

Office of Safety Research and Development

FHWA Motorcycle Crash Causation Study

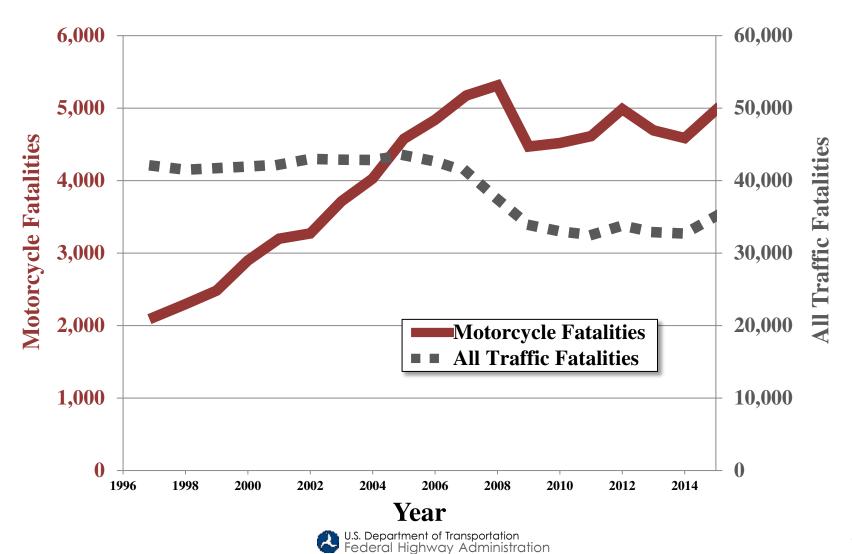
Carol H. Tan, Ph.D

2017 Lifesavers March 25, 2017

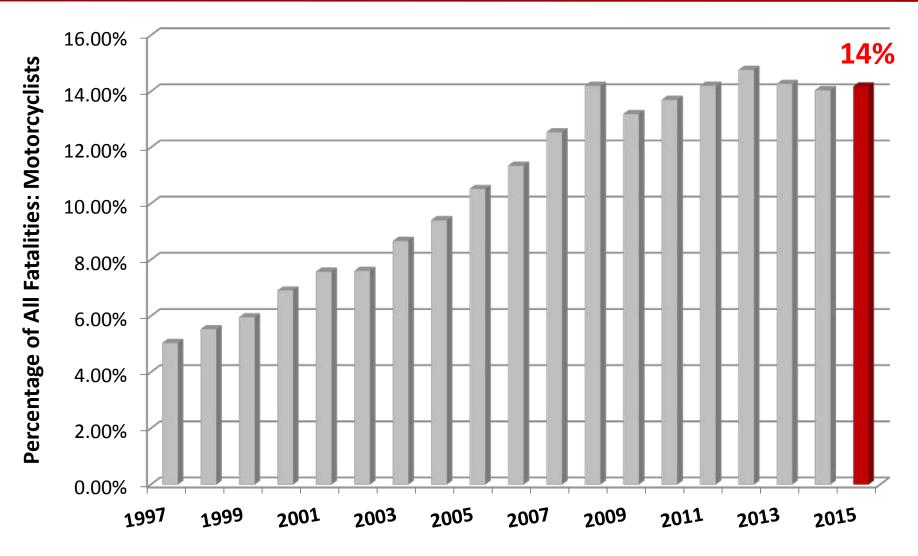
Presentation Overview

- Background
- Data Collection
- Preliminary Results

Why Study Motorcycles Crashes?



Why Study Motorcycles Crashes?



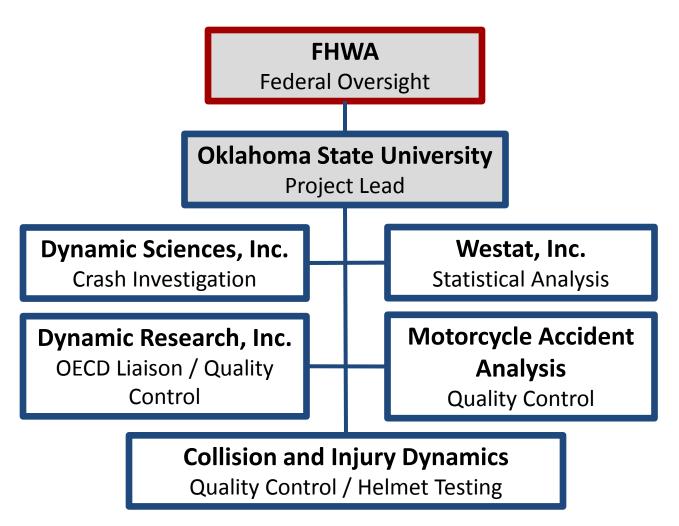
Congressional Response



- Congress mandated the Motorcycle Crash Causation Study (MCCS)
 - OECD Data Collection Protocol
 - Oklahoma State University
- NHTSA Pilot Study
 - FHWA and NHTSA worked to develop data collection program
 - Final Report: June, 2010

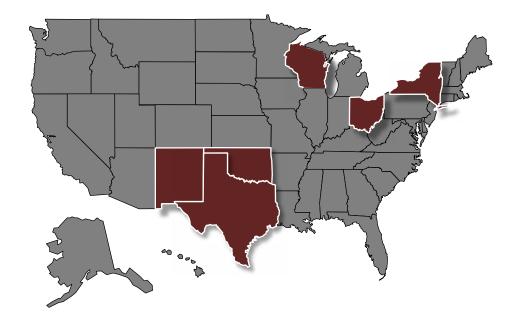
FHWA MCCS Team





MCCS Budget

- \$3.5 Million
 - Financial Partners
 - USDOT
 - FHWA
 - NHTSA
 - Six State DOTs
 - New Mexico
 - New York
 - Ohio
 - Oklahoma
 - Texas
 - Wisconsin
 - American Motorcyclist Association (AMA)
- Sample Size
 - 351 Crash Investigations
 - 702 Control Rider Interviews



MCCS Data Collection

- Orange County, California
 - Urban
 - Rural
 - Commuters
 - Leisure Riders
- 3 Crash Investigators
 - 2 re-hired from the NHTSA Pilot
 - Experienced Crash Investigators
 - On call 24/7





OECD Methodology

- Organisation for Economic Co-operative Development (OECD)
 - On-Scene Investigation
 - Vehicle Inspection
 - Rider Interviews
 - Injury Data
 - Control Rider Interviews
 - 2 Controls/Crash
 - 1,600+ Data Elements



MCCS On-Scene Data Collection



Crash Investigation Process

Respond On-Scene

- Scene / EvidenceDocumentation
- Interviewparticipants /Witnesses
- Take initial measurements



Scene Diagram



Detailed Measurements

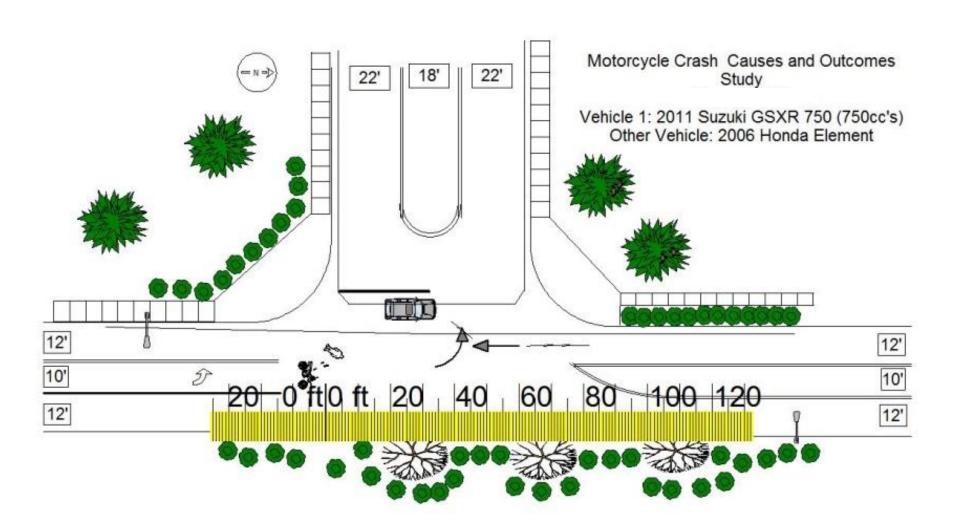
- Lane width
- Curb height
- Point of Final Rest

Record any crash-related evidence

- Tire marks
- Remaining debris
- Damage to roadside objects



Scene Diagram



Motorcycle Investigation



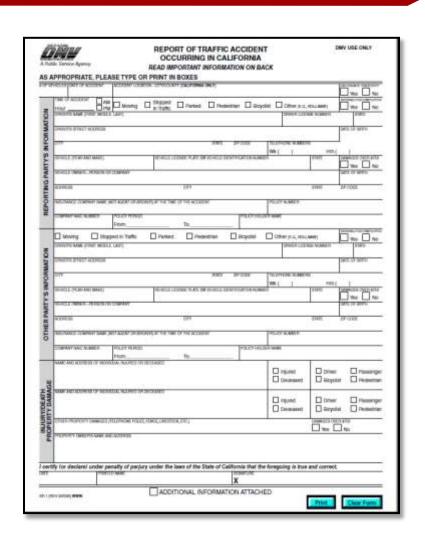
Other Information Resources

Police Accident Report

- Description of crash event
- BAC measurements

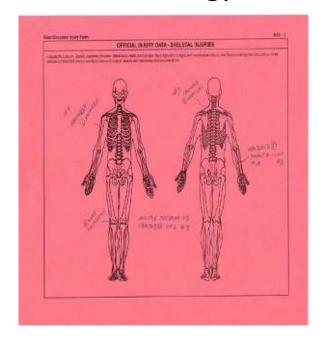
Rider Interviews

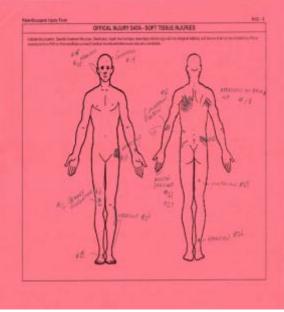
- Crash account
- Riding history
- Licensing status
- Rider training
- Emotional state

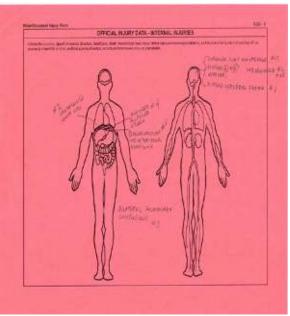


Medical Records

- Obtain Medical Records from Hospital
 - Code all injuries using Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)
 - Identify location and description of all injuries
- Obtain coroner's report
 - Injury details
 - Toxicology results







Helmet Reconstruction



Documentation

- Helmet certification
- Manufacture date
- Chin strap

Helmet recovery

- Offer \$100 gift card for replacement helmet
- Used for reconstruction (~10%)

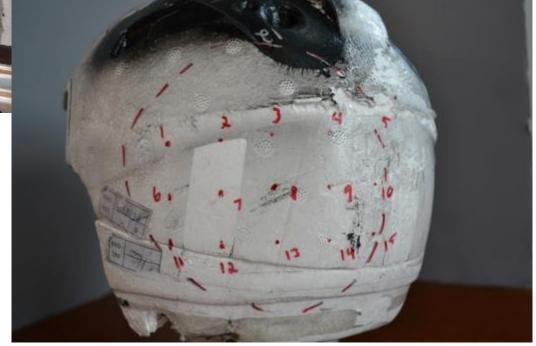


Helmet Reconstruction



Recreate Crash Forces on Exemplar Helmet

Identify Impact Zones and Direction of Force



Control Interviews

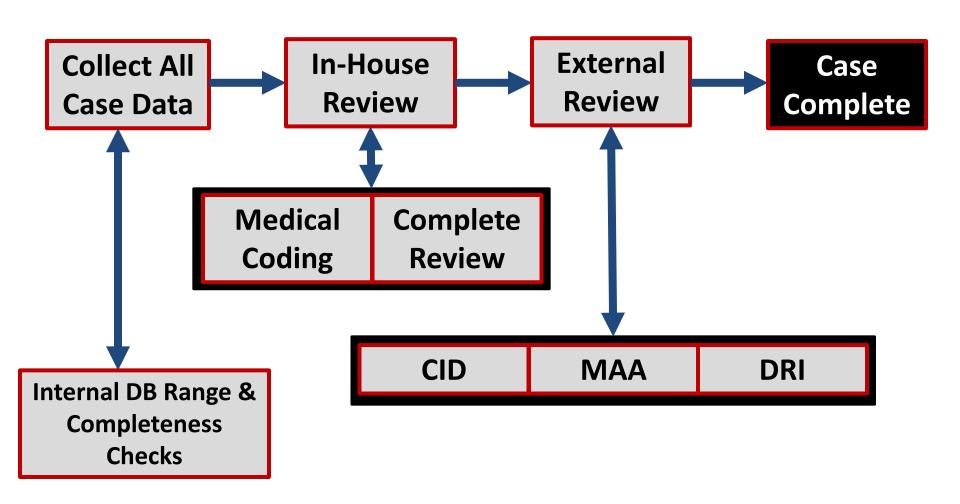






- Serve as Control Population
- Detailed data collection
 - Rider history
 - Motorcycle detail
 - Protective equipment
 - Trip purpose
- \$40 Gas Card

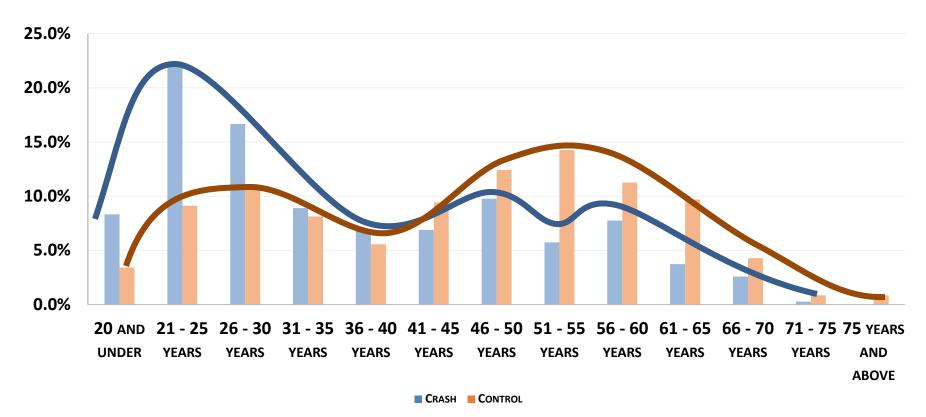
Quality Control



Preliminary Results

Preliminary Results

AGE OF RIDER IN CRASH AND CONTROL



Preliminary Results (Crash)

95% of crashed riders were male

- 98.9% of crashed riders were wearing helmets
 - 74% were wearing full-face helmets

- 19% of crashed riders did not have a MC license
 - 5% had no license at all

Preliminary Results

Type of Motorcycle Training	Crashes	Controls
None *	24%	15%
State Recognized, Entry-Level Motorcycle Course	50%	45%
Experienced Rider Course	8%	10%
High Performance/ Competitive Track Course	5%	5%
Self Taught*	6%	18%
Taught By Family and/or Friends	6%	7%

Preliminary Results

Age When Rider Began To Ride	Crashes	Controls
Never Rode Before, Or Rarely Ever Ride*	1%	0 %
Under The Age Of 17*	27%	40%
Age Between 17 - 25 Years*	51%	42%
Age Between 26-35 Years	13%	9%
Age Between 36-45 Years	5%	5%
Age Between 46-55 Years	2%	3%
Age More Than 55 Years	1%	1%

Preliminary Results (Crash)

- 11% of crashes resulted in a fatality to the rider
 - 22% of single vehicle crashes resulted in a fatality
 - 62% of the fatalities involved a collision with a fixed object
- 77% coded as multiple vehicle
 - 63% involved a collision with another vehicle
 - 48% of multi-vehicle crashes were the result of a turn by the MC or OV
 - 41% of single vehicle crashes involved a rider leaving the roadway
- 10% crashes occurred between 10pm-6am
 - 13% of fatalities
 - 12% of single vehicle crashes

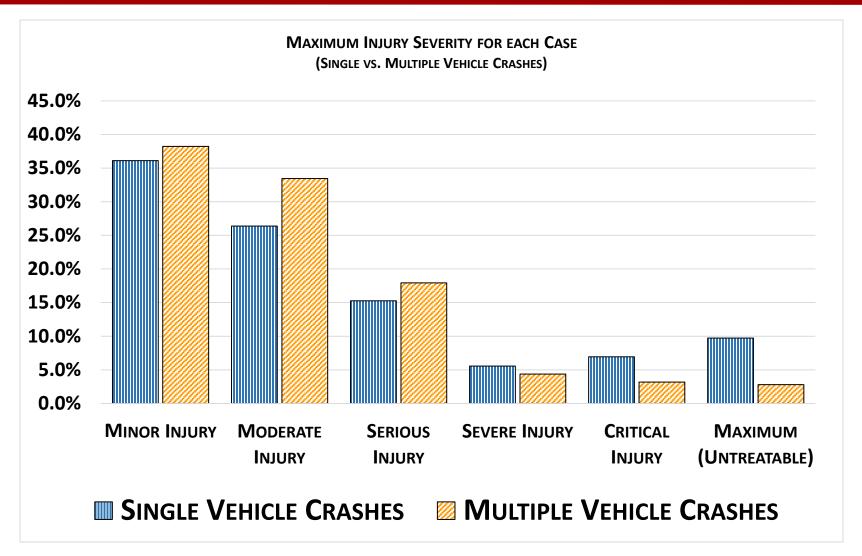
Preliminary Data (Environment)

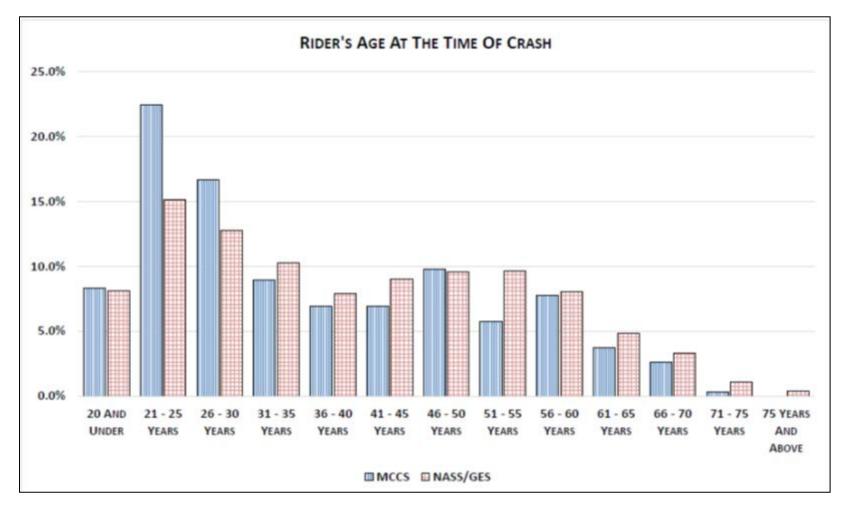
- 66.7% of crashes occurred at an intersection
 - 50% of fatal crashes occurred at intersections compared to 28% of non-fatal
 - 17% of crashes occurred at driveways
- 34% of crashes occurred on curves
 - 48% of fatal crashes occurred on curves as compared to 32% of non-fatal crashes
- 74% of crashes occurred on principal or minor arterials

Preliminary Data (Causation)

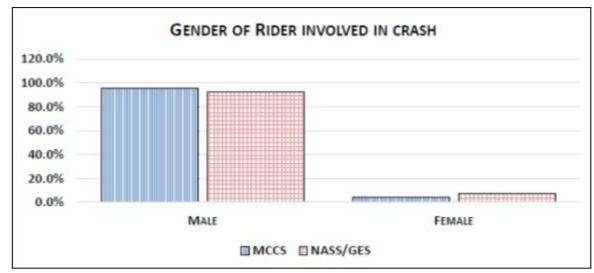
- A failure by the rider was deemed the <u>primary</u> <u>contributing factor</u> in **44.3% of crashes** and a failure by the other vehicle driver was attributed to **51% of crashes**
 - Unsafe acts by the rider were deemed to be related to 50% of crashes
 - Traffic Scanning errors by the other vehicle driver contributed to 70% of crashes
 - Inadequate control skills of the rider contributed to 26% of crashes

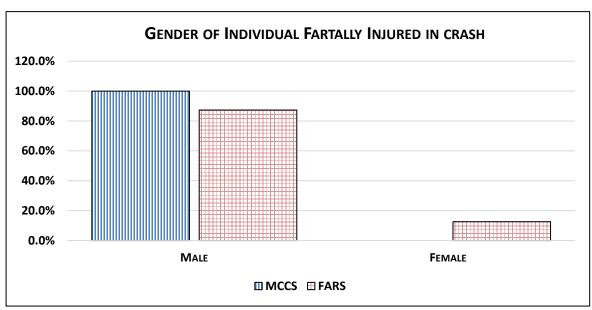
Preliminary Data (Injuries)

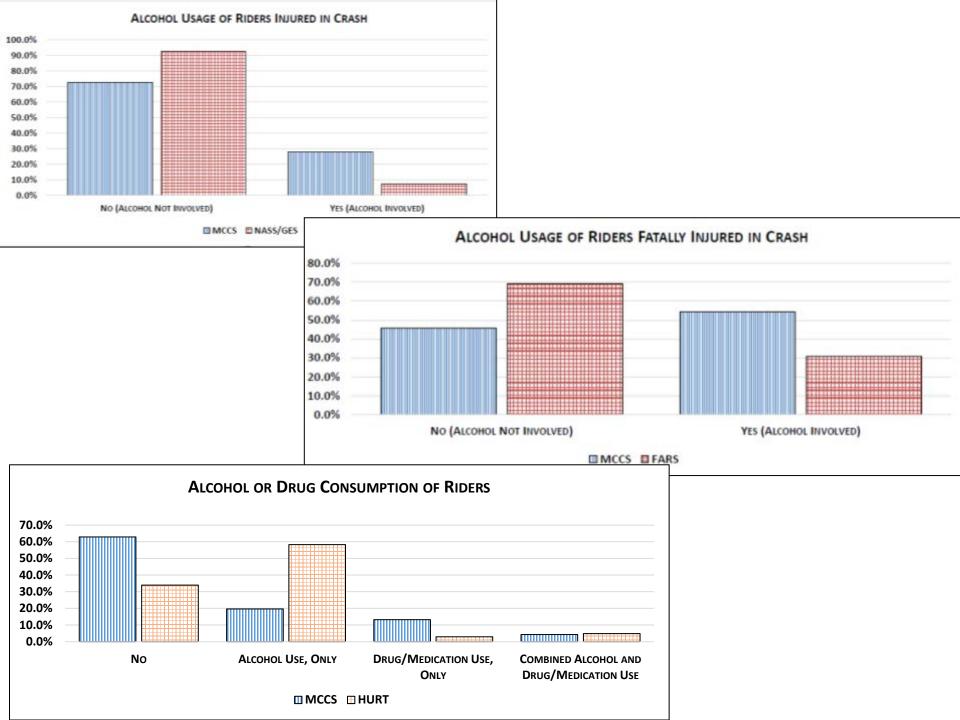


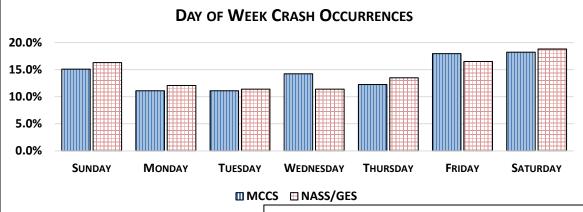


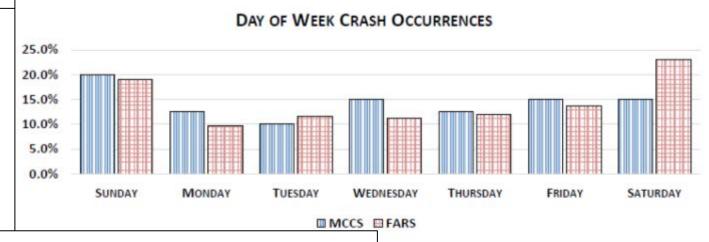


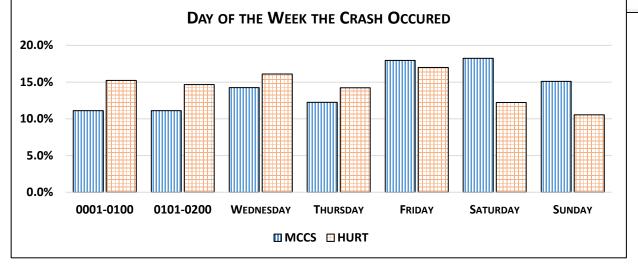


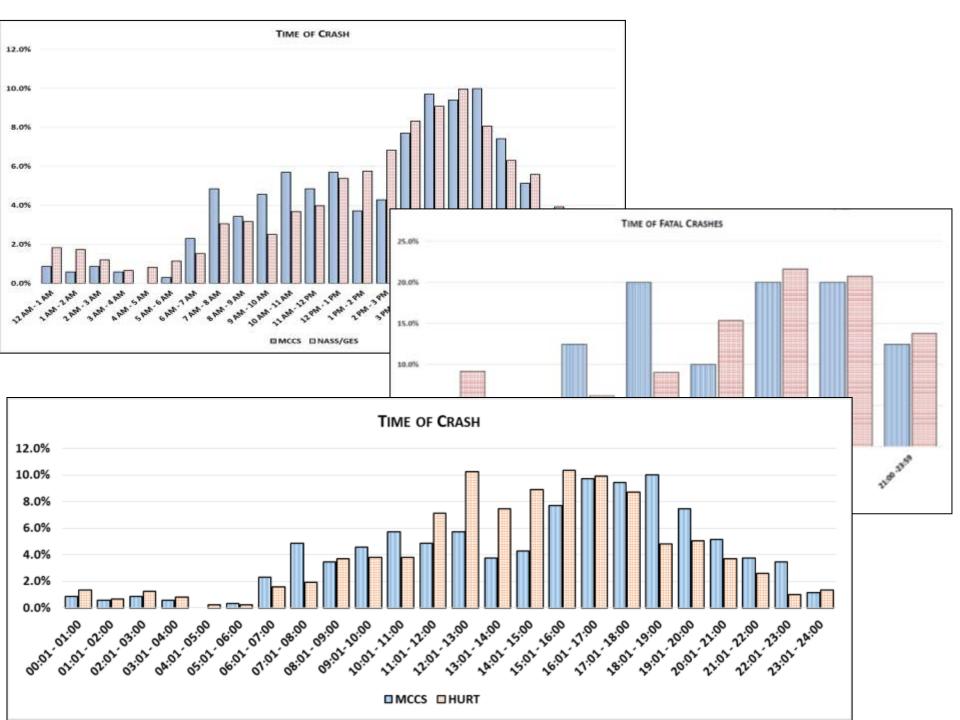


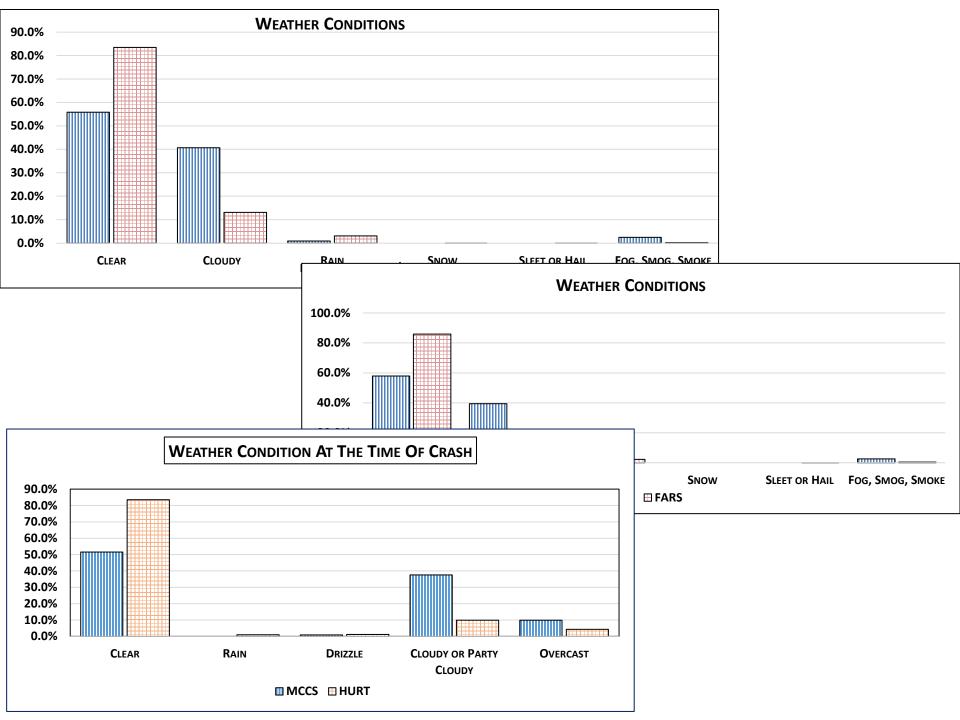


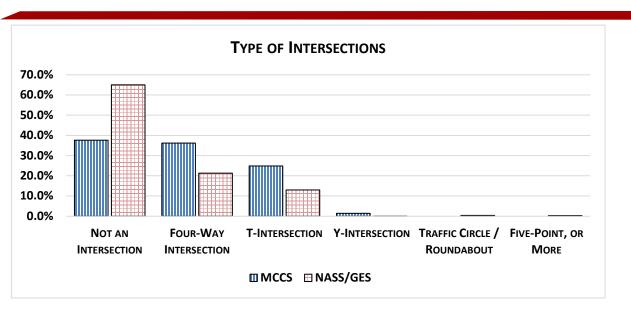


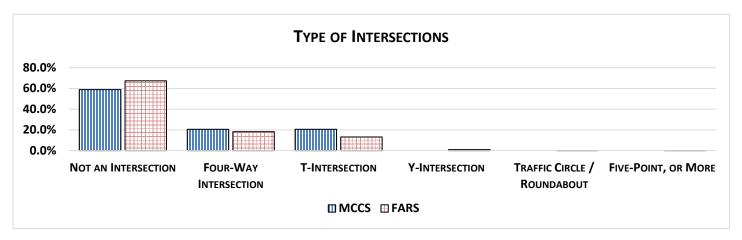












Data Access

- Finished Data Collection in January, 2016
- Data access administered by the FHWA Highway Safety Information System (HSIS)

Program: www.hsisinfo.org



More Information

Contact Information

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MCCS Website

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/research/tfhrc/projects
/safety/motorcycles/MCCS/index.cfm

Questions?



Thank You