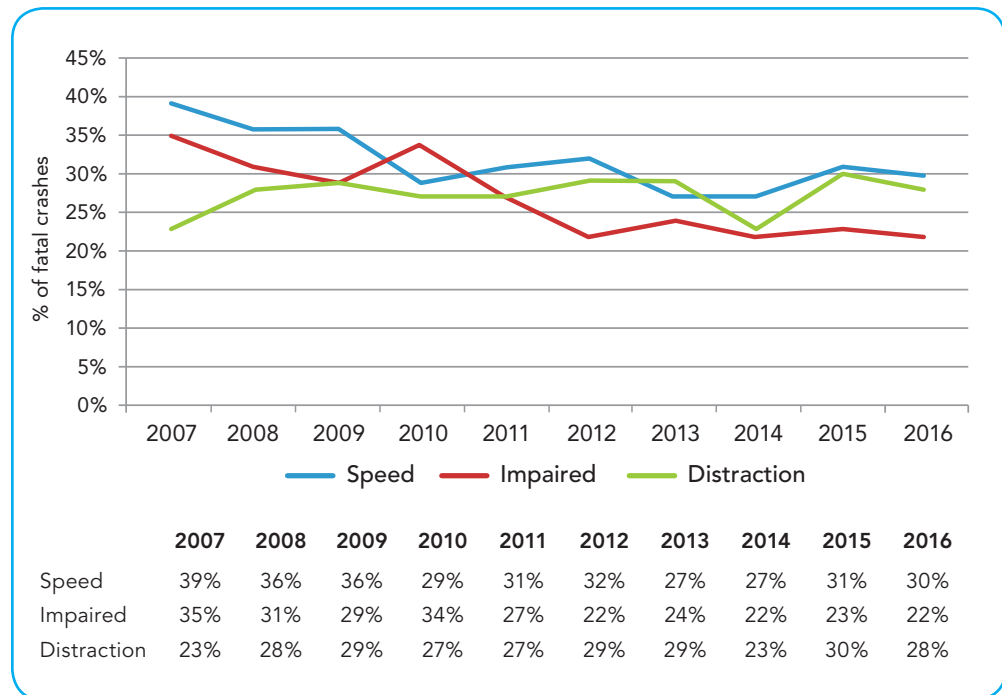


# Contributing factors

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](#) on speeding.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	100	77	81	89	92	88
Lower Mainland	25	20	18	26	31	24
Vancouver Island	10	13	5	13	10	11
Southern Interior	50	29	36	28	31	35
North Central	15	15	22	22	20	19
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, 2017).

## Alcohol, drugs or medication

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	57	64	65	72	67	65
Lower Mainland	14	16	14	17	16	16
Vancouver Island	7	12	7	9	9	9
Southern Interior	20	21	22	22	22	22
North Central	16	15	22	24	20	20
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, 2017).

## Distraction

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	80	77	66	89	78	78
Lower Mainland	27	26	21	30	31	27
Vancouver Island	9	10	8	8	9	9
Southern Interior	35	20	26	42	27	30
North Central	9	21	11	9	11	13
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, 2017).

## High-risk driving

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	133	115	103	127	135	123
Lower Mainland	45	41	31	47	51	43
Vancouver Island	15	19	6	19	19	16
Southern Interior	57	35	40	37	38	42
North Central	16	20	26	24	27	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, 2017).

### Driving too fast for conditions

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
British Columbia (total)	54	29	39	49	44	43
Lower Mainland	11	5	6	12	10	9
Vancouver Island	6	3	2	9	3	5
Southern Interior	30	19	21	13	19	21
North Central	7	2	10	15	12	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, 2017).