



Nevada Traffic Safety Crash Facts



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Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Office of Traffic Safety

Zero Fatalities
Lives are on the Line



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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
NECTS	Nevada Executive Committee on Traffic Safety
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 fall. For the purpose of historical understanding, 10 years worth of data is reported. However, all trends and analyses were conducted using the most recent five years of data (2016-2020).

Nevada's five-year fatality data is available on an online platform and is updated with the latest data available from FARS (2016-2020). The Nevada Fatal Crash Data Dashboard is located here: <https://app.powerbi>.

Figure 1: Key Areas, Emphasis Areas, and CEAs

Following a data-driven approach enables implementers to inform change in policy, infrastructure, and education for the 6 "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 nine 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.



* = Critical Emphasis Area

Overall Crash Data

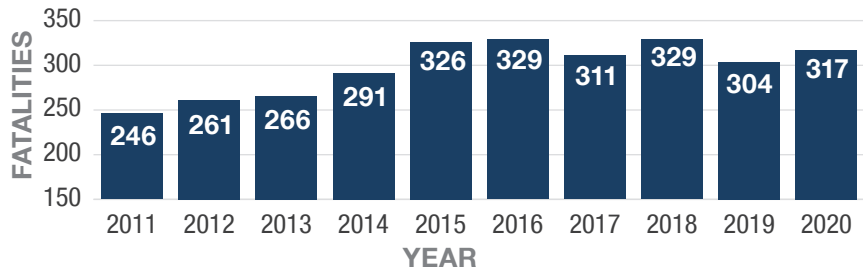
This section analyzes the overall crash data for Nevada between 2011 and 2020. Official FARS data from a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site maintained by NHTSA was used to determine the numbers of traffic fatalities and fatal crashes (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/content/nhtsa-ftp/251>). This data is used to determine where to focus efforts and resources and to evaluate effectiveness of existing traffic safety measures in Nevada.

What?

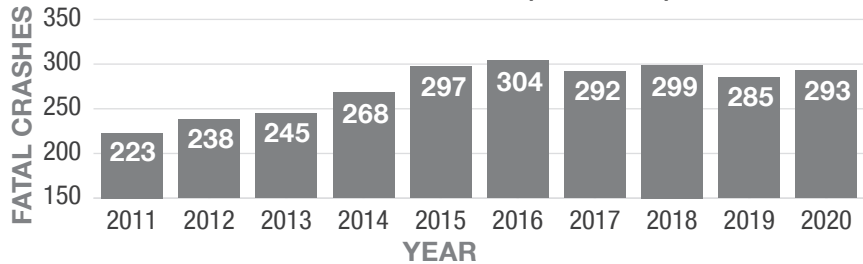
Traffic-related fatalities and fatal crashes have generally increased over the past 10 years. Nevada's traffic fatalities have increased from **246 in 2011** to **317 in 2020** and, likewise, fatal crashes have increased from **223 in 2011** to **293 in 2020**.

As shown in the graphs, traffic fatalities per million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and traffic fatalities per 100 thousand population have also increased in Nevada since 2011.

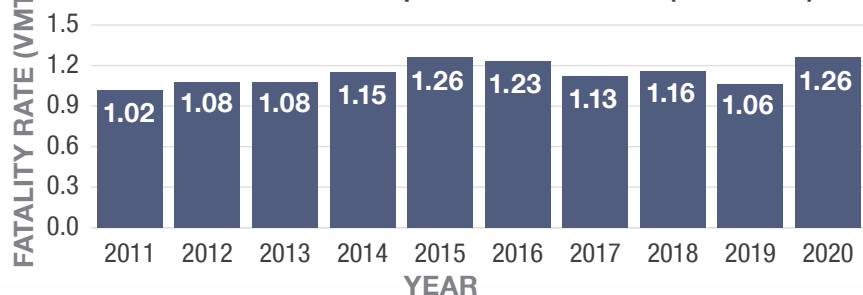
Nevada Traffic Fatalities (2011-2020)



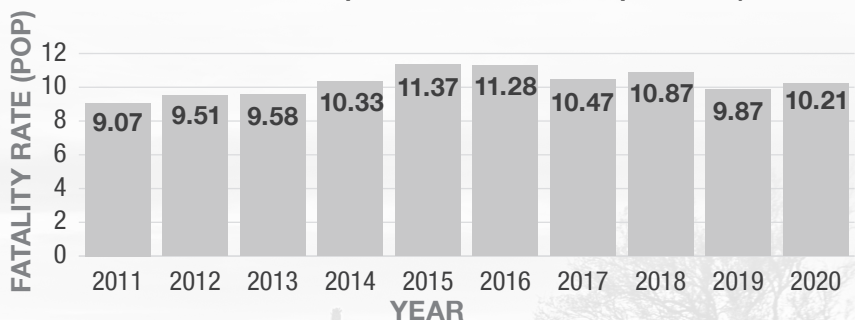
Fatal Crashes in Nevada (2011-2020)



Nevada Traffic Fatalities per 100 Million VMT (2011-2020)*



Nevada Traffic Fatalities per 100 Thousand Population (2011-2020)



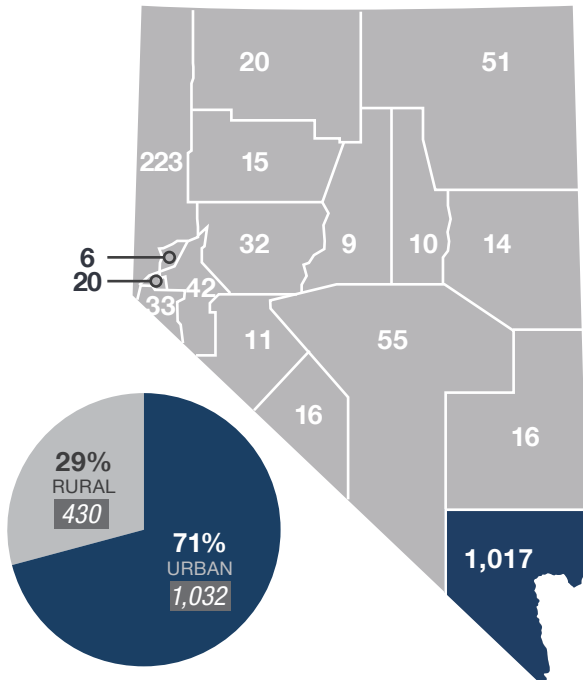
*This chart has been modified to match the NHTSA STSI summary

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.

Between 2016 and 2020, Clark County reported the largest number of fatal crashes and fatalities. Seventy-one percent of all Nevada fatal crashes occurred on urban roadways.

Fatal Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Fatal Crashes in Nevada by County (2016-2020)*

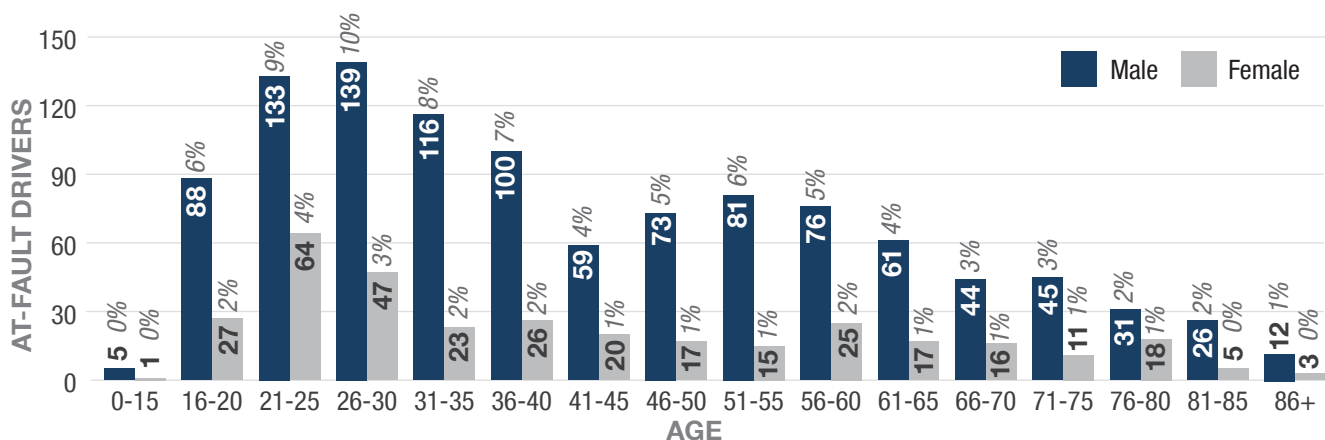
County	Fatal Crash	Percent of all Fatal Crashes
Carson City	20	1.4%
Churchill	32	2.2%
Clark	951	64.6%
Douglas	31	2.1%
Elko	41	2.8%
Esmeralda	12	0.8%
Eureka	9	0.6%
Humboldt	18	1.2%
Lander	9	0.6%
Lincoln	16	1.1%
Lyon	37	2.5%
Mineral	11	0.7%
Nye	45	3.1%
Pershing	14	1%
Storey	6	0.4%
Washoe	208	14%
White Pine	13	0.9%

TOTAL 1,473

Who?

From 2016 to 2020, males ages 26 to 30 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 (2016-2020)*



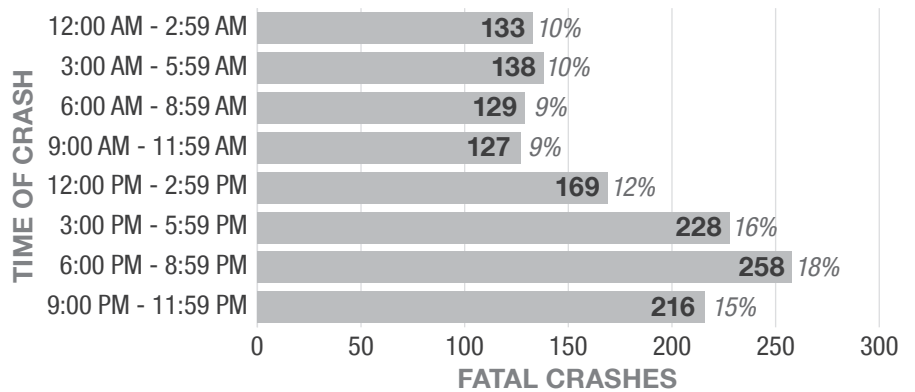
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

When?

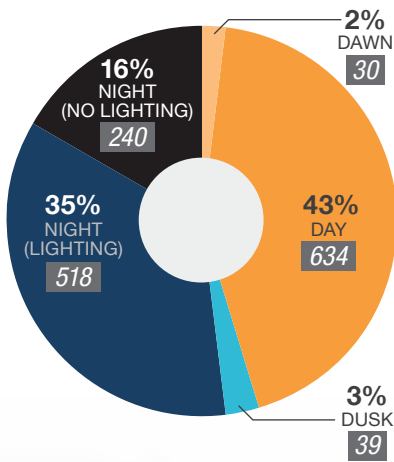
From 2016 to 2020, 258 fatal crashes occurred between the hours of 6:00 PM and 8:59 PM, totaling 18% of all fatal crashes. Nearly 35% took place at night in areas with street lighting.

From 2016 to 2020, Thursday through Sunday saw the highest percentage of fatal crashes. Twenty-nine percent occurred August through October.

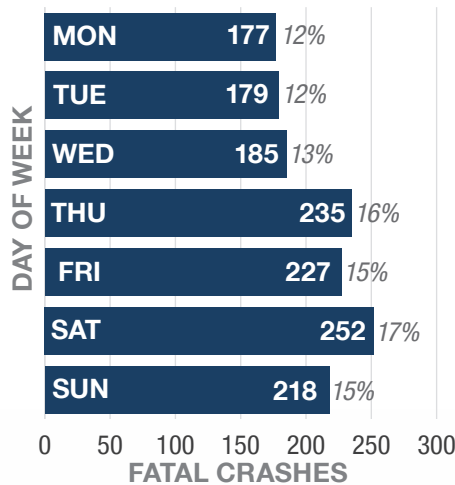
Fatal Crashes by Time of Day in Nevada (2016-2020)



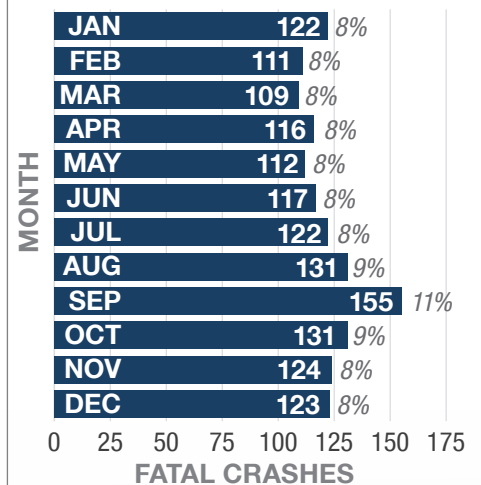
Lighting at Time of Fatal Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Crashes by Day of Week in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Crashes by Month of Year in Nevada (2016-2020)

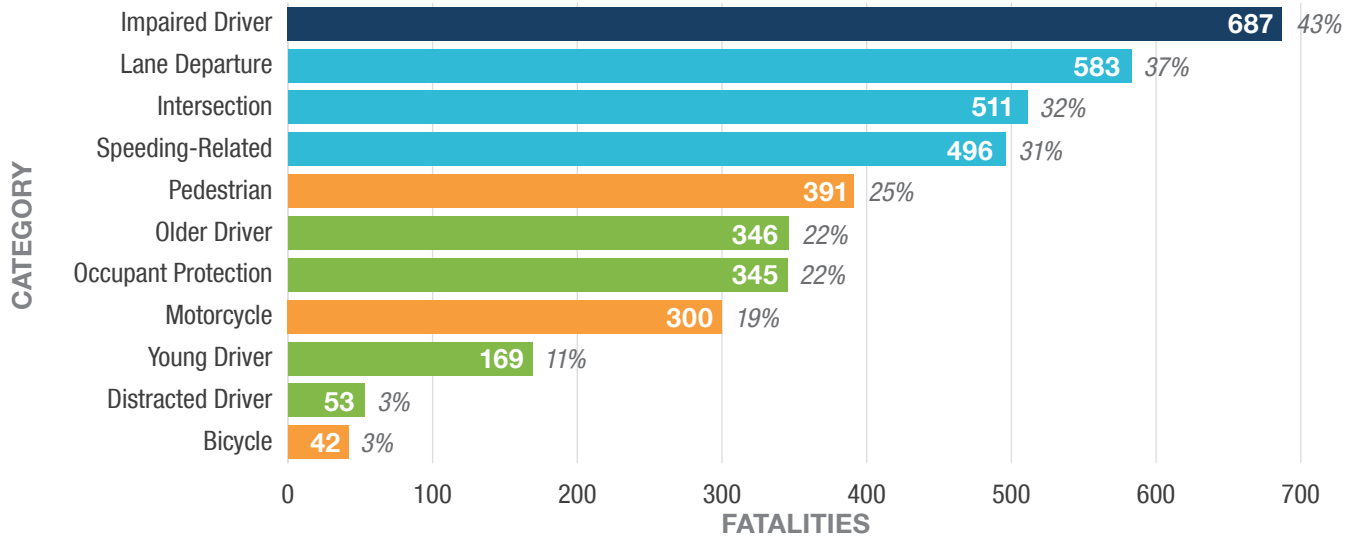


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

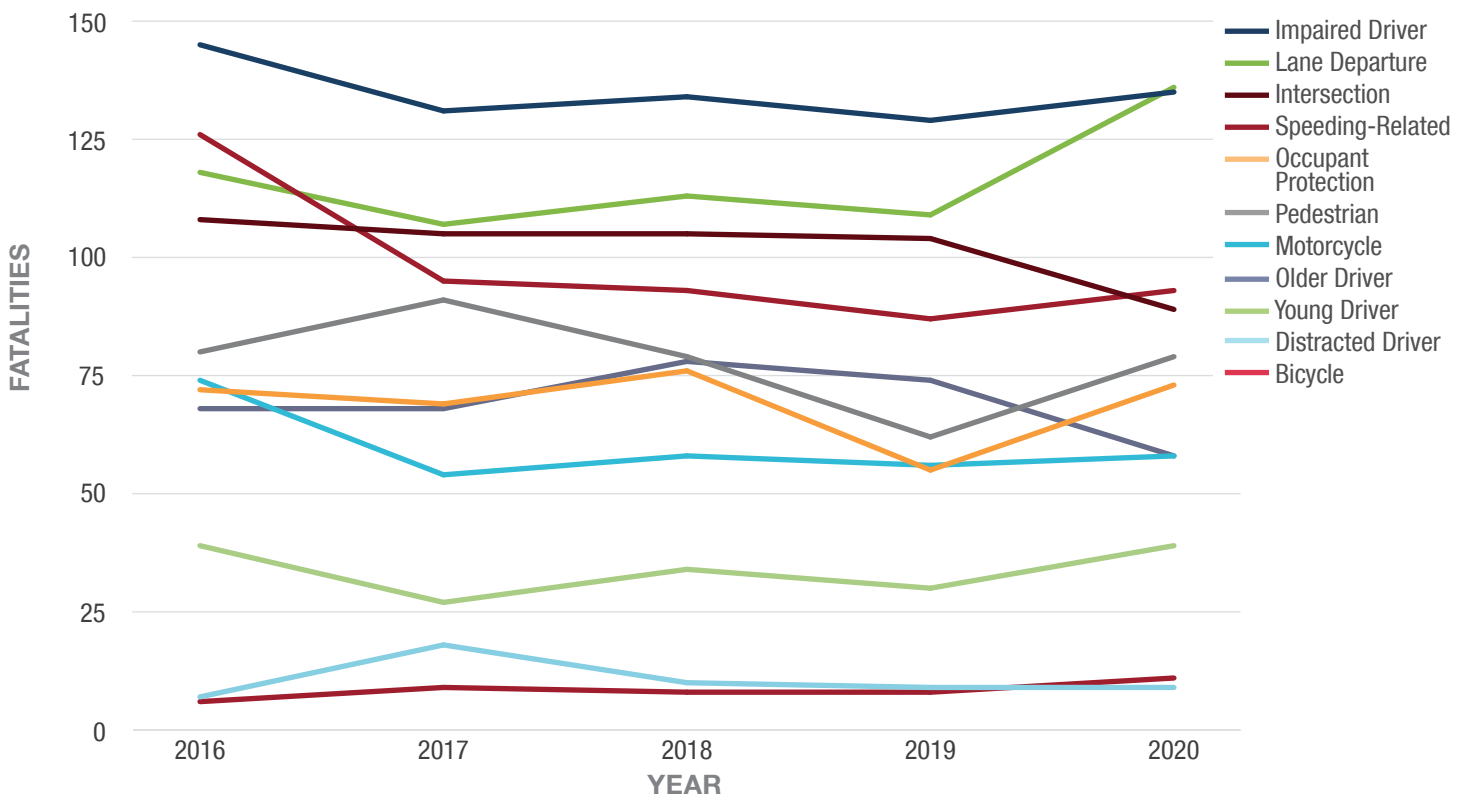
Between 2016 and 2020, **impaired driving fatalities**, which involve a driver with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08% or greater and/or tested positive for drugs in their system, comprised the largest percent of fatalities at 43% of all traffic fatalities in Nevada.

Nevada Traffic Fatalities by Emphasis Area (2016–2020)*



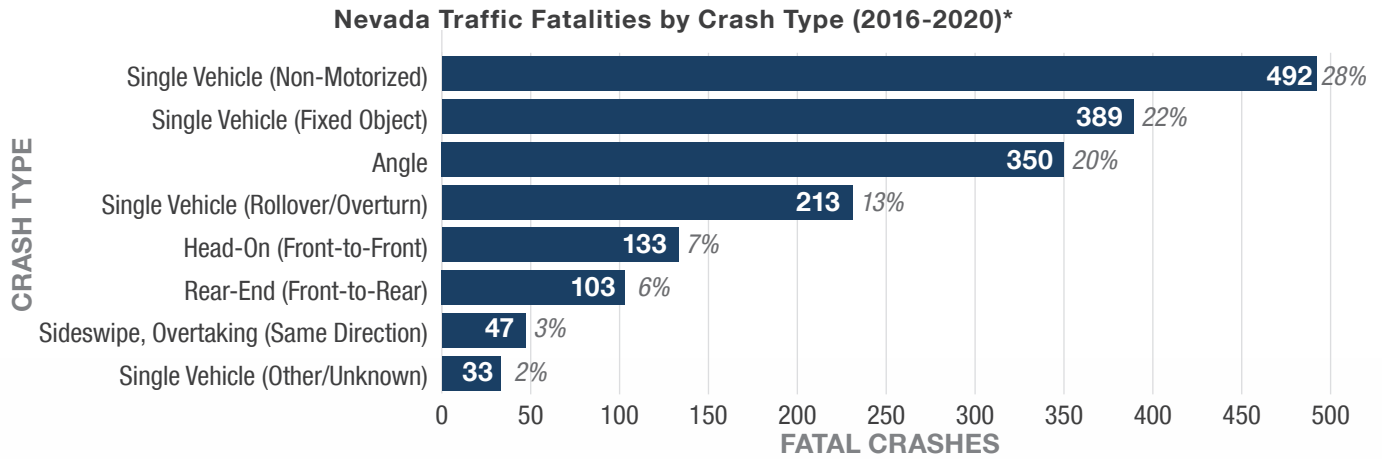
*A crash may be categorized in more than one emphasis area, e.g., an impaired motorcyclist at an intersection. Therefore, the values exceed the total number of fatalities and the sum of the percentages is more than 100%.

Nevada Traffic Total Fatalities by Emphasis Area (2016–2020)



Why? (continued)

Fatalities most frequently involved a non-motorized form of transportation, which is defined as **any form of transportation that includes a pedestrian, bicycle, wheelchair, skateboard, etc.**



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



Speeding-Related Crashes

31% 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.

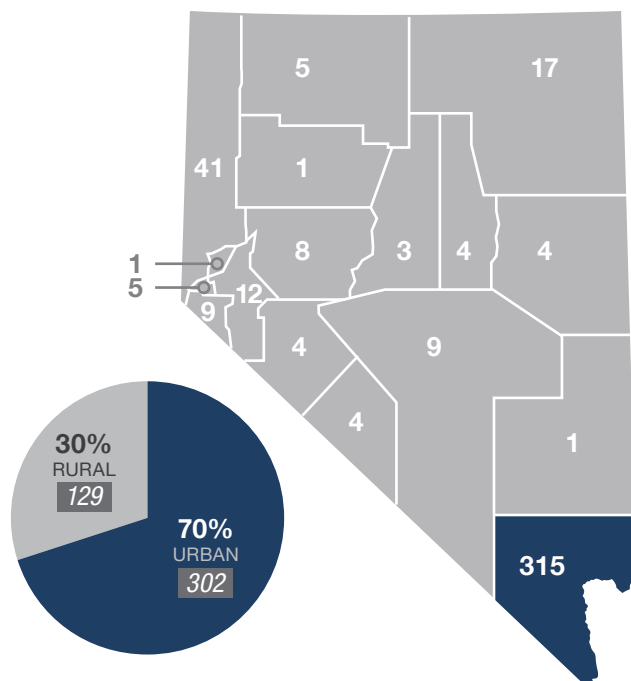
What?

From 2016 to 2020, the number of fatal speeding crashes generally declined. A total of **496 speeding-related fatalities** and **436 fatal speeding-related crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during this time frame.

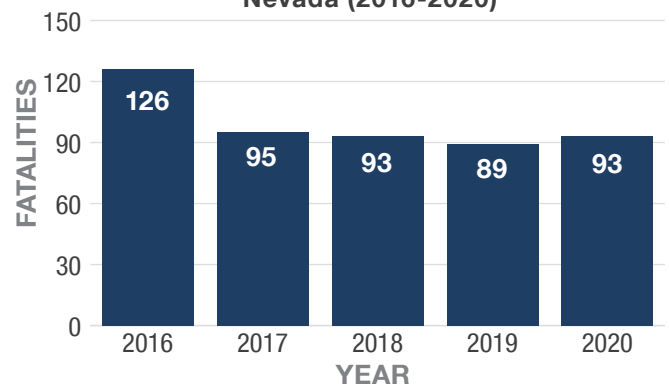
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 70% of fatal speeding crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal speeding-related crashes in Nevada.

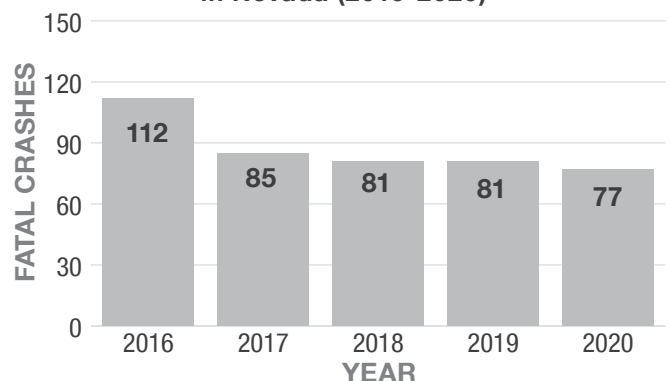
Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Speeding-Related Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



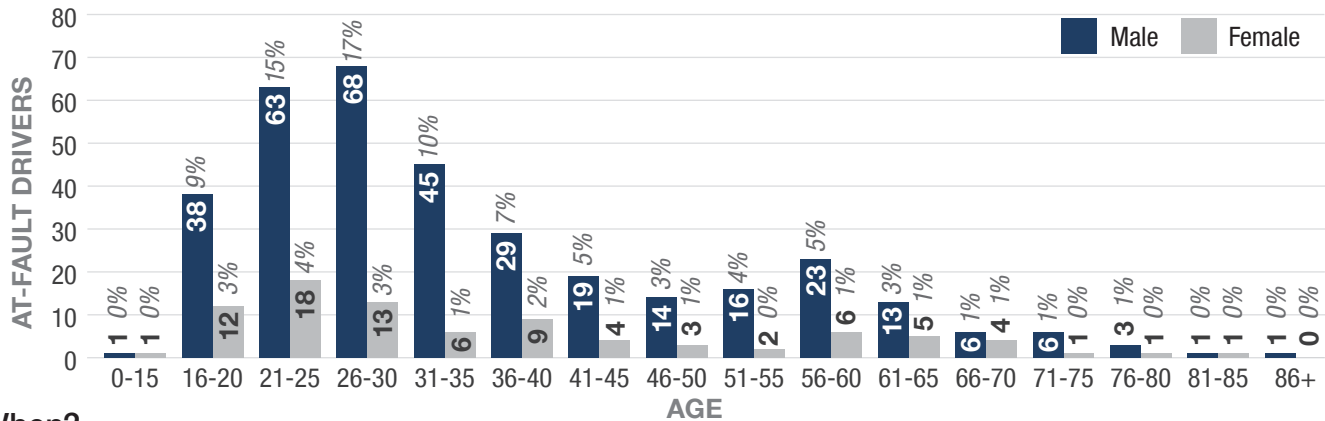
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016-2020, male drivers ages 26 to 30 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 (2016-2020)*

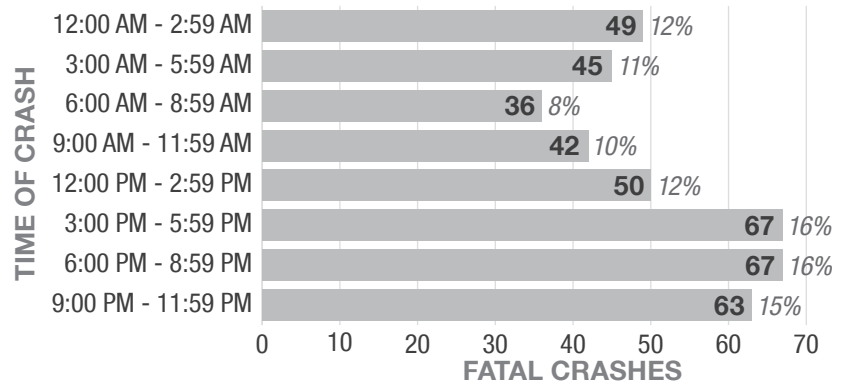


When?

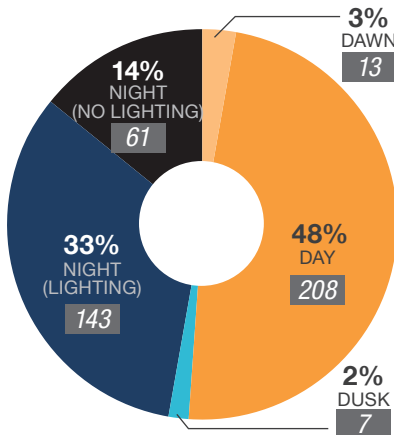
The hours of 3:00 PM and 11:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal speeding-related crashes. Nearly half of all fatal speeding-related crashes took place at night in areas with and without street lighting.

Sixty-seven percent of fatal speeding-related crashes occurred from Thursday to Sunday. Fatal crashes occurred most frequently during the months of May, July, and September.

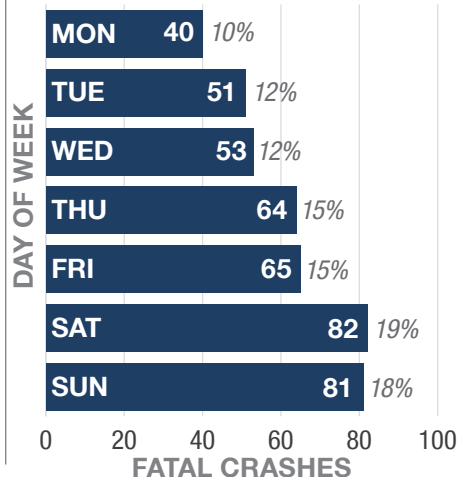
Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



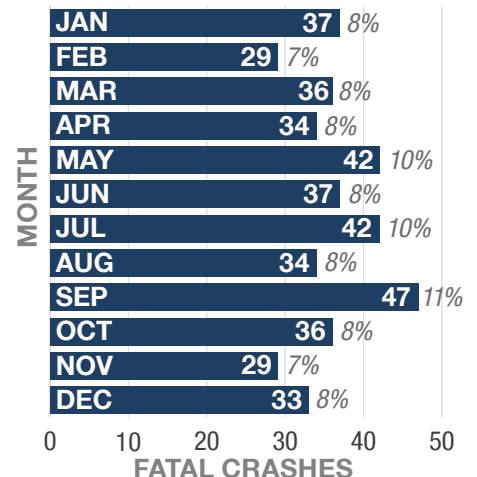
Lighting at Time of Fatal Speeding-Related Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Speeding-Related Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

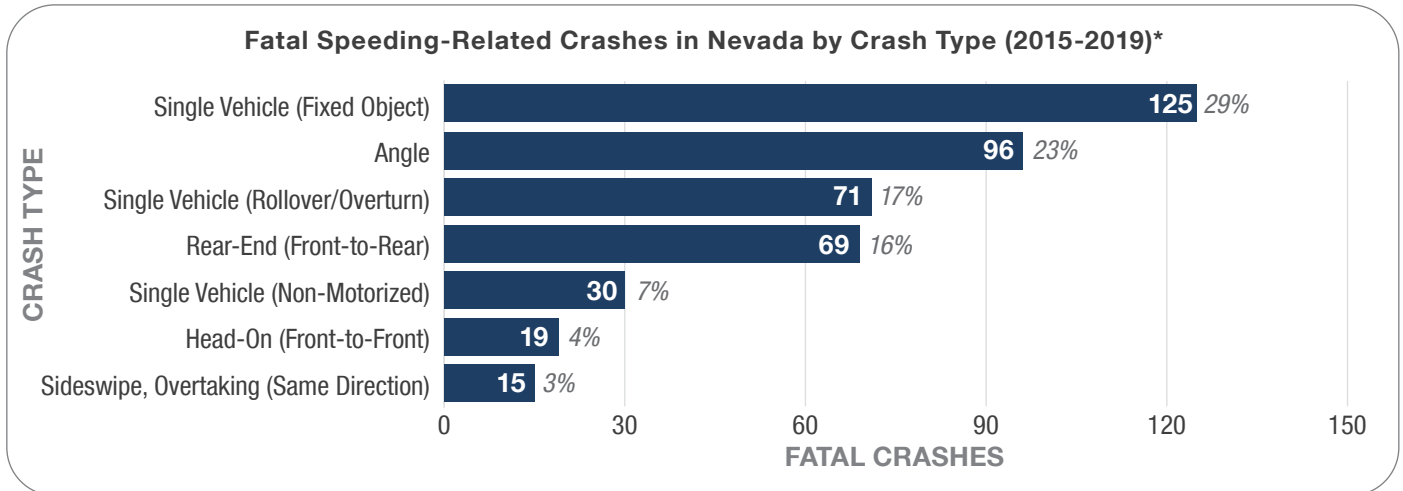


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal speeding-related crashes most frequently involved a single motor vehicle hitting a fixed object or an angle collision with another vehicle.



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



Lane Departure Crashes

37% of Nevada's total fatalities

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

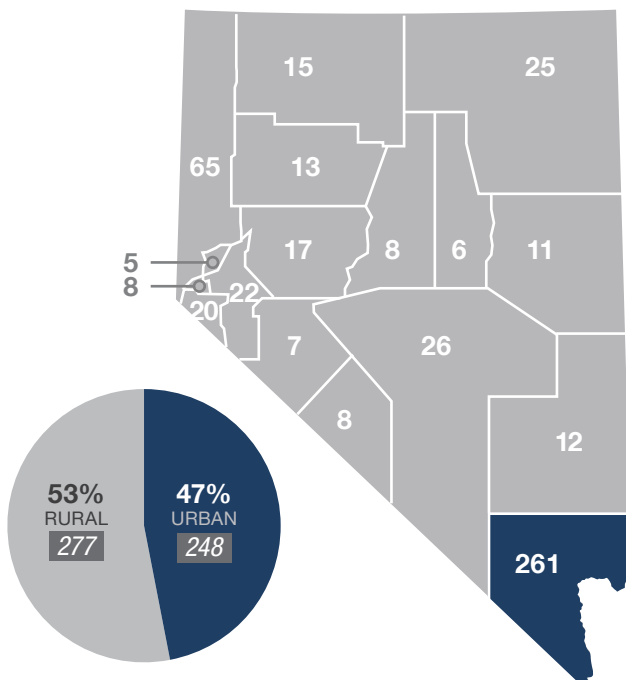
What?

During 2016 to 2020, a total of **583 lane departure fatalities** and **529 fatal lane departure crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

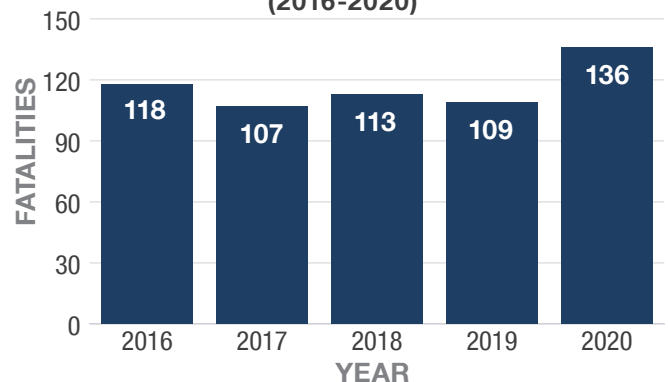
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, nearly half of fatal lane departure crashes occurred in Clark County. Just over half of such fatalities occurred on rural roadways.

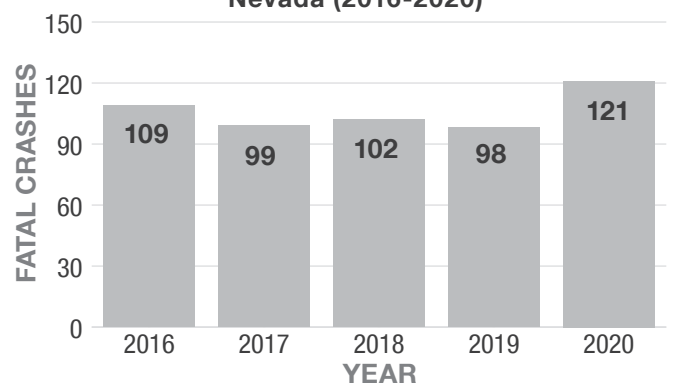
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Lane Departure Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



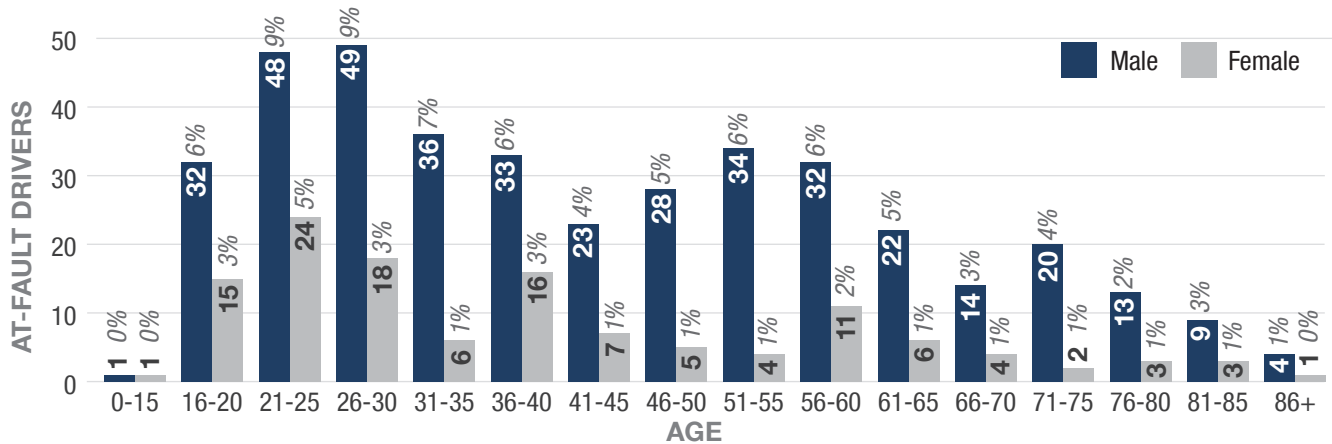
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 and 2020 males ages 21 to 25 and 26 to 30 were 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 (2016-2020)*

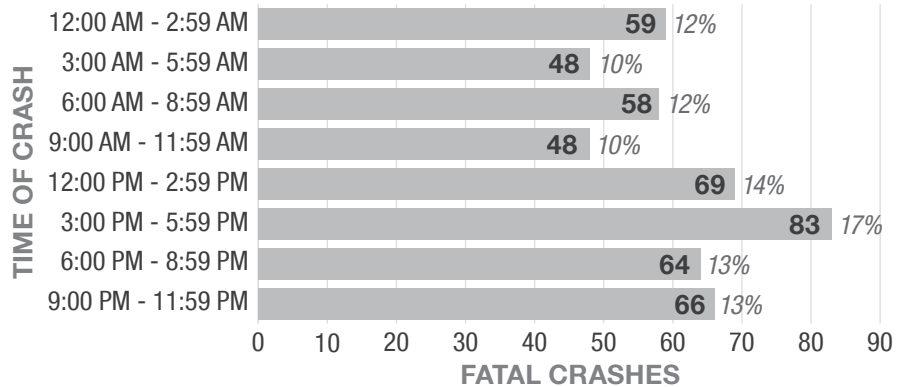


When?

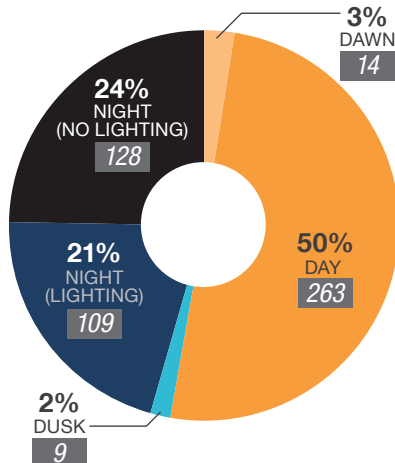
The hours from 3:00 PM to 5:59 PM had the highest number of fatal lane departure crashes. A total of 50% of fatal lane departure crashes occurred during daylight hours.

From 2016 to 2020, 48% of fatal lane departure crashes occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Most fatal crashes took place from July to September.

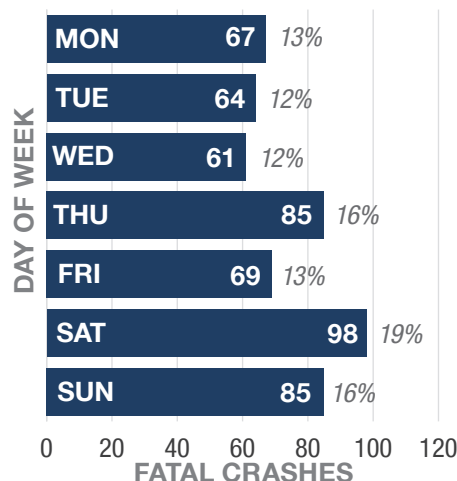
Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



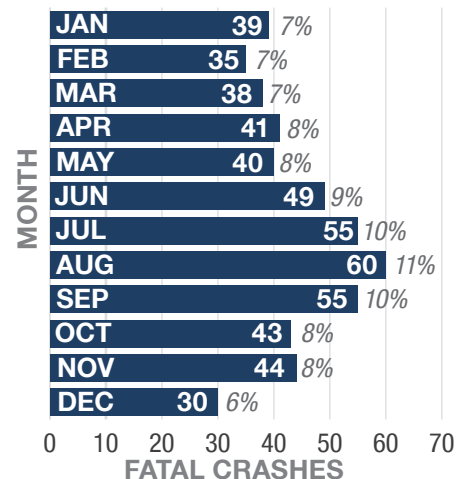
Lighting at Time of Fatal Lane Departure Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



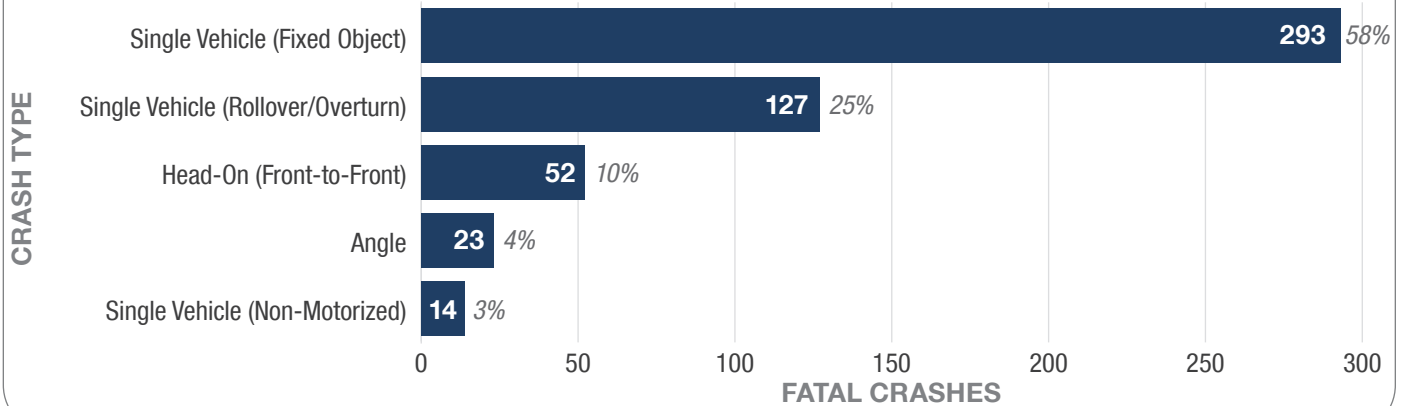
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



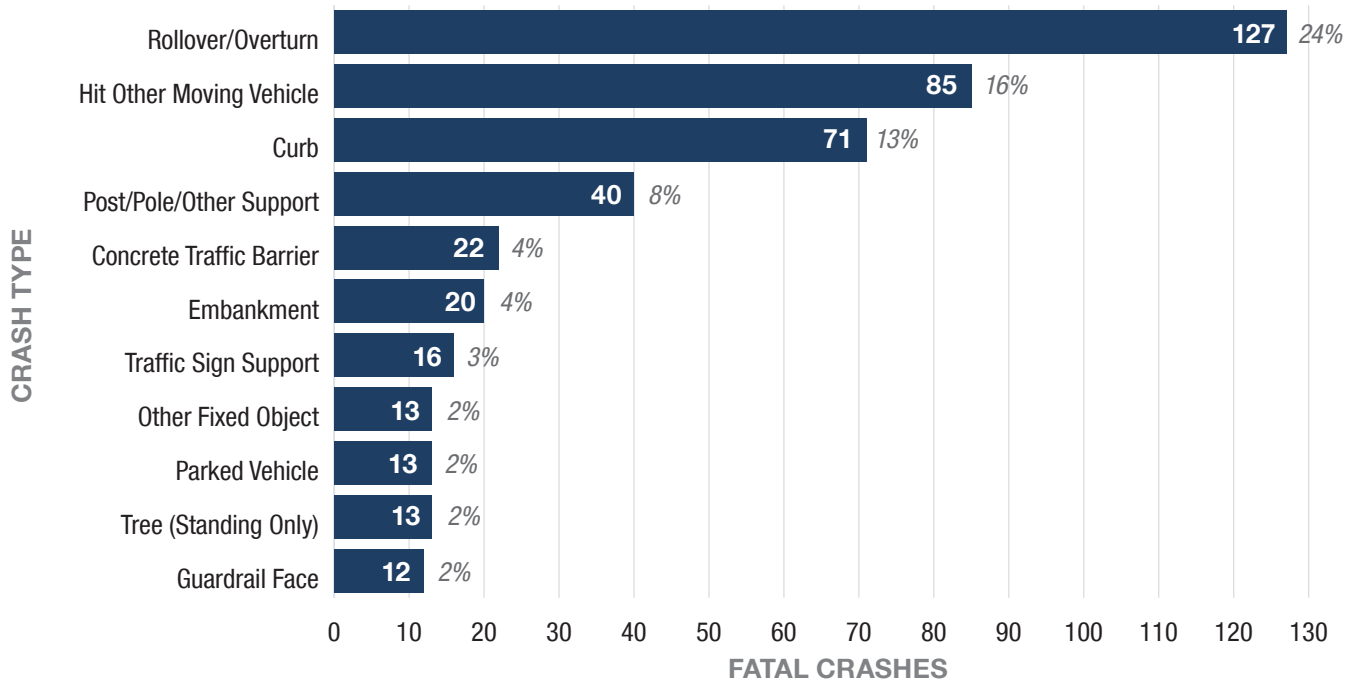
Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal lane departure crashes most frequently involved a single vehicle hitting a fixed object (58%).

Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)*



Fatal Lane Departure Crashes in Nevada by First Harmful Event (2016-2020)*



*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.

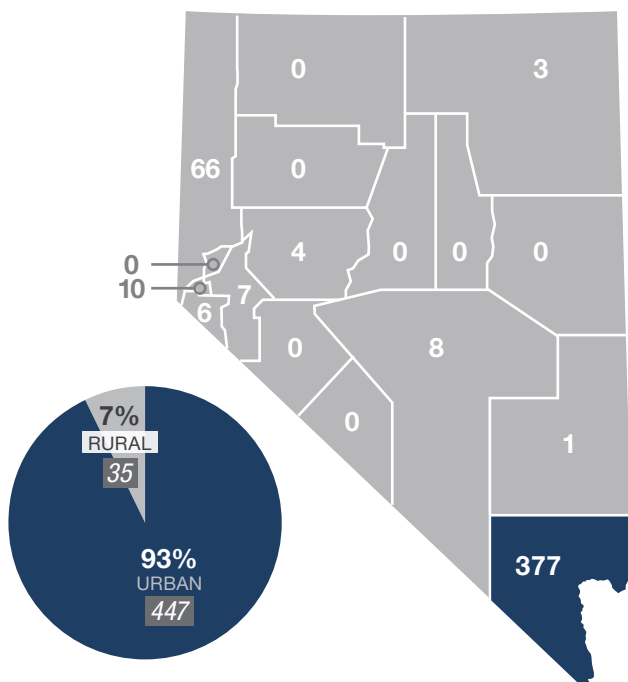
What?

From 2016 to 2020, a total of **511 intersection crash fatalities** and **482 fatal intersection crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during that time frame.

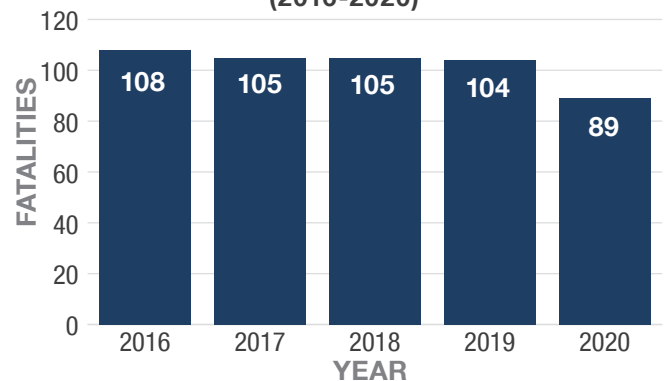
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 93% of fatal intersection crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal intersection crashes in Nevada during that time frame.

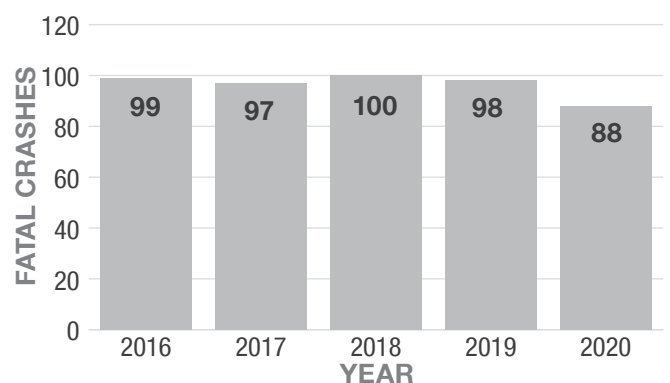
Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Intersection Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



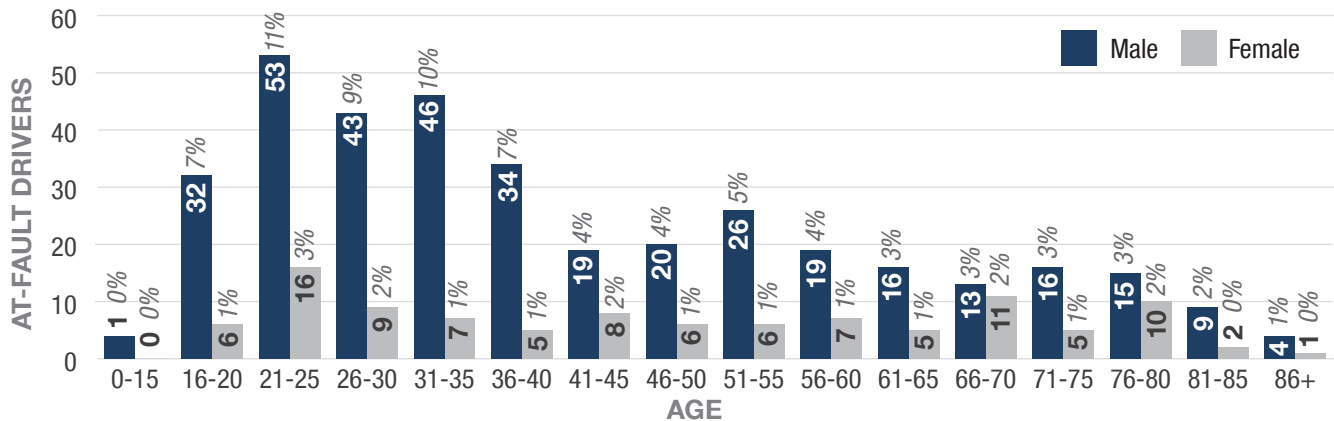
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

Between 2016 and 2020, males ages 21 to 35 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 (2016-2020)*

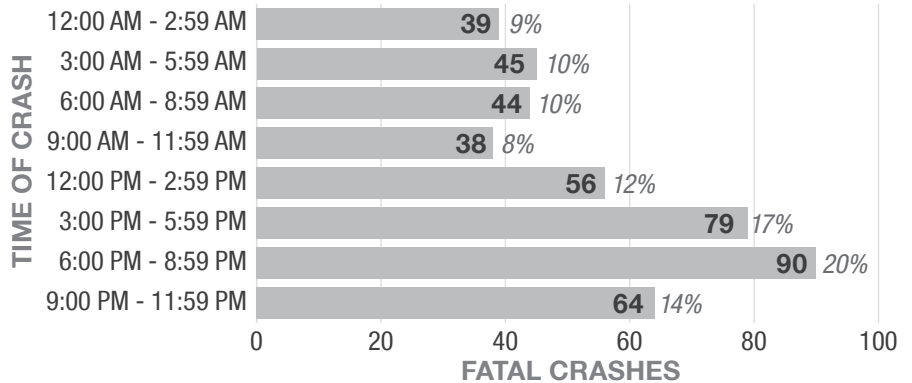


When?

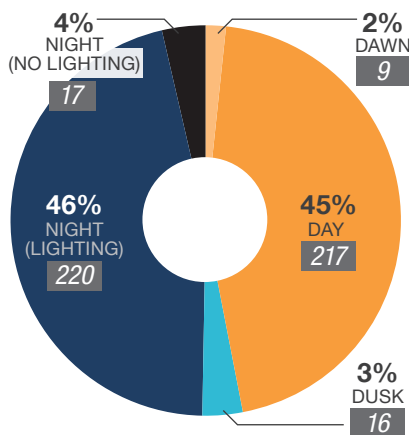
The hours of 3:00 PM to 8:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal intersection crashes. Exactly half of all fatal intersection crashes took place at night.

Thirty-two percent of fatal intersection crashes occurred on Thursdays and Fridays. Fatal intersection crashes occurred most frequently in the months of January and September.

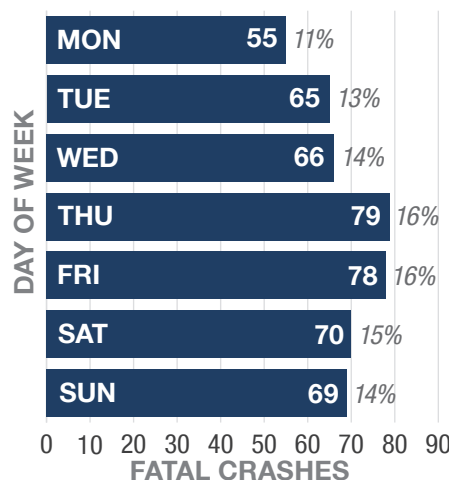
Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



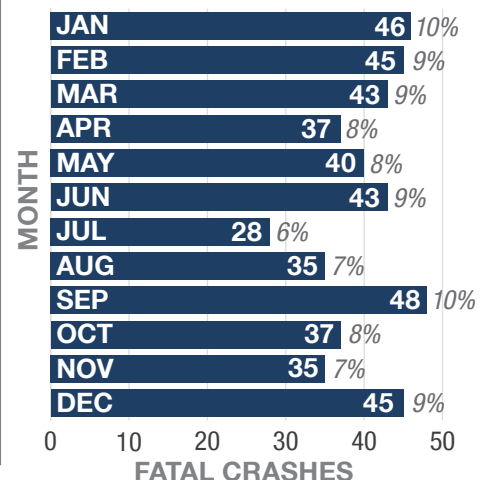
Lighting at Time of Fatal Intersection Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



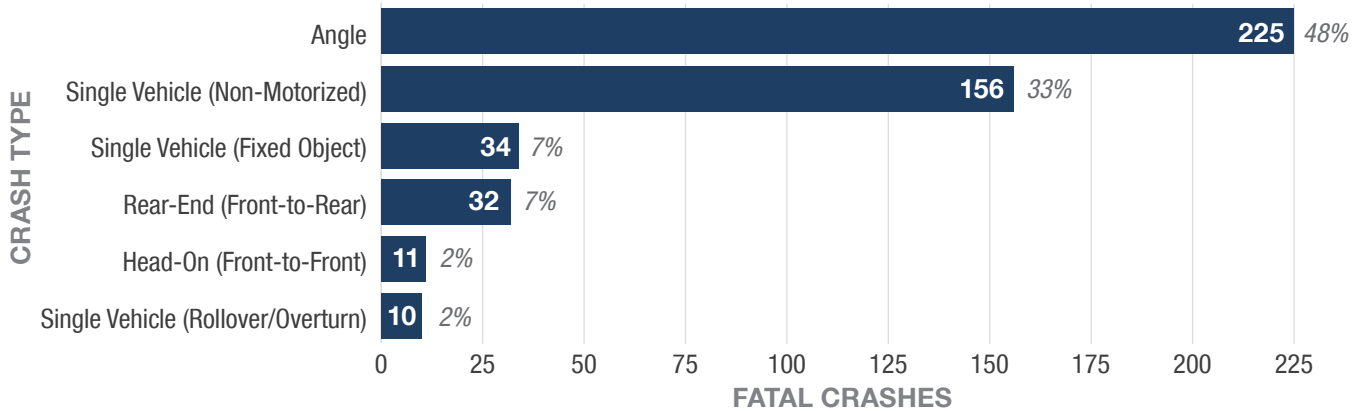
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal intersection crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.

Fatal Intersection Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)



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



Pedestrian Crashes

25% 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.

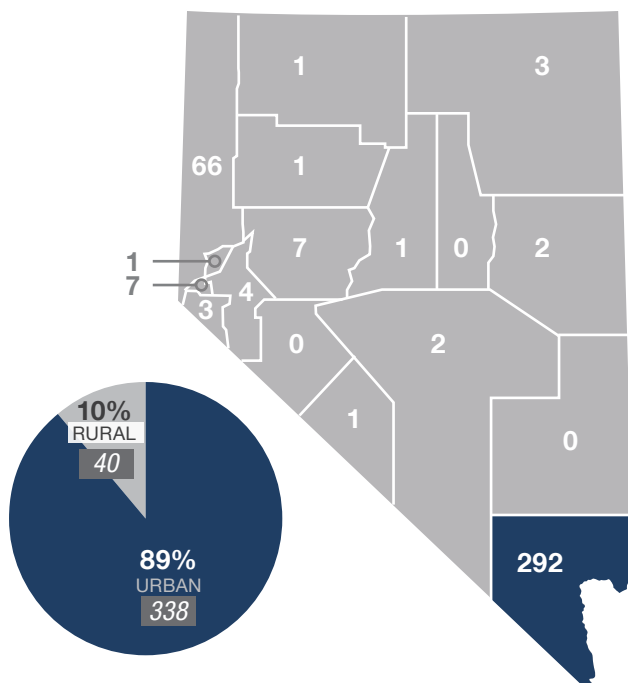
What?

During 2016 to 2020, a total of **391 pedestrian fatalities** and **381 fatal pedestrian crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

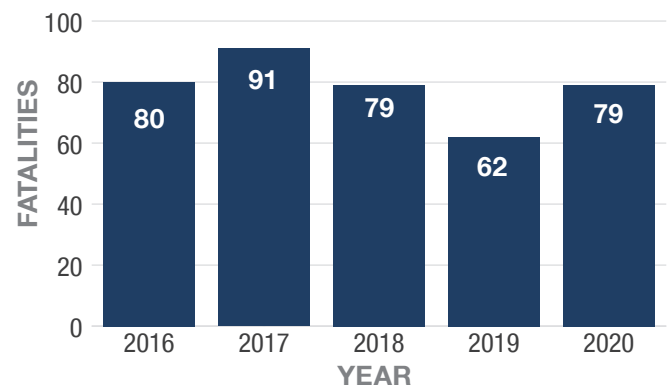
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 89% of fatal pedestrian crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal pedestrian crashes in Nevada.

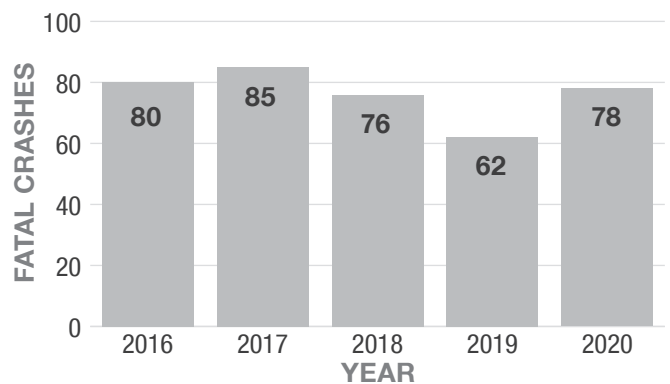
Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Pedestrian Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



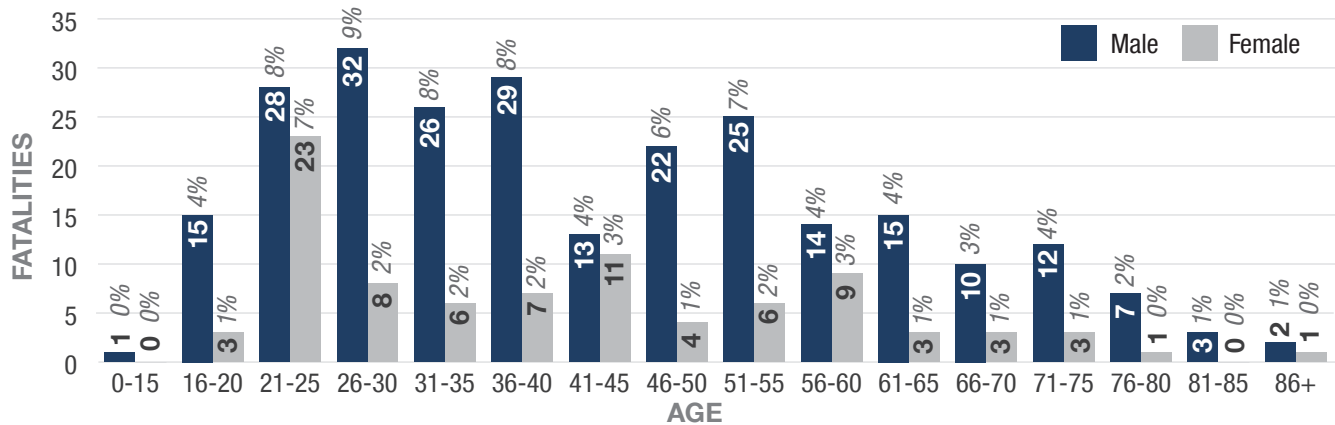
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 to 2020, males ages 26 to 30 years old comprised the highest reported number of pedestrian fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Pedestrian Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)

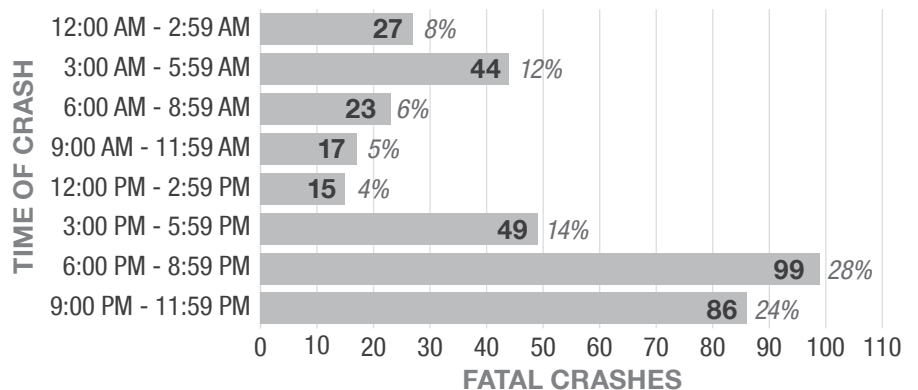


When?

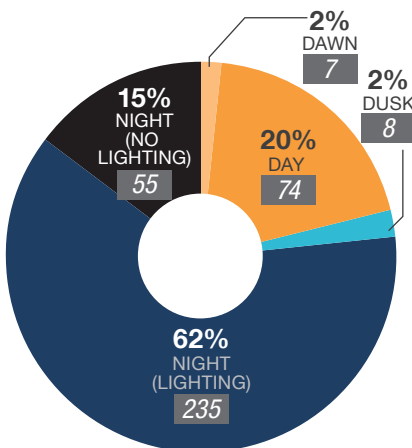
The hours of 6:00 PM to 11:59 PM had the greatest number of fatal pedestrian crashes. From 2016 to 2020, 62% of fatal pedestrian crashes took place at night in areas with street lighting.

From 2016-2020, 52% of fatal pedestrian crashes occurred from Thursday to Saturday. More pedestrian fatal crashes occurred in January than any other month during this time frame.

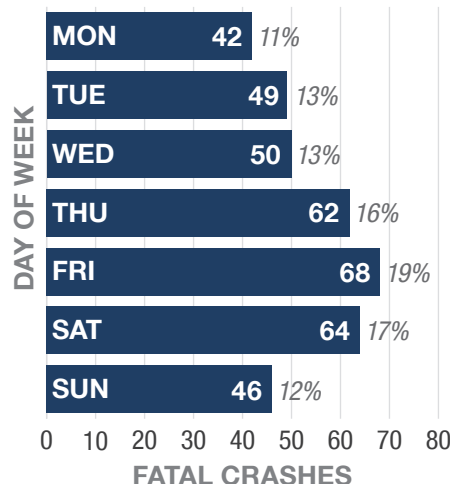
Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



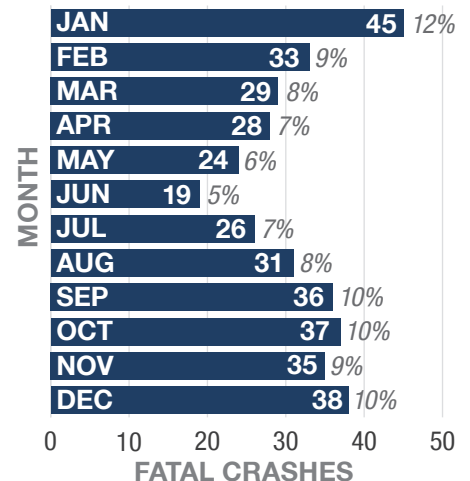
Lighting at Time of Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Pedestrian Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

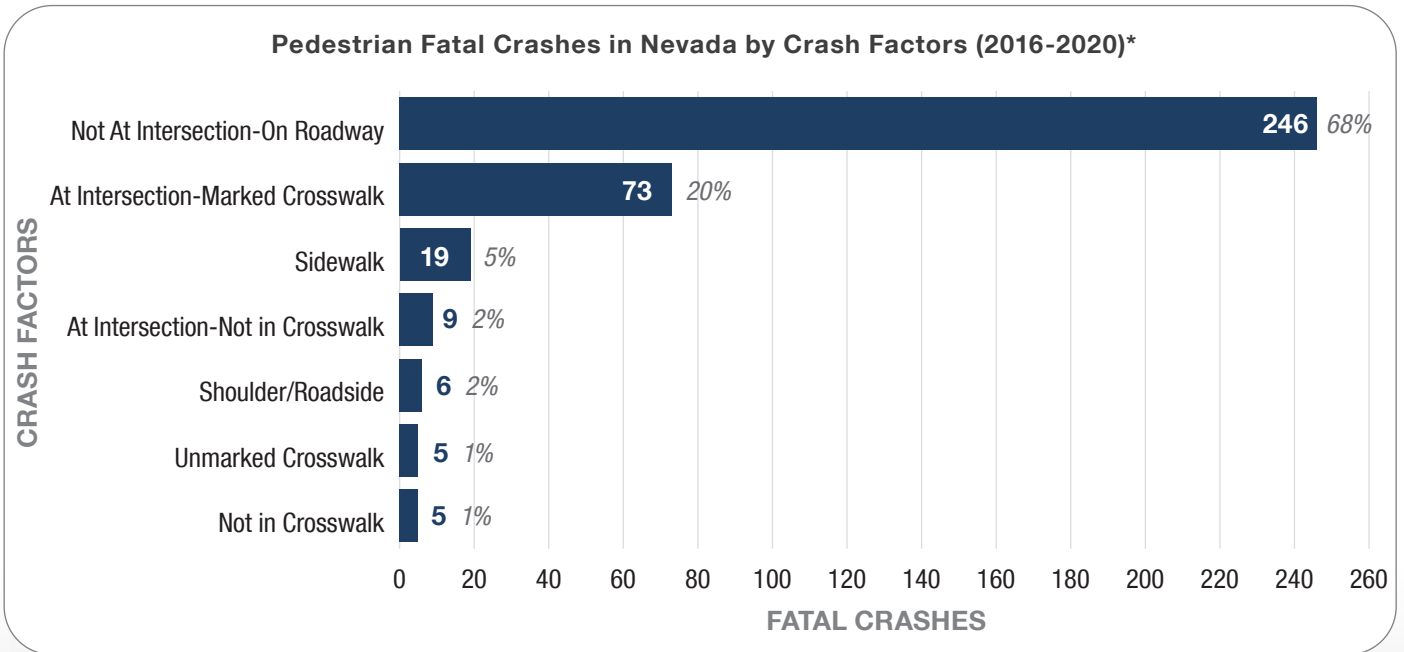


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

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



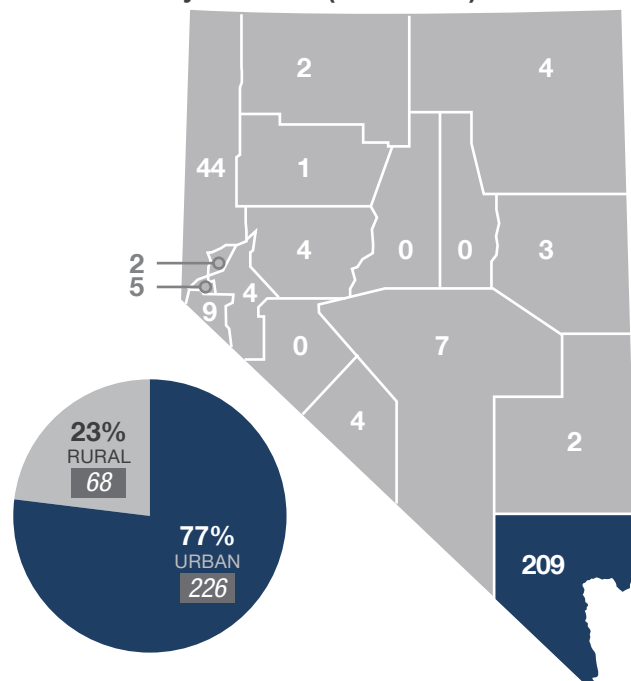
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing or data categories with low representation

19% of Nevada's total fatalities

What?

Where?

Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



YEAR	FATALITIES
2016	74
2017	54
2018	58
2019	56
2020	58

YEAR	FATAL CRASHES
2016	73
2017	53
2018	57
2019	56
2020	57

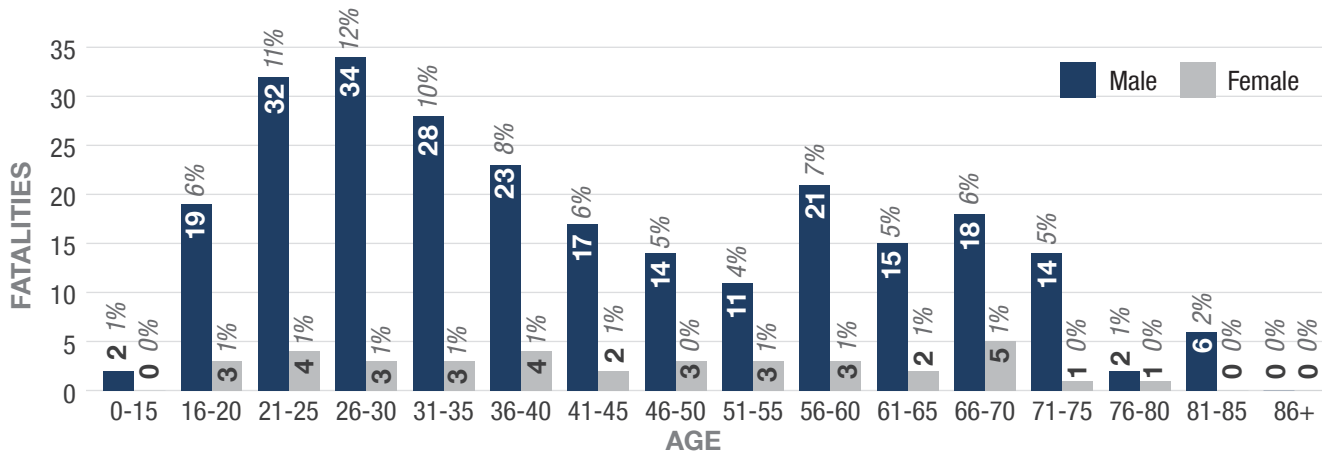
Page 19



Who?

Between 2016 and 2020, males ages 26 to 30 years old were the largest reported age group for motorcycle driver and passenger fatalities.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Motorcycle Driver and Passenger Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)*

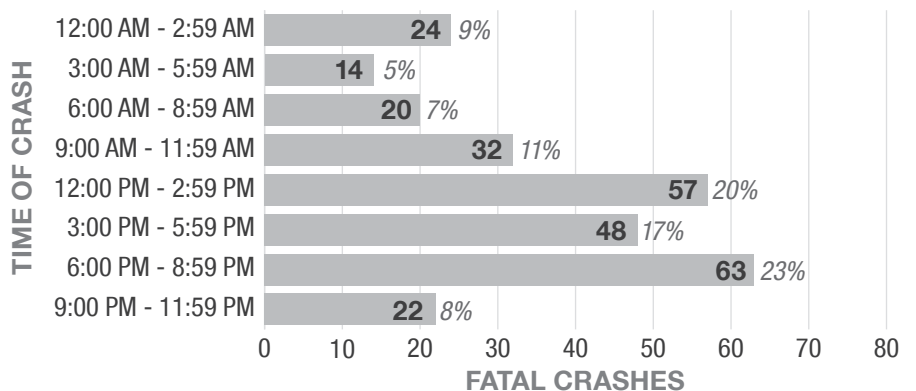


When?

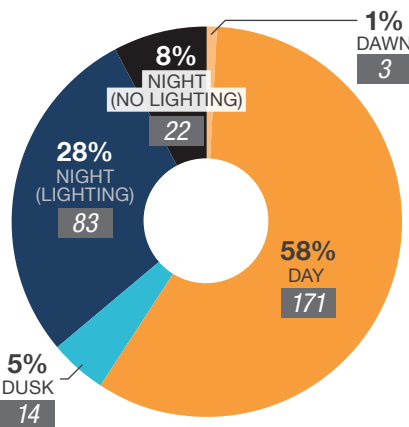
Most fatal motorcycle crashes occurred between the hours of 12:00 PM and 8:59 PM, and 58% of crashes occurred during daytime lighting conditions.

From 2016-2020, 38% of fatal motorcycle crashes occurred on Saturdays and Sundays. Fatal motorcycle crashes took place most frequently in September during this time frame.

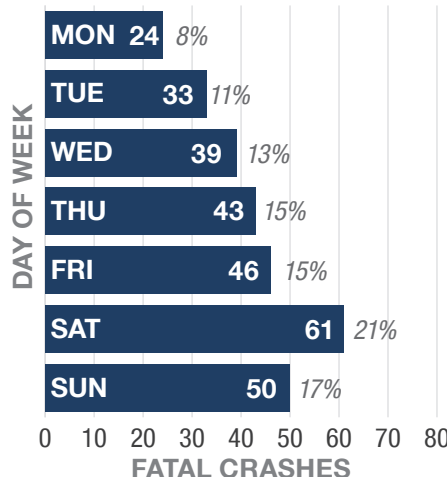
Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



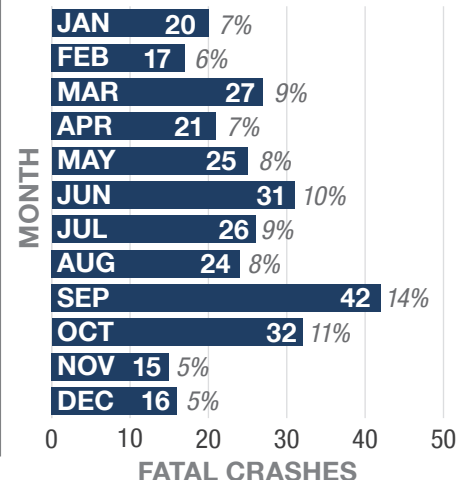
Lighting at Time of Motorcycle Fatal Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



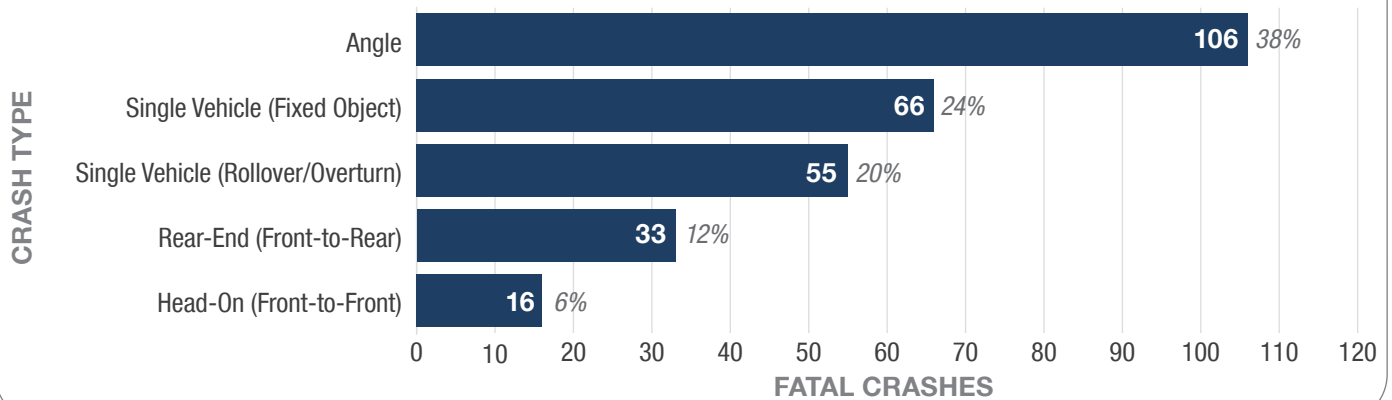
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



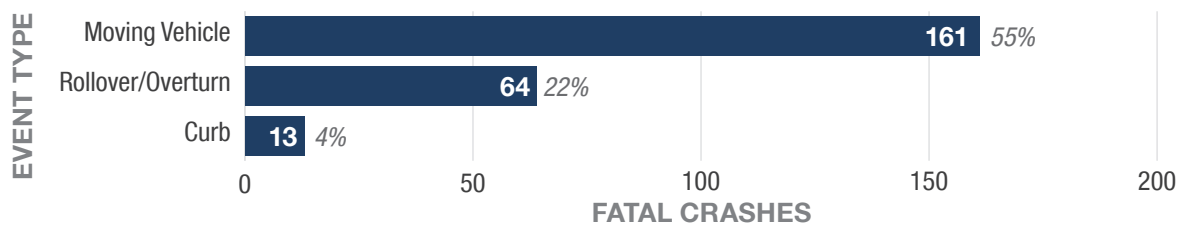
Why?

From 2016 to 2020, 38% of all fatal motorcycle crashes were angle crashes. The maneuver that most frequently resulted in fatal motorcycle crashes was a collision with a moving vehicle (55%).

Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)*



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada by Maneuver (2016-2020)*



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



Helmet Use Unhelmeted Motorcyclists

2.1% 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 2020)" and "restraint use (REST_USE for 2016-2019)" in the person data set were used. To determine if a helmet was misused, the attribute codes "helmet misuse (HELM_MIS for 2020)" and "restraint misuse (REST_MIS for 2016-2019)" 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.

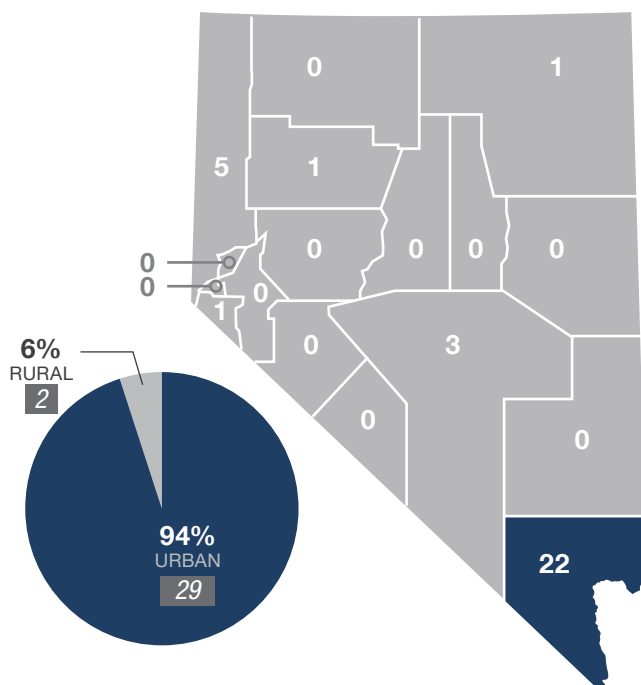
What?

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of unhelmeted motorcyclist traffic fatalities generally declined. A total of **33 unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities** and **33 fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes** occurred in the state of Nevada.

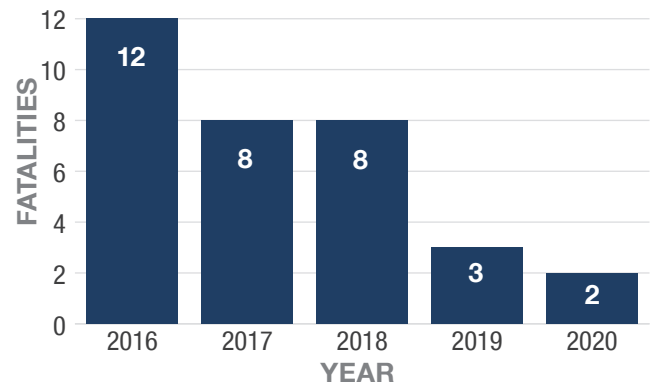
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 94% of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes in Nevada.

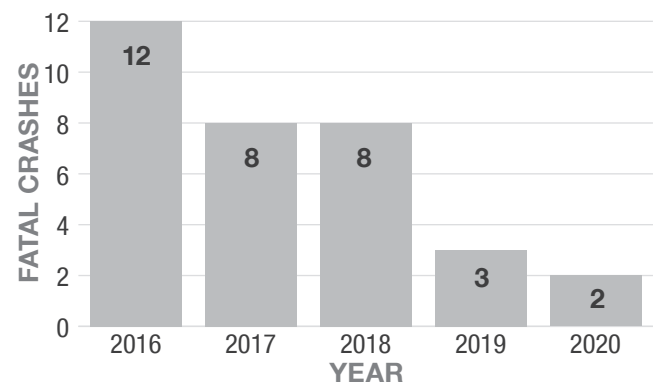
Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Traffic Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Motorcycle Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



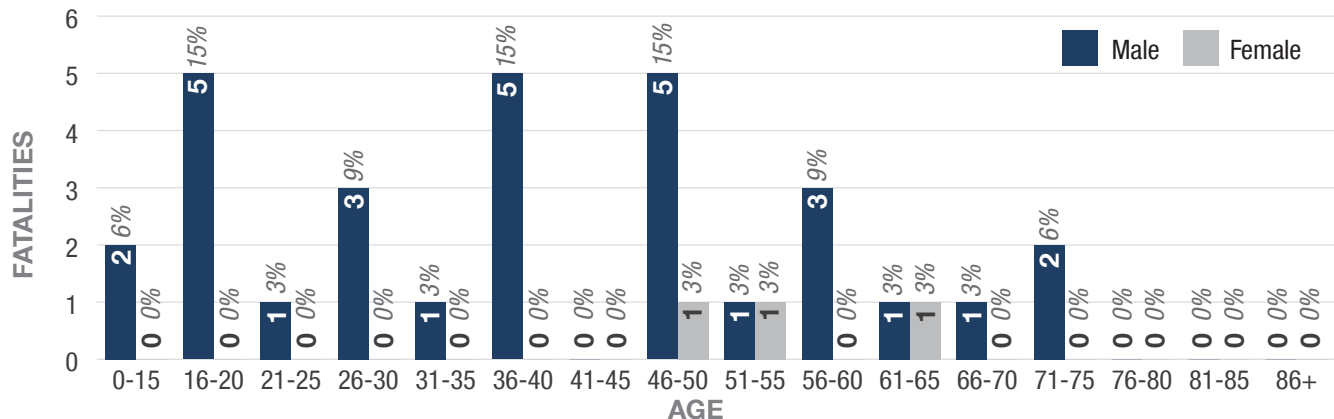
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016-2020, males ages 16 to 20, 36 to 40, and 46 to 50 tied for the highest reported age groups with unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities. Only three female fatalities, compared with 30 male fatalities, were reported during this time frame.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)

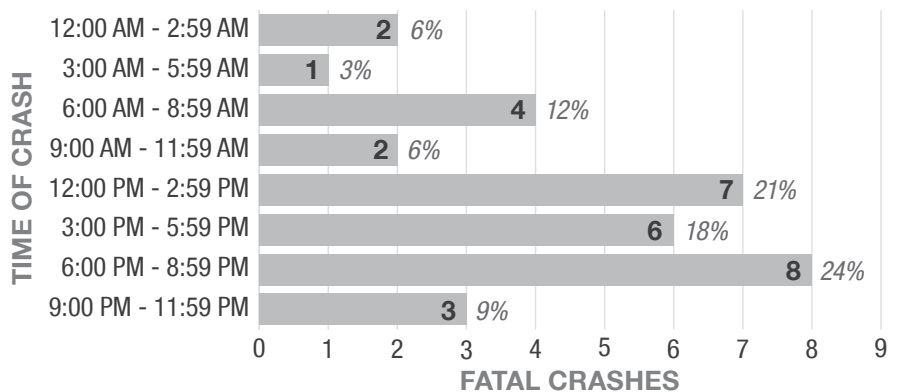


When?

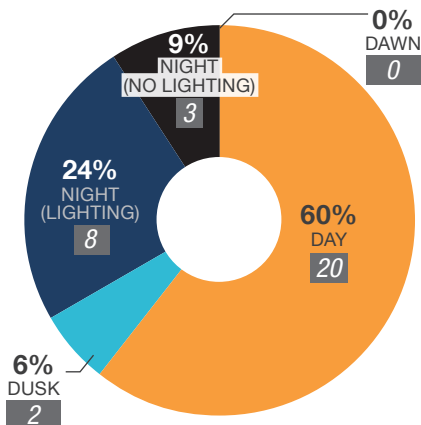
Fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred most frequently from 12:00 PM to 8:59 PM. Sixty percent of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes occurred during daylight.

Between 2016 and 2020, Thursday and Saturday reported the highest number of fatal unhelmeted motorcyclist crashes. July and October reported the greatest number crashes.

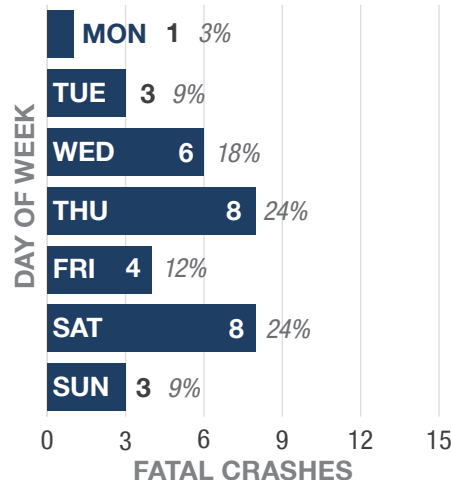
Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)



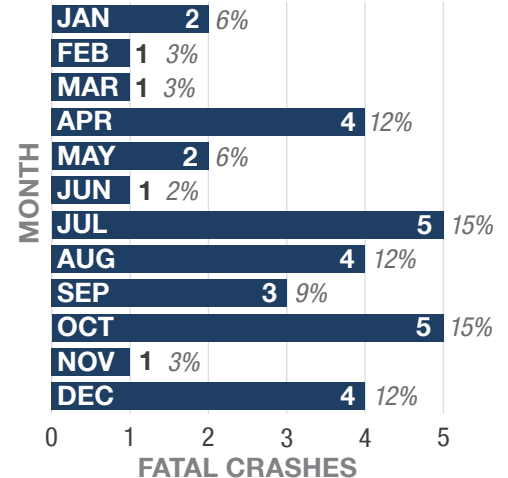
Lighting at Time of Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

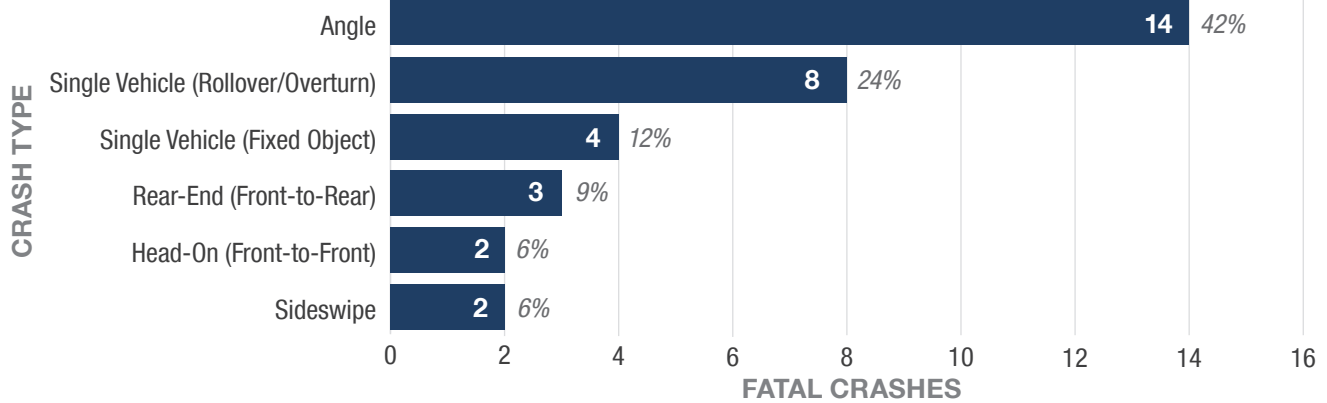




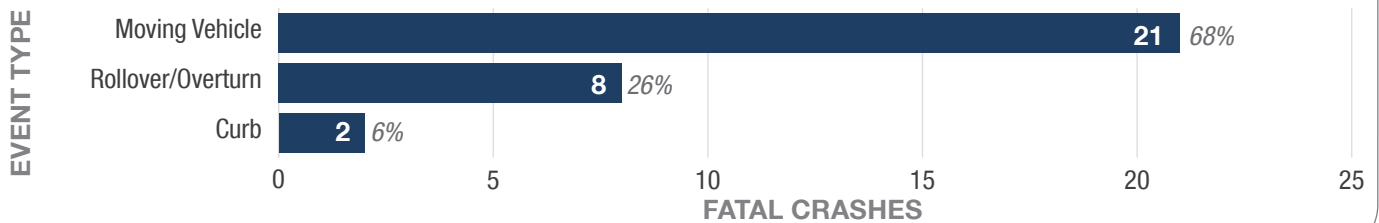
Why?

From 2016 to 2020, 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).

Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)*



Fatal Unhelmeted Motorcyclist Crashes in Nevada by Motorcycle Maneuver (2016-2020)*



**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.

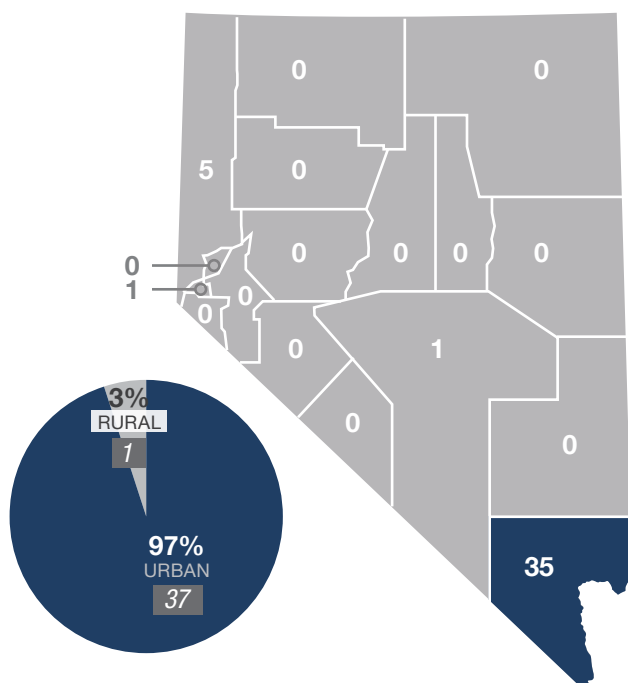
What?

Between 2016 and 2020, there were **42 bicyclist fatalities** and **38 fatal bicycle crashes** on Nevada roadways.

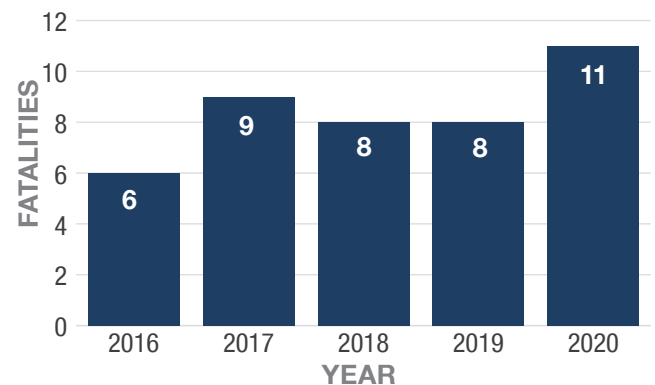
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 97% of fatal bicycle crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal bicycle crashes in Nevada.

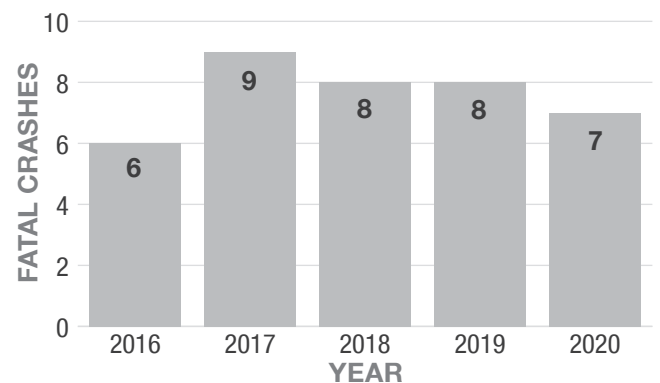
Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Bicyclist Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



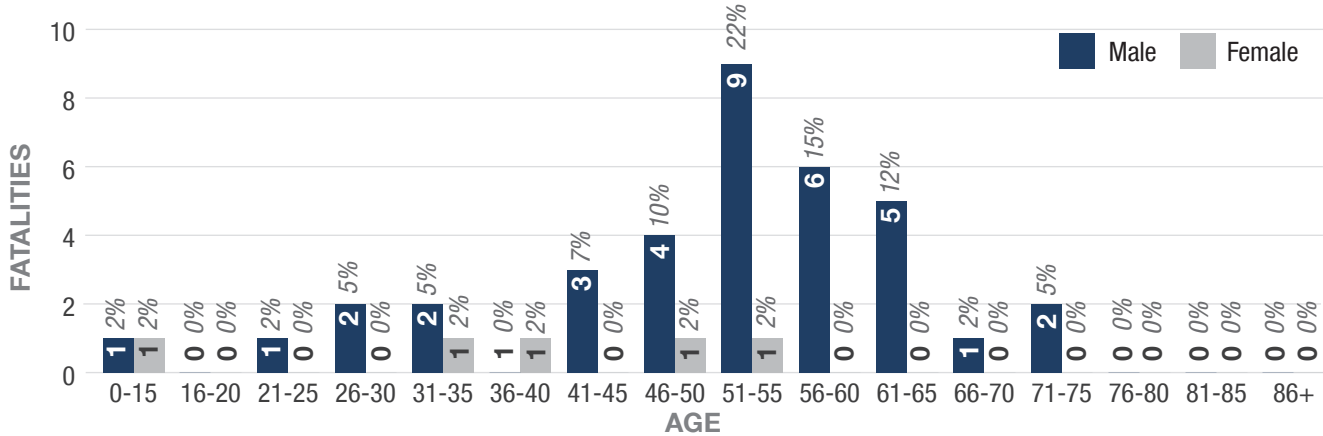
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 and 2020, males ages 51 to 55 comprised the largest number of bicyclist fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Bicycle Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)

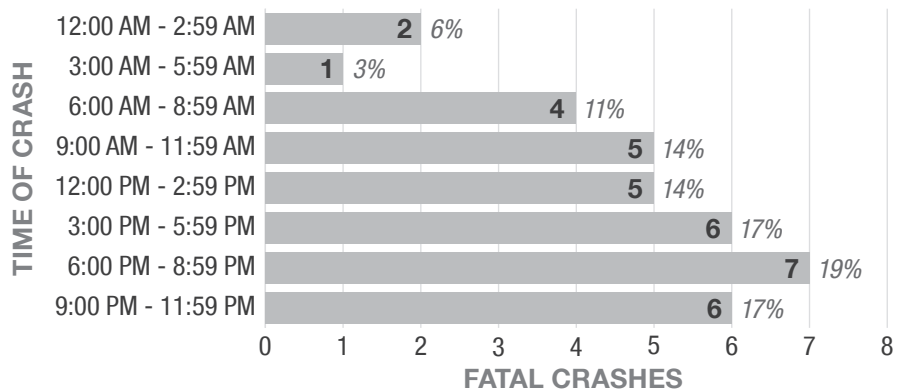


When?

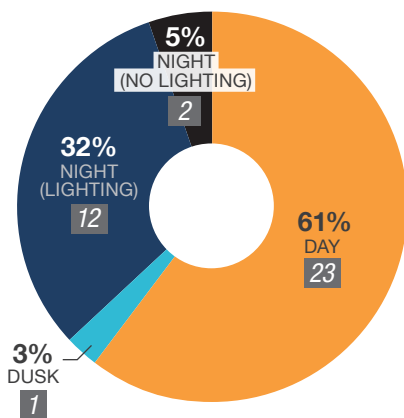
From 2016 to 2020, 53% of fatal bicycle crashes took place between the hours of 3:00 PM and 11:59 PM. Sixty-one percent of fatal bicycle crashes occurred during daylight hours.

Fifty-six percent of fatal bicycle crashes occurred on Monday, Friday, and Sunday. October was the highest reported month for fatal bicycle crashes, totaling 13% of all crashes.

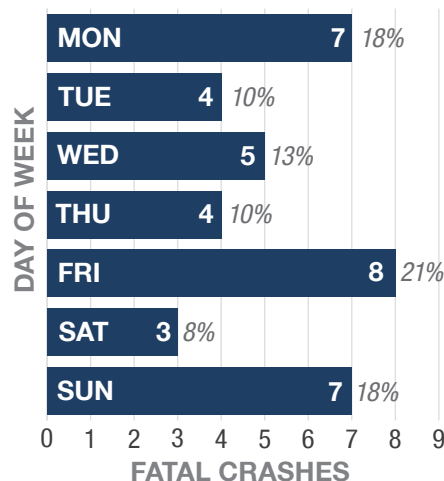
Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



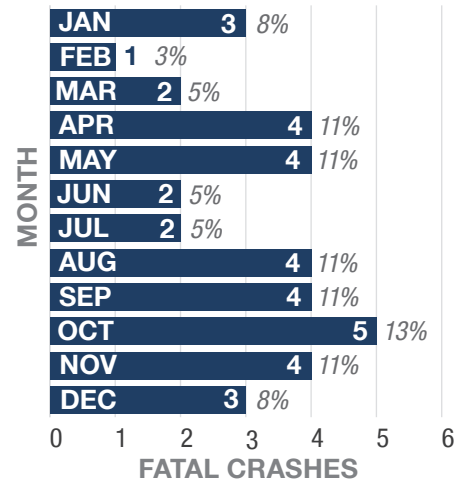
Lighting at Time of Fatal Bicycle Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Bicycle Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

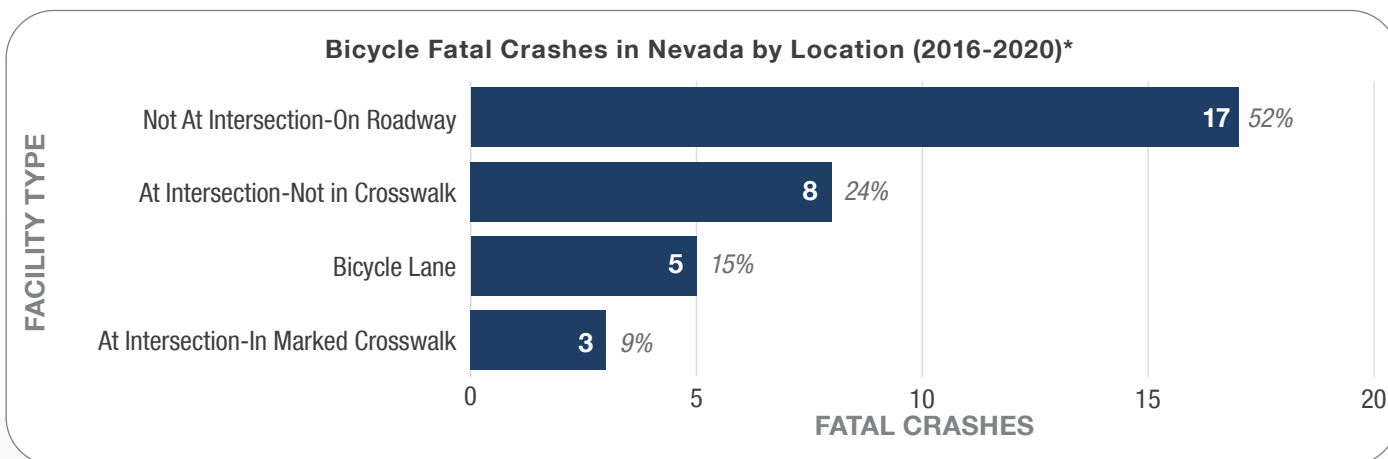


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, 52% of fatal bicycle crashes took place on the roadway, not at a designated intersection.



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



Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes

22% 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.

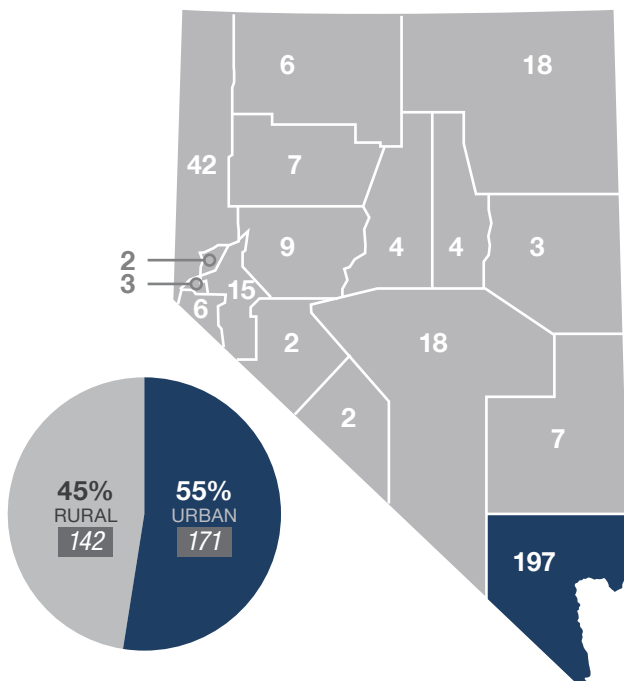
What?

Between 2016 and 2020, **345 unrestrained-occupant fatalities** and **317 fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways.

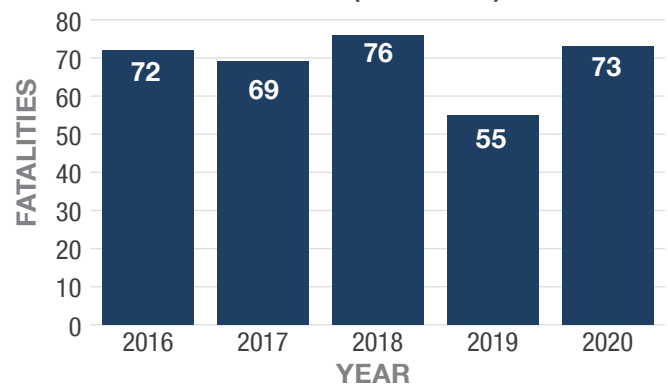
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 197 fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred in Clark County. More than half of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred on urban roadways.

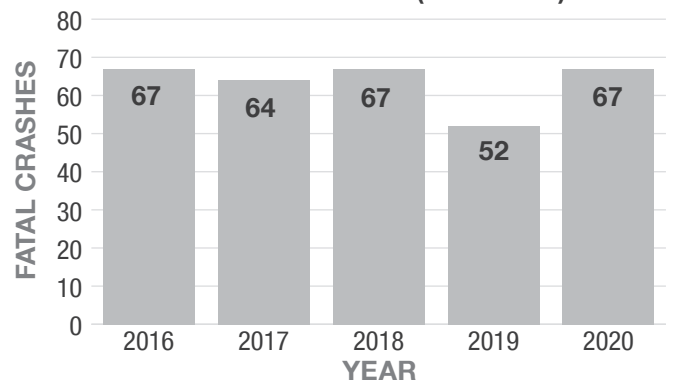
Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Unrestrained-Occupant Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



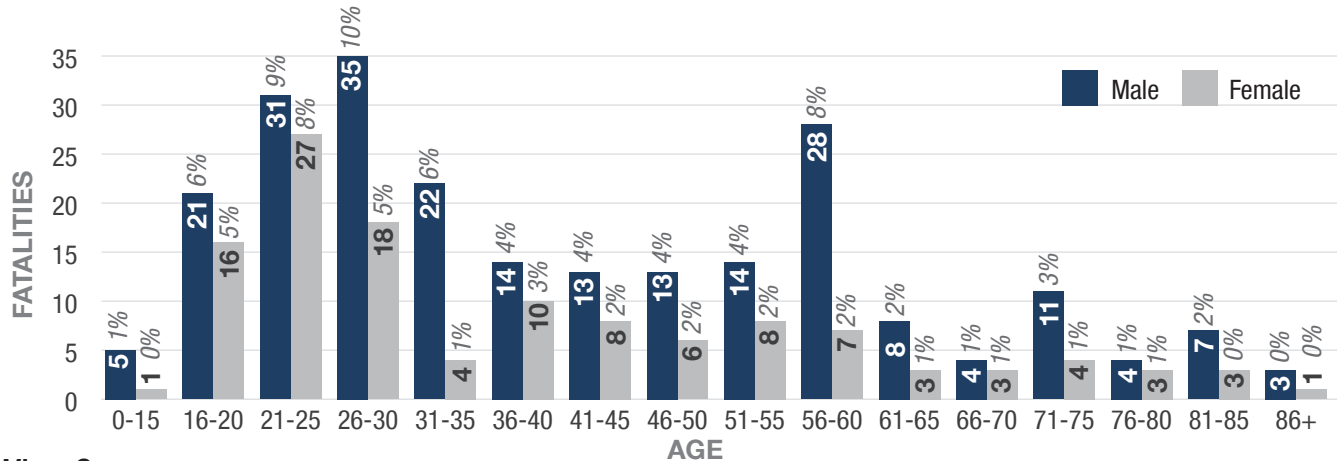
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 to 2020, males ages 26 to 30 years old comprised the greatest number of unrestrained-occupant fatalities in Nevada.

Age/Gender Breakdown of Unrestrained-Occupant Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)

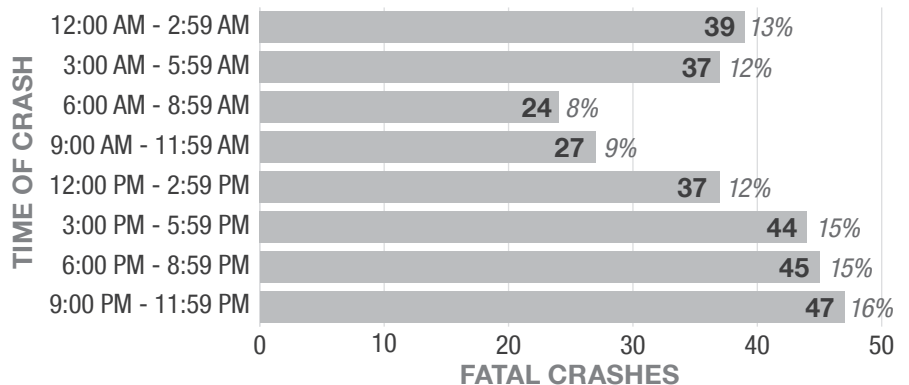


When?

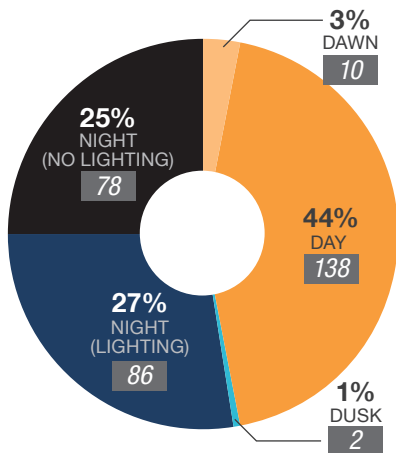
The greatest percentage of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred between the hours of 3:00 PM and 11:59 PM.

Most fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes occurred on Thursdays and Saturdays. July reported the greatest number of fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes, totaling 13%.

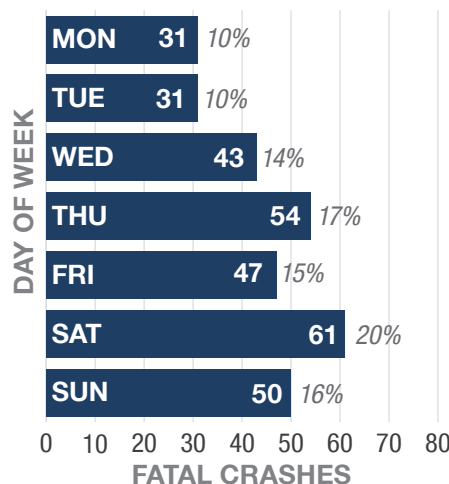
Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



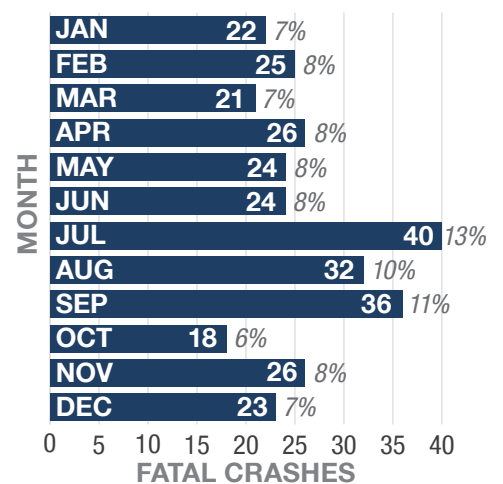
Lighting at Time of Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Unrestrained-Occupant Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

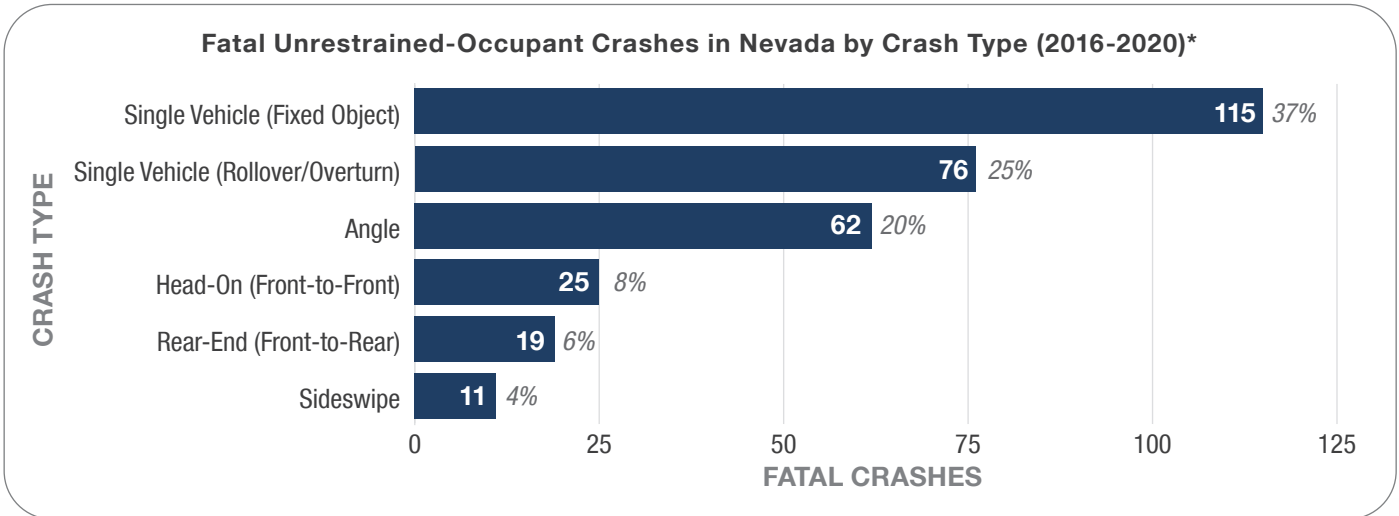


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal unrestrained-occupant crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle rolling over in and hitting a fixed object (37%).



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



Child Passenger Crashes

1.1% 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.

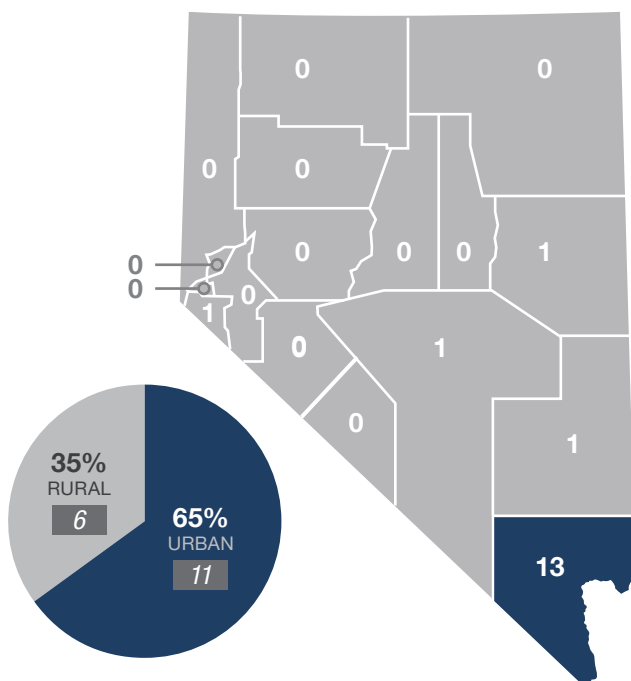
What?

During 2016 to 2020, there were a total of **17 child passenger fatalities** and **17 child passenger fatal crashes**.

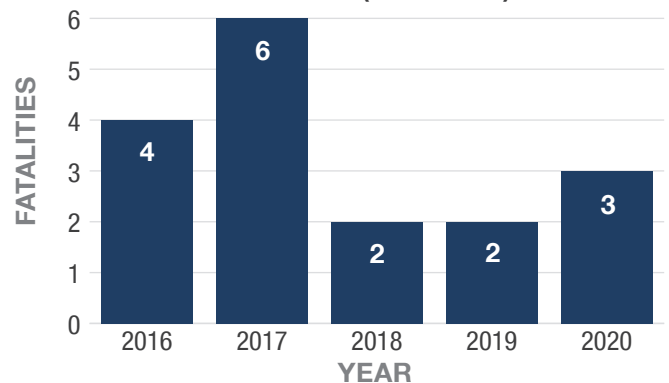
Where?

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

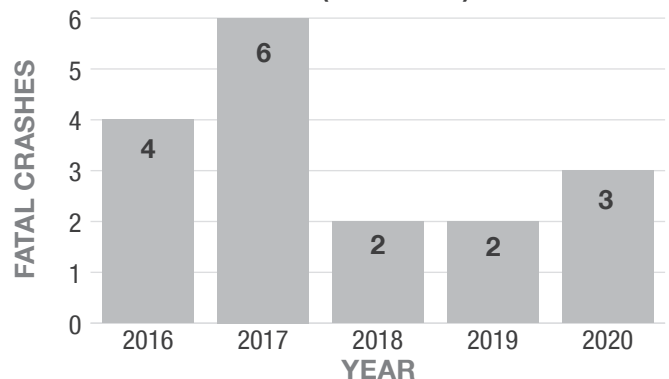
Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Child Passenger Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Child Passenger Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)

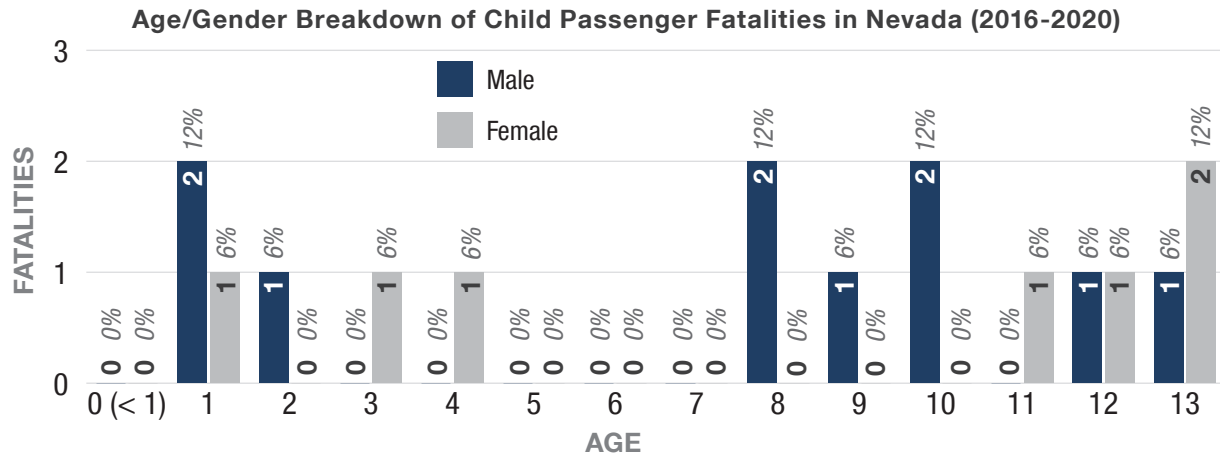


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 to 2020, 10 male children and seven female children accounted for the total 17 child passenger fatalities.

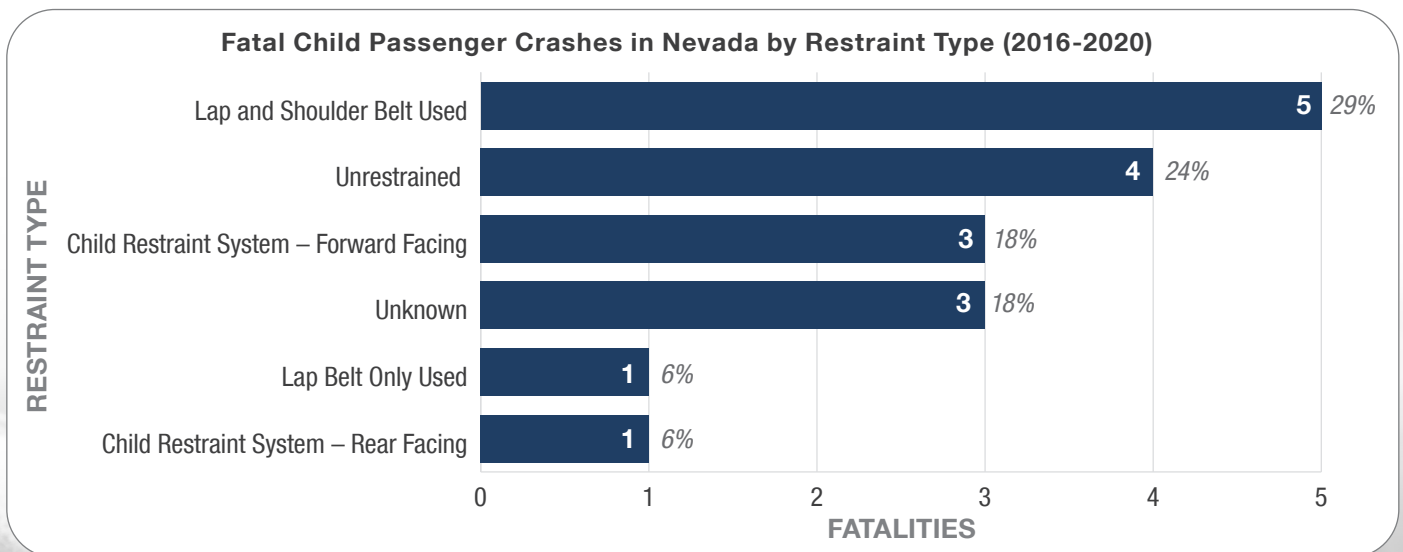


When?

Six fatal child passenger crashes took place between the hours of 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM. Seventy-one percent of all fatal child passenger crashes occurred during daylight. The months of August and November had the highest number of fatal child passenger crashes with three each.

Why?

Between 2016 and 2020, children in a recommended rear facing restraint system made up only 6% of fatalities.





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.

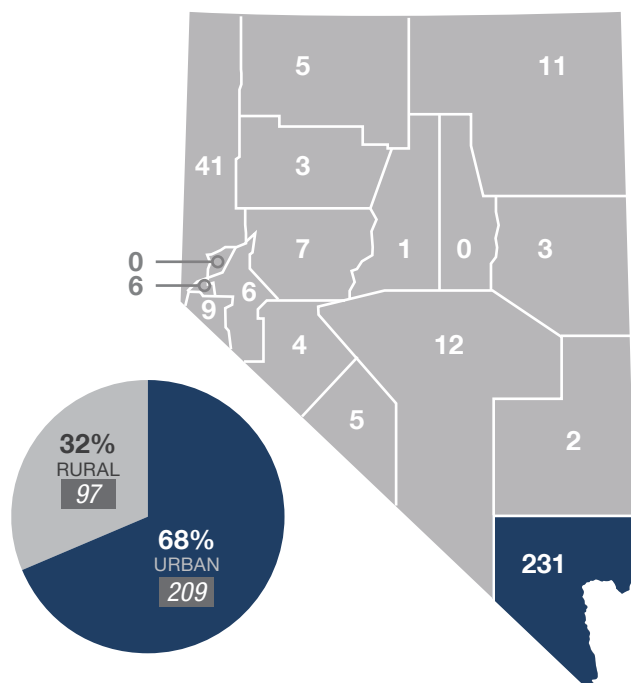
What?

From 2016 to 2020, there were a total of **346 older driver fatalities** and **314 fatal older driver crashes** during this time frame.

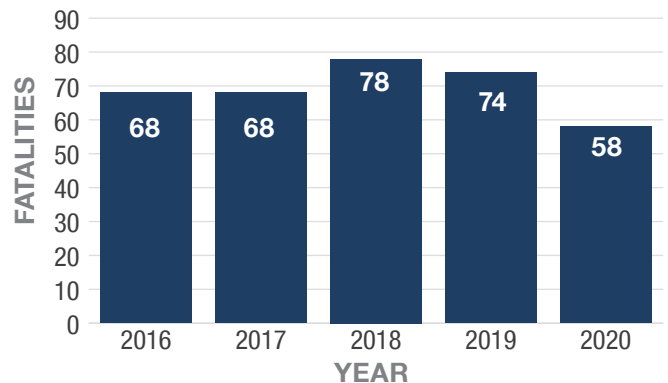
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 68% of fatal older driver crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal older driver crashes.

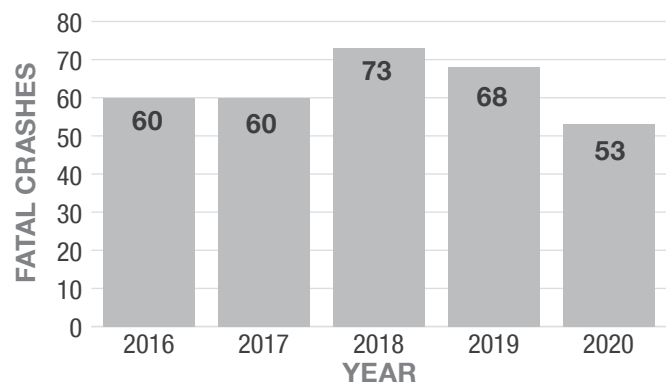
Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Older Driver Crash Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)

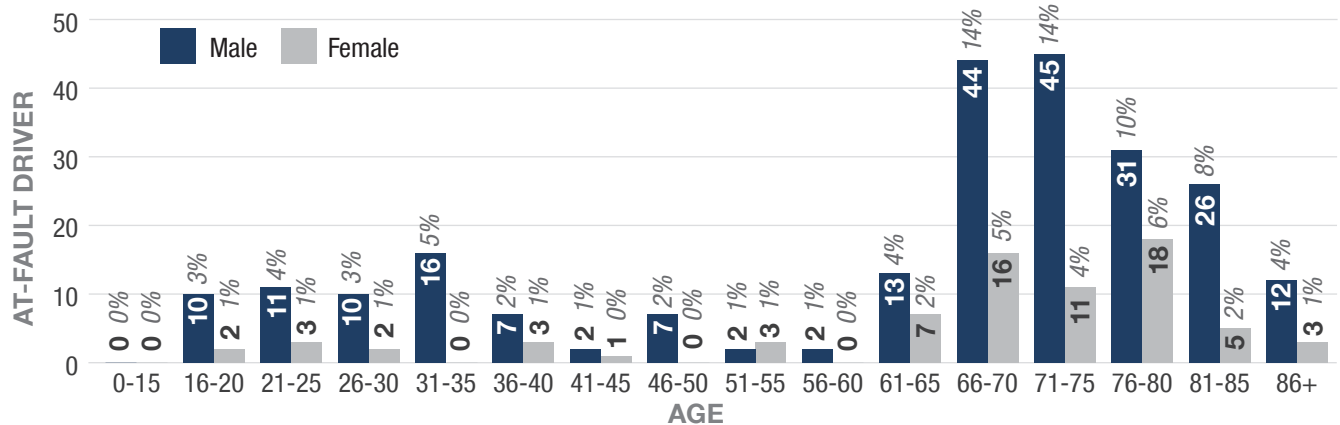


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Who?

Between 2016 and 2020, males ages 66 to 70 and 71 to 75 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 (2016-2020)

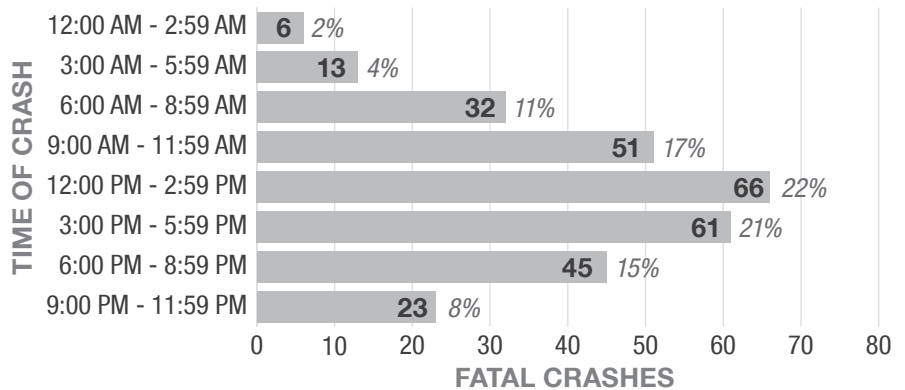


When?

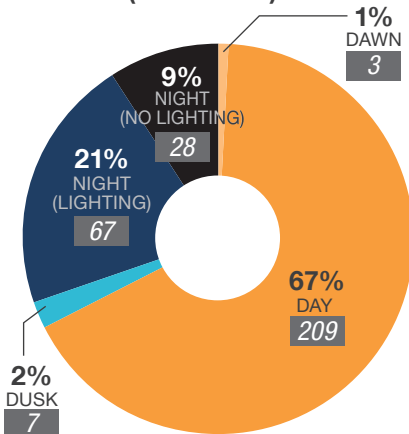
From 2016 to 2020, the most reported time frame for fatal older driver crashes was 12:00 PM to 5:59 PM and 3:00 PM to 5:59 PM. Sixty-seven percent of fatal older driver crashes took place during daylight.

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

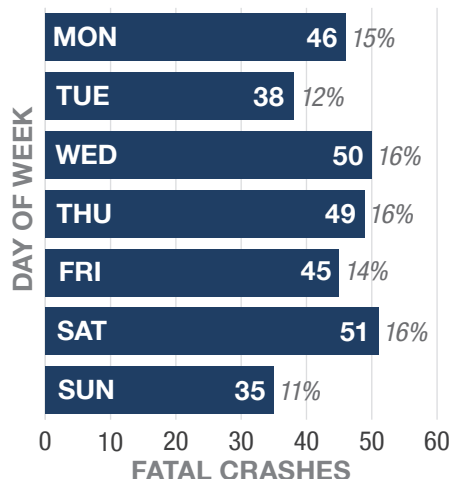
Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



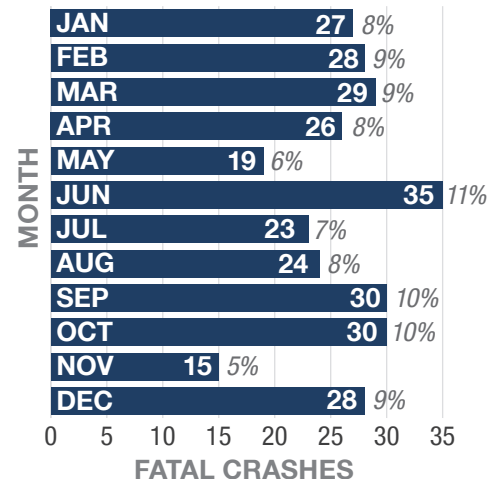
Lighting at Time of Fatal Older Driver Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



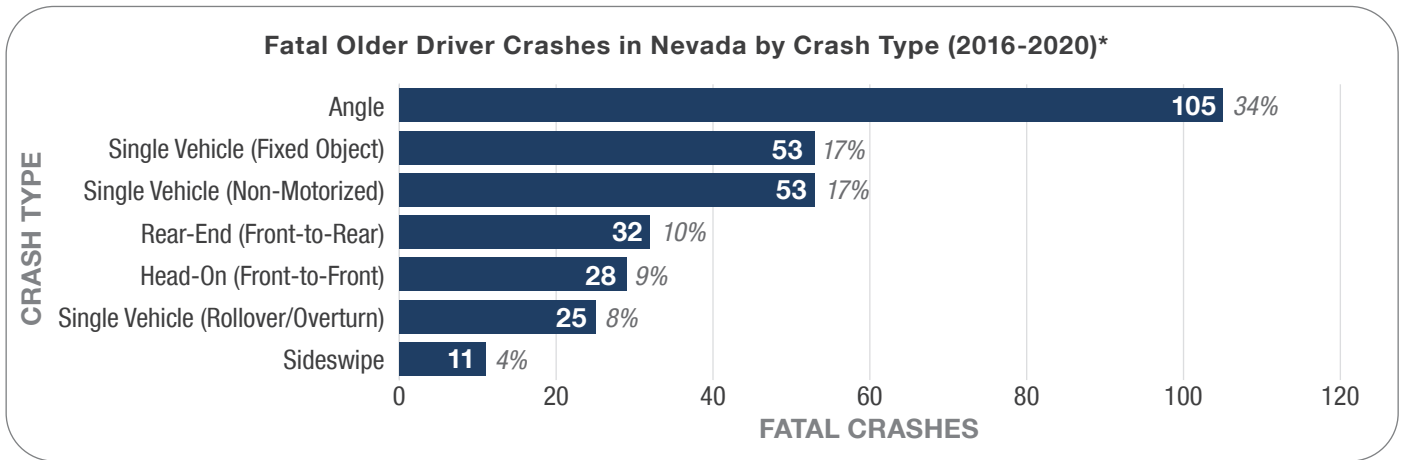
Fatal Older Driver Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



*Does not include values that are unknown or missing

Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal older driver crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.



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



Young Driver Crashes

11% 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.

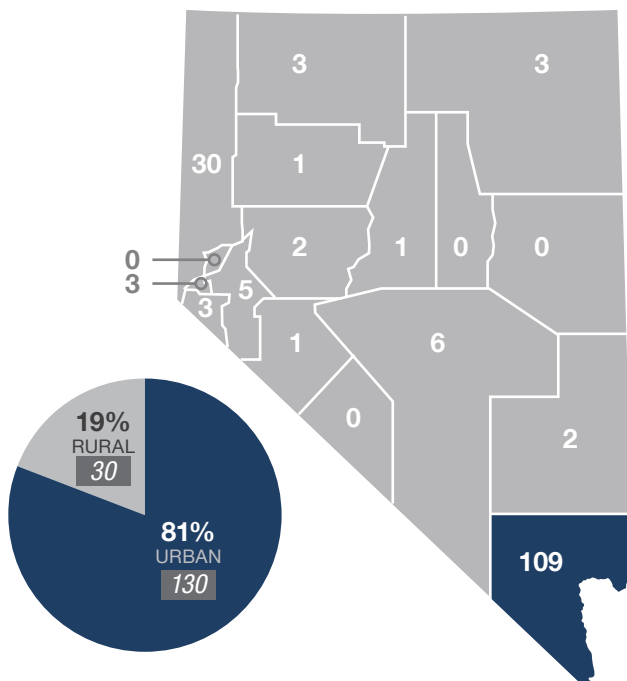
What?

During 2016 to 2020, there were a total of **169 fatalities** and **160 fatal young driver crashes**.

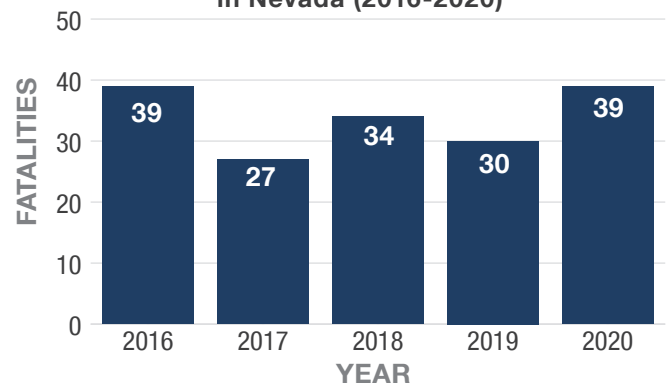
Where?

Between 2016 and 2020, 81% of fatal young driver crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal young driver crashes.

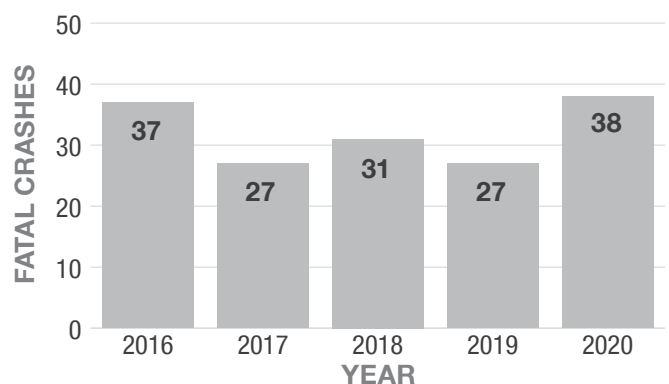
Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Young Driver Crash Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



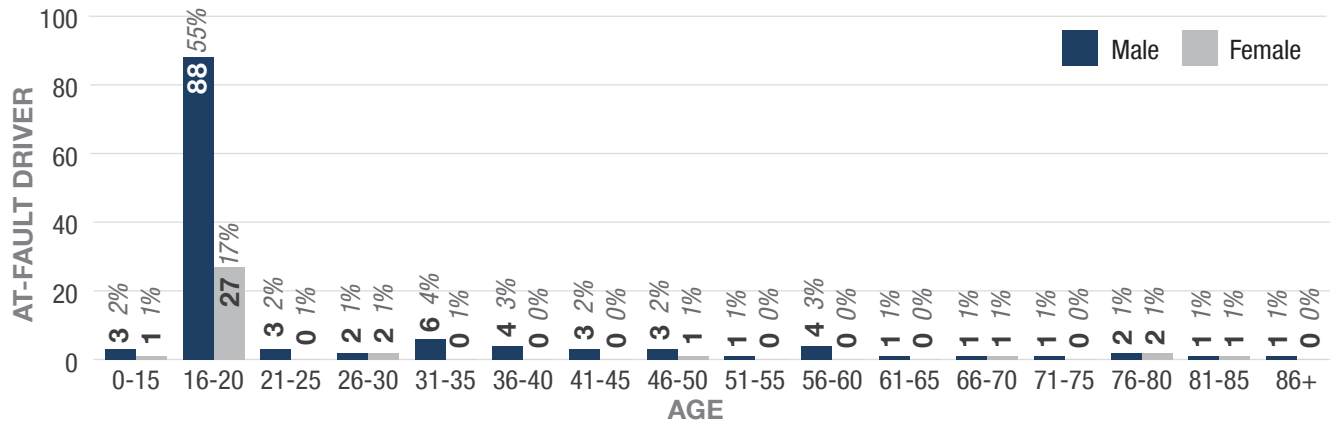
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

Between 2016 and 2020, 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 (2016-2020)

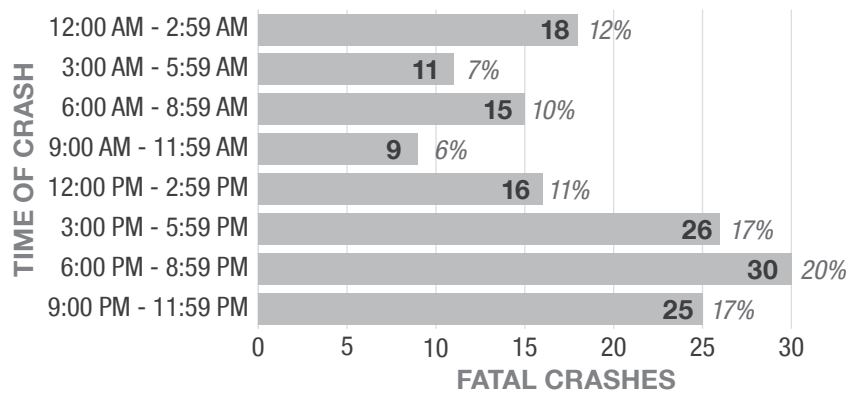


When?

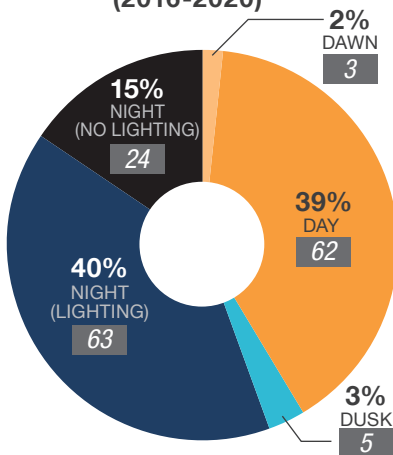
From 2016 to 2020, most reported time frame for fatal young driver crashes was 6:00 PM to 8:59 PM, totaling 20%. Male drivers age 16-20 were found to be at-fault in 55% of the crashes and females age 16-20 were found to be at-fault in 17% of the crashes.

Saturday was the most reported day of the week for fatal young driver crashes, with the numbers for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday close behind. The most reported month of the year for fatal young driver crashes was May, with a total of 12%.

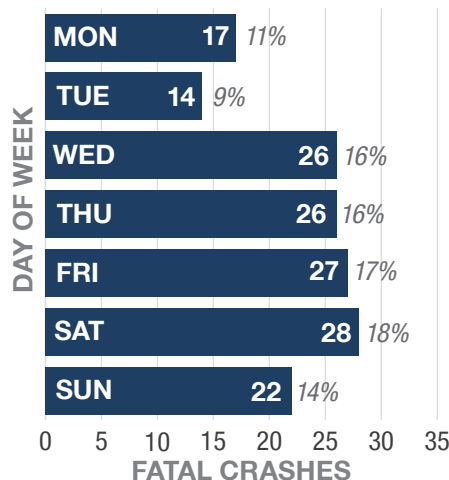
Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



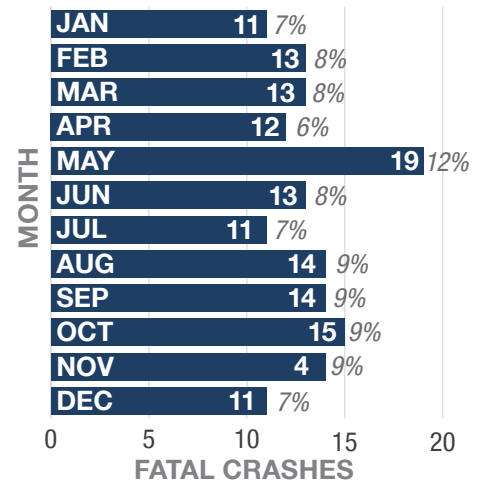
Lighting at Time of Fatal Young Driver Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Young Driver Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)

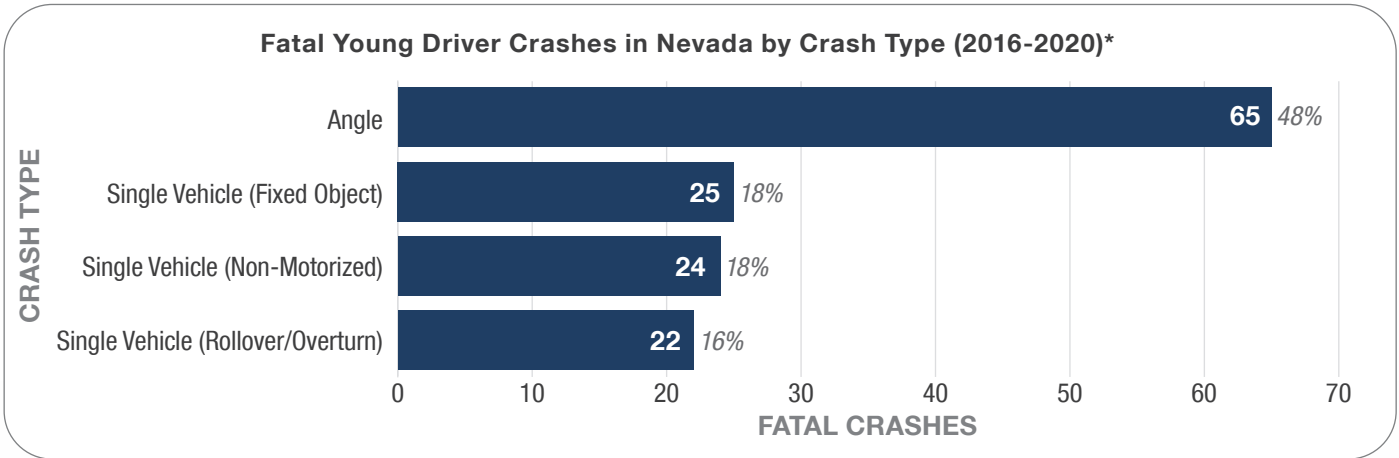


*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, fatal young driver crashes most frequently involved a motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle in an angle crash.



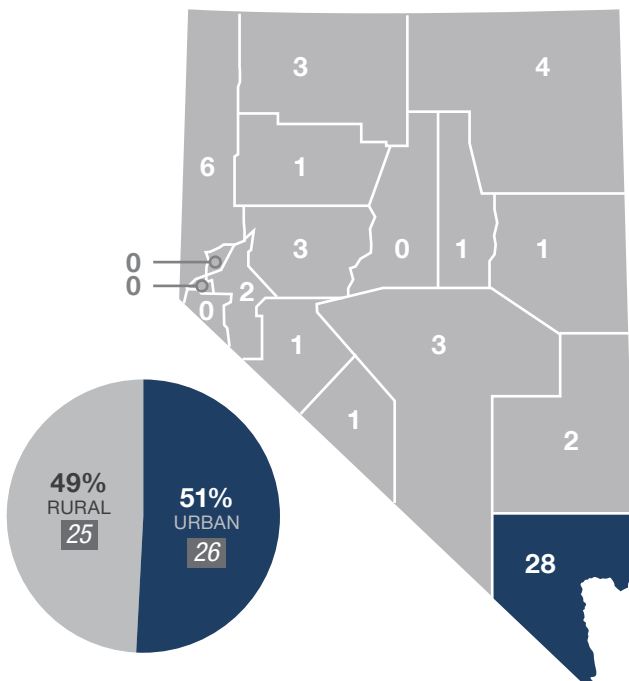
**Does not include values that are unknown or missing or data categories with low representation*

3% of Nevada's total fatalities

What?

Where?

Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



YEAR	FATALITIES
2016	7
2017	18
2018	10
2019	9
2020	9

YEAR	FATAL CRASHES
2016	7
2017	17
2018	10
2019	9
2020	9

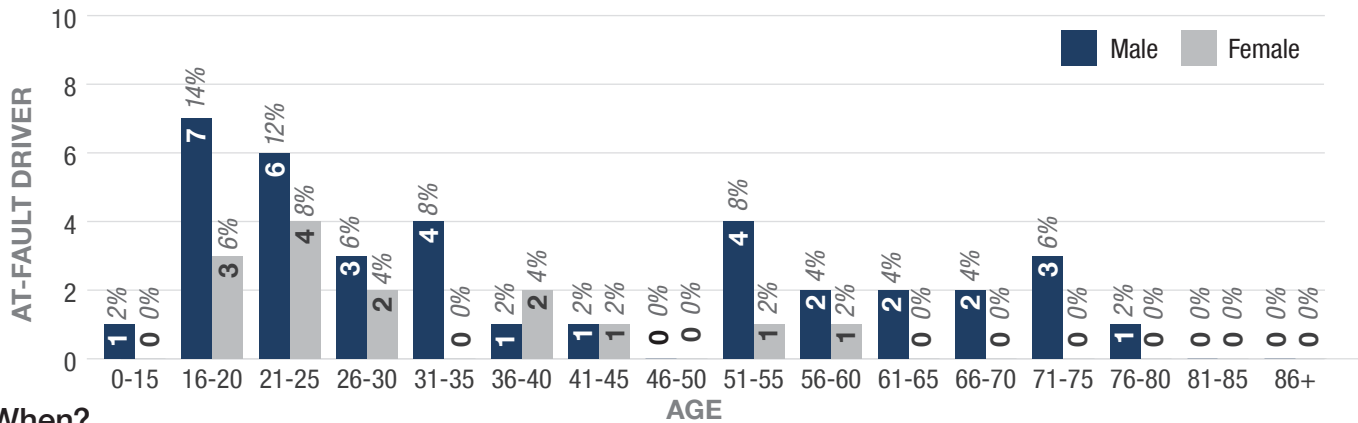
Zero Fatalities®
Lives are on the Line



Who?

From 2016 to 2020, males ages 16 to 20 and 21-25 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 (2016-2020)

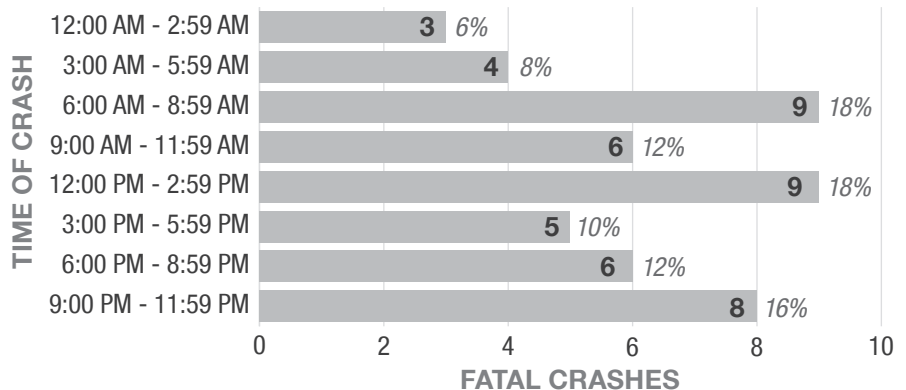


When?

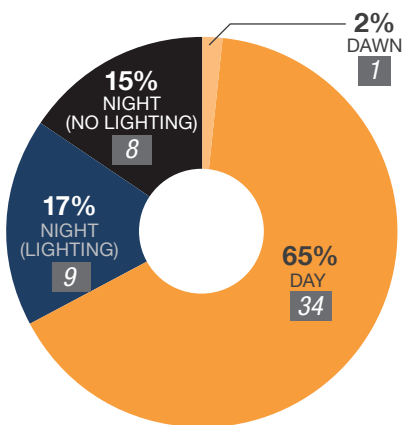
The most commonly reported time frame for fatal distracted driving crashes was 6:00 AM to 8:59 AM and 12:00 PM to 2:59 PM, each totaling 18% of all fatal distracted driving crashes. A total of 65% of fatal distracted driving crashes occurred during daytime lighting conditions.

Between 2016 and 2020, the most reported day of the week for fatal distracted driving crashes was Tuesday. November was the highest reported month of the year for fatal distracted driving crashes.

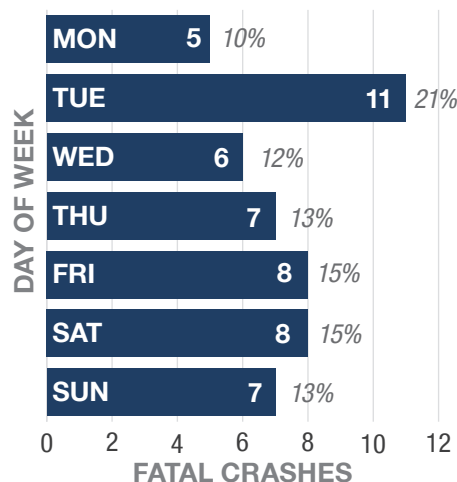
Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



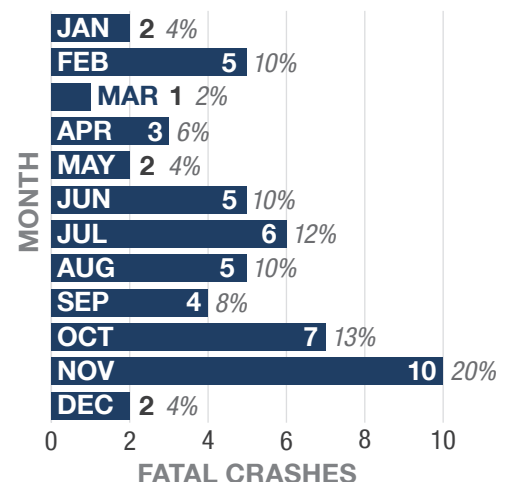
Lighting at Time of Fatal Distracted Driving Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



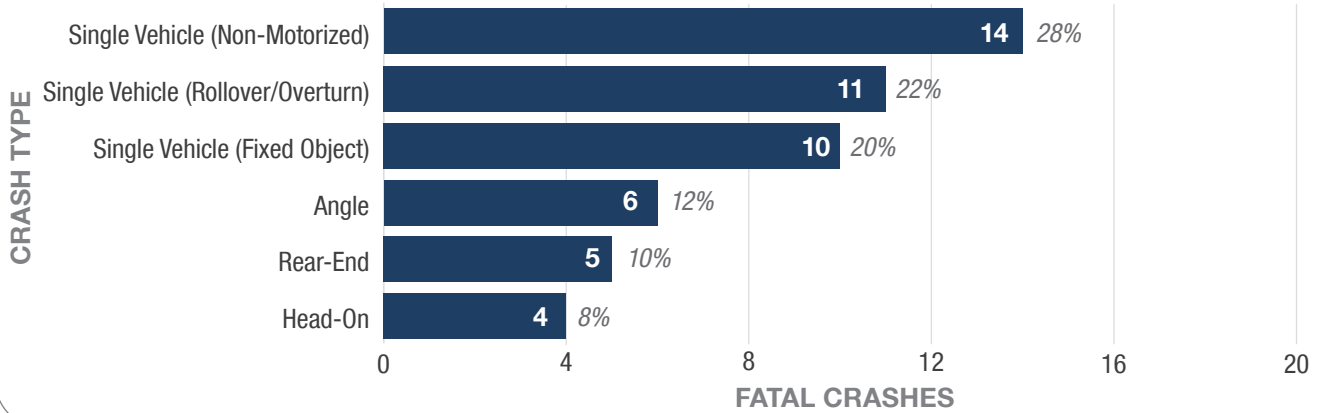
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, a moving vehicle colliding with a non-motorized form of transportation, such as a bicycle or pedestrian, was reported more often than all other crash types in distracted driving crashes.

Fatal Distracted Driving Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)*



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



Impaired Driving Crashes

43% 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)" in the person 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.

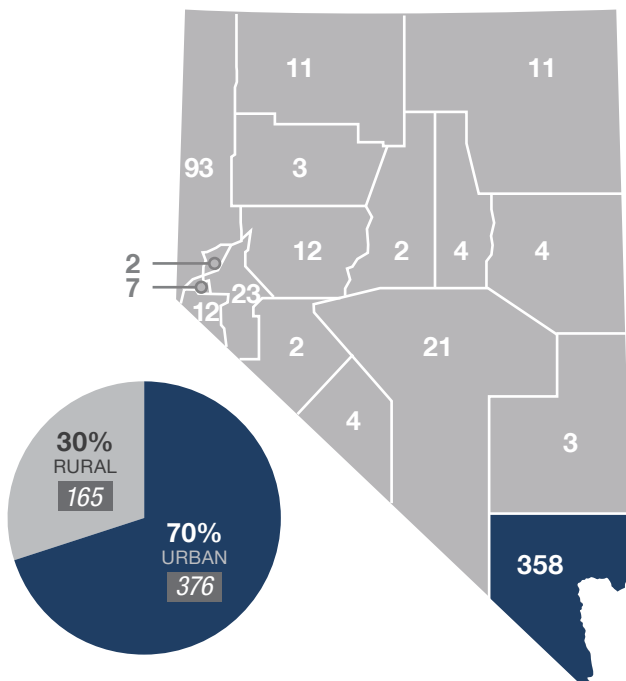
What?

Between 2016 to 2020 a total of **687 fatalities** and **618 fatal impaired driving crashes** occurred on Nevada roadways during that time.

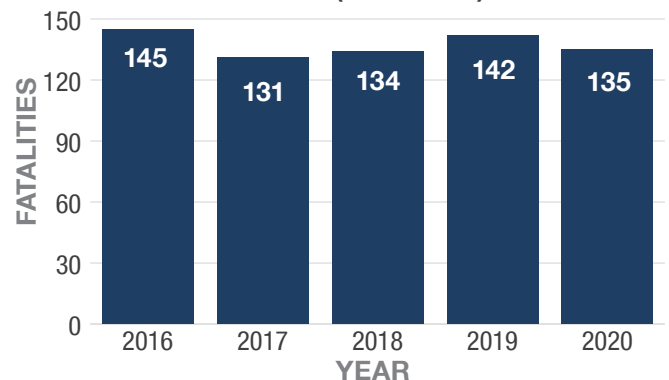
Where?

From 2016 to 2020, 70% of fatal impaired driving crashes occurred on urban roadways. Clark County reported the highest number of fatal impaired driving crashes in Nevada.

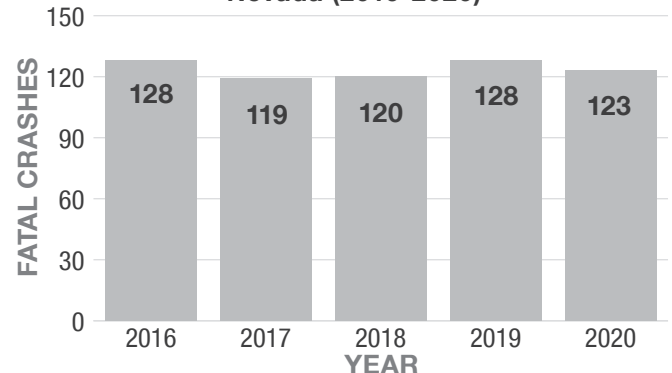
Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Location (2016-2020)*



Impaired Driving Fatalities in Nevada (2016-2020)



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada (2016-2020)



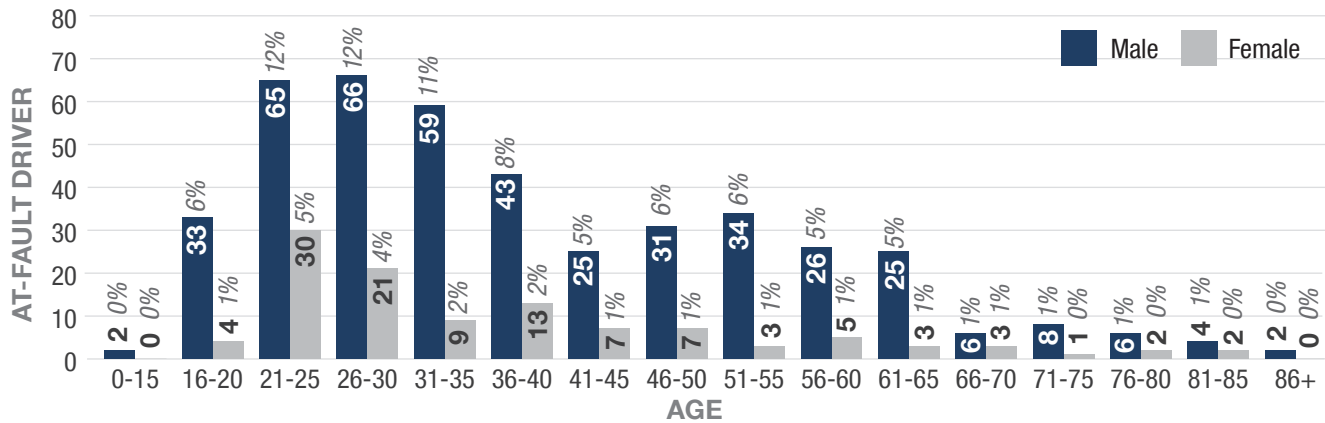
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Who?

From 2016 to 2020, males ages 21 to 25 and 26 to 30 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 (2016-2020)*



Fatalities Involving a Driver or Motorcyclist with BAC of 0.08% or Above

The following table includes the number of fatalities involving a driver or motorcyclist with a BAC of 0.08% or above and the five-year moving average.

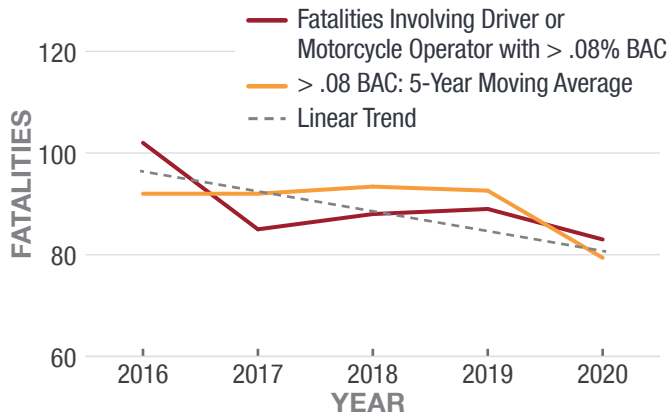
Crash Data and Trends	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fatalities	102	85	88	89	83
Five-Year Moving Average	92.0	92.0	93.4	92.6	89.4

Fatalities Involving a Substance-Involved Operator

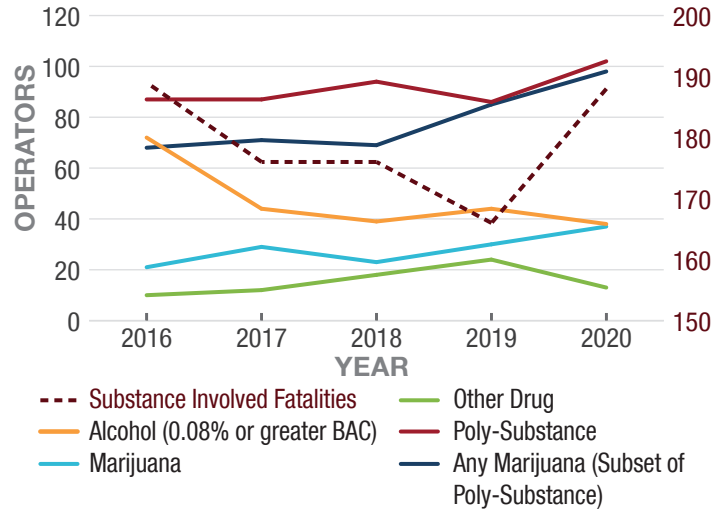
The following table includes the 2016-2020 number of fatalities involving a driver with substance present. The data has been manually tallied based on fatal cases only, no live driver data.

Crash Data	Total Substance-Involved Fatalities	Fatalities by Substance Type				
		Alcohol (0.08% or greater BAC)	Marijuana	Other Drug	Poly-Substance	Any Marijuana (Subset of Poly-Substance)
2016	189	72	21	10	87	68
2017	176	44	29	12	87	71
2018	176	39	23	18	94	69
2019	166	44	30	24	86	85
2020	188	38	37	13	102	98

Nevada Traffic Fatalities Involving Driver or Motorcycle Operator with > .08% BAC (2016-2020)



Substance-Involved Operators and Fatalities (2016-2020)

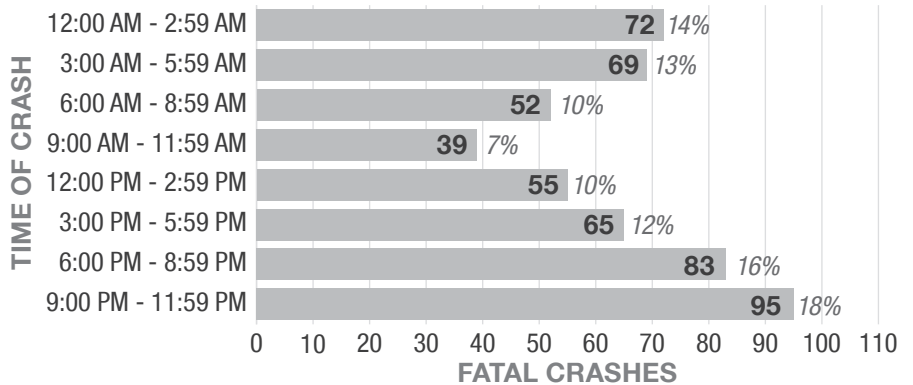


When?

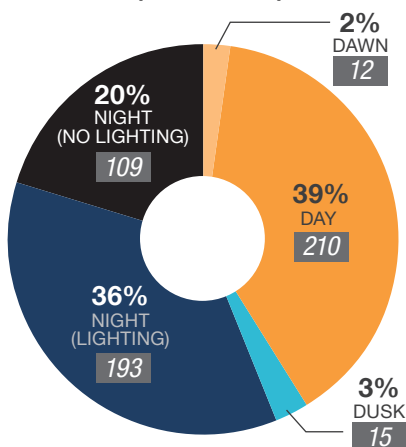
Nearly half of fatal impaired driving crashes took place between 6:00 PM and 11:59 PM, with 20% of fatal impaired driving crashed occurring at night with no lighting.

From 2016 to 2020, 39% of fatal impaired driving crashes occurred on Saturdays and Sundays. The most reported month of the year for fatal impaired driving crashes was September.

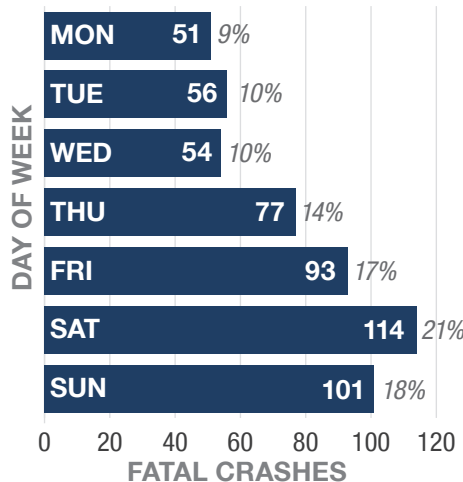
Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Time of Day (2016-2020)*



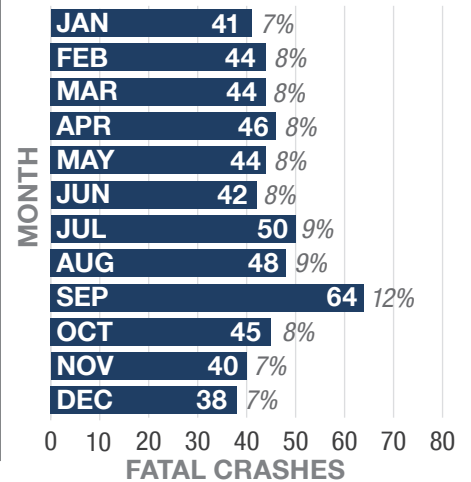
Lighting at Time of Impaired Driving Fatal Crash in Nevada (2016-2020)*



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Day of Week (2016-2020)



Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Month of Year (2016-2020)



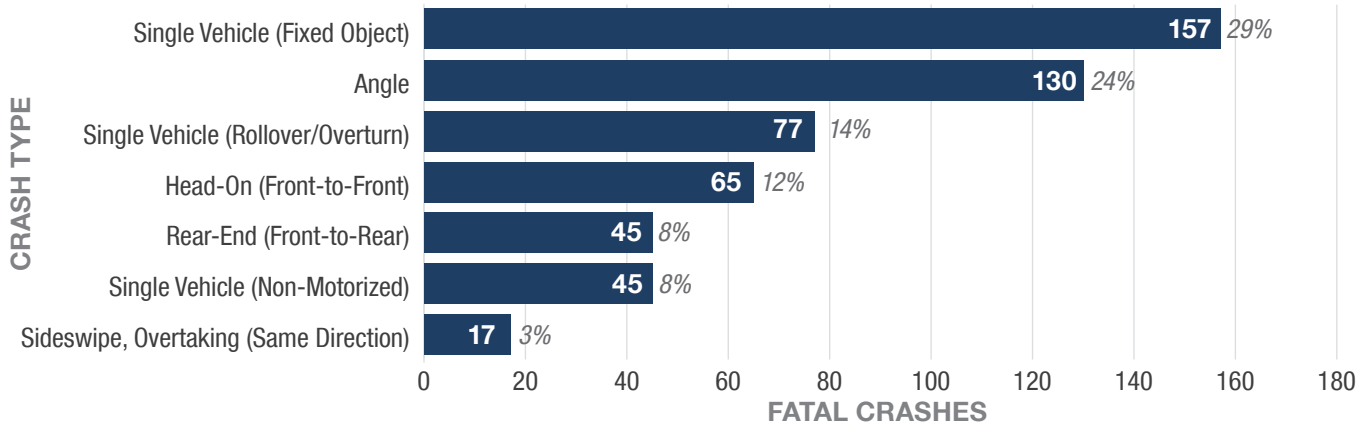
*Does not include values that are unknown or missing



Why?

From 2016 to 2020, 29% of fatal impaired driving crashes involved a motor vehicle hitting a fixed object. This was the highest reported crash type for fatal impaired driving crashes.

Fatal Impaired Driving Crashes in Nevada by Crash Type (2016-2020)*



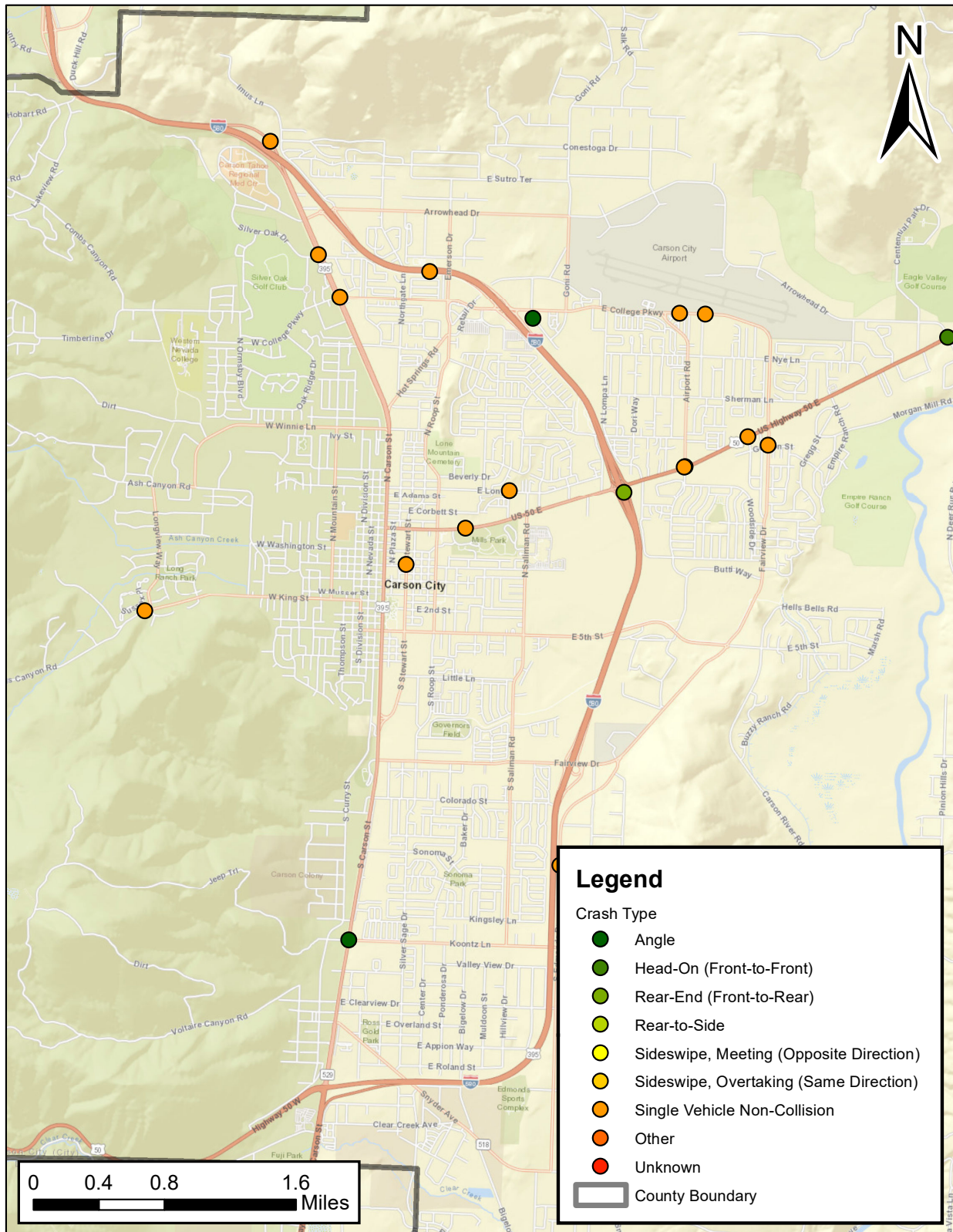
**Does not include values that are unknown or missing or data categories with low representation*

Appendix A – Crash Maps

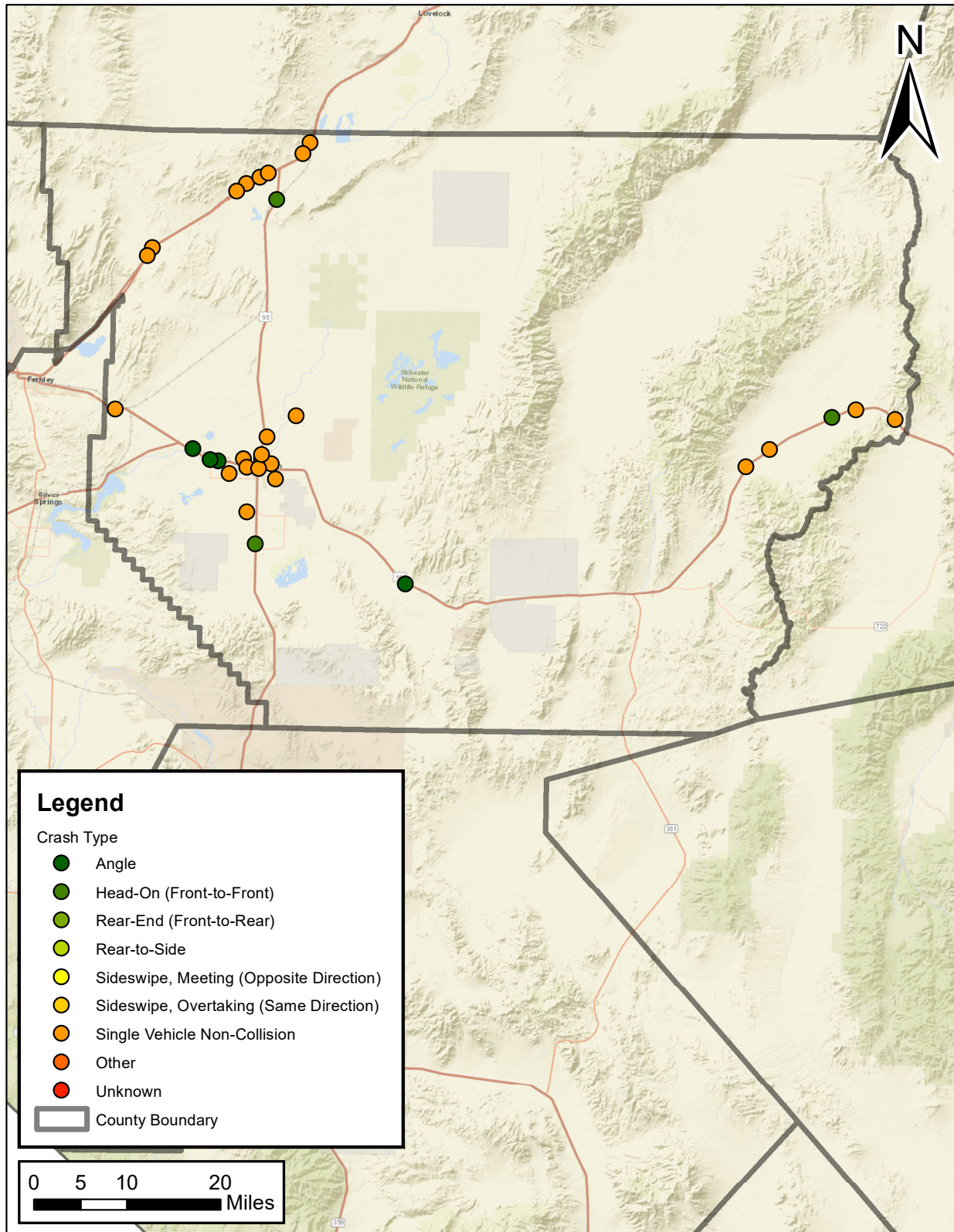
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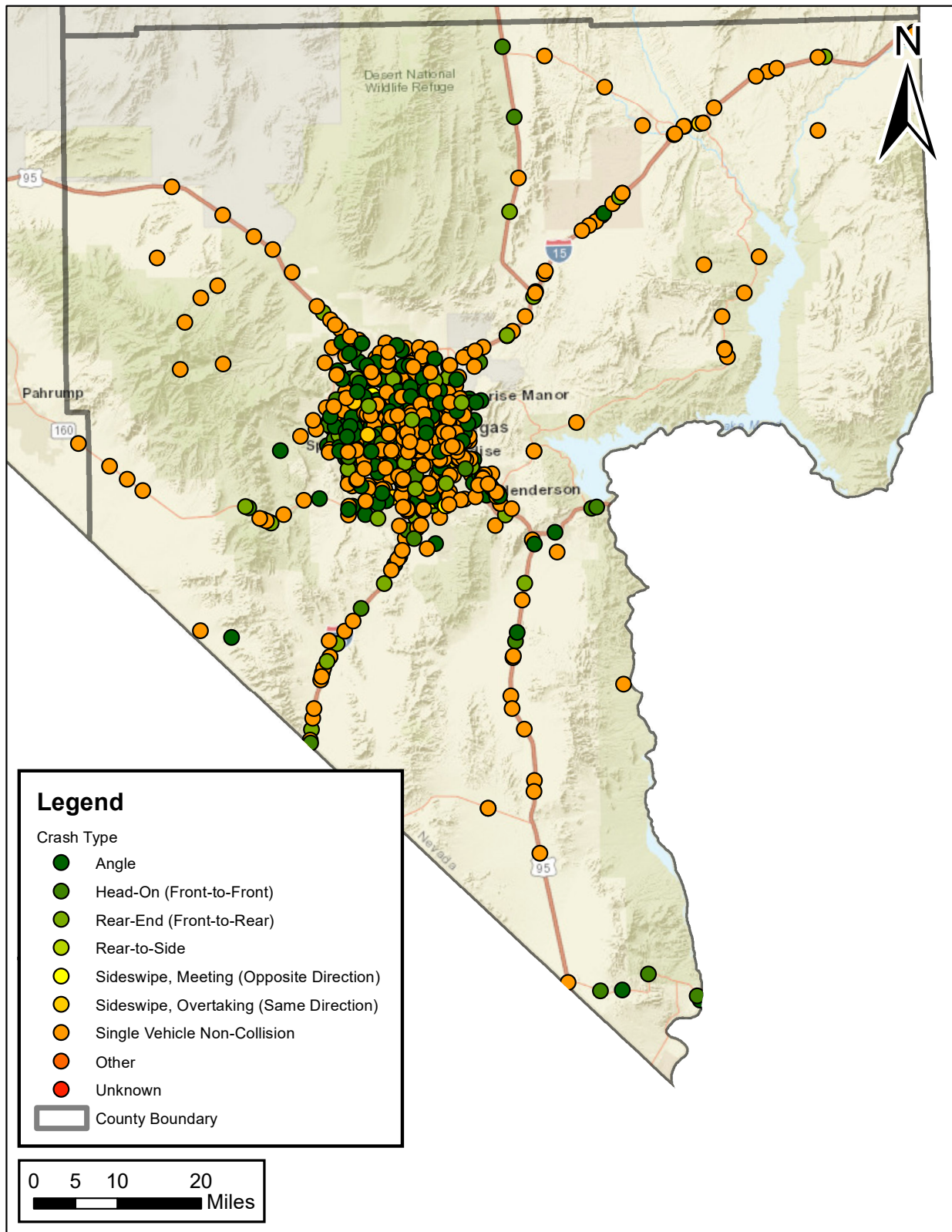
Carson City County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



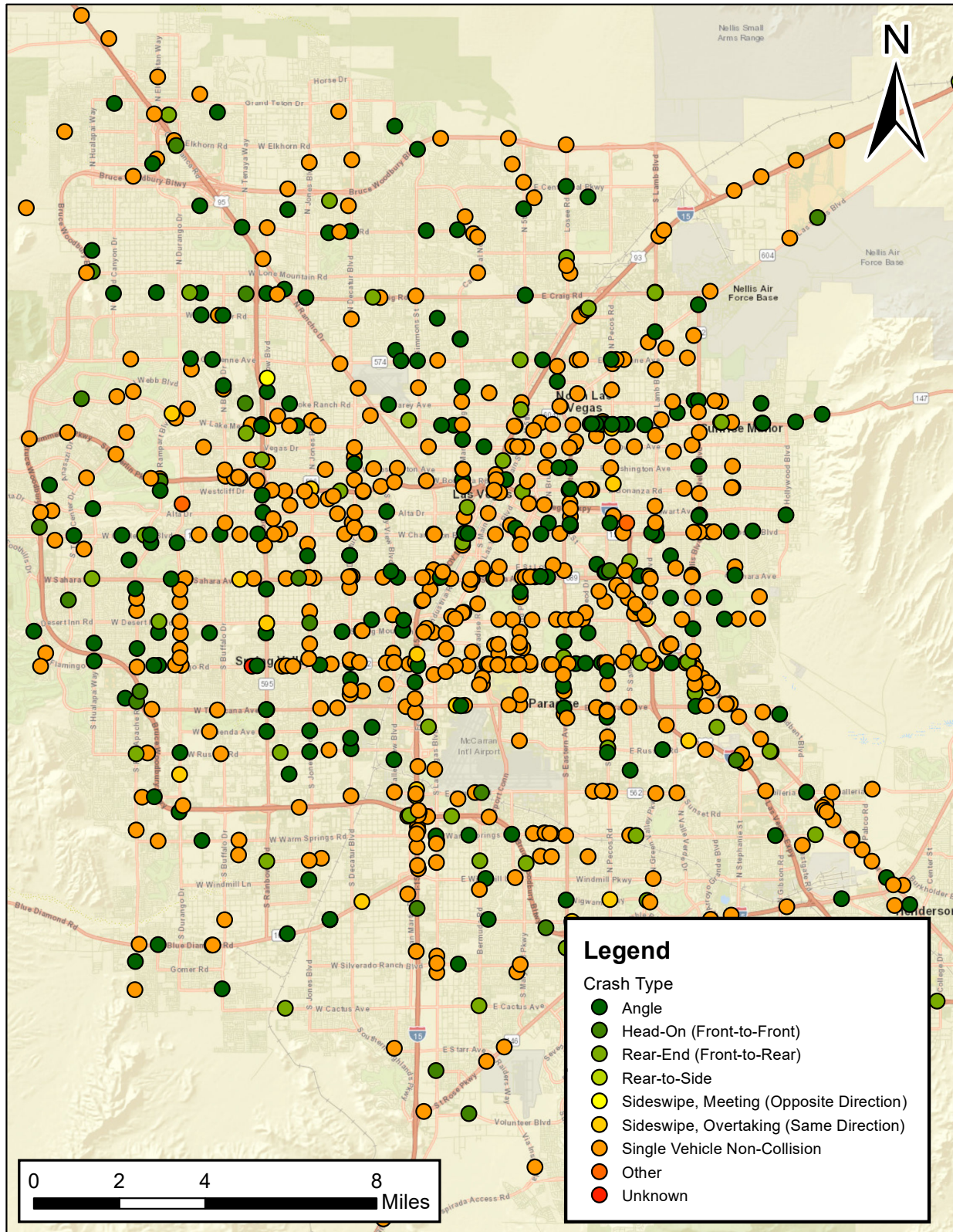
Churchill County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



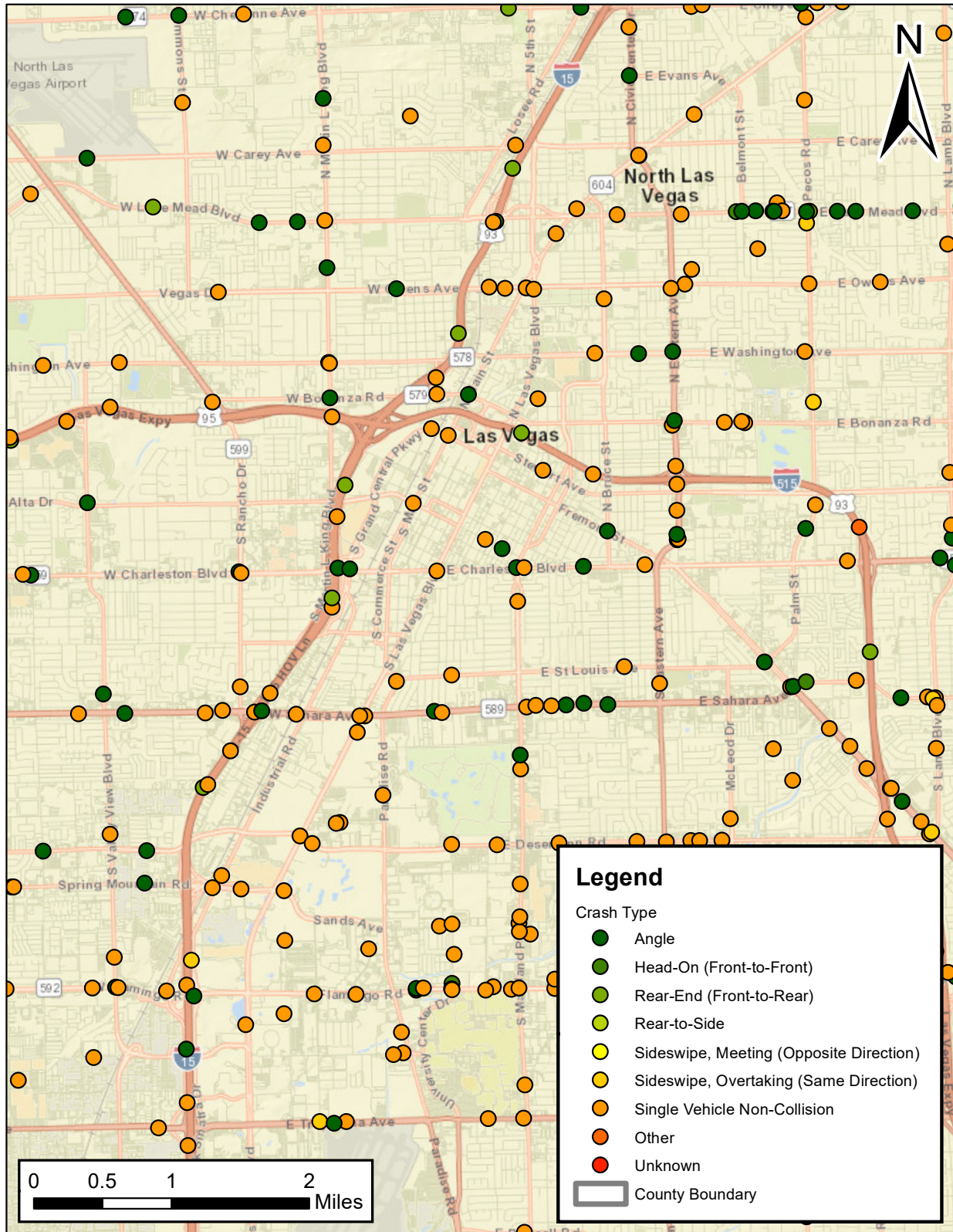
Clark County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



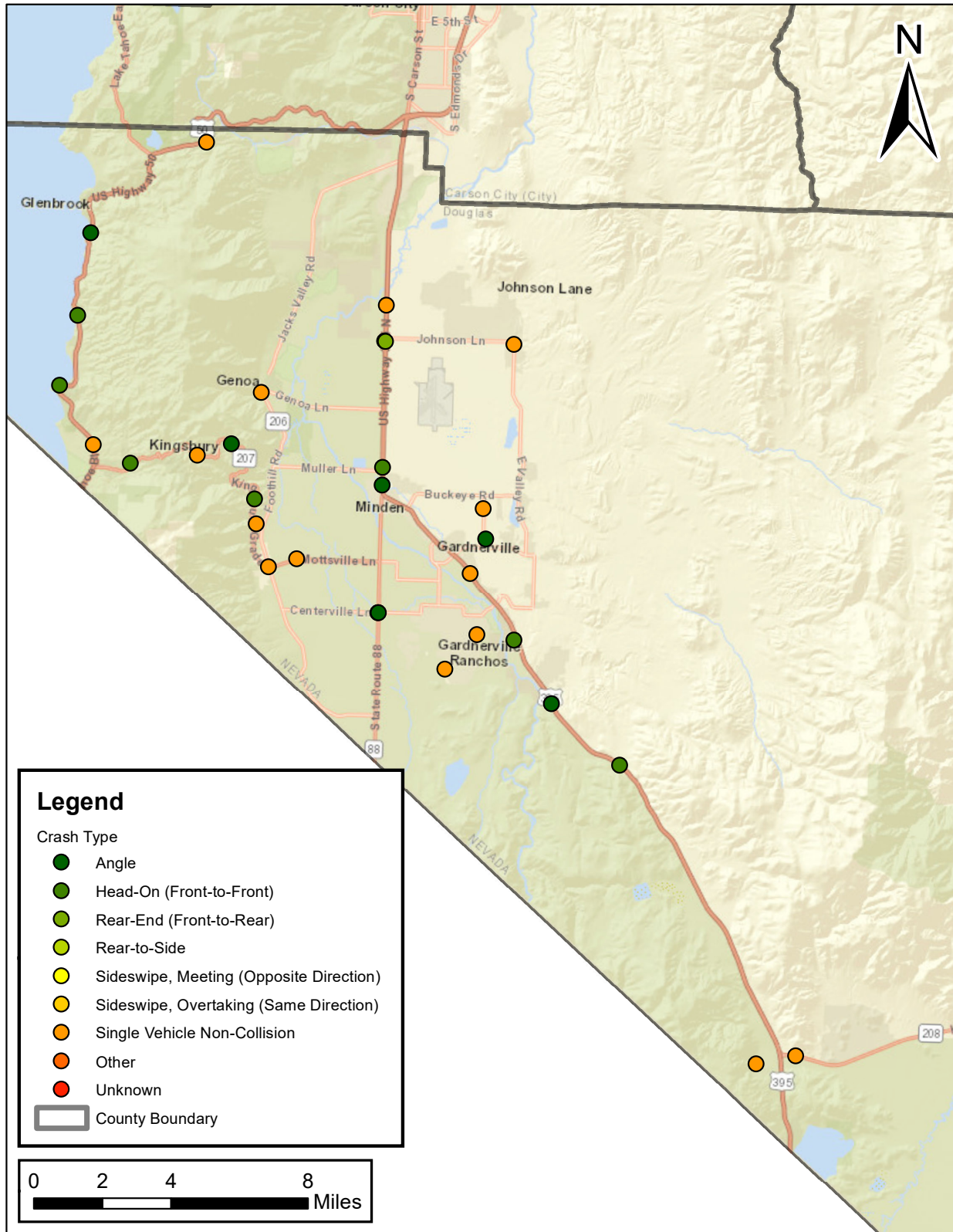
Las Vegas Valley Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



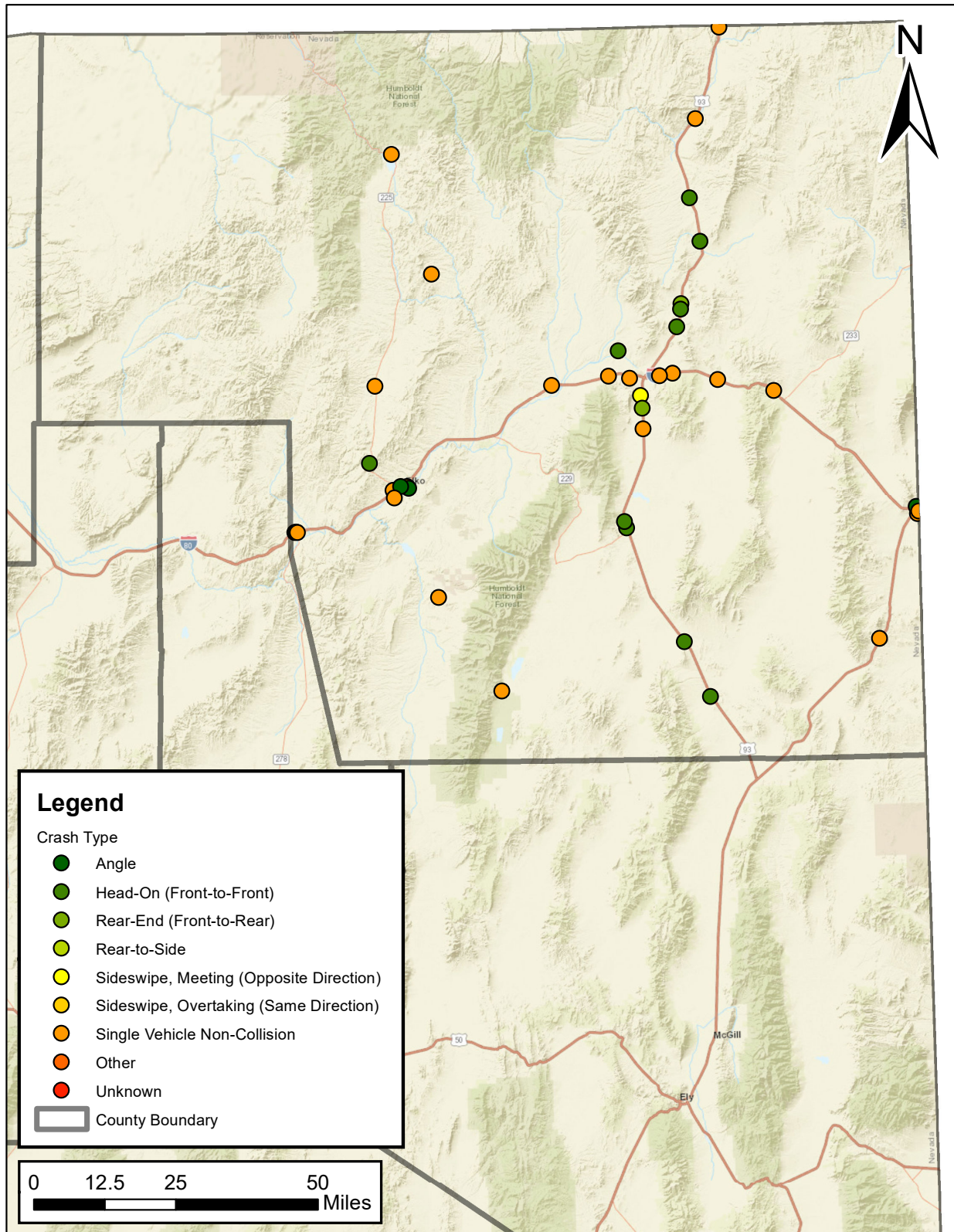
Las Vegas Downtown Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



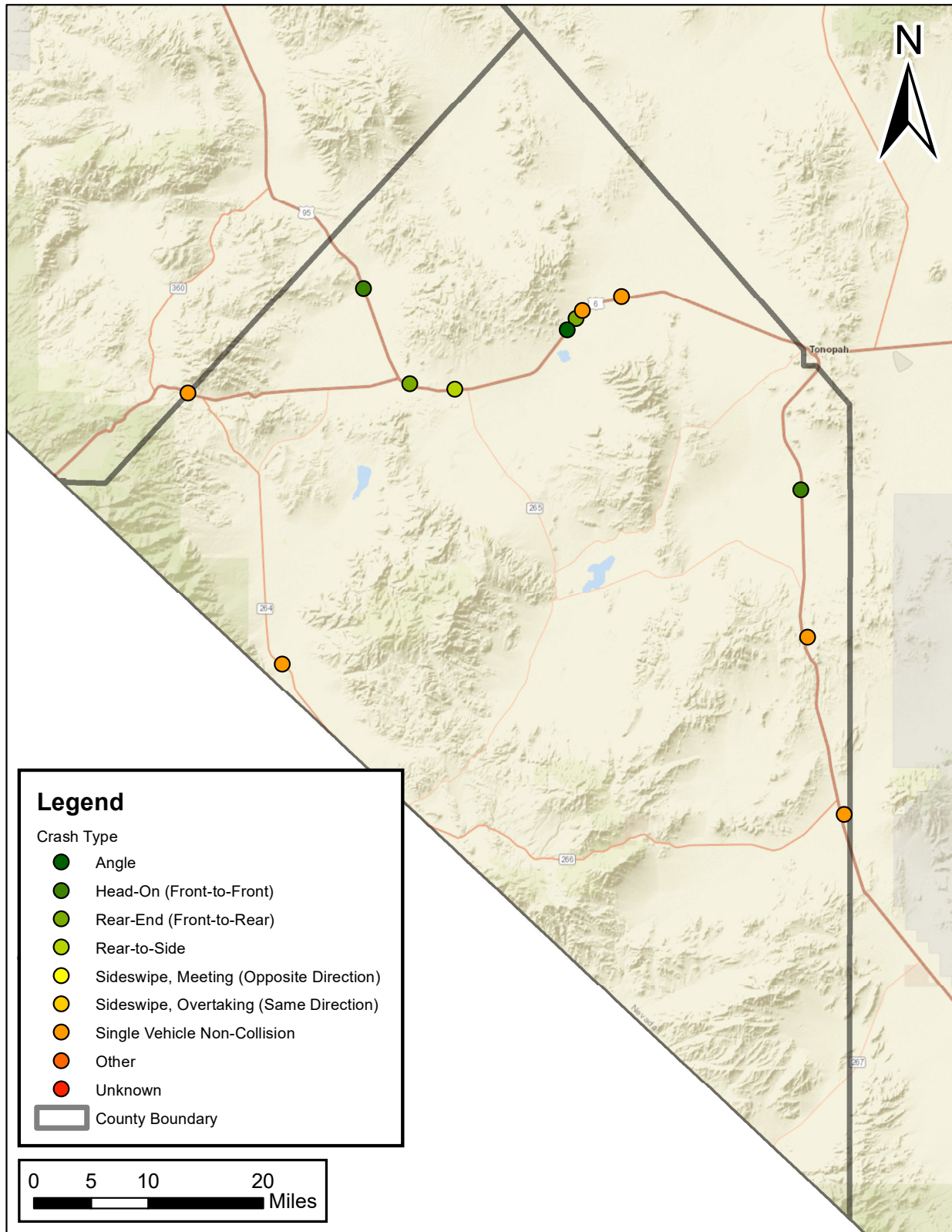
Douglas County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



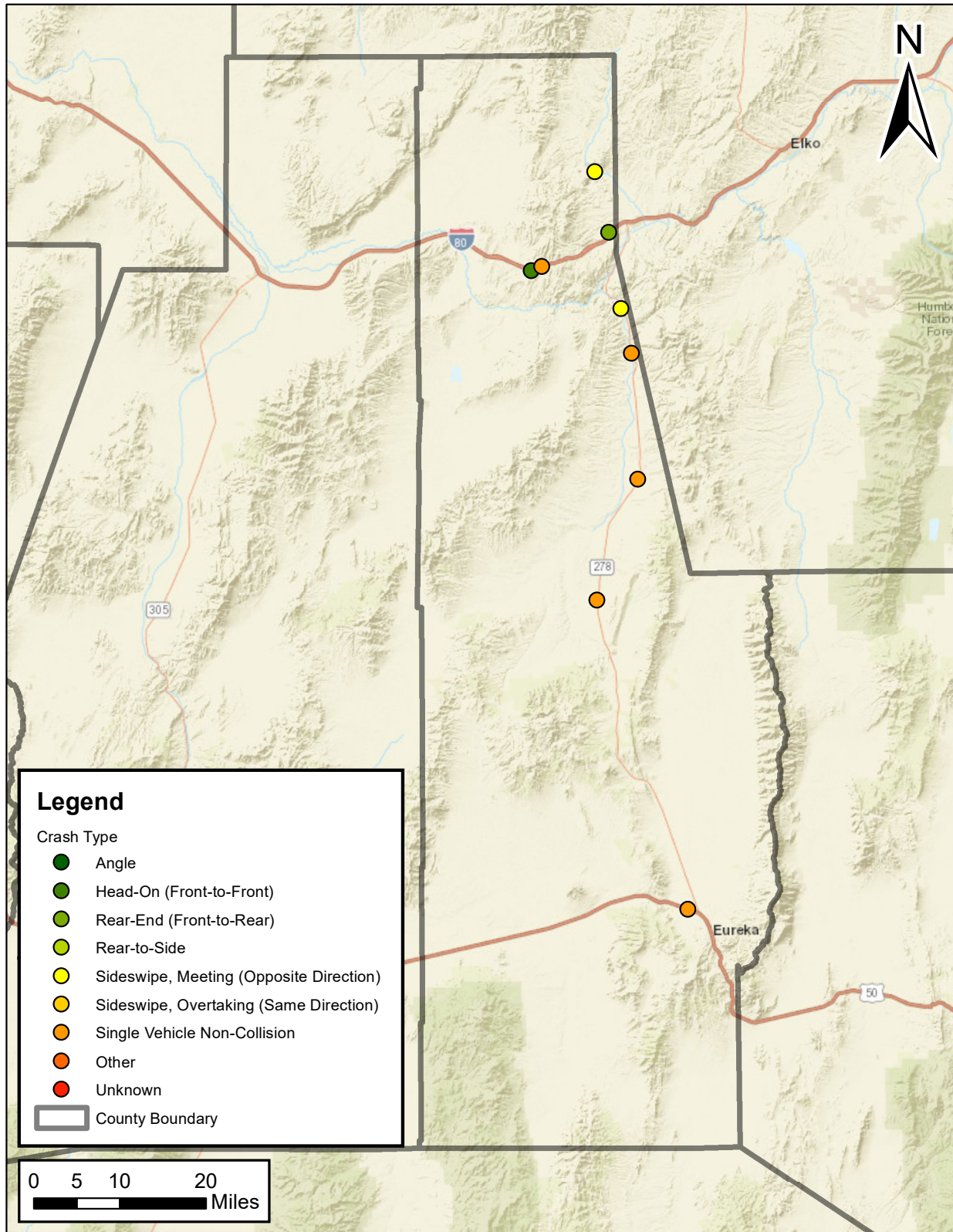
Elko County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



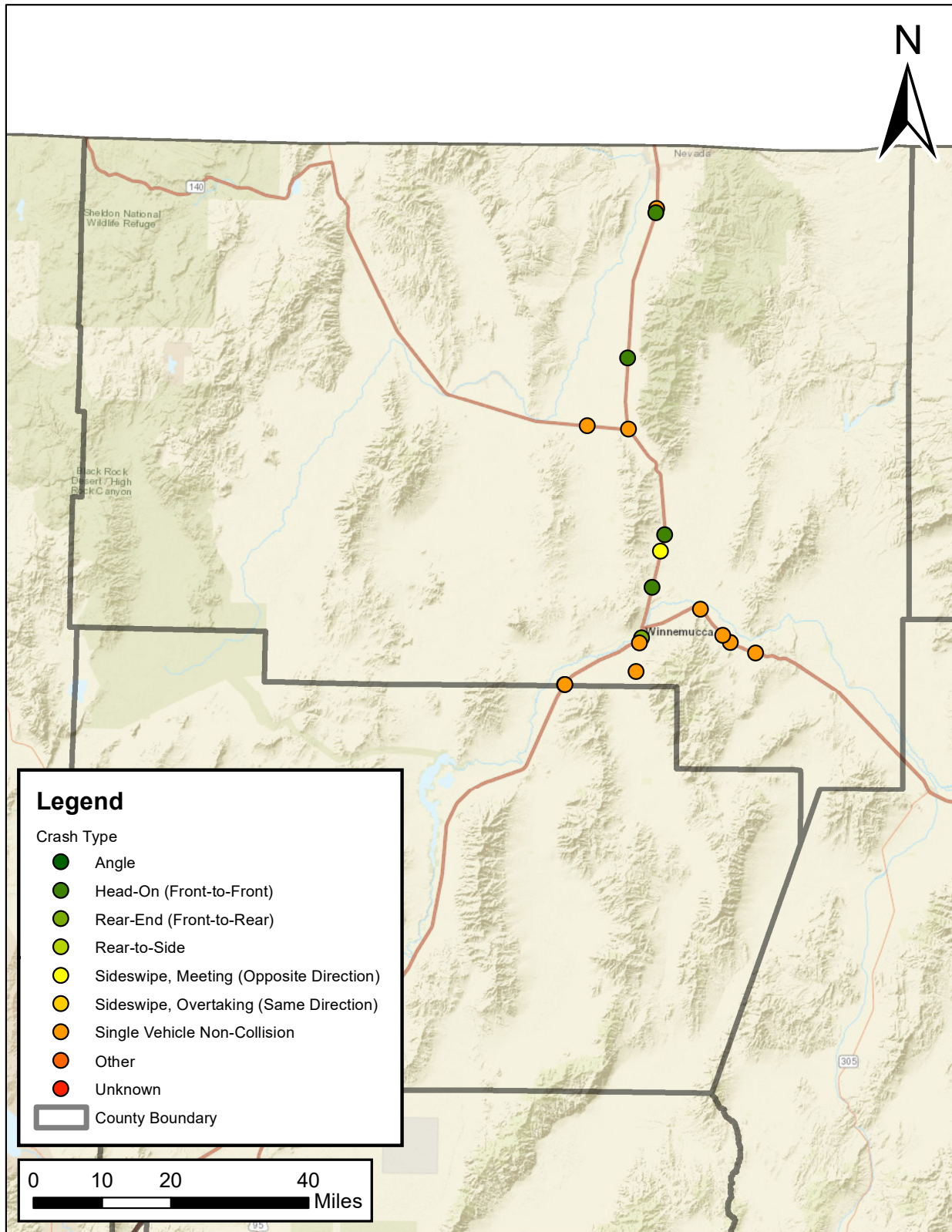
Esmeralda County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



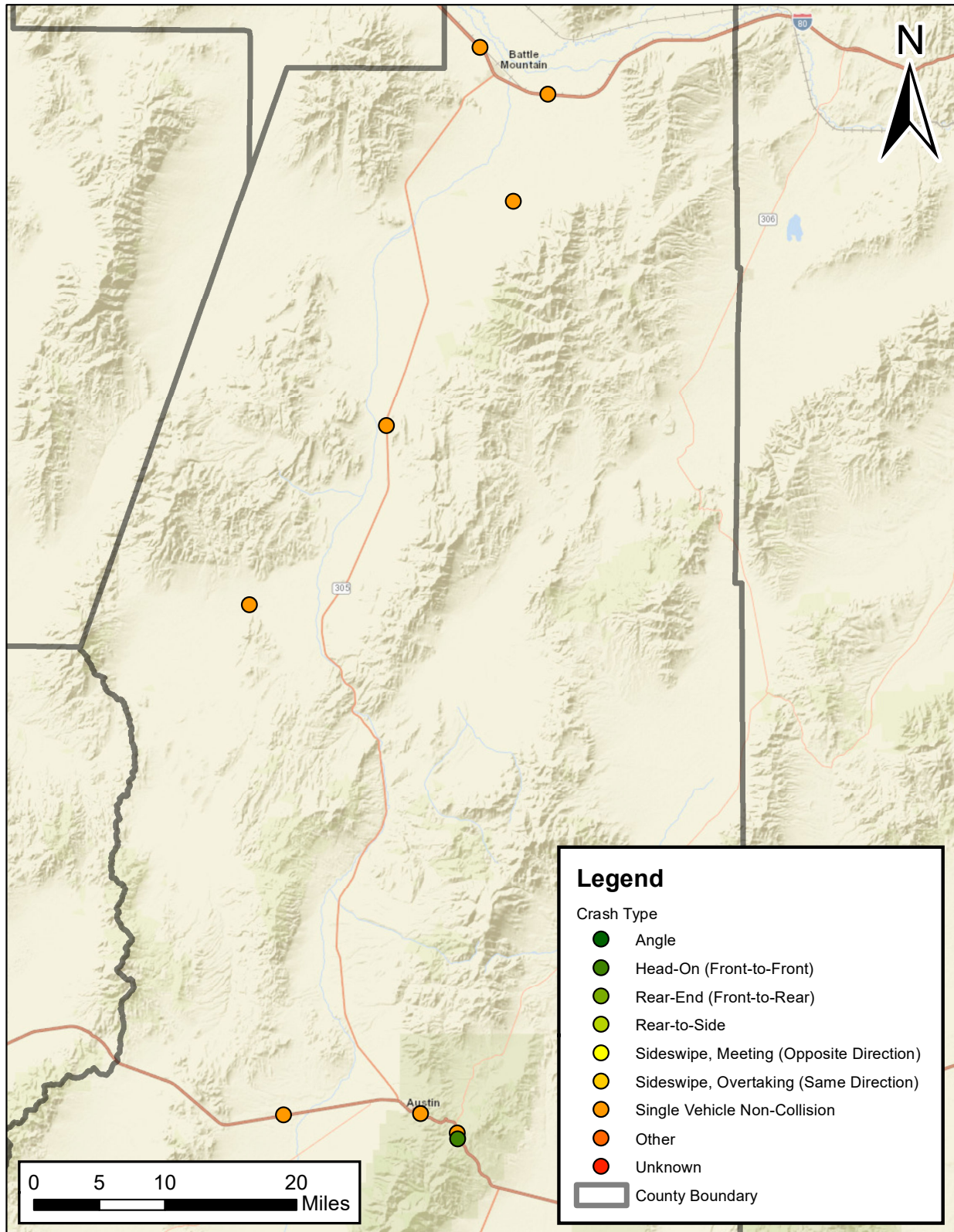
Eureka County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



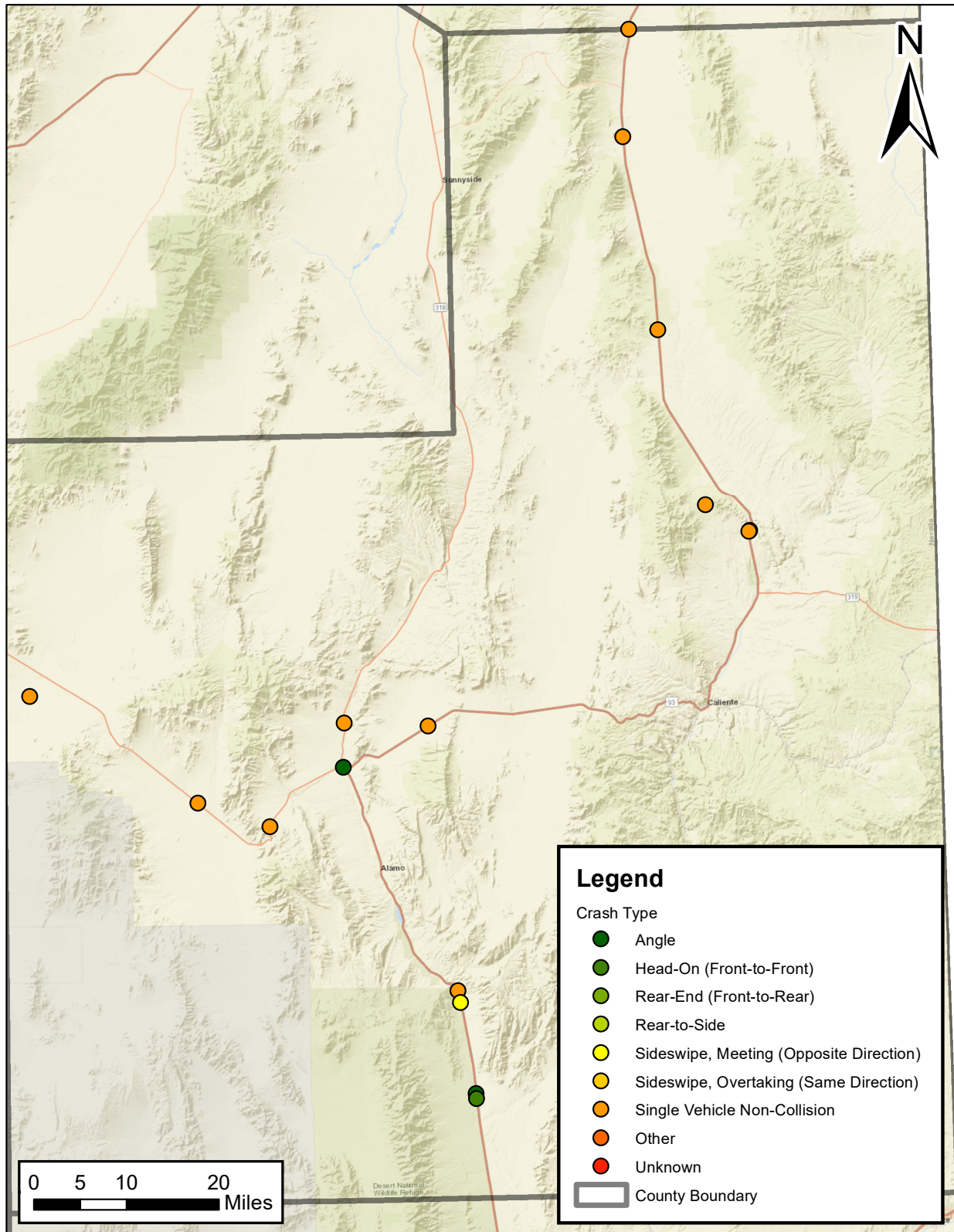
Humboldt County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



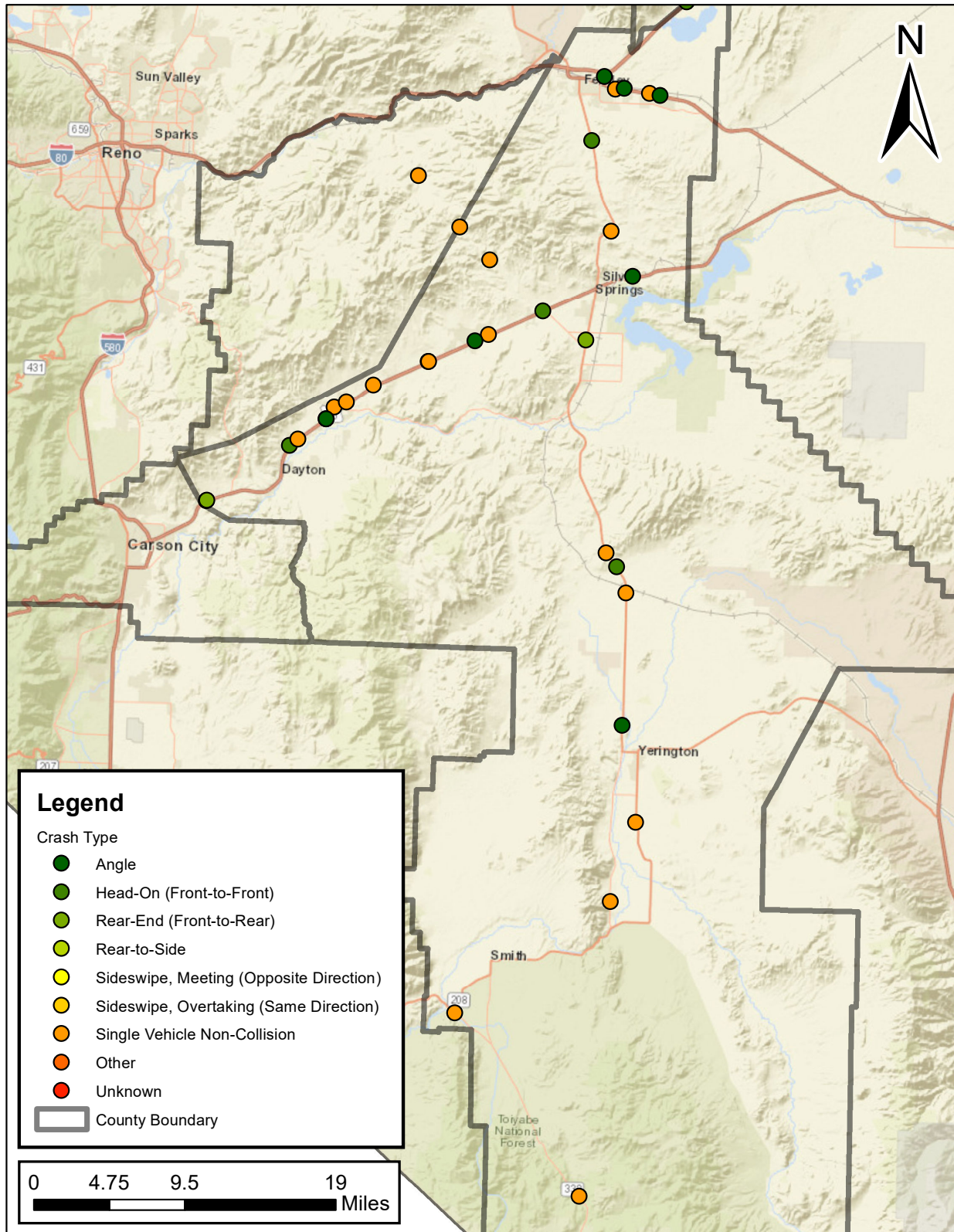
Lander County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



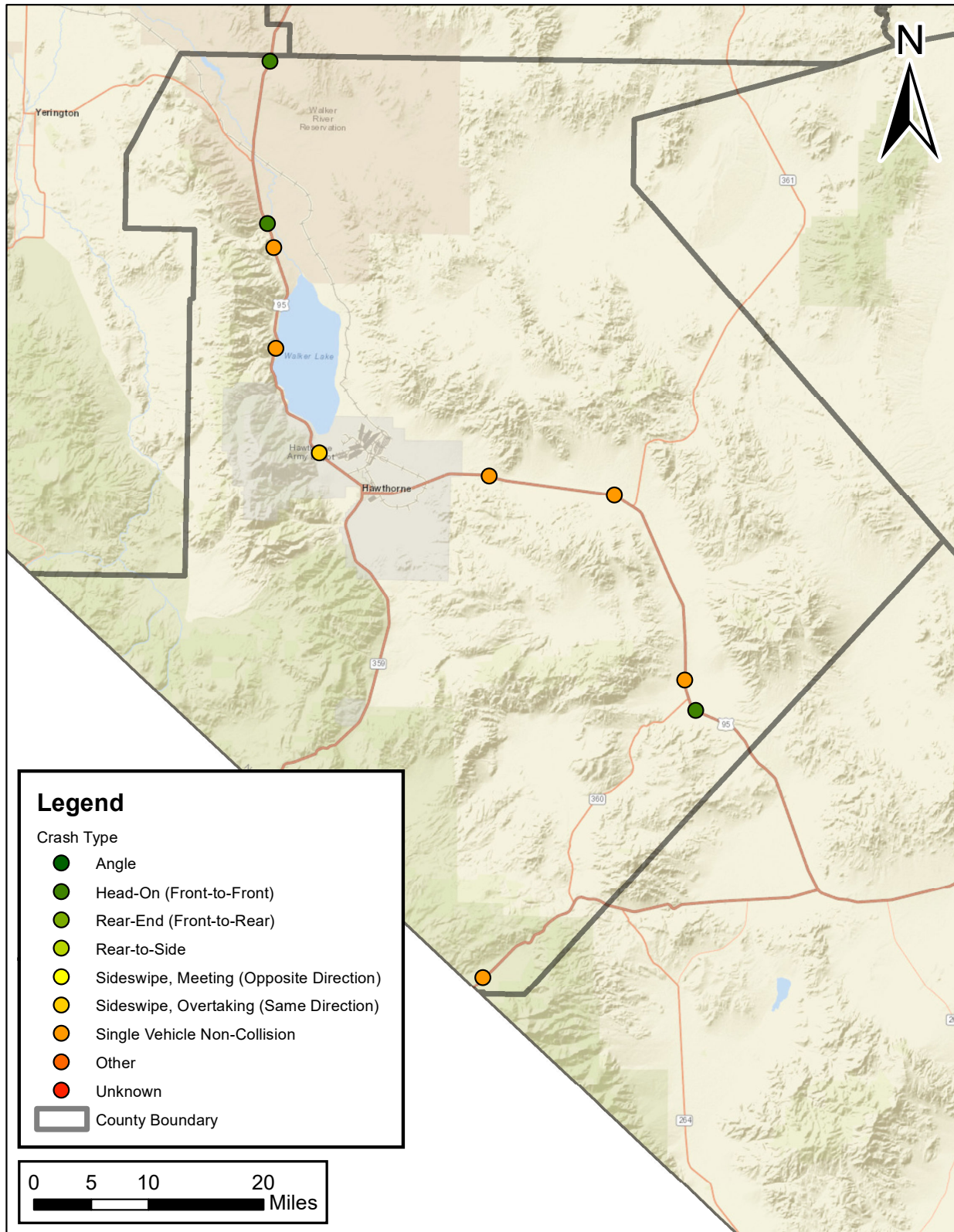
Lincoln County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



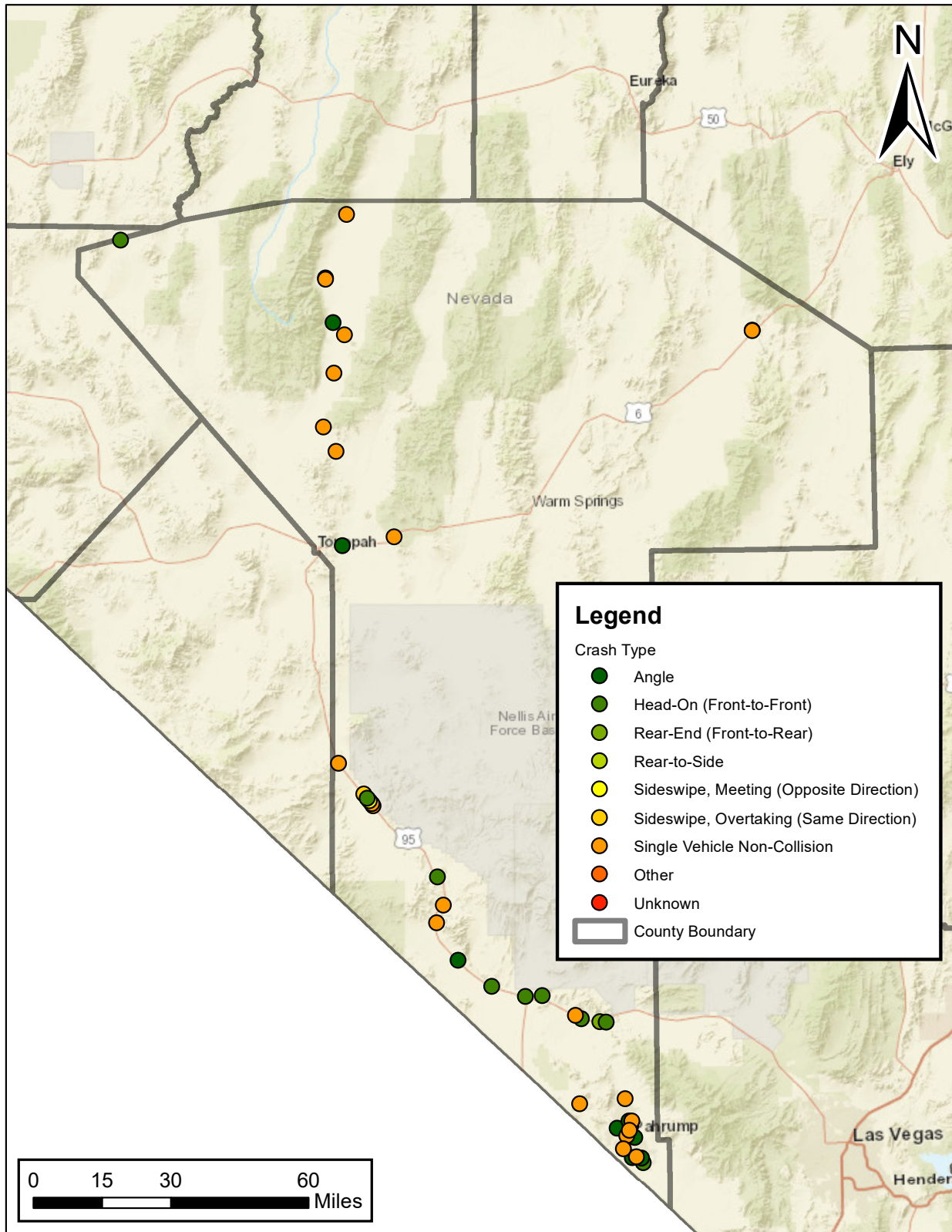
Lyon County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



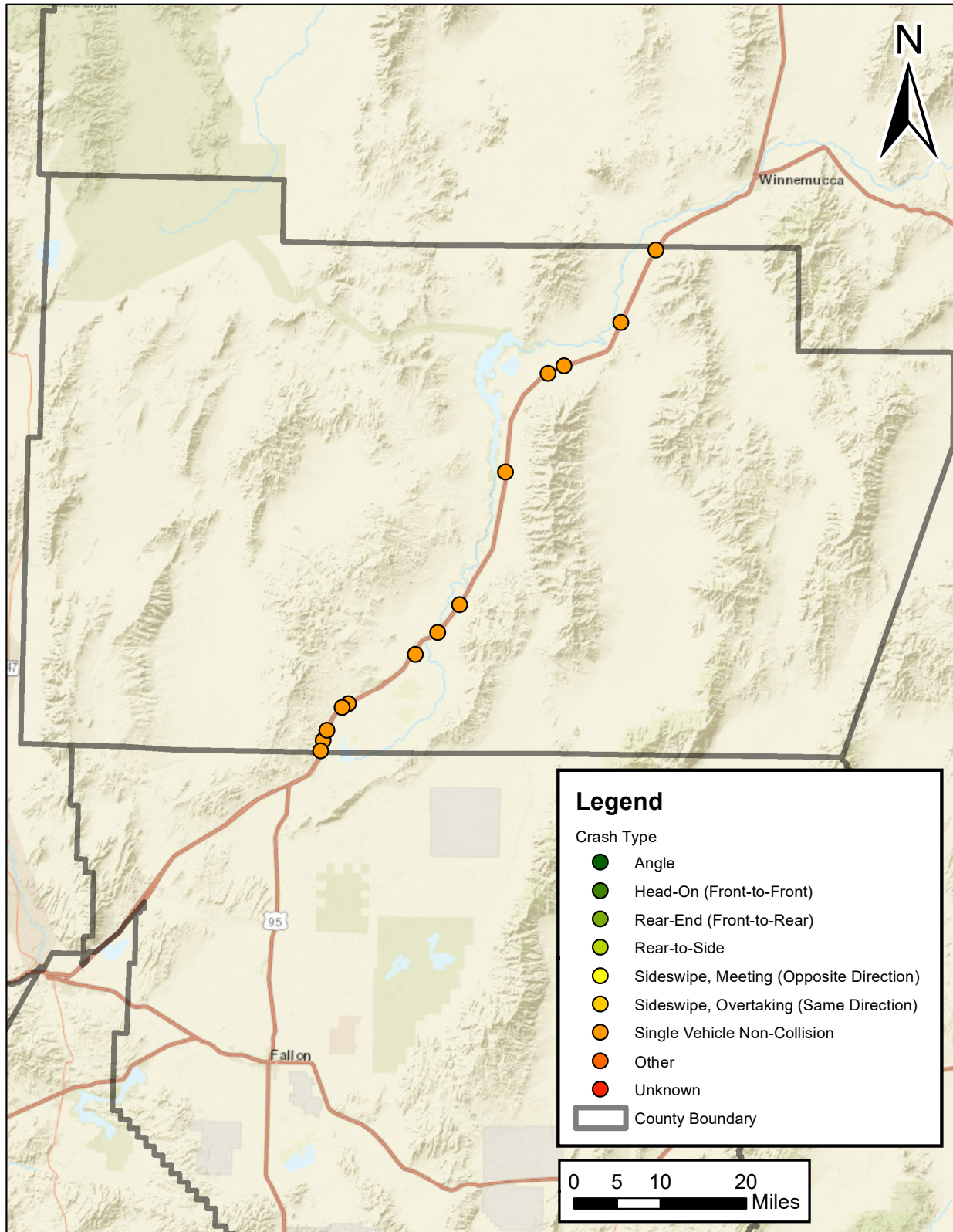
Mineral County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



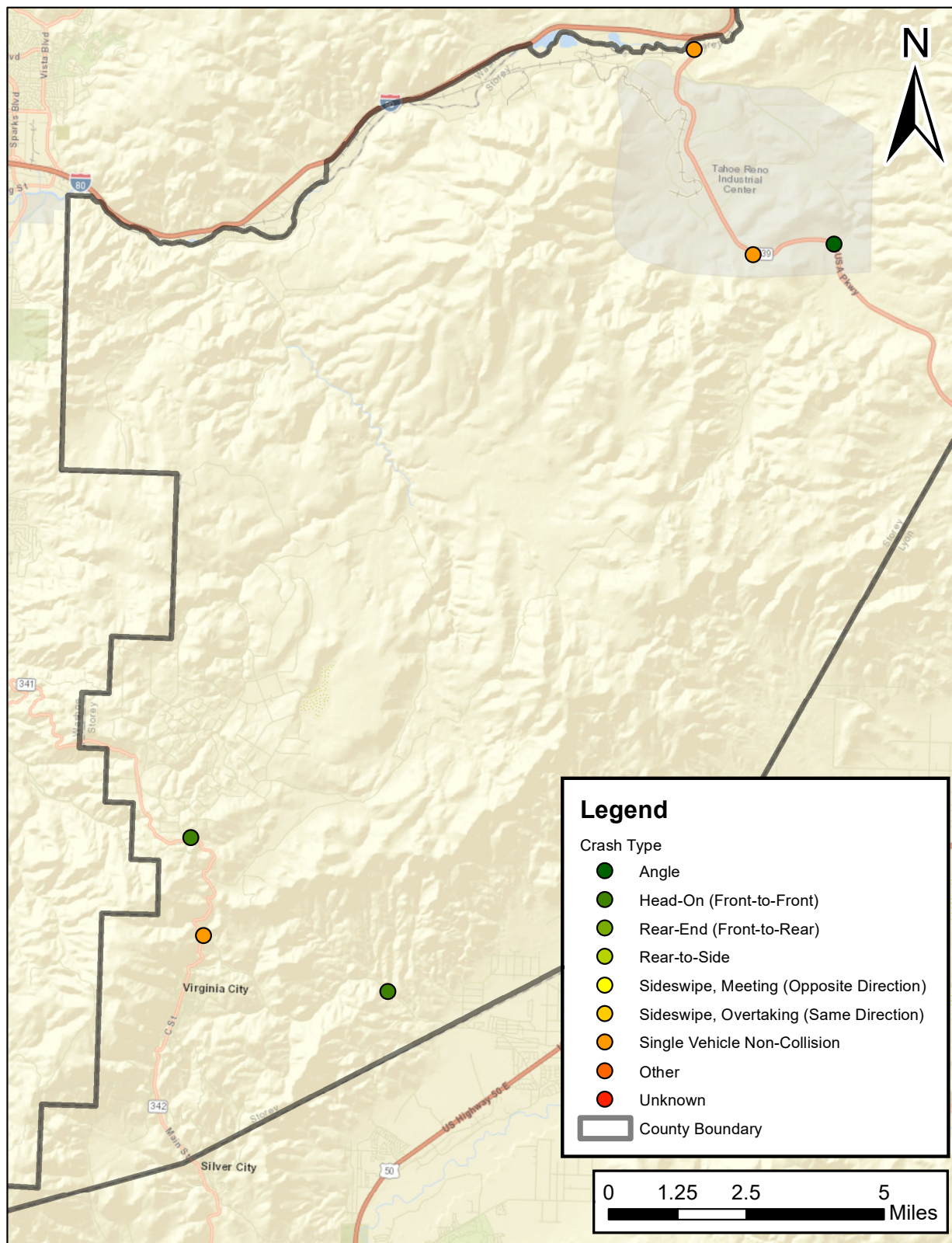
Nye County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



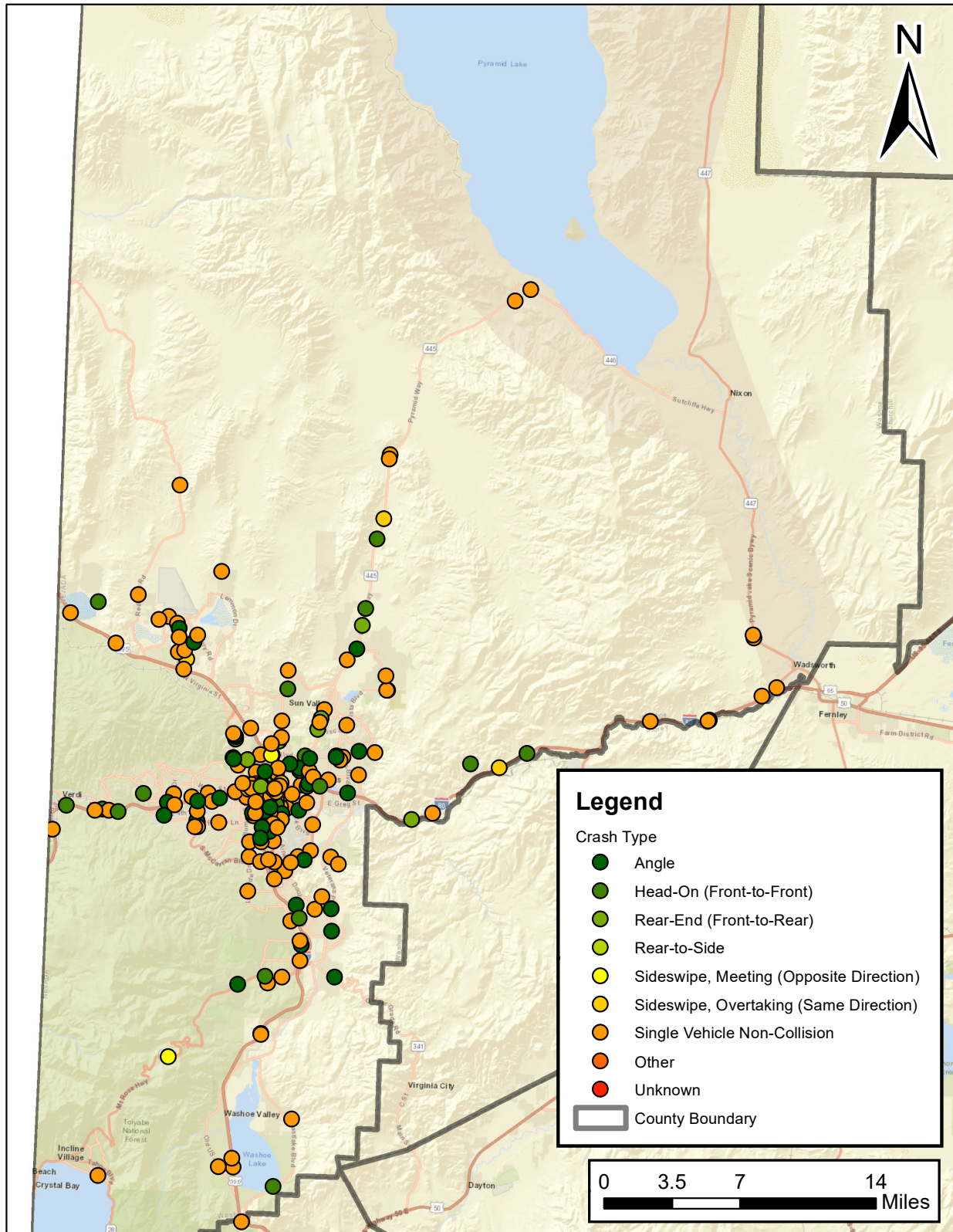
Pershing County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



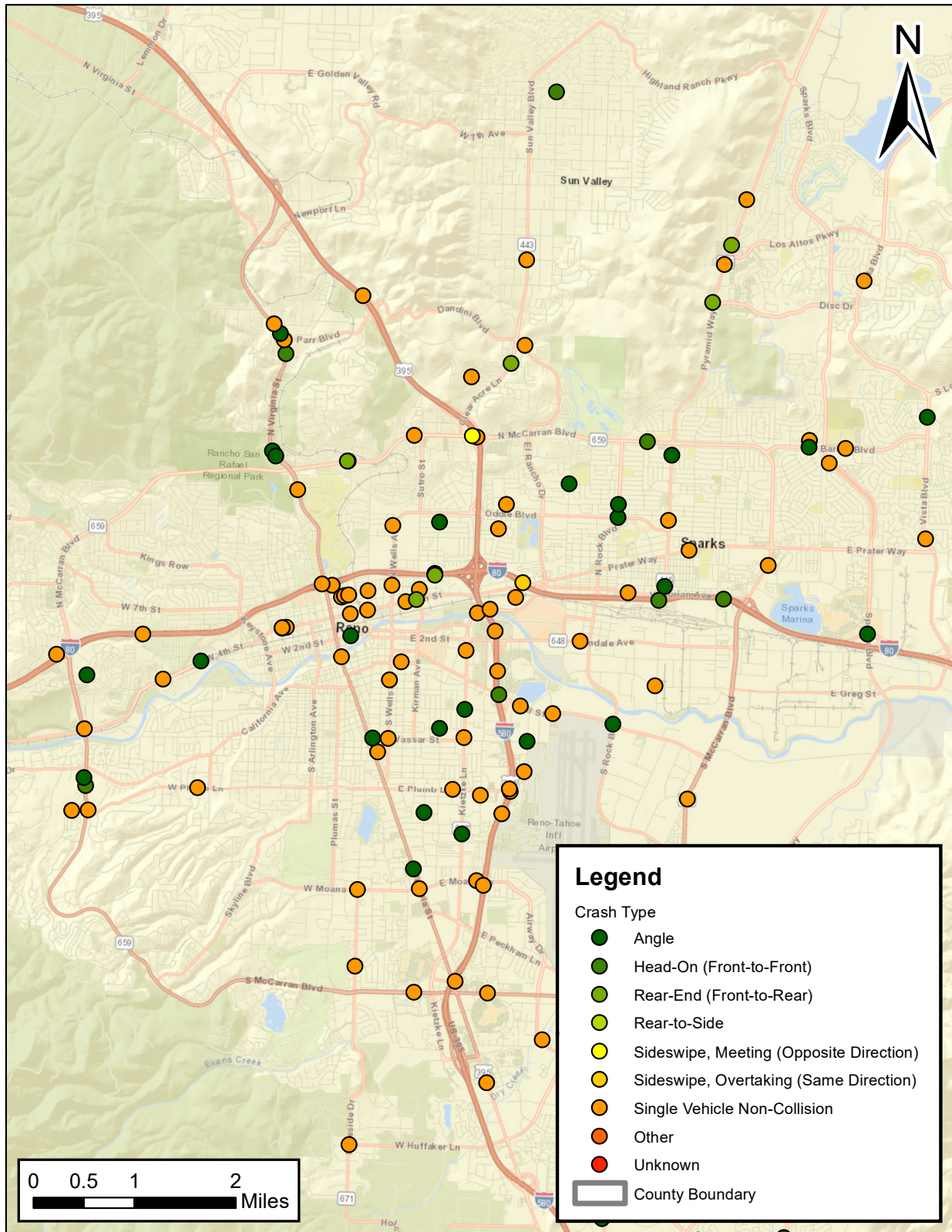
Storey County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



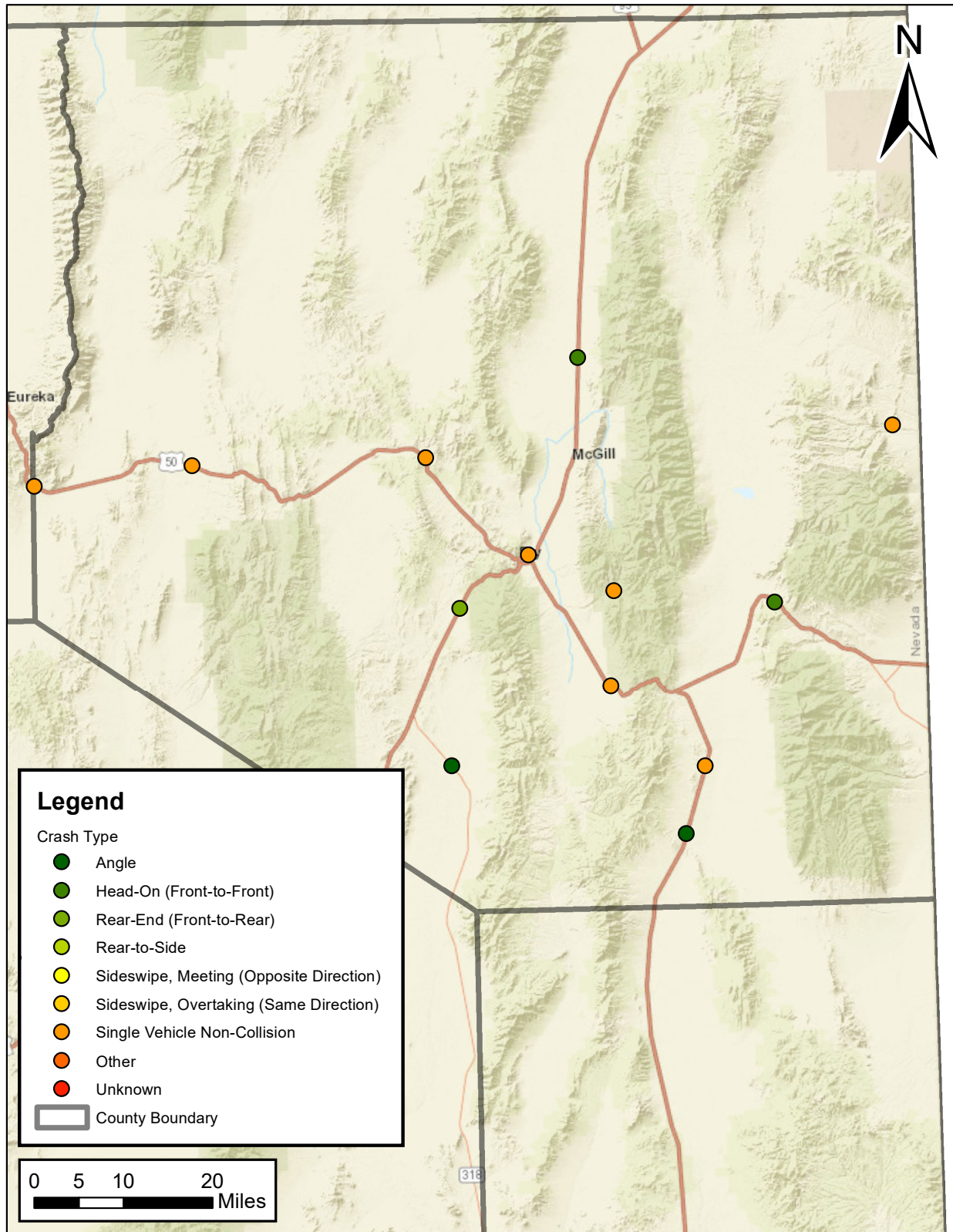
Washoe County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



Reno-Sparks Area Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



White Pine County Fatal Crashes from 2016 - 2020



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) }
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 MDRDSTRD ≠ 0, 16, 96, or 99 (0 = Not Distracted, 16 = No Driver Present/Unknown if Driver Present, 96 = Not Reported, 99 = Unknown if Distracted)

Emphasis Area	Description	Source	Query
Intersection	Fatal crashes that occur at intersections or are related to intersections	FARS - Accident	From 2010 to 2019: 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 2016 to 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 2019: 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)
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 = 1, 3, 19-43, 46-48, 52, 53, 57, 59, 63-65, or 68 (1 = Rollover/Overturn; 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 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 For 2019: 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)
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 at the NHTSA website
<https://www.nhtsa.gov/content/nhtsa-ftp/251>

FARS Data Dictionary can be found at the NHTSA website
<https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812827>

Nevada Traffic Safety Crash Facts

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Zero Fatalities
Lives are on the Line



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