

From Spiking Traffic Deaths to Safe Mobility for All

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Motor Vehicle Fatalities 2000-2022

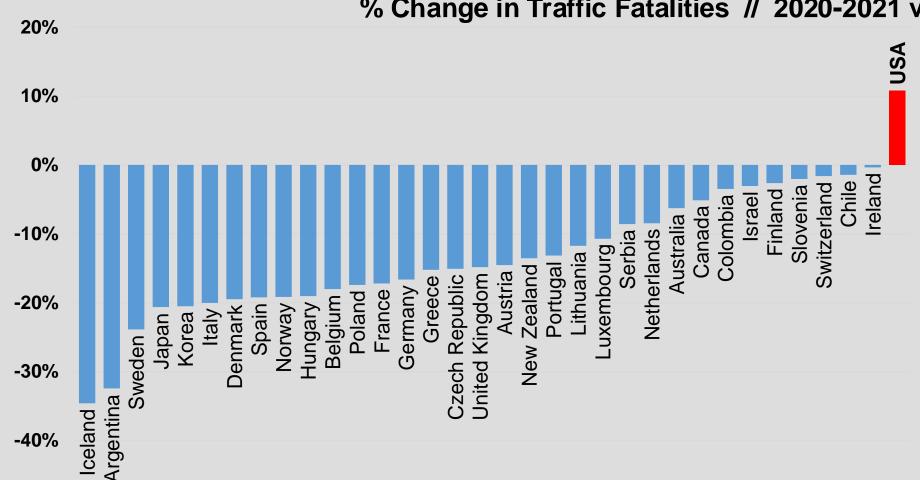




-50%

Surging Traffic Fatalities: A Uniquely American Phenomenon

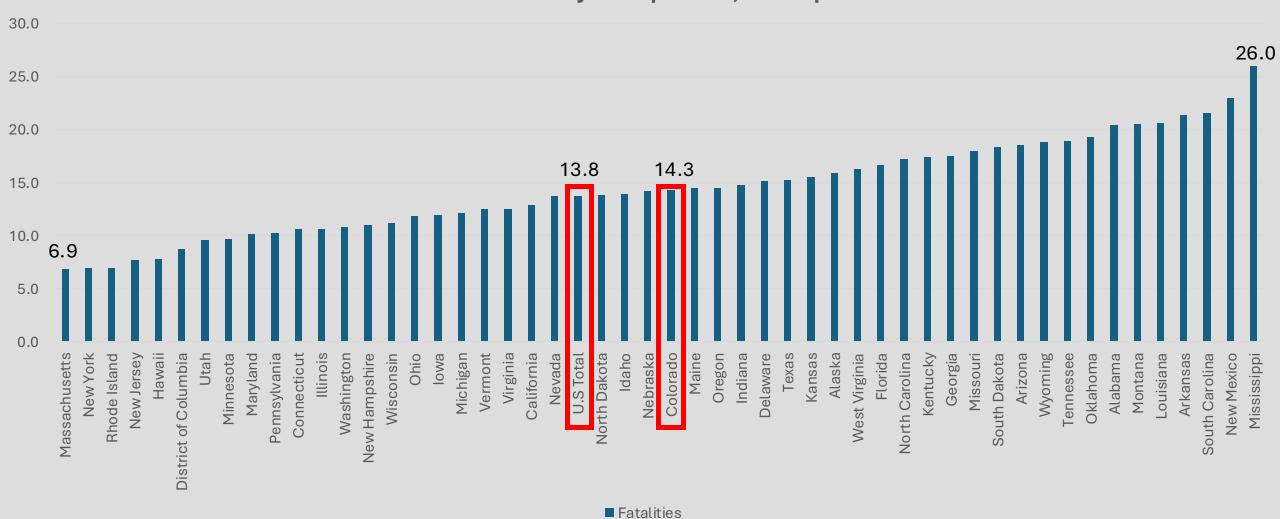
% Change in Traffic Fatalities // 2020-2021 vs. 2017-2019



Data from OECD International Transport Forum. (2022). Road Safety Annual Report 2022, adapted by AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.

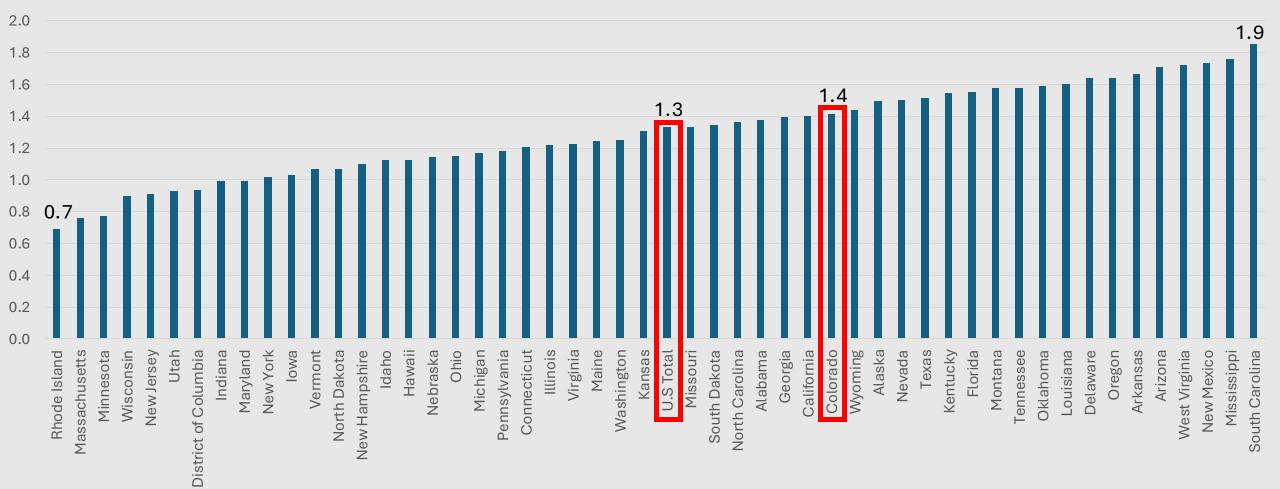


2022 Crash Fatality Rate per 100,000 Population



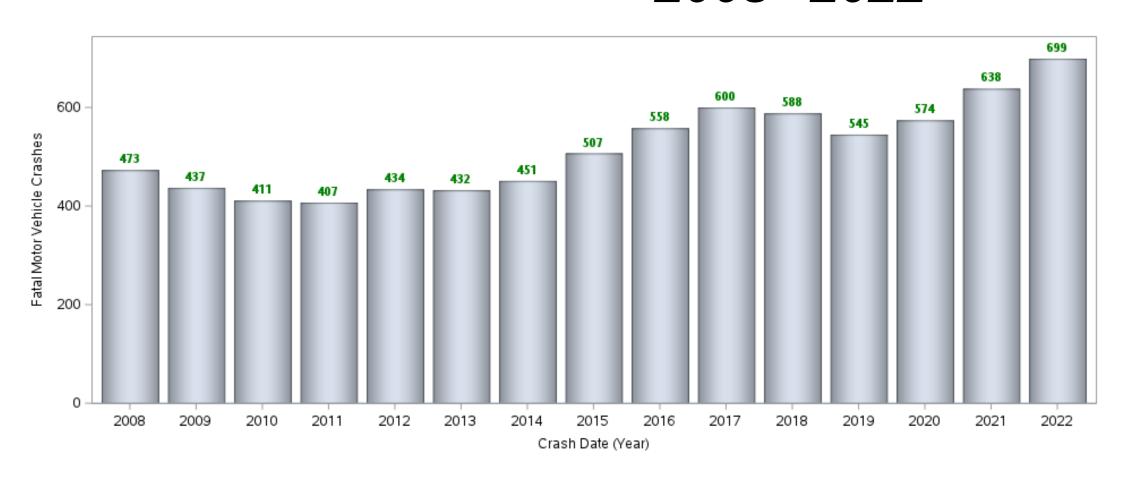


2022 Crash Fatality Rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles



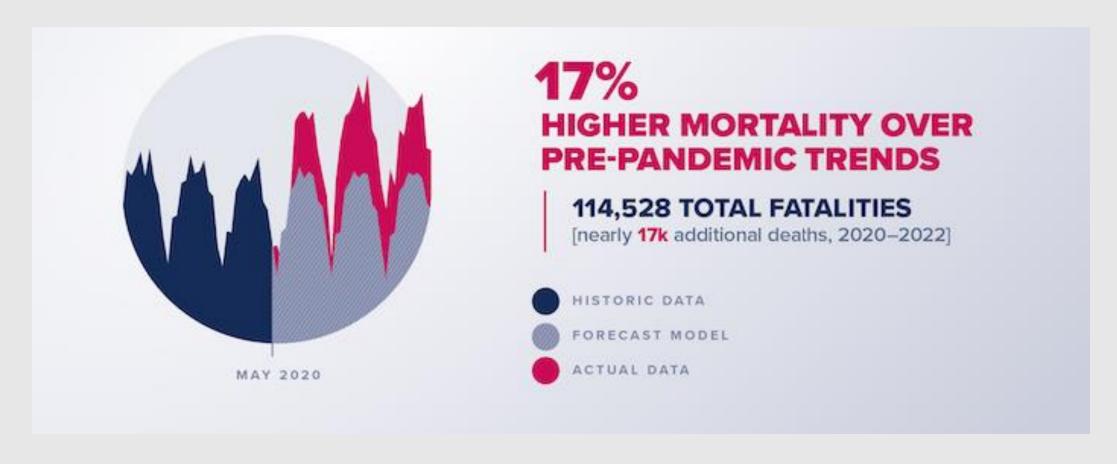


Colorado Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes 2008 - 2022



Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)







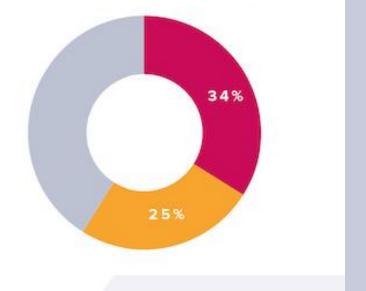




DISPROPORTIONATE DEMOGRAPHICS

Black Americans (approximately 12% of the U.S. population) comprised 34% of the overall rise. Similarly, Hispanic Americans (19% of the population) accounted for 25% of the increase.

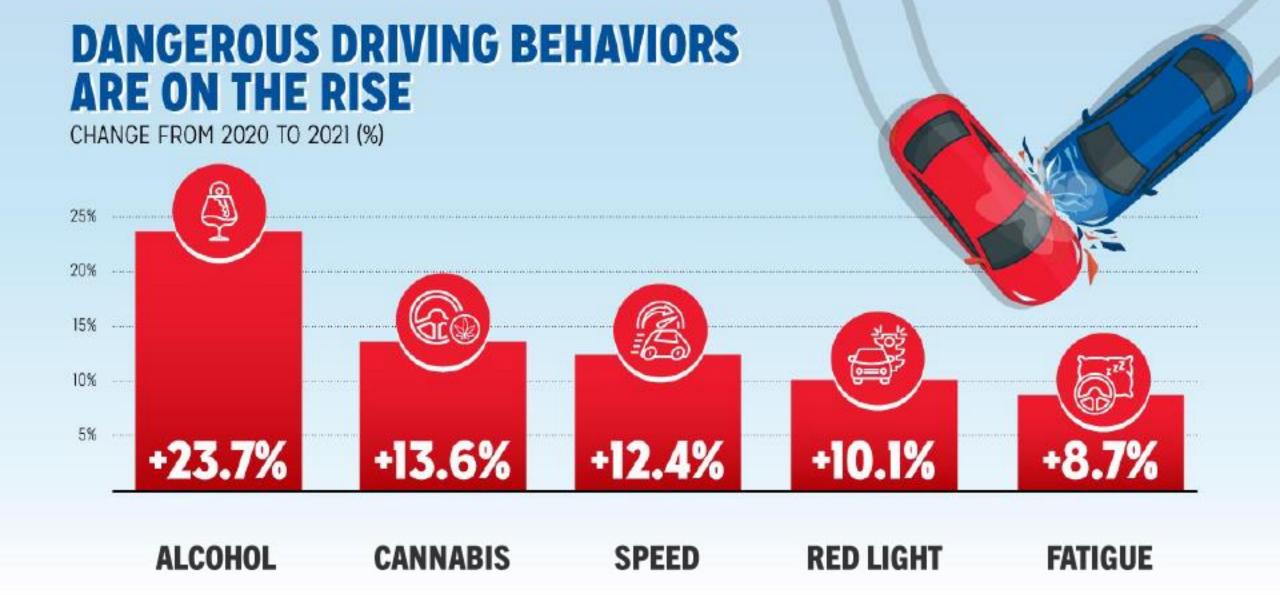






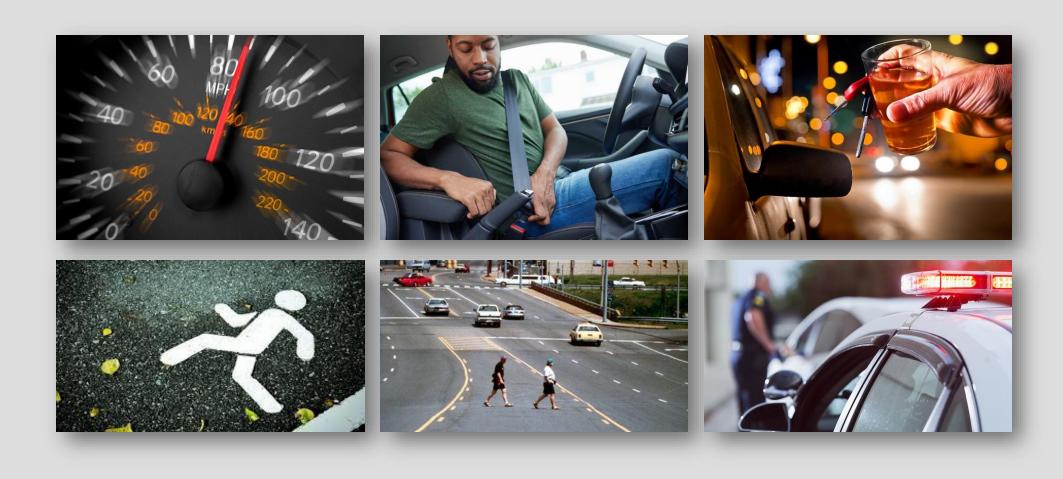
Other key takeaways from the study:

- Not the result of decreases in traffic. Disproven by timing, VMT levels.
 - Late nights and early mornings saw the most significant spikes.
- Risky driving spiked: Speeding and driving under the influence of alcohol remain significant contributors.
- Lack of seatbelt use: The increase in occupant deaths was almost entirely among those not wearing seatbelts.



AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety (2022). 2021 Traffic Safety Culture Index

Why the Post-COVID Spike in Traffic Deaths?



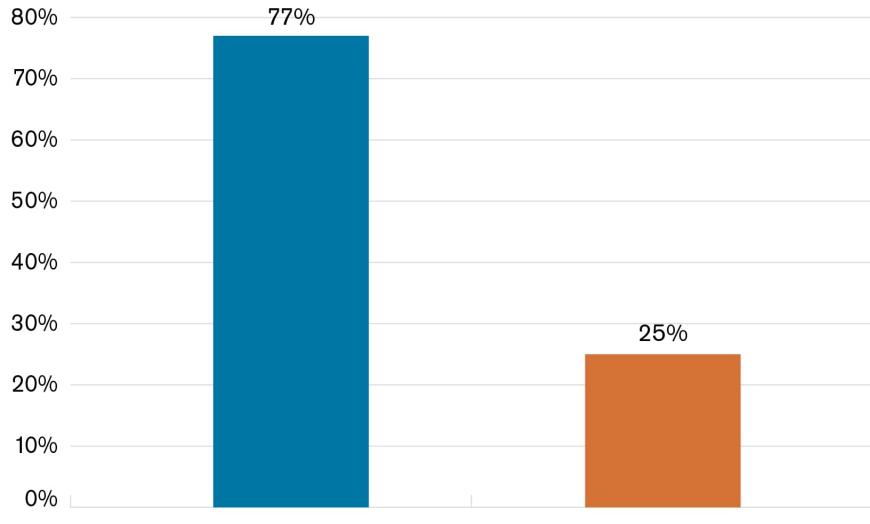
GHSA projects at least 7,508 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in 2022, continuing the upward trend in recent years. This would be the most pedestrian deaths since 1981.





Pedestrian Deaths Are Increasing Faster Than All Other Traffic Fatalities

Percent Increase in Number of Traffic Deaths, 2010-2021





Pedestrians

All Other Traffic Deaths

Infrastructure Considerations



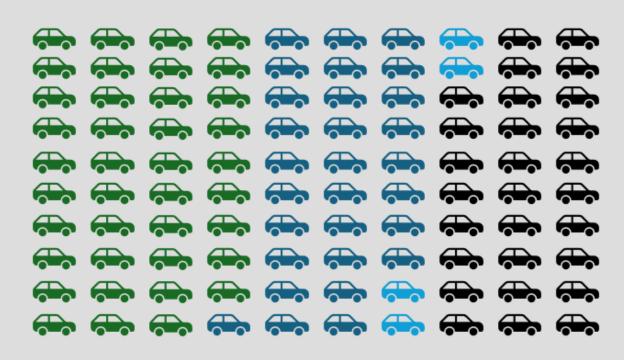








Majority of Risky Drivers Speed



72%



Speeding Drivers



Distracted and Aggressive Drivers



Most Dangerous Drivers



AAA Foundation research is charting a course of action



Uncovering the Spillover Effect from Posted Speed Limit Changes: A Tool to Examine Potential Safety Concerns



A Multi-Site Examination for the Impact of Changes in Posted Speed Limit on Traffic Safety



Traffic Fatalities on Urban Roads and Streets in Relation to Speed Limits and Speeding, United States, 2010–2019



Impact of Speeds on Drivers and Vehicles – Results from Crash Tests



Review of Current Practices for Setting Posted Speed Limits



/ulnerable Road Users

Impact Speed and a Pedestrian's Risk of Severe Injury or Death

Applying the Safe System Approach

Consumer Education

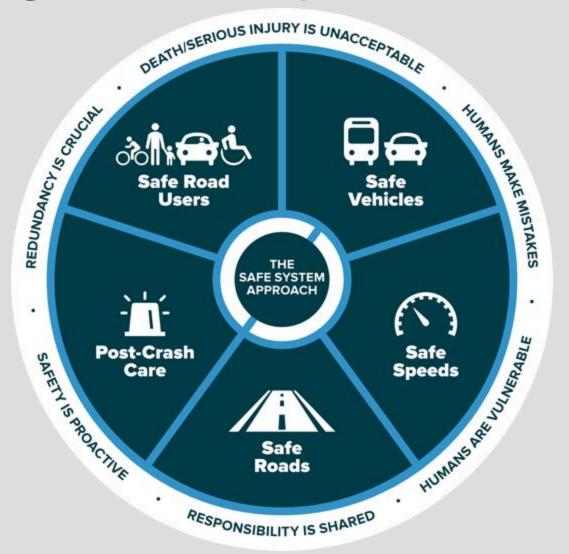
- Speeding
- Belt Use
- Impaired Driving

Lower BAC to 0.05

Automatic Crash Notification

Source: FHWA

Med Flight Policies in Rural Areas



Intelligent Speed Assistance

ADAS Technologies

HALT Act

Setting Proper Speed Limits

Traffic Calming Measures

Speed Humps/Bumps, Rumble Strips, Speed Cameras, Roundabouts









Deadline:

11/15/2024

NUMBER OF DRINKS

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

0.02% BAC

- . Decline in visual functions
- Inability to perform two tasks at the same time
- Loss of judgment
- Altered mood

0.05% BAC



- Reduced coordination
- · Reduced ability to track moving objects
- Difficulty steering
- Slower response to emergency driving situations

0.08% BAC



- Reduced ability to concentrate
- . Short-term memory loss
- · Lack of speed control
- Impaired perception and self-control

0.10% BAC



- Clear deterioration of reaction time
- Reduced ability to maintain lane position
- Reduced ability to brake appropriately
- · Slurred speech

0.15% BAC



- Substantial impairment in vehicle control
- · Loss of auditory information processing
- · Major loss of balance
- . Vomiting may occur

Lower BAC
Per Se to
0.05



TRAFFIC SAFETY CULTURE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Unsafe driving behaviors including distracted, aggressive, and impaired driving contribute to a substantial proportion of motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and deaths on U.S. roads. The AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety seeks to guide drivers toward safer decisions. As such, data to quantify the prevalence of such behaviors as well as to understand the attitudes, beliefs, and characteristics of the driving population is vital. Every year since 2008, the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety has conducted the Traffic Safety Culture Index, a survey of the attitudes, beliefs, and behavior of U.S. drivers.

PROJECT GOAL AND PLAN

The goal of this project is to generate in-depth knowledge on American's perceptions of, attitudes toward, and engagement in unsafe driving behaviors. Each year, a nationally representative, randomly selected sample of over 3000 U.S. residents ages 16+ are invited to respond to an online survey. Participants are asked a series of questions about their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors related to issues including distracted driving, aggressive driving, drowsy driving, substance-impaired driving, and seat-belt use. An annual report summarizes major national level results that identify relevant issues and highlight key traffic safety challenges; the data provide the foundation for numerous other topical studies as well.

Project Team

AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety Rebecca Steinbach, Ph.D. (Project Manager)

Ipsos Public Affairs LLC

Period of Performance

Annual



Q4 2024 / Q1 2025

New Data:

- (1) Intelligent Speed Assistance,
- (2) HALT Act Tech, and
- (3) Lowering BAC to 0.05





ROADWAY SYSTEMS & DRIVERS
TECHNICAL REPORT



Roadside Assistance Providers Fatally Struck by Vehicles at the Roadside: Incidence and Characteristics

JAN 2024





607 14th Street, NW, Suite 701 Washington, DC 20005 202-638-5944 AAAFoundation.org

2024 AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety

89%

of the crashes occurred at locations with 55 mph or higher speed limits, almost all on Interstates or other limited-access highways.



84%

of crashes occurred in good weather without precipitation/slippery road conditions.



63%

occurred during darkness, of which nearly two-thirds were at locations without street lighting **But 34% of the crashes were in daylight.**



63%

occurred in crashes in which the striking vehicle had already left the road and was traveling on the shoulder or beyond before impact. This suggests the involvement of factors such as impairment, fatigue, or distraction.

More than one-third of striking drivers who were tested for alcohol were alcohol-positive. But nearly half were not tested.



Safe System **Approach**

Move Over Laws + Motorist compliance

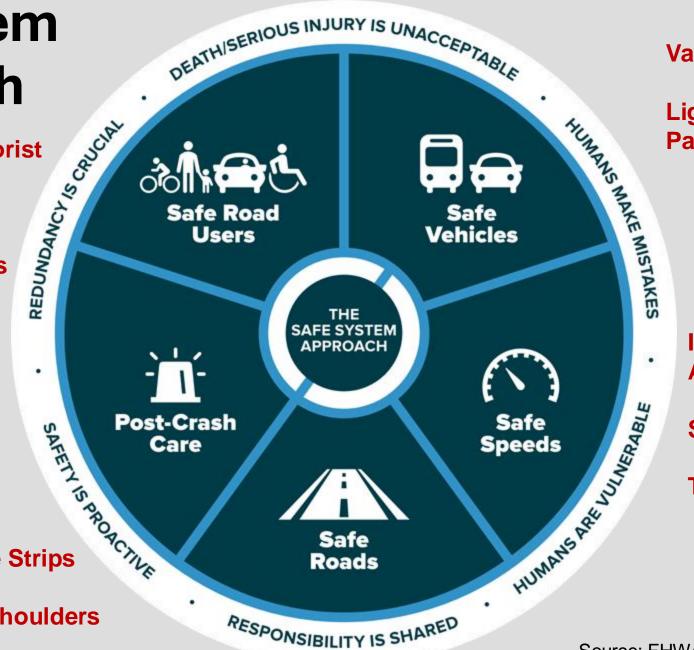
Worker Compliance w/ safety countermeasures

> **Automatic Crash Notification**

> > **Rumble Strips**

Wider shoulders

Safety Edge



Variable Message Boards

Lighting Color/Flash Patterns

Intelligent Speed Assistance

Set Proper Speed Limits

Traffic Calming Measures

Source: FHWA

THANK YOU!

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