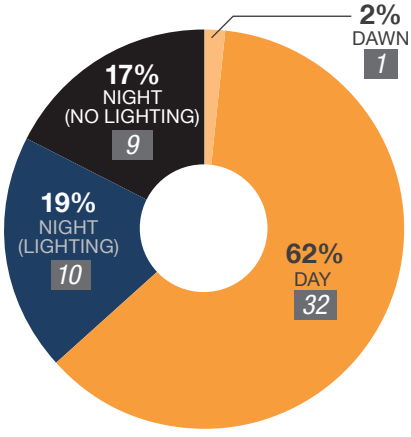
The most commonly reported time frame for fatal distracted driving crashes was 6:00 AM to 8:59 AM and 12:00 PM to 2:59 PM, each totaling 19% of all fatal distracted driving crashes. A total of 62% of fatal distracted driving crashes occurred during daytime lighting conditions.

From 2017-2021, the most reported day of the week for fatal distracted driving crashes was Sunday. October was the most reported month of the year for fatal distracted driving crashes.

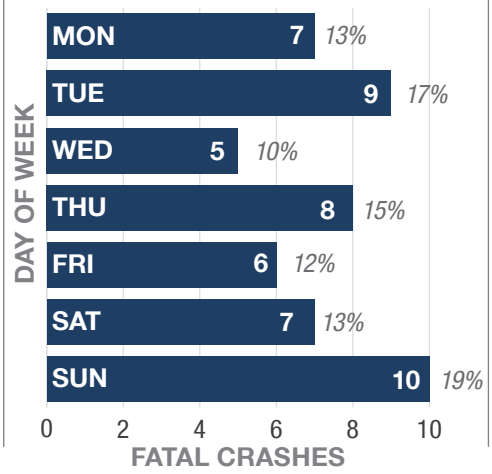
Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2017-2021)*



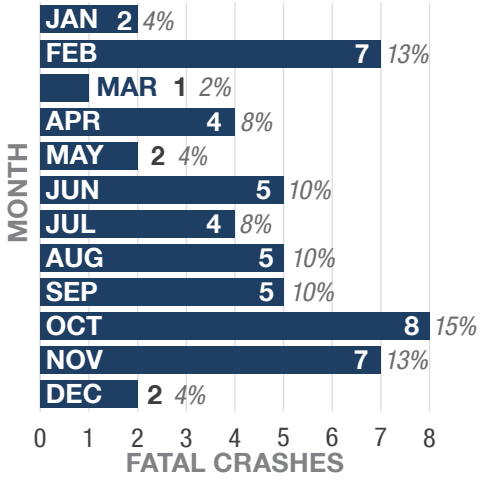
Lighting at Time of Fatal Distracted Driving Crash in Nevada (2017-2021)



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2017-2021)



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2017-2021)



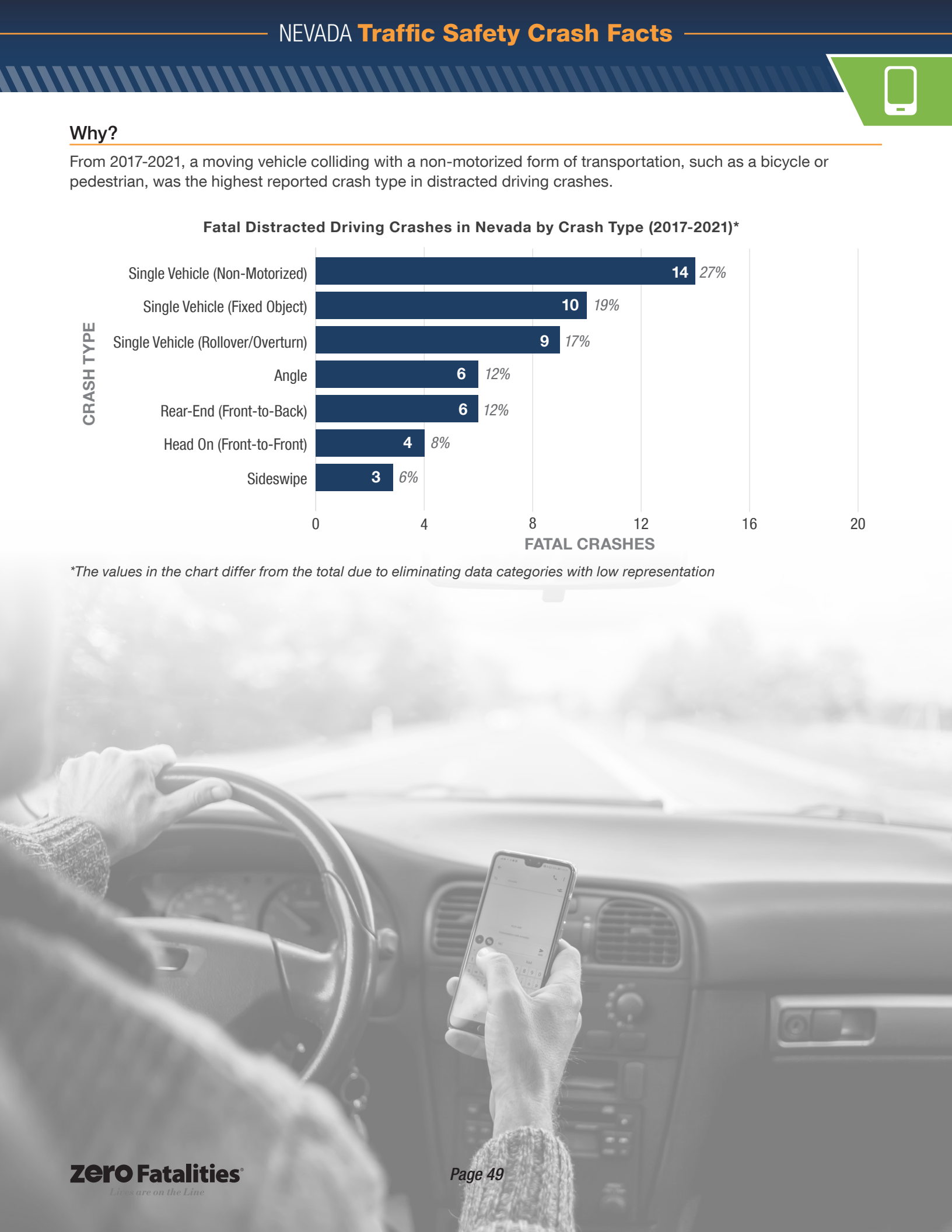
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2017-2021, a moving vehicle colliding with a non-motorized form of transportation, such as a bicycle or pedestrian, was the highest reported crash type in distracted driving crashes.

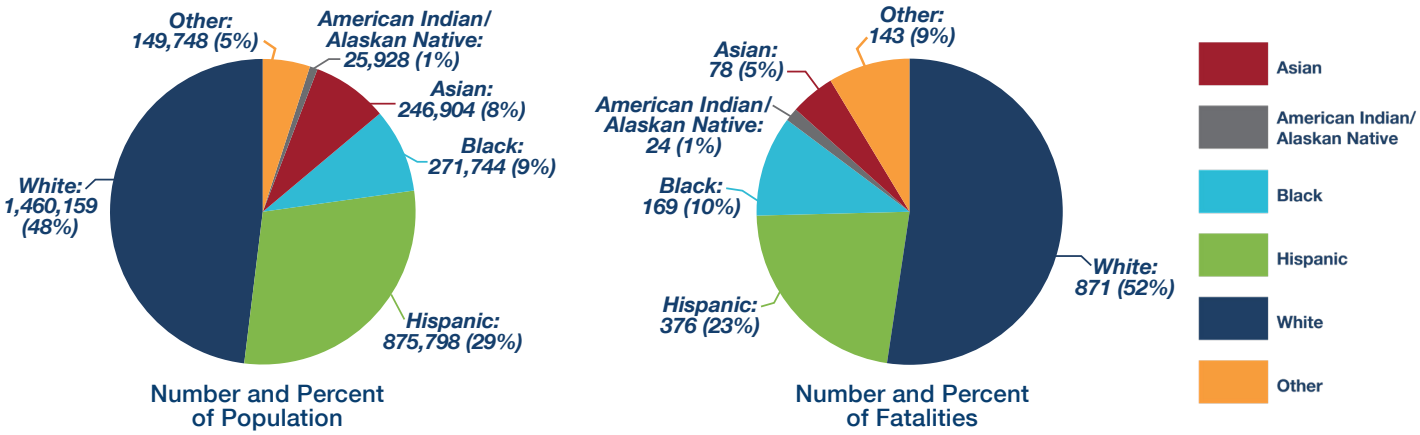
Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2017-2021)*

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

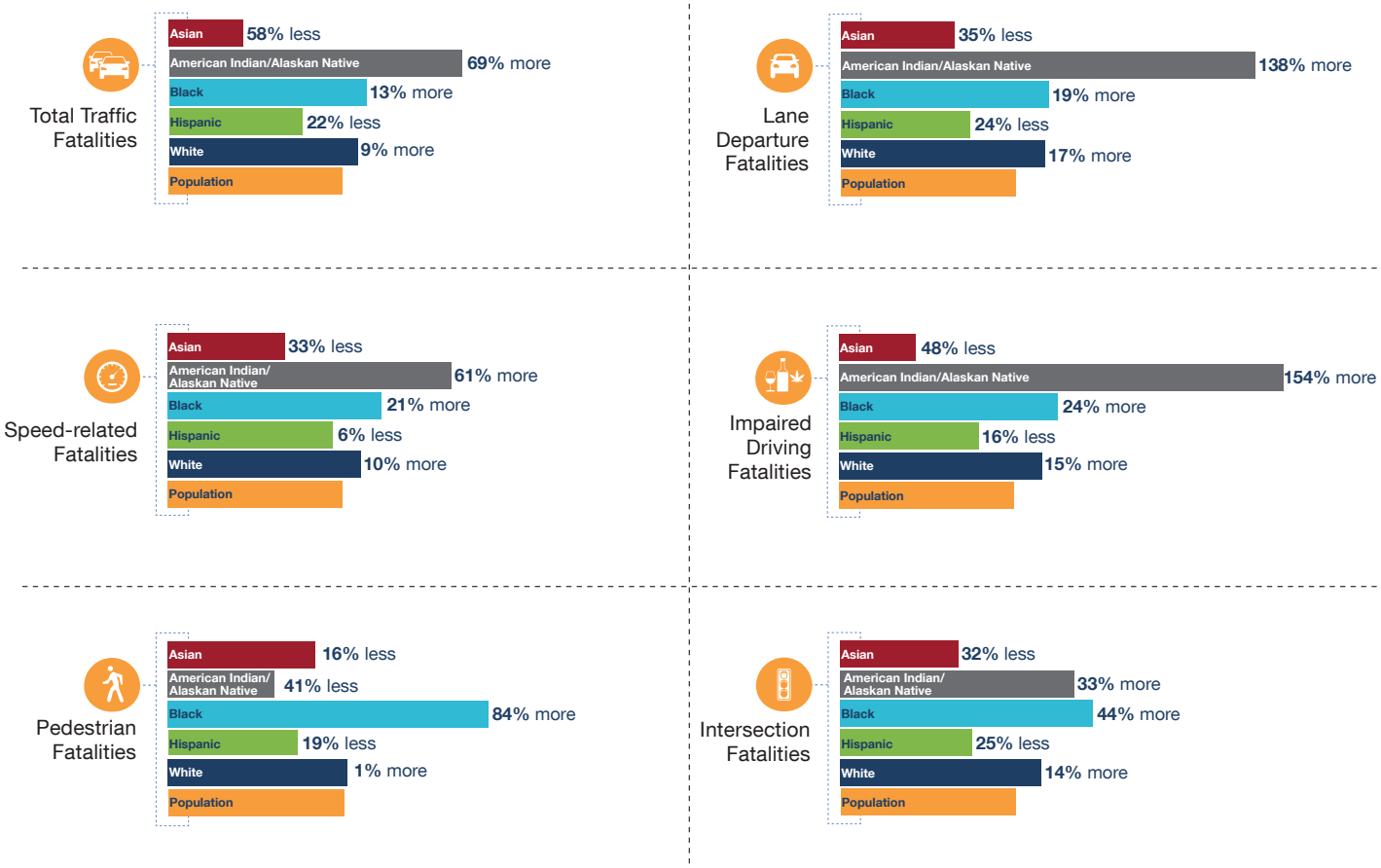


Racial Equity in Traffic Fatalities in Nevada

Distribution of Nevada Traffic Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity (2017-2021)



Fatality Rate by Race/Ethnicity Compared to Total Population (Comparison of Fatality Rate by Population)

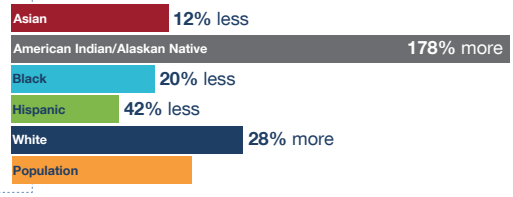


Data Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) and FARS (2017-2021)

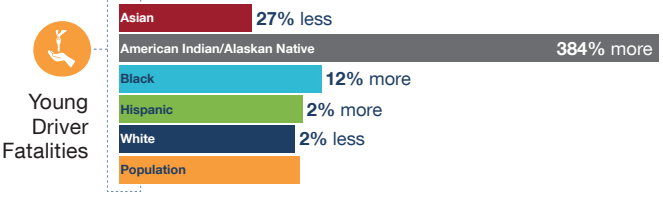
1. The race/ethnic groups presented above summarizes groups that could be consistently compared across the different data sets.

Fatality Rate by Race/Ethnicity Compared to Total Population
(Comparison of Fatality Rate by Population)

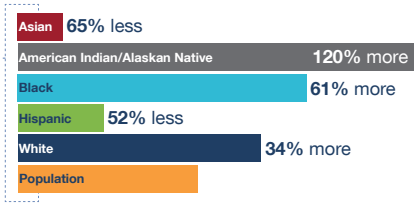
Bicyclist Fatalities



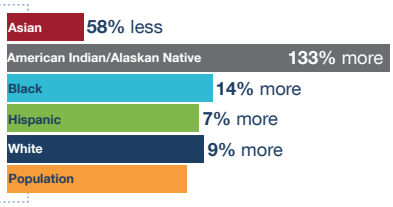
Young Driver Fatalities



Motorcyclist Fatalities

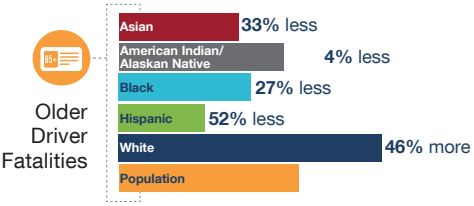


Occupant Protection Fatalities

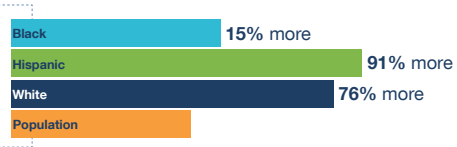


Child Fatalities

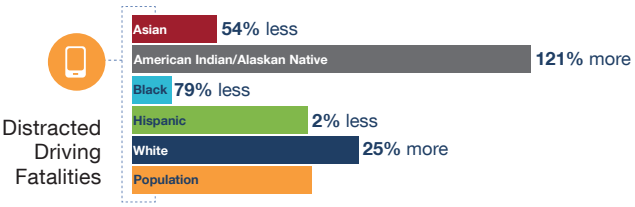
Older Driver Fatalities



Work Zone Fatalities



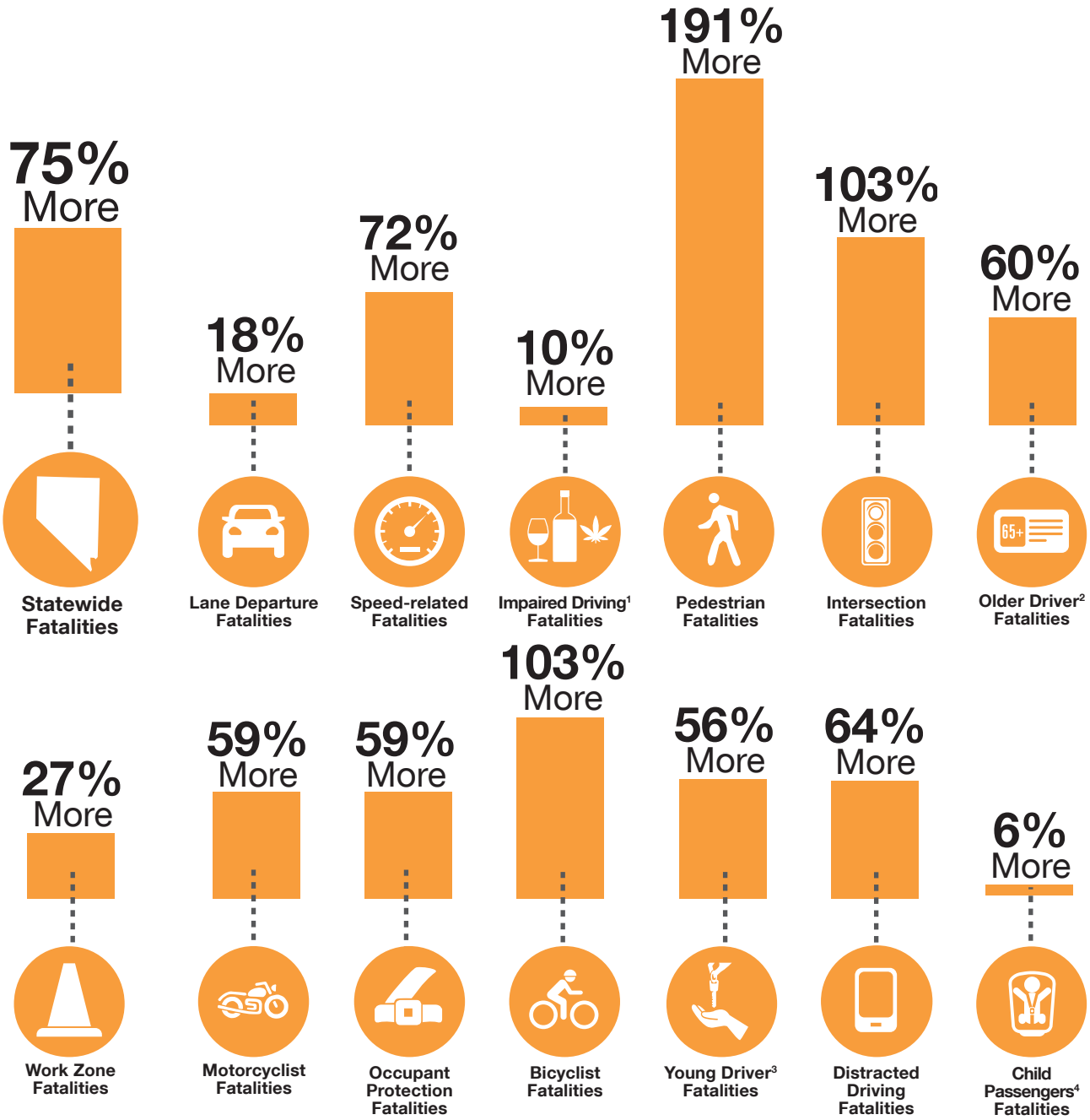
Distracted Driving Fatalities



Data Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) and FARS (2017-2021)
The race/ethnic groups presented above summarizes groups that could be consistently compared across the different data sets.

Income Equity in Traffic Fatalities in Nevada

Increased Rate of Fatalities for Census Block Groups with Household Income Less than $50,000 Compared to Income Greater than $50,000



[1]Impaired Driving: Driver either intoxicated by alcohol (BAC=0.08 or greater) or tested positive for one or more drugs

[2]Older Driver: One or more of the motor vehicles involved in the crash had a driver age 65 or older

[3]Young Driver: One or more of the motor vehicles in the crash had a driver age 15 to 20

[4]Child Passengers: Child age 13 or younger died in the crash

Data Source: ACS collected by U.S. Census Bureau, FARS

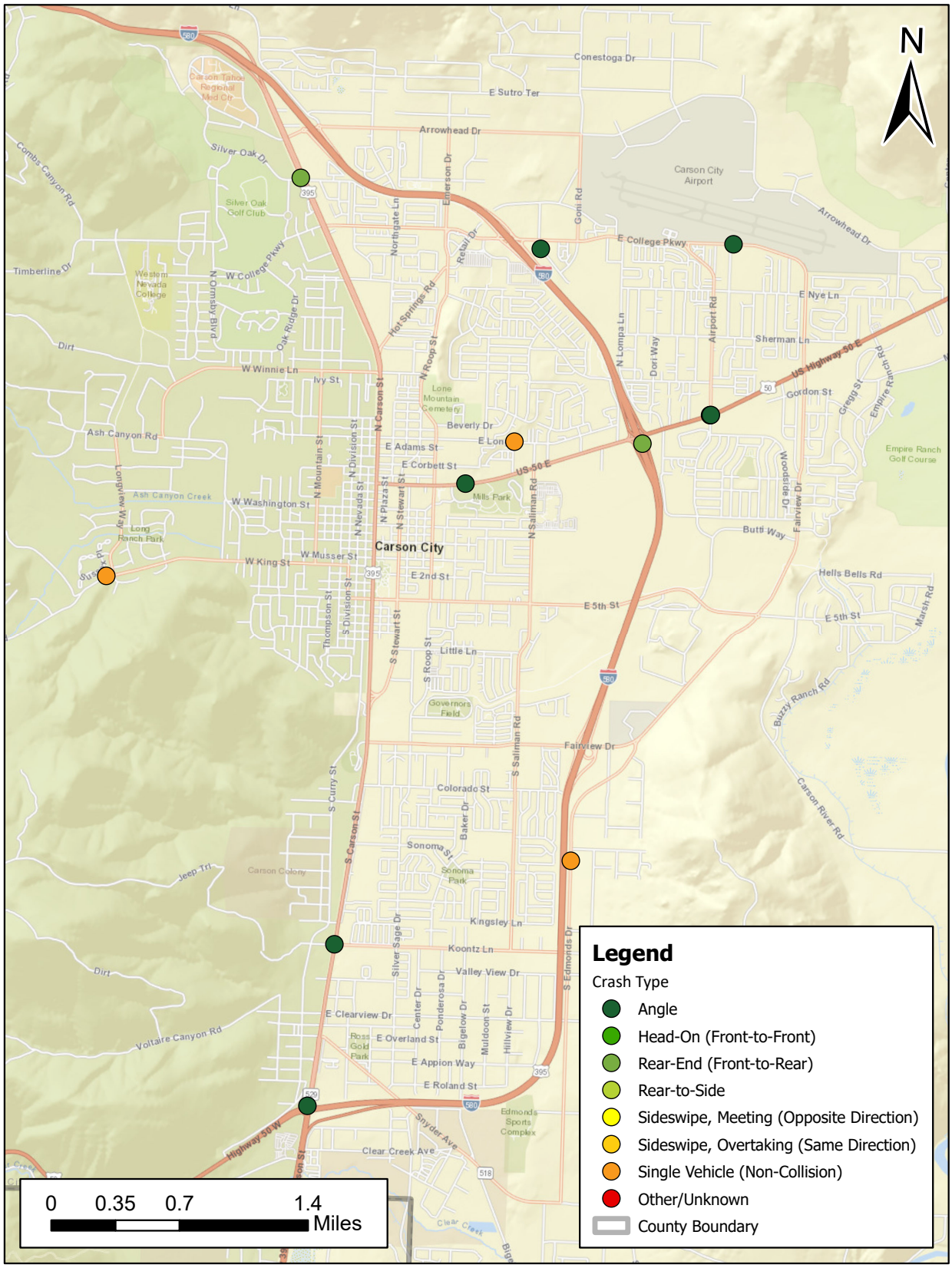
Income data is available for the Census Block Groups where a traffic fatality occurs and not the individual (i.e., this data represents the income information of the Census Block Groups where the crash occurs and not the income of the crash victim.)

The ACS Five-Year Estimates for 2020 were used to determine per-capita fatality rates.

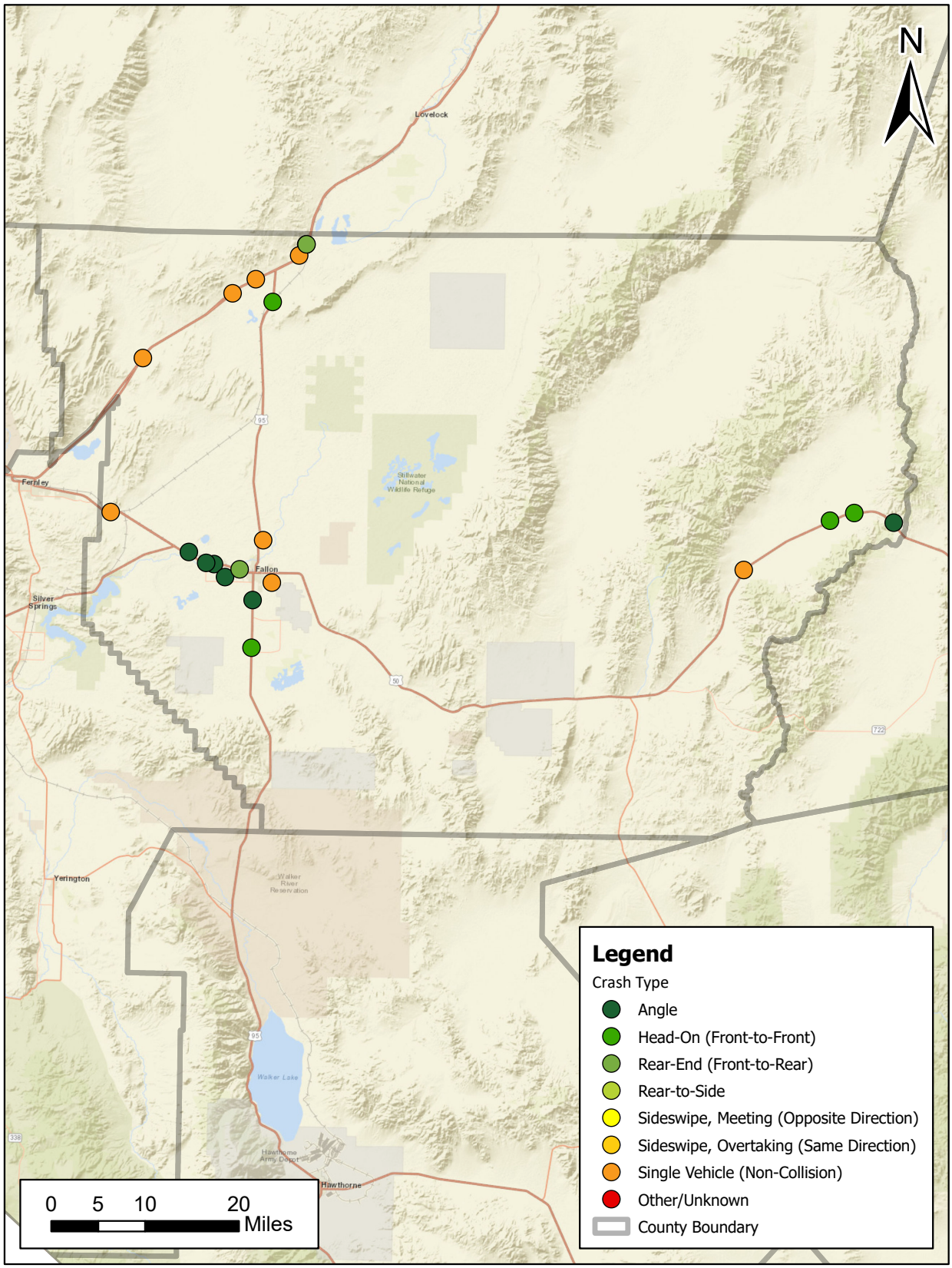
Appendix A – Crash Maps

Appendix Table of Contents

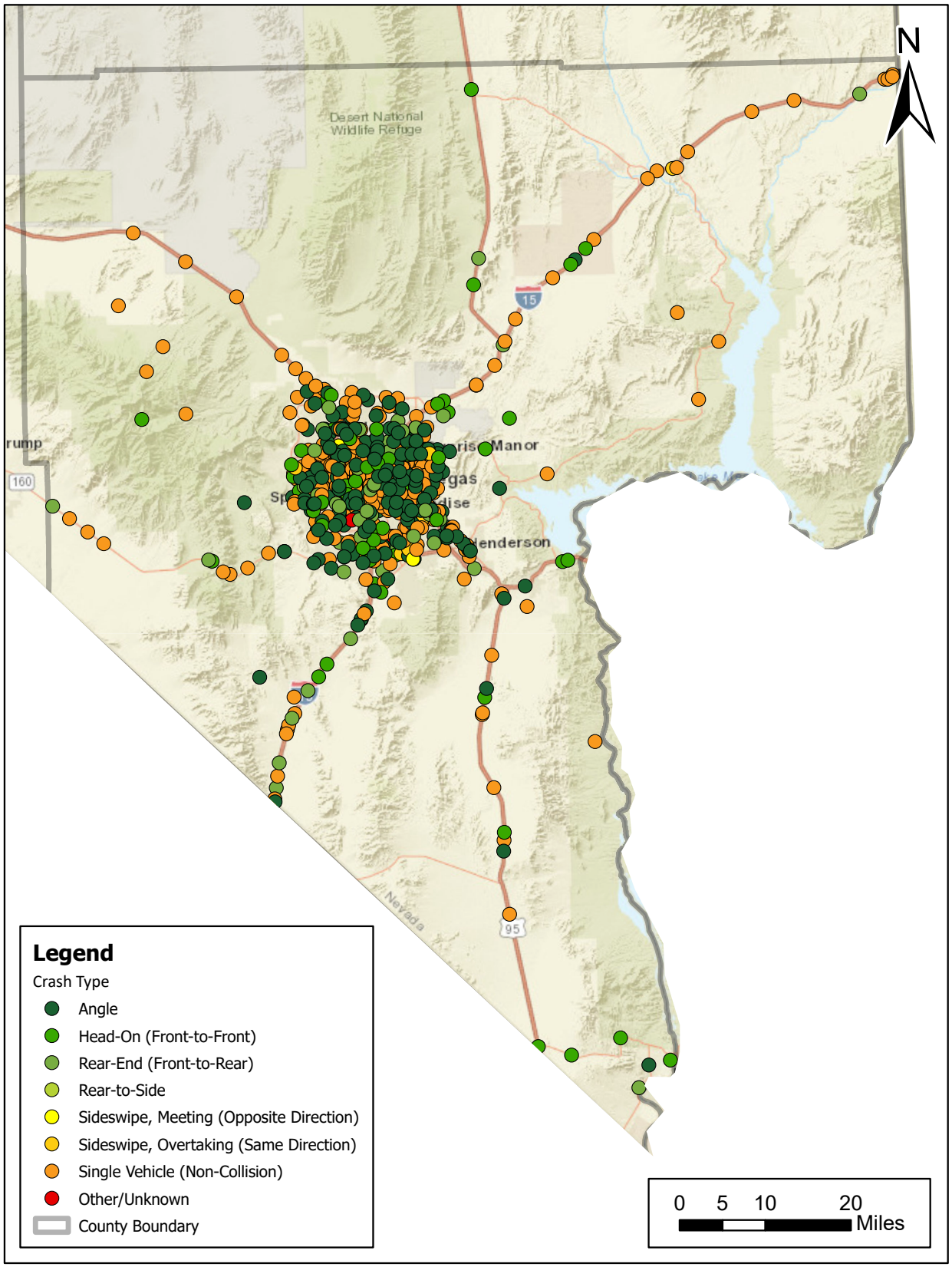
Carson City County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



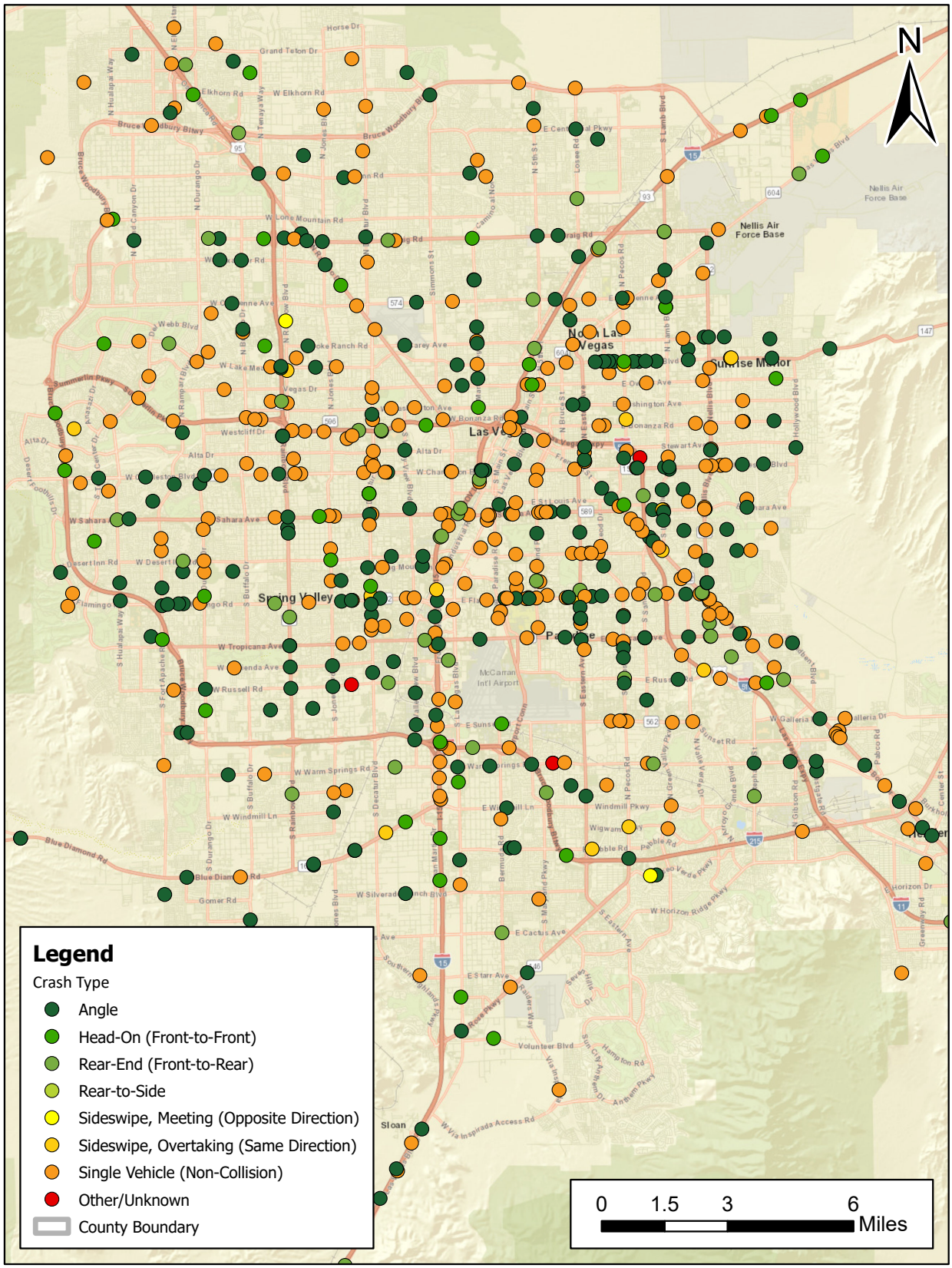
Churchill County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



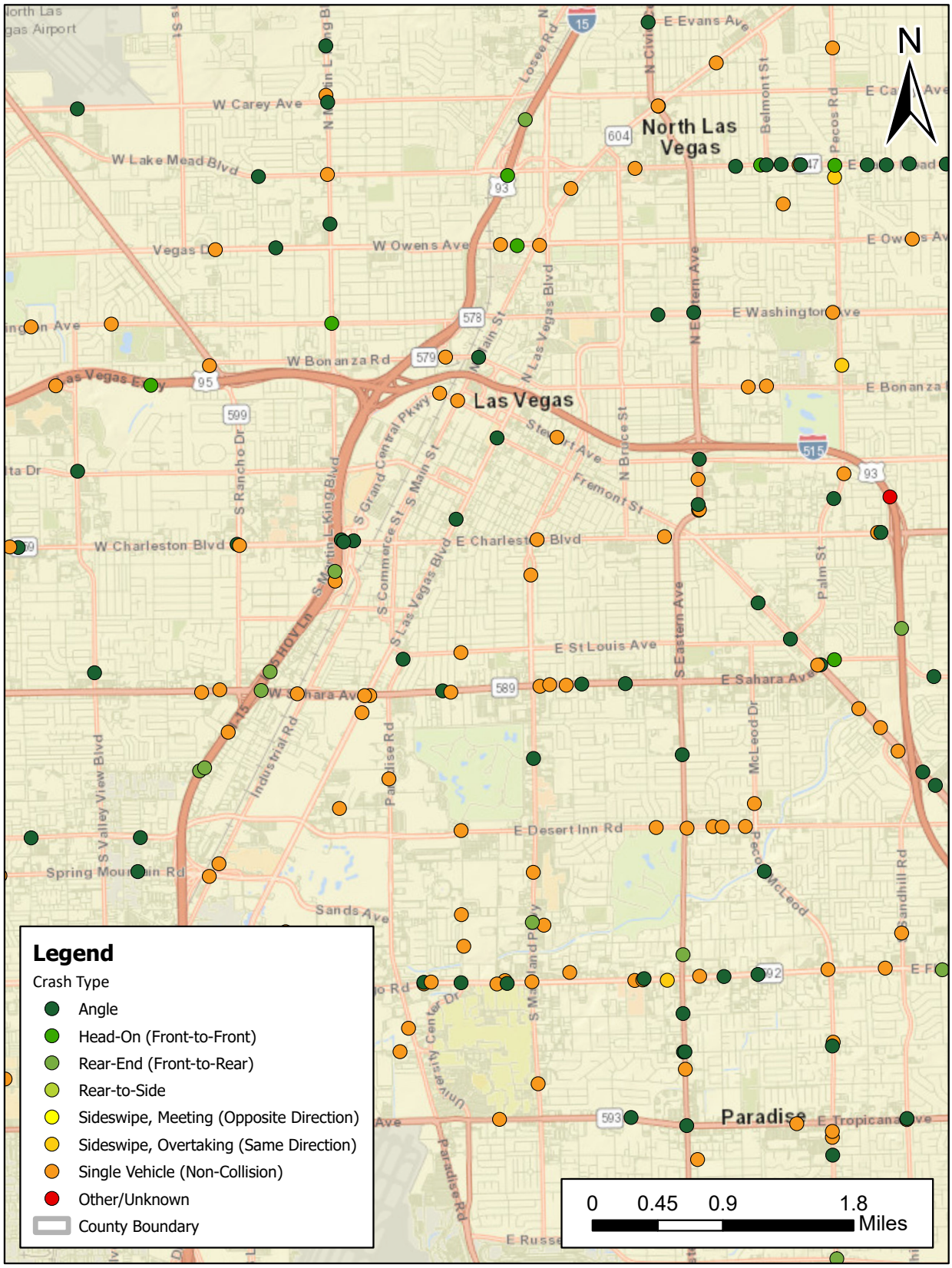
Clark County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



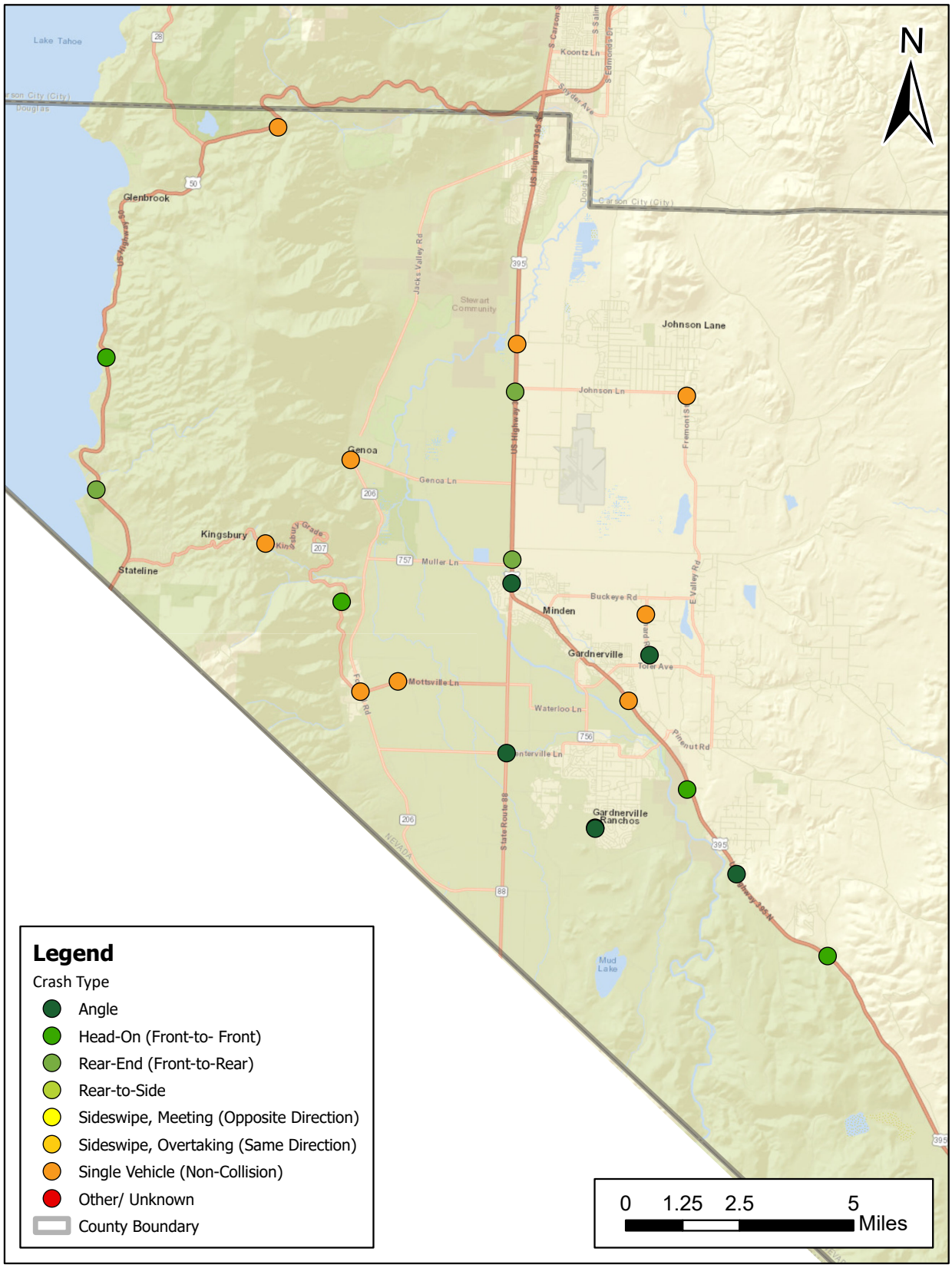
Las Vegas Valley Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



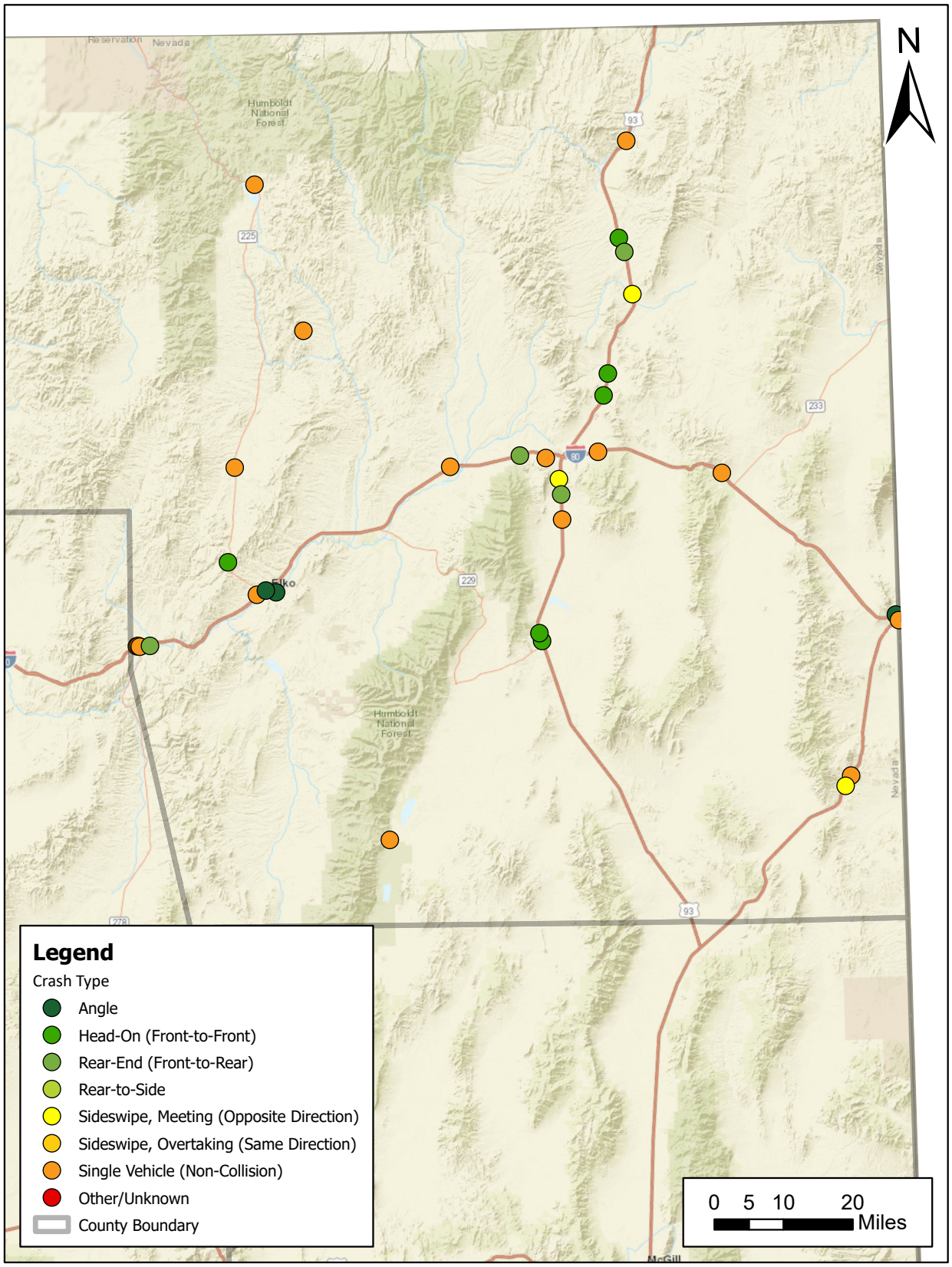
Las Vegas Downtown Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



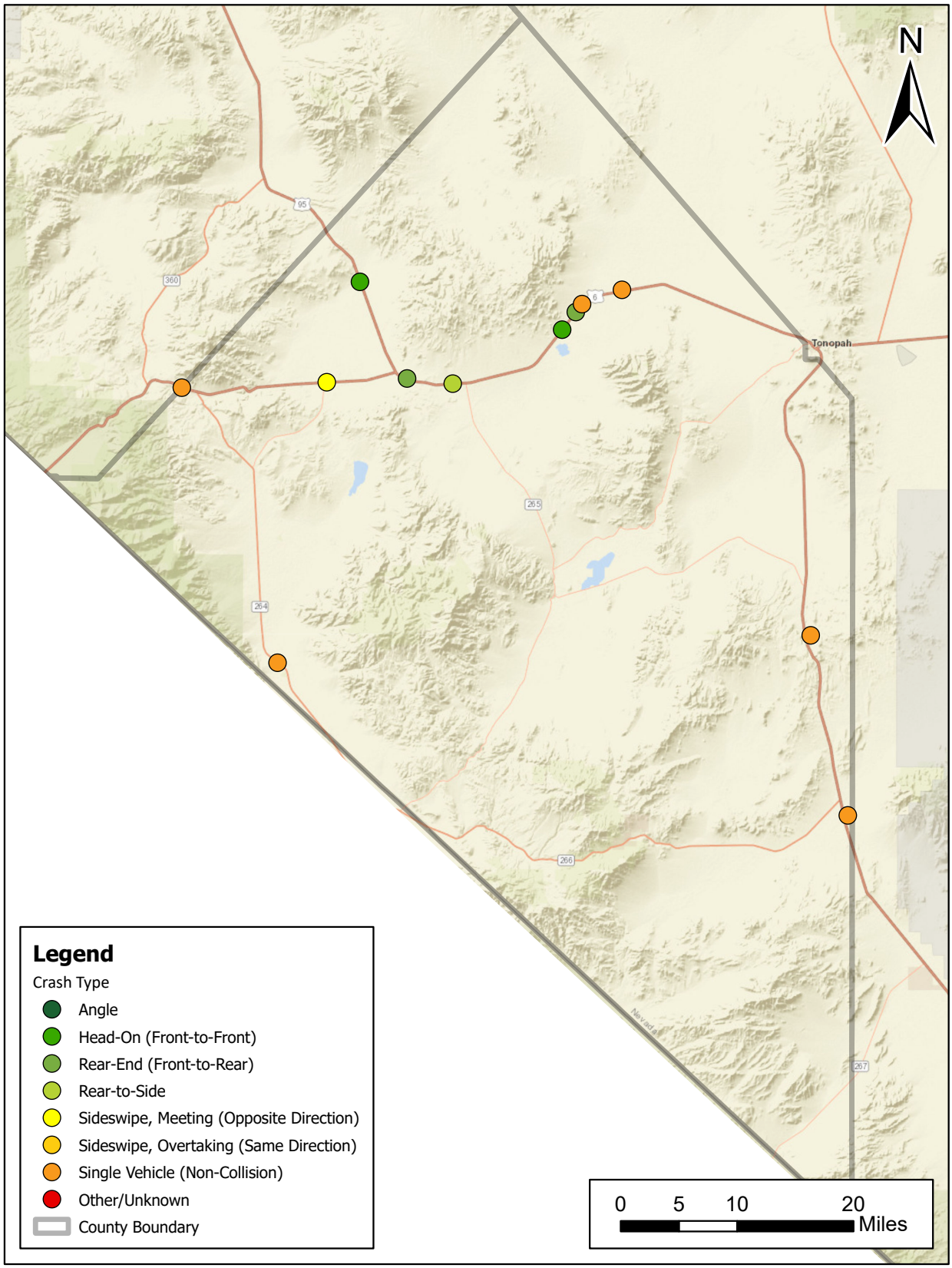
Douglas County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



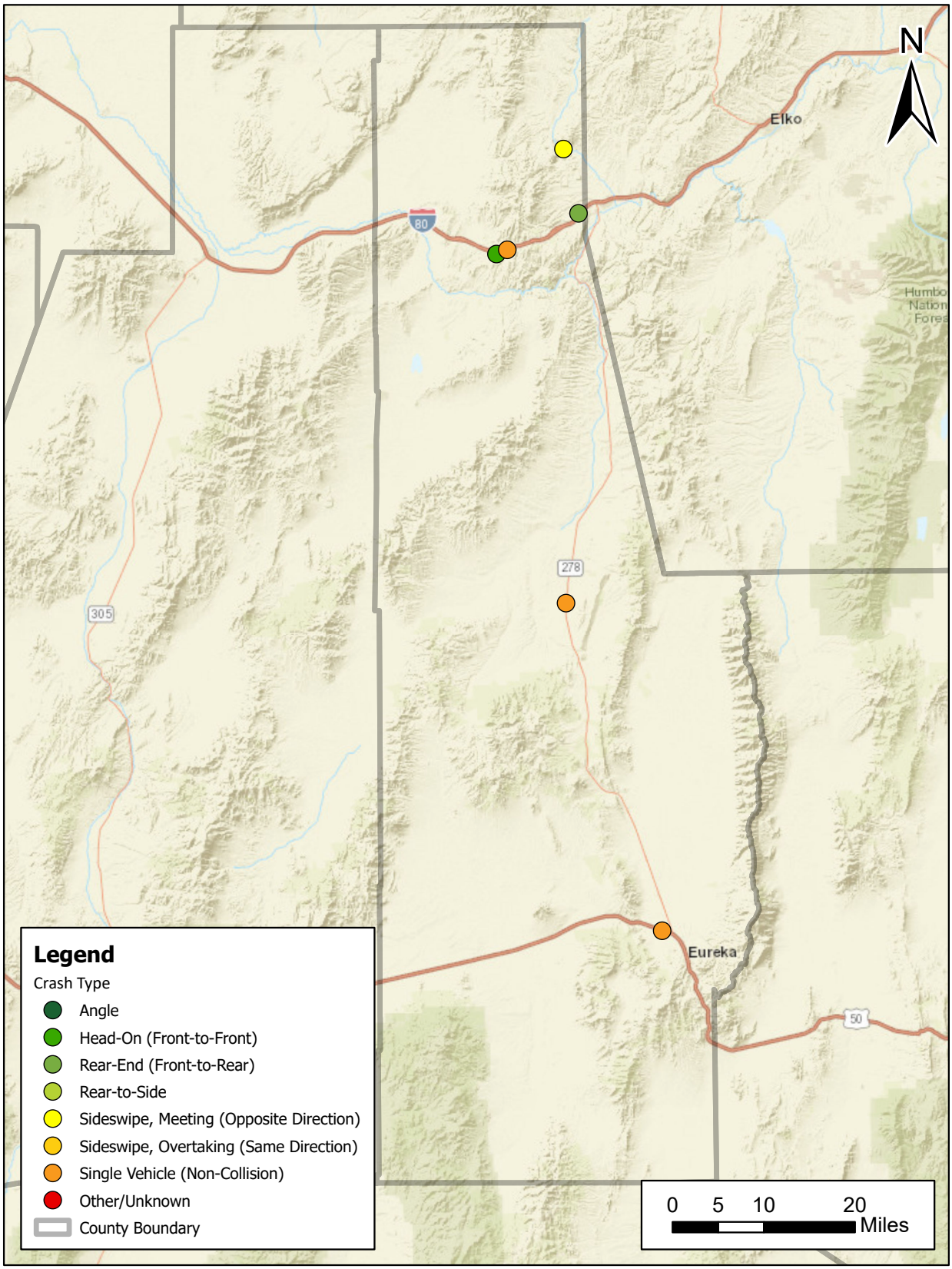
Elko County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



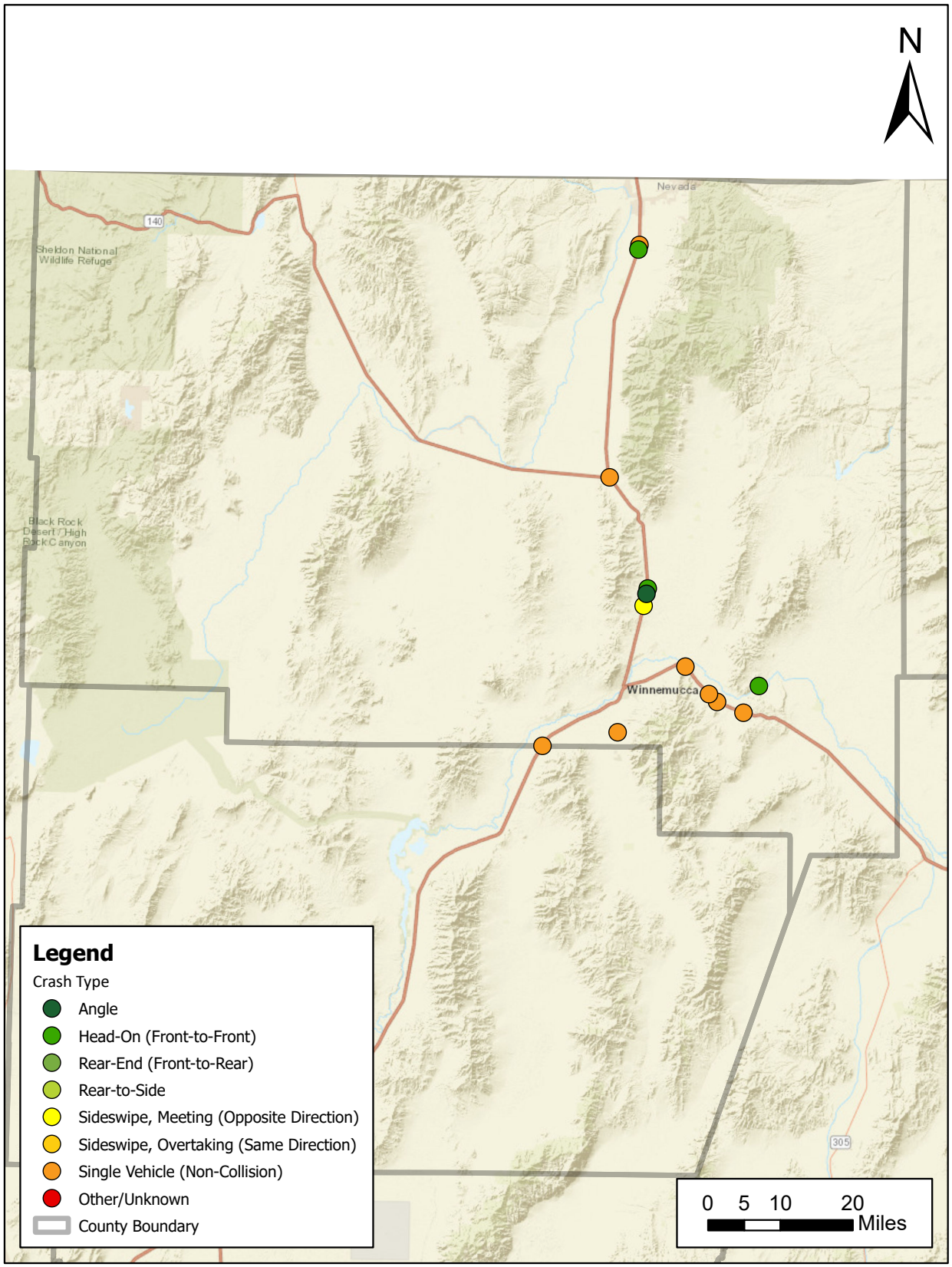
Esmeralda County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



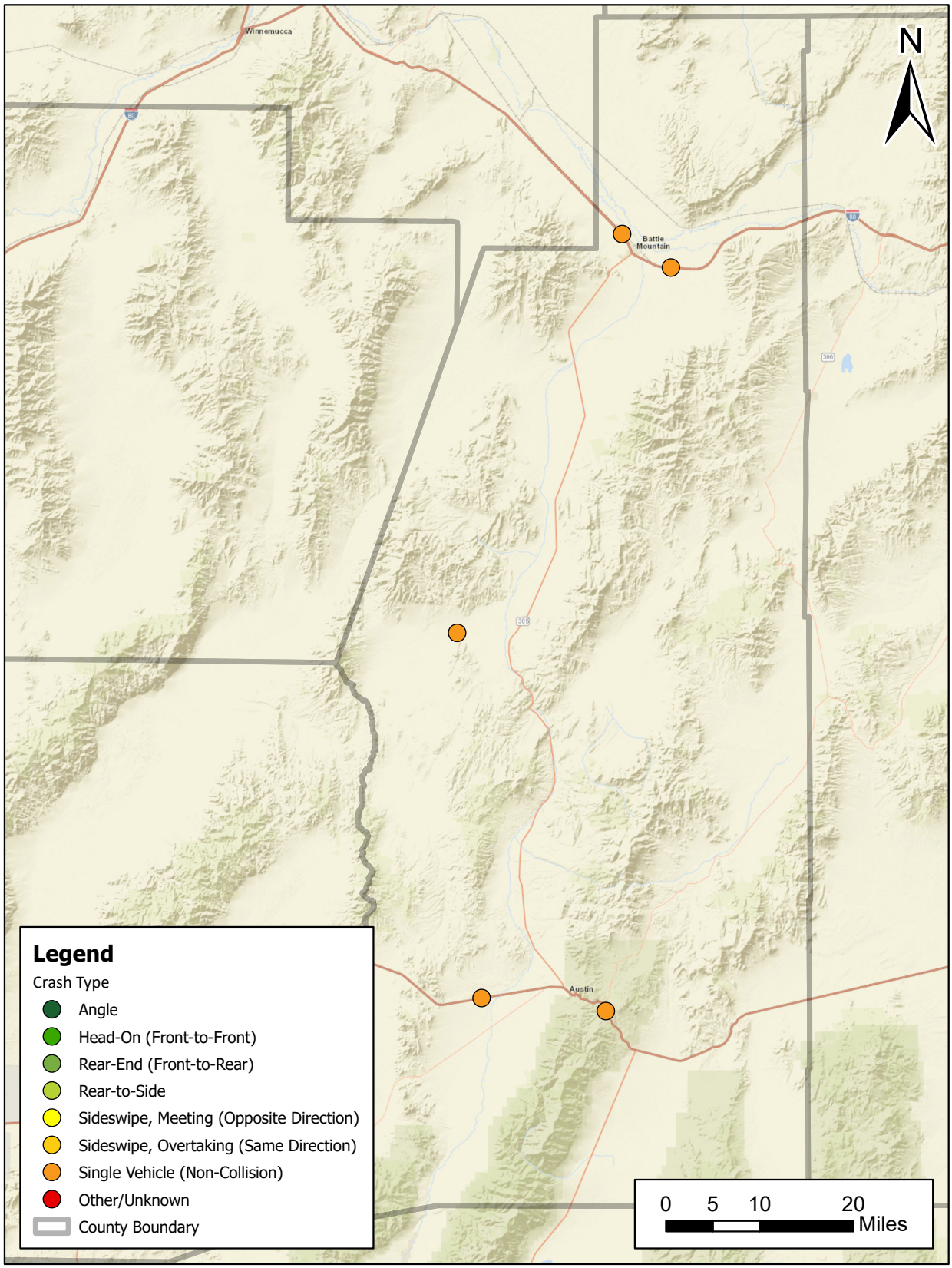
Eureka County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



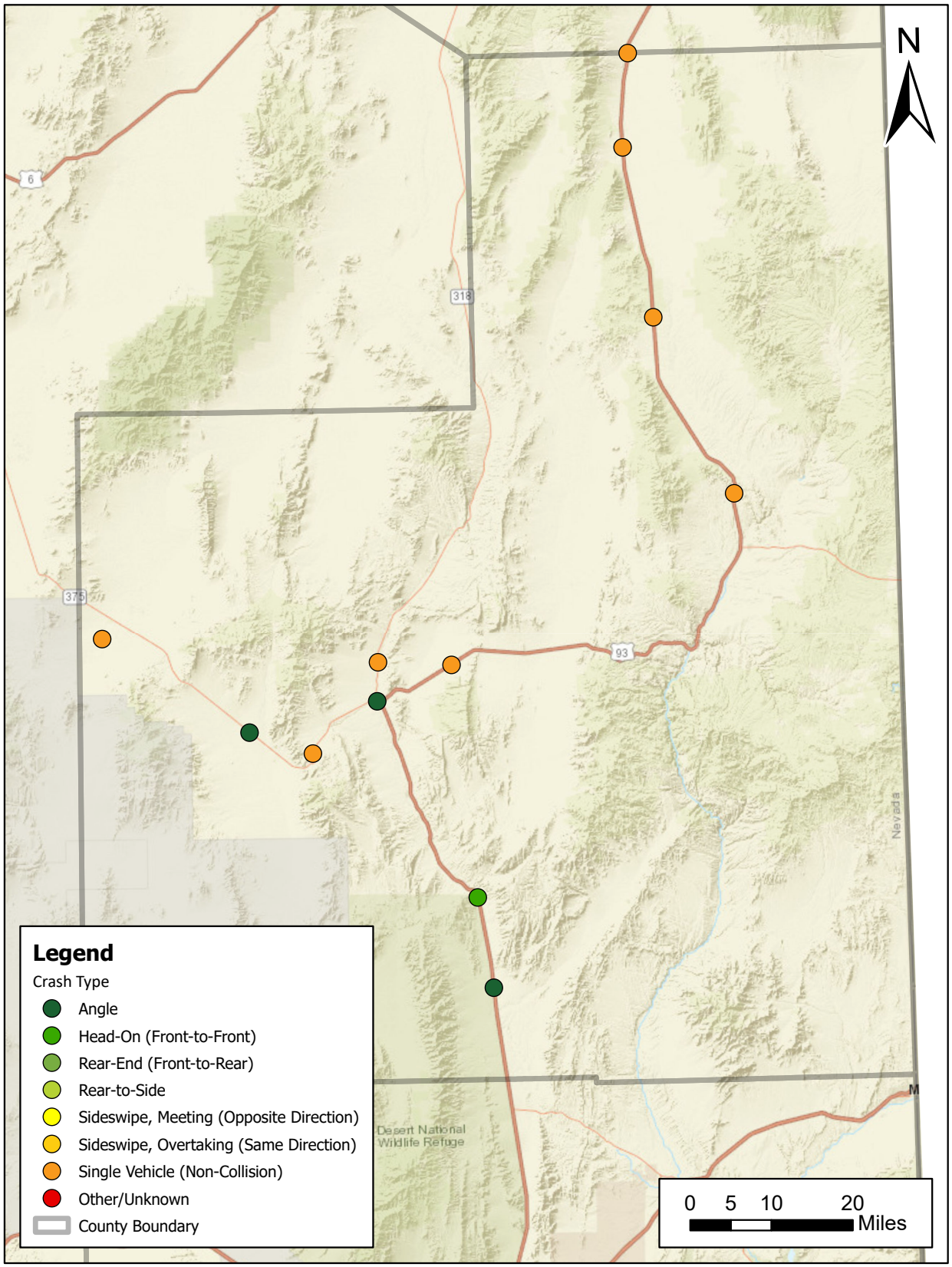
Humboldt County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



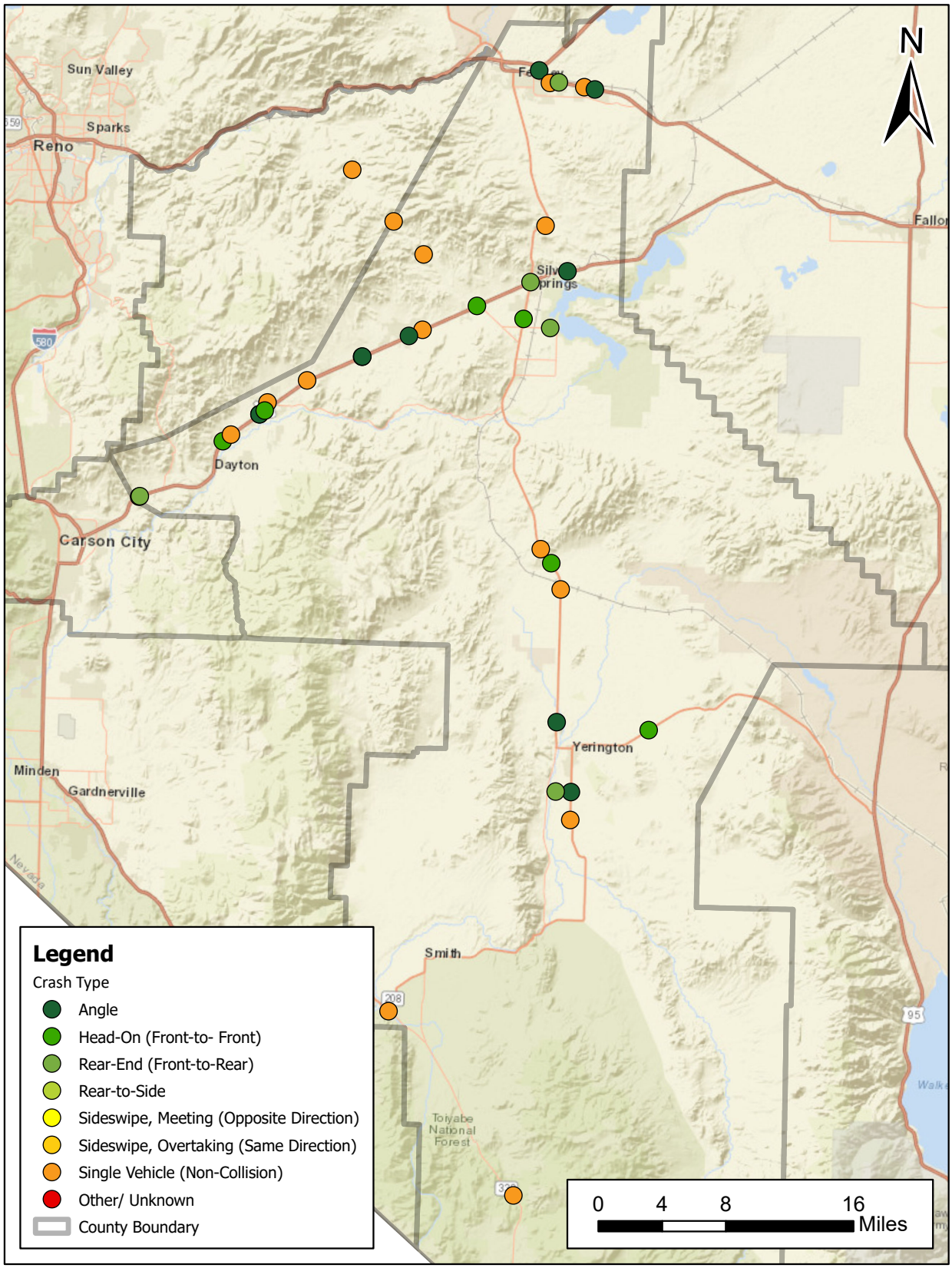
Lander County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



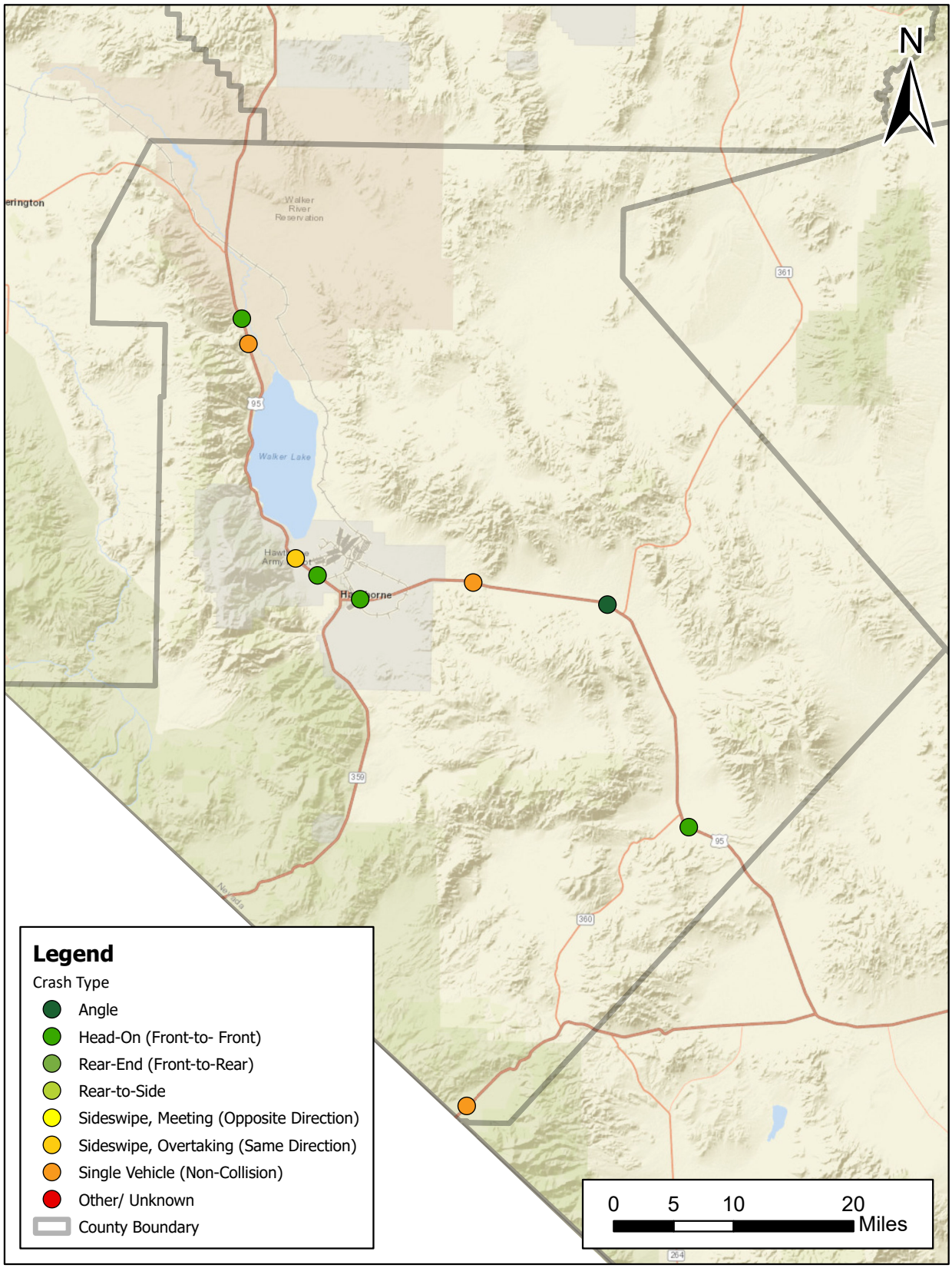
Lincoln County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



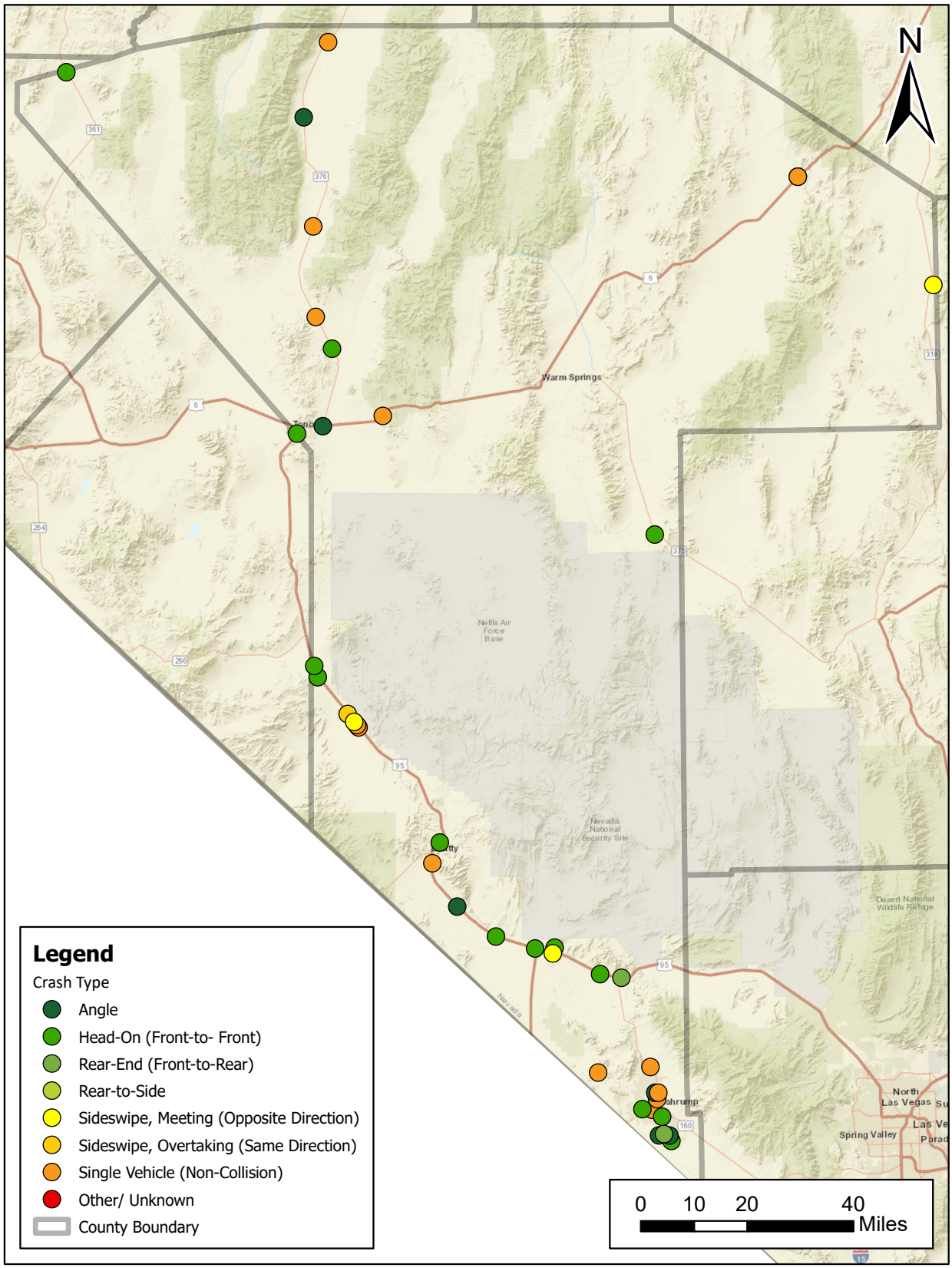
Lyon County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



Mineral County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



Nye County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



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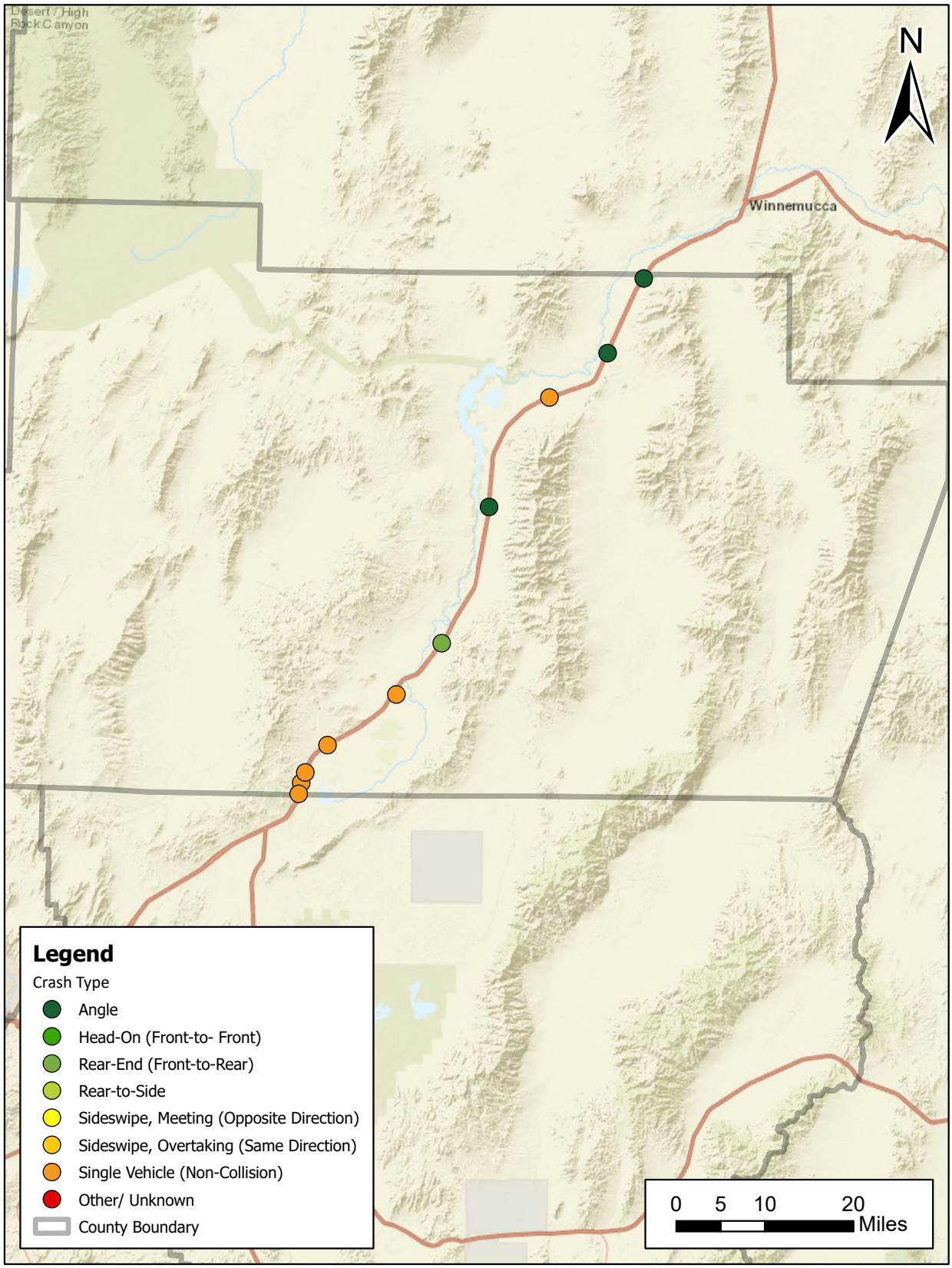
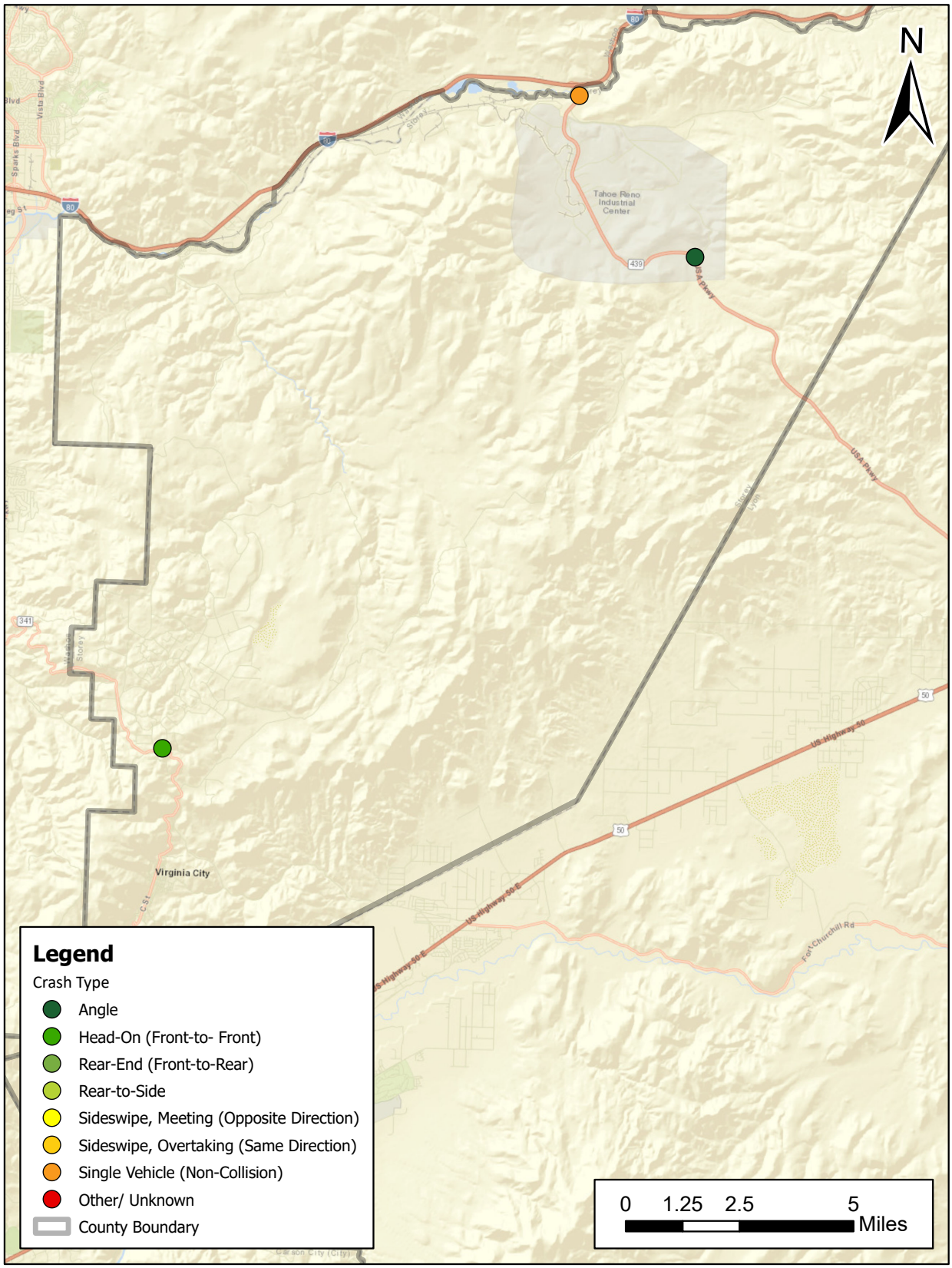
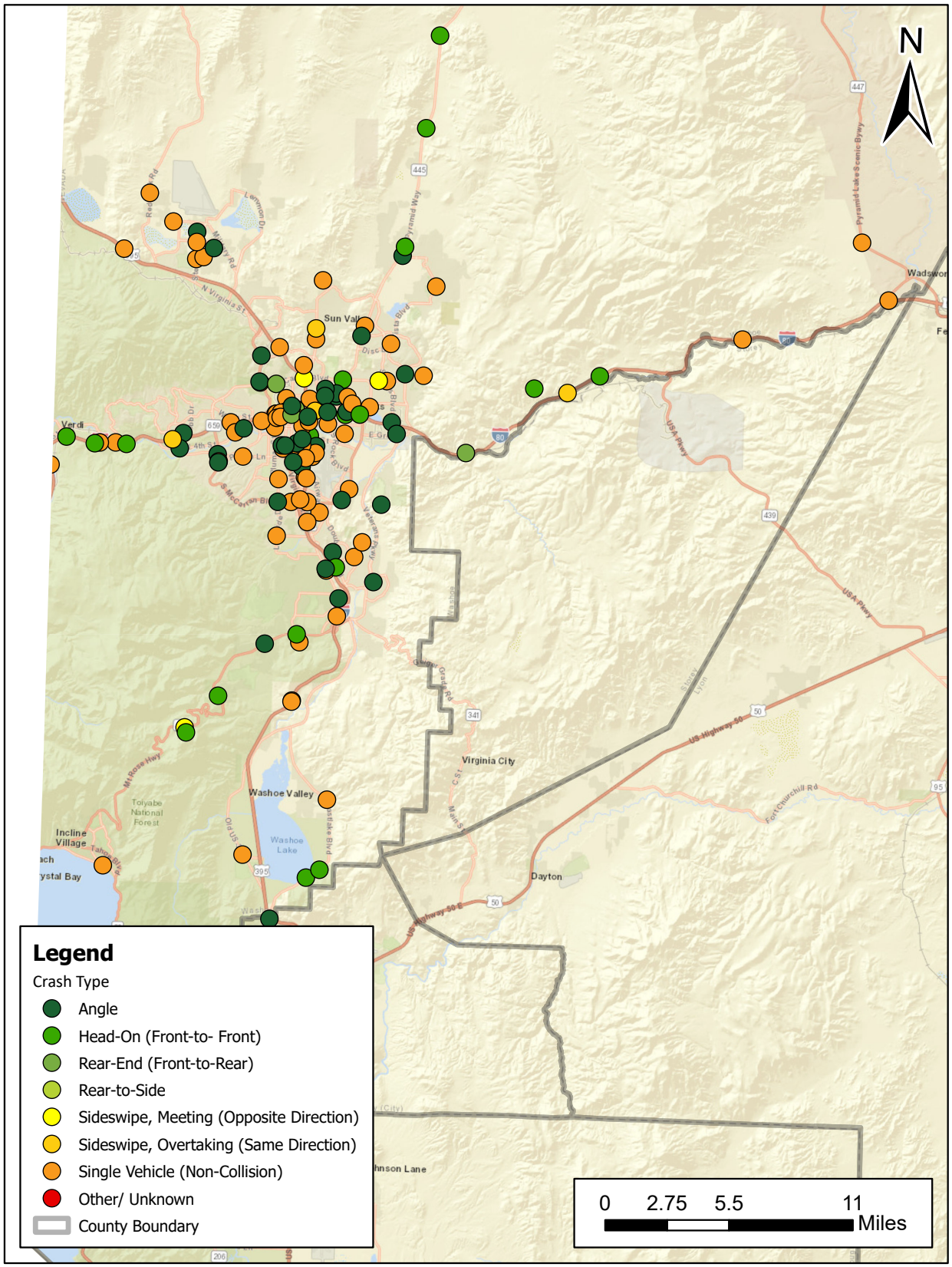


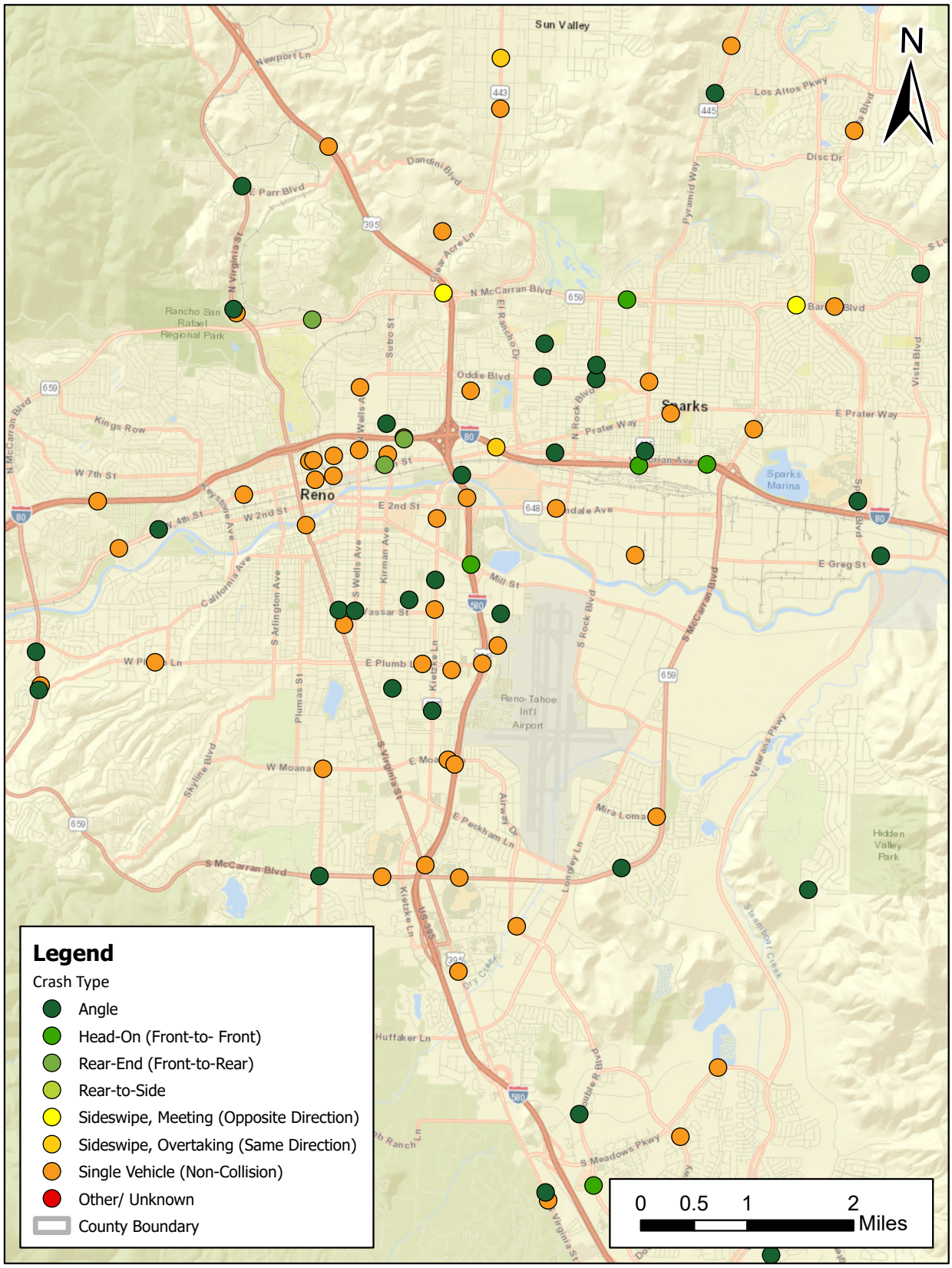
Storey County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



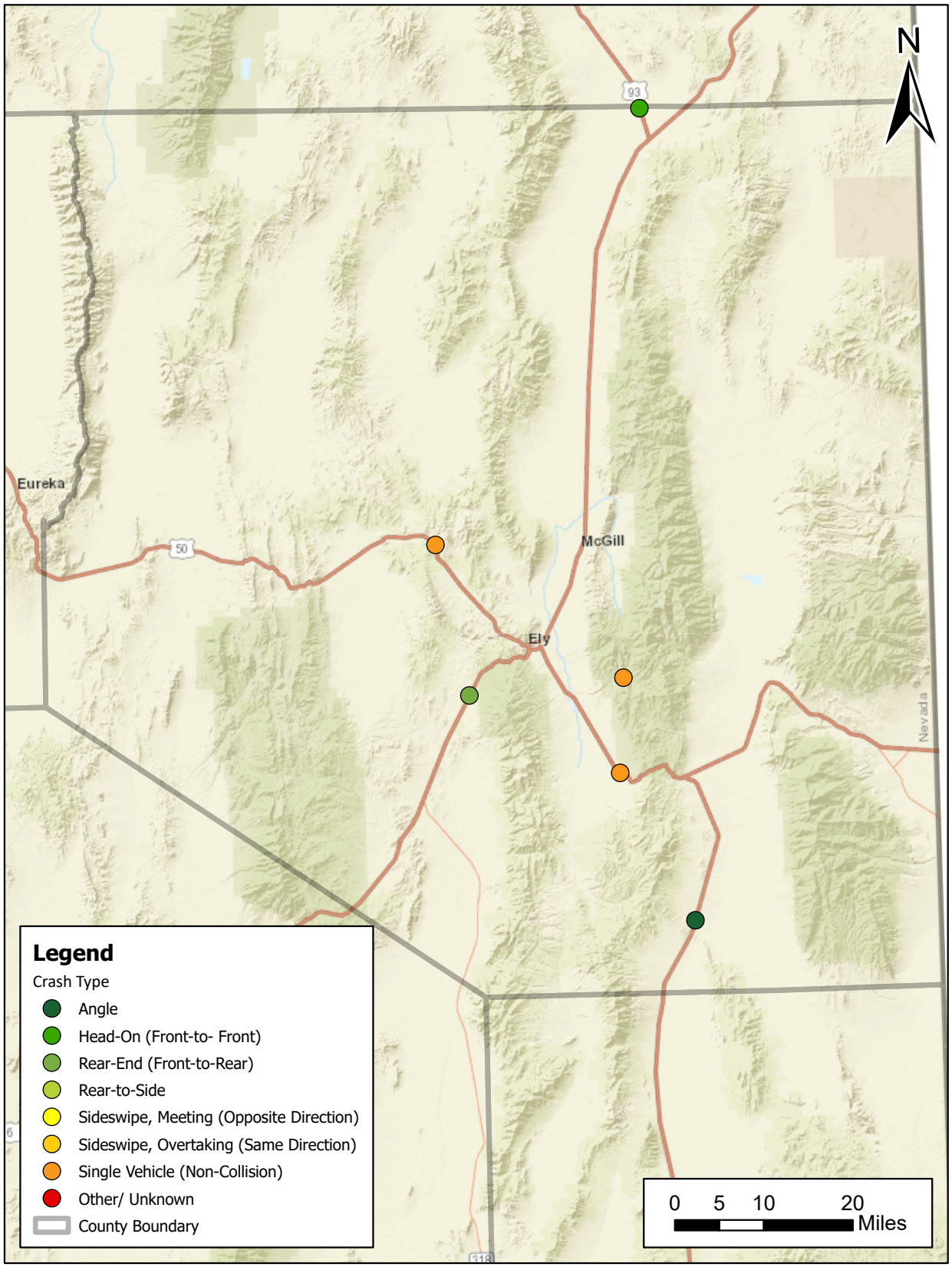
Washoe County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



Reno-Sparks Area Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



White Pine County Fatal Crashes from 2017 - 2021



Appendix B – Emphasis Area Data Query Table

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
All Data	All fatal crashes in the state of Nevada	FARS - Accident	**STATE = 32** (32 = Nevada)
Bicyclist	Fatal crash in which a bicyclist is killed	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **PER_TYP = 6 or = 7** (6 = Bicyclist, 7 = Other Cyclist) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal)
Child Passenger	Fatal crash in which a child age 13 or younger died in the crash	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **AGE = 0 to 13** (A child is classified as age 0 to 13 with 0 being less than 1 year old) **AND** **PER_TYP = 2** (2 = Passenger of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal) **AND** **{ [REST_MIS = 0** (0 = No Indication of Misuse) **AND** **REST_USE = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 97** (1 = Shoulder Belt Used; 2 = Lap Belt Used; 3 = Lap and Shoulder Belt Used; 4 = Child Restraint Type Unknown; 6 = Racing-Style Harness Used; 8 = Restraint Used - Type Unknown; 10 = Child Safety Seat – Forward Facing; 11 = Child Safety Seat – Rear Facing; 12 = Booster Seat (With Lap/Shoulder Belt Used Properly); 97 = Other) **]** **OR** **REST_USE = 20** (20 = None Used / Not Applicable) **OR** **REST_MIS = 1** (1 = Yes, Indication of Misuse) **}**

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
Distracted Driving	Fatal crash in which the driver of the motor vehicle was distracted	FARS - Distracted	**ST_CASE (Distracted) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** From 2020 to 2021: **DRDISTRACT ≠ 0, 16, 96, or 99** (0 = Not Distracted, 16 = No Driver Present/Unknown if Driver Present, 96 = Not Reported, 99 = Unknown if Distracted) From 2010 to 2019: **MDRDSTRD ≠ 0, 16, 96, or 99** (0 = Not Distracted, 16 = No Driver Present/Unknown if Driver Present, 96 = Not Reported, 99 = Unknown if Distracted)
Intersection	Fatal crashes that occur at intersections or are related to intersections	FARS - Accident	From 2010 to 2021: **RELJCT2 = 2 or 3** (2 = Intersection or 3 = Intersection-Related) In 2009: **RELJCT2 = 2 or 3 or 10 or 11** (2 = Intersection [Non-Interchange Area]; 3 = Intersection-Related [Non-Interchange Area]; 10 = Intersection [Interchange Area]; 11 = Intersection-Related [Interchange Area])
Impaired Driving	Fatal crash involving a driver either intoxicated by alcohol (BAC = 0.08% or greater) or tested positive for one or more drugs	FARS - Person FARS - Drugs (2018 to 2019)	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** **ST_CASE (Drugs) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **PER_TYP = 1** (1 = Driver of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport) **AND** From 2017-2020: **ALC_RES ≥ 80 and ≤ 940** (80-939 = Actual Value of BAC Test (0.08-0.939%); 940 = 0.940% or Greater) **AND/OR** From 2018 to 2021: **DRUGRES ≥ 100 and ≤ 996 or = 998** From 2015 to 2017: **DRUGRES (1, 2, and/or 3) ≥ 100 and ≤ 996 or = 998** (100 to 995 = Narcotic, Depressant, Stimulant, Hallucinogen, Cannabinoid, Phencyclidine (PCP), Anabolic Steroid, Inhalant; 996 = Other Drugs; 998 = Tested for Drugs, Drugs Found, Type Unknown/Positive)

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
Lane Departure	Fatal crash in which a vehicle leaves its designated lane of travel	FARS - CEvent	**ST_CASE (CEvent) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **EVENTNUM = 1** (1 = The first event in the SOE) **AND** **SOE = 3, 19-43, 46-48, 52, 53, 57, 59, 63-65, or 68** (3 = Immersion or Partial Immersion; 19 = Building; 20 = Impact Attenuator/Crash Cushion; 21 = Bridge Pier or Support; 23 = Bridge Rail (Includes Parapet); 24 = Guardrail Face; 25 = Concrete Traffic Barrier; 26 = Other Traffic Barrier; 30 = Utility Pole/Light Support; 31 = Post, Pole or Other Support; 32 = Culvert; 33 = Curb; 34 = Ditch; 35 = Embankment; 38 = Fence; 39 = Wall; 40 = Fire Hydrant; 41 = Shrubbery; 42 = Tree (Standing Only); 43 = Other Fixed Object; 46 = Traffic Signal Support; 48 = Snow Bank; 52 = Guardrail End; 53 = Mail Box; 57 = Cable Barrier; 59 = Traffic Sign Support; 63 = Ran Off Road – Right; 64 = Ran Off Road – Left; 65 = Cross Median; 68 = Cross Centerline)
Motorcycle	Fatal crash involving a motorcycle in which either the driver or a passenger on the motorcycle died	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **BODY_TYP ≥ 80 and ≤ 89** (80 = Two-Wheel Motorcycle [excluding motor scooters]; 81 = Moped or Motorized Bicycle; 82 = Three-Wheel Motorcycle [2 Rear Wheels]; 83 = Off-Road Motorcycle; 84 = Motor Scooter; 85 = Unenclosed Three-Wheel Motorcycle / Unenclosed Autocycle [1 Rear Wheel]; 86 = Enclosed Three-Wheel Motorcycle / Enclosed Autocycle [1 Rear Wheel]; 87 = Unknown Three-Wheel Motorcycle Type; 88 = Other Motored Cycle Type [Mini-Bikes, Pocket Motorcycles, "Pocket"]; 89 = Unknown Motored Cycle Type) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal)

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
Motorcycle ***Unhelmeted Motorcycle***	Fatal crash involving a motorcycle in which either the driver or a passenger on the motorcycle died and was not wearing or was misusing a helmet	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **BODY_TYP ≥ 80 and ≤ 89** (80 = Two-Wheel Motorcycle [excluding motor scooters]; 81 = Moped or Motorized Bicycle; 82 = Three-Wheel Motorcycle [2 Rear Wheels]; 83 = Off-Road Motorcycle; 84 = Motor Scooter; 85 = Unenclosed Three-Wheel Motorcycle / Unenclosed Autocycle [1 Rear Wheel]; 86 = Enclosed Three-Wheel Motorcycle / Enclosed Autocycle [1 Rear Wheel]; 87 = Unknown Three-Wheel Motorcycle Type; 88 = Other Motored Cycle Type [Mini-Bikes, Pocket Motorcycles, "Pocket"]; 89 = Unknown Motored Cycle Type) **AND** From 2019 to 2021: **HELM_USE = 17** (17 = No Helmet) From 2015 to 2018: **REST_USE = 17** (17 = No Helmet) **OR** For 2019: **HELM_MIS = 1** (1 = Yes, Indication of Misuse) From 2015 to 2018: **REST_MIS = 1** (1 = Yes) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal)
Older Driver	Fatal crash in which one or more of the motor vehicles involved in the crash had a driver age 65 or older	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **AGE ≥ 65** (An older driver is classified as a driver age 65 or older) **AND** **PER_TYP = 1** (1 = Driver of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport)
Pedestrian	Fatal crash in which a pedestrian dies	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **PER_TYP = 5** (5 = Pedestrian) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal)
Speeding-Related	Fatal crash in which speeding is determined by the officer to be a factor in the crash	FARS - Vehicle	**ST_CASE (Vehicle) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **SPEEDREL > 0 and < 6** (1 = Yes, 2 = Yes Racing, 3 = Yes Exceeded Speed Limit, 4 = Yes Too Fast for Conditions, 5 = Yes Specifics Unknown)

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
Unrestrained-Occupants	Fatal crash in which a person in a motor vehicle in transit dies while not using a restraining device such as a seatbelt.	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **BODY_TYP = 1-11, 14-22, 24, 25, 28-41, or 45-49** (All codes correspond to NHSTA's Vehicle Body Type Classification: Passenger Vehicles (Passenger Cars, Light Trucks and Vans, Pickups, and Vans)) **AND** **PER_TYP = 1, 2, or 9** (1 = Driver of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport; 2 = Passenger of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport; 9 = Unknown Occupant Type in a Motor Vehicle In-Transport) **AND** **REST_USE = 0, 7, or 20** (0 = Not Applicable - no restraint available in seat position of occupant; 7 = None Used - vehicle occupant; 20 = None Used / Not Applicable) **AND** **INJ_SEV = 4** (4 = Fatal)
Work Zones	Fatal crashes that occur within a work zone or are related to work zones	FARS - Accident	From 2009 to 2021: **WRK_ZONE = 1, 2, 3, or 4** (1 = Construction, 2 = Maintenance, 3 = Utility, or 4 = Work Zone, Type Unknown)
Young Driver	Fatal crash in which one or more of the motor vehicles involved in the crash had a driver age 15-20	FARS - Person	**ST_CASE (Person) = ST_CASE (Accident)** (This ensures the data is on a crash level) **AND** **AGE ≥ 15 and ≤ 20** (A young driver is classified as a driver age 15 to 20) **AND** **PER_TYP = 1** (1 = Driver of a Motor Vehicle In-Transport)

FARS Data is available for download on the NHTSA website (https://www.nhtsa.gov/content/nhtsa-ftp/251)

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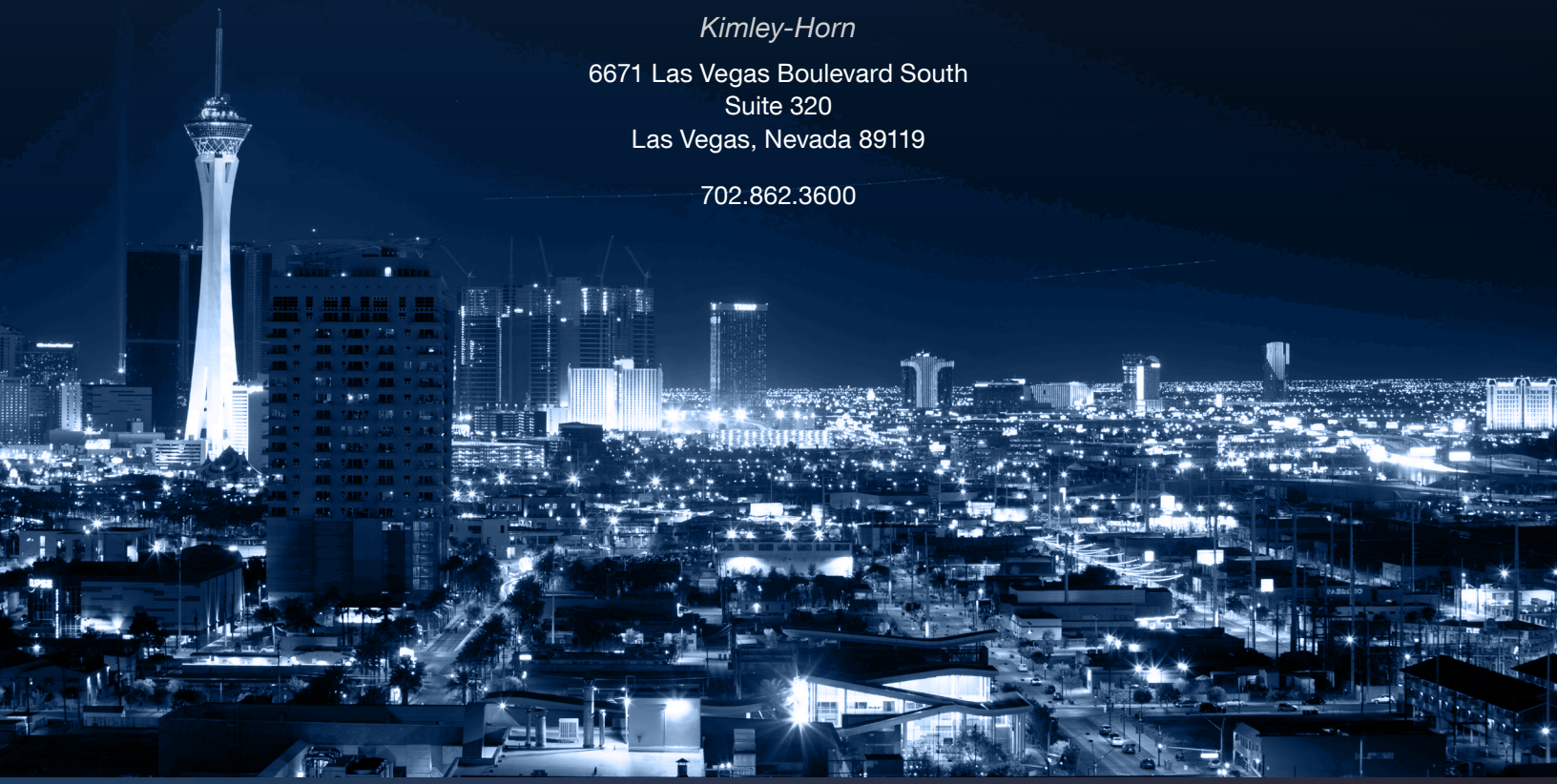

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Office of Traffic Safety

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