

Rural Versus Urban Crashes in Central Texas

A Fact Sheet for Law Enforcement Officers



THE PROBLEM:

Large Truck Crashes in Texas



Texas is one of the top 10 states for the number of fatal truck and bus crashes.¹

Rural roadways carry an increased risk for fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes because compared



to urban roadways, the posted speed limits are higher, congestion is lower, and the roadway design safety features and traffic controls differ.



Overall, in Texas, crashes on rural roads are nearly 4 times more likely to be fatal compared to urban roads.²

Over 50 percent of Texas truck miles are traveled on rural roadways based on 2019 and 2020 estimates.



The heavy weight of trucks can increase crash severity.

The full scale of rear-end collisions with trucks on rural roads in Texas is greater than previously shown by data. On average, approximately 20.4% of all two-vehicle crashes involving a large truck are rear-end crashes.³



Freeways account for almost half of all two vehicle rear-end crashes involving a heavy truck, although the proportion of fatal and suspected serious injury crashes are highest on two-lane and multi-lane undivided roadways.

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

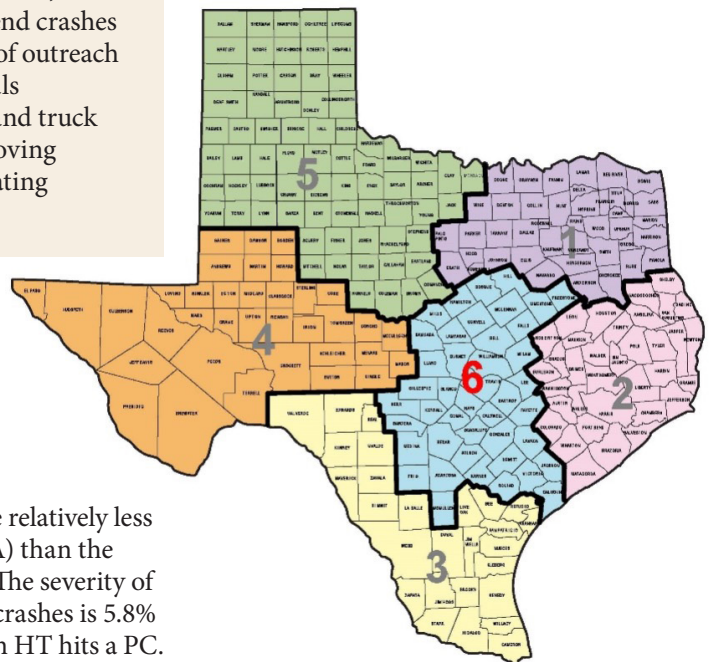
To address rear-end collisions involving a heavy truck (HT)⁴ in Texas, this project conducted an in-depth data analysis of two-vehicle rear-end crashes involving an HT, followed by the production and dissemination of outreach and educational materials. The outreach and educational materials include factsheets, tip cards and videos for improving employer and truck driver knowledge of rear-end crashes and their prevention, improving crash data collection among law enforcement officers, and generating recommendations for increased truck conspicuity.

PROJECT DATA:

DPS Region 6 (Central Texas)

The DPS Region 6 encompasses Central Texas and comprises 43 counties.

Rear-end crashes involving heavy trucks (4.3%) in this region are relatively less severe (fatal or suspected serious injury denoted by the letters KA) than the overall rear-end crashes involving heavy trucks (4.8%) in Texas. The severity of rear-end crashes varies by vehicle at-fault: the proportion of KA crashes is 5.8% when a passenger car (PC) hits an HT compared to 2.4% when an HT hits a PC.



¹ FMCSA. 2019 CMV Traffic Safety Fact Sheet. Available at: <https://w2958ww.fmcsa.dot.gov/sites/fmcsa.dot.gov/files/docs/safety/data-and-statistics/473411/cmvtrafficsafetyfactsheet2018.pdf>

² TxDOT. (2022). Rural and Urban Crashes and Injuries by Severity. Available at: https://ftp.txdot.gov/pub/txdot-info/trf/crash_statistics/2022/11.pdf

³ Based on all 2017-2021 TxDOT reportable two-vehicle crashes involving a truck tractor or truck, and excluding pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved crashes.

⁴ Defined as a truck tractor or truck with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more.

UNDERSTANDING REAR-END CRASHES INVOLVING LARGE TRUCKS:

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Center for Transportation Safety

CRASH YEAR	TOTAL PC hit HT	% KA	TOTAL HT hit PC	% KA	TOTAL HT hit HT	% KA	TOTAL HT INVOLVED REAR-END	% KA
2017	658	6.2%	550	2.4%	98	7.1%	1,306	4.7%
2018	651	4.8%	570	1.9%	114	5.3%	1,335	3.6%
2019	744	4.6%	621	2.7%	90	0.0%	1,455	3.5%
2020	689	7.1%	446	2.9%	89	4.5%	1,224	5.4%
2021	720	6.4%	547	2.2%	99	6.1%	1,366	4.7%
TOTAL	3,462	5.8%	2,734	2.4%	490	4.7%	6,686	4.3%

PC: Passenger Car; HT: Heavy Truck; KA: Crash resulting in death or serious injury

Rear-end crashes in rural and fringe areas are more generally severe compared to urban areas, regardless of vehicle at fault.

VEHICLE AT-FAULT *	PASSENGER CAR		HEAVY TRUCK	
	Rural	Fringe	Urban	Statewide
% DISTRACTION that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	12%	7%	3%	6%
% FATIGUE that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	11%	5%	10%	50%
% IMPAIRMENT that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	16%	21%	21%	0%
% IMPROPER LANE CHANGE that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	0%	0%	8%	0%
% IMPROPER TURN that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	0%	0%	0%	2%
% SPEEDING that are KA in rural vs fringe vs urban	12%	10%	7%	3%

Numbers highlighted in red represent percentages that are higher than statewide percentages.

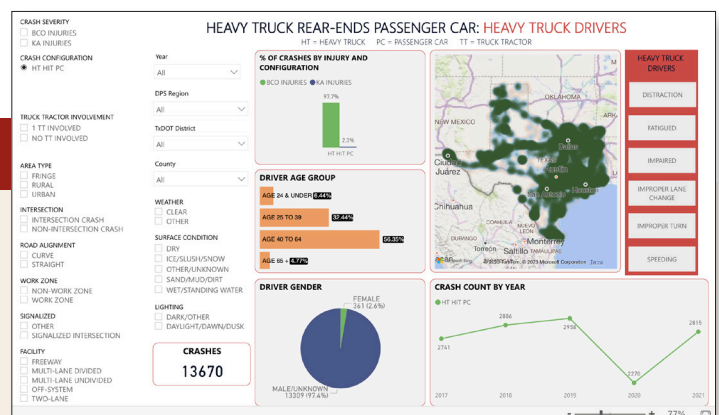


*Excludes crashes involving two heavy trucks

**No crashes observed within this category

A SOLUTION:

- Crash Data Dashboard
- Fatal Crash Diagrams
- Map Tools to Identify High-Risk Roads for Truck Crashes
 - Web-based version (users can filter roadways by amount of truck travel and risk level)
 - Google Earth Map version



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Website

<https://cts.tti.tamu.edu/heavy-truck-involved-rear-end-crash-analysis-dashboard/>