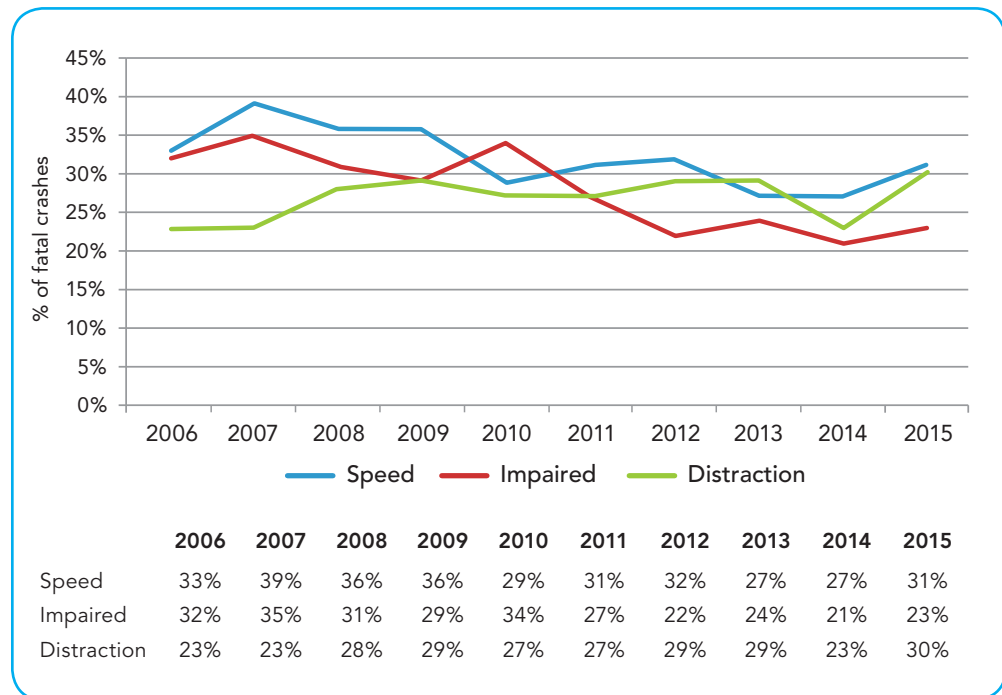


Contributing factors

In 2008, legislation changed so that police are not required to attend all crashes and attendance is at their discretion. For this reason, there has been a marked decrease in the number of police-attended reports submitted to ICBC, primarily for crashes that do not involve fatalities. Contributing factors are reported on police reports only. Therefore, for reporting on contributing factors in crashes, only fatal crashes have been included.

Top contributing factors in fatal crashes



Speed

- More [stats, tips and videos](#) from ICBC on speeding.

Fatal victims where **speed*** was a contributing factor, by region and in B.C.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	98	100	77	81	88	89
Lower Mainland	27	25	20	18	25	23
Vancouver Island	12	10	13	5	13	11
Southern Interior	34	50	29	36	28	36
North Central	25	15	15	22	22	20
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Speed: Includes exceeding speed limit, excessive speed over 40 km/h and driving too fast for conditions.
 Fatal victim: Refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle. Excludes roads where the Motor Vehicle Act does not apply, such as forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Also excludes off-road snowmobile crashes, homicides and suicides.

5-year average for fatal victim counts are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (as of June 30, 2016).

Alcohol, drugs or medication

- More [stats, tips and videos](#) from ICBC on impaired driving.

Fatal victims where **impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication*** was a contributing factor, by region and in B.C.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	75	57	64	64	69	66
Lower Mainland	18	14	16	14	16	16
Vancouver Island	11	7	12	7	9	10
Southern Interior	26	20	21	22	23	23
North Central	20	16	15	21	21	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Impairment: Includes alcohol involvement, ability impaired by alcohol, alcohol suspected, drugs illegal, ability impaired by drugs, drugs suspected and ability impaired by medication.

Fatal victim: Refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle. Excludes roads where the Motor Vehicle Act does not apply, such as forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Also excludes off-road snowmobile crashes, homicides and suicides.

5-year average for fatal victim counts are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (as of June 30, 2016).

Distraction

- More [stats, tips and videos](#) from ICBC on distracted driving.

Fatal victims where **distraction*** was a contributing factor, by region and in B.C.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	79	80	77	66	88	78
Lower Mainland	23	27	26	21	30	26
Vancouver Island	5	9	10	8	8	8
Southern Interior	33	35	20	26	42	32
North Central	18	9	21	11	8	14
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Distraction: Includes use of communication/video equipment, driver inattentive and driver internal/external distraction.

Fatal victim: Refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle. Excludes roads where the Motor Vehicle Act does not apply, such as forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Also excludes off-road snowmobile crashes, homicides and suicides.

5-year average for fatal victim counts are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (as of June 30, 2016).

High-risk driving

- More [stats, tips and fact sheet](#) from ICBC on high-risk driving.

Fatal victims where **high-risk driving behaviour*** was a contributing factor, by region and in B.C.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	136	133	115	103	126	123
Lower Mainland	44	45	41	31	46	42
Vancouver Island	17	15	19	6	19	16
Southern Interior	48	57	35	40	37	44
North Central	27	16	20	26	24	23
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

*High-risk driving behaviour: Includes failing to yield right of way, following too closely, ignoring a traffic control device, improper passing and speed.

Fatal victim: Refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle. Excludes roads where the Motor Vehicle Act does not apply, such as forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Also excludes off-road snowmobile crashes, homicides and suicides.

5-year average for fatal victim counts are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (as of June 30, 2016).

Driving too fast for conditions

- More [stats, tips and videos](#) from ICBC on speeding.

Fatal victims where **driving too fast for conditions** was a contributing factor, by region and in B.C.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	45	54	29	38	49	43
Lower Mainland	7	11	5	6	12	9
Vancouver Island	6	6	3	2	9	6
Southern Interior	20	30	19	20	13	21
North Central	12	7	2	10	15	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fatal victim: Refers to a road user who died within 30 days after the date when an injury was sustained in a crash involving at least one motor vehicle. Excludes roads where the Motor Vehicle Act does not apply, such as forest-service roads, industrial roads and private driveways. Also excludes off-road snowmobile crashes, homicides and suicides.

5-year average for fatal victim counts are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (as of June 30, 2016).