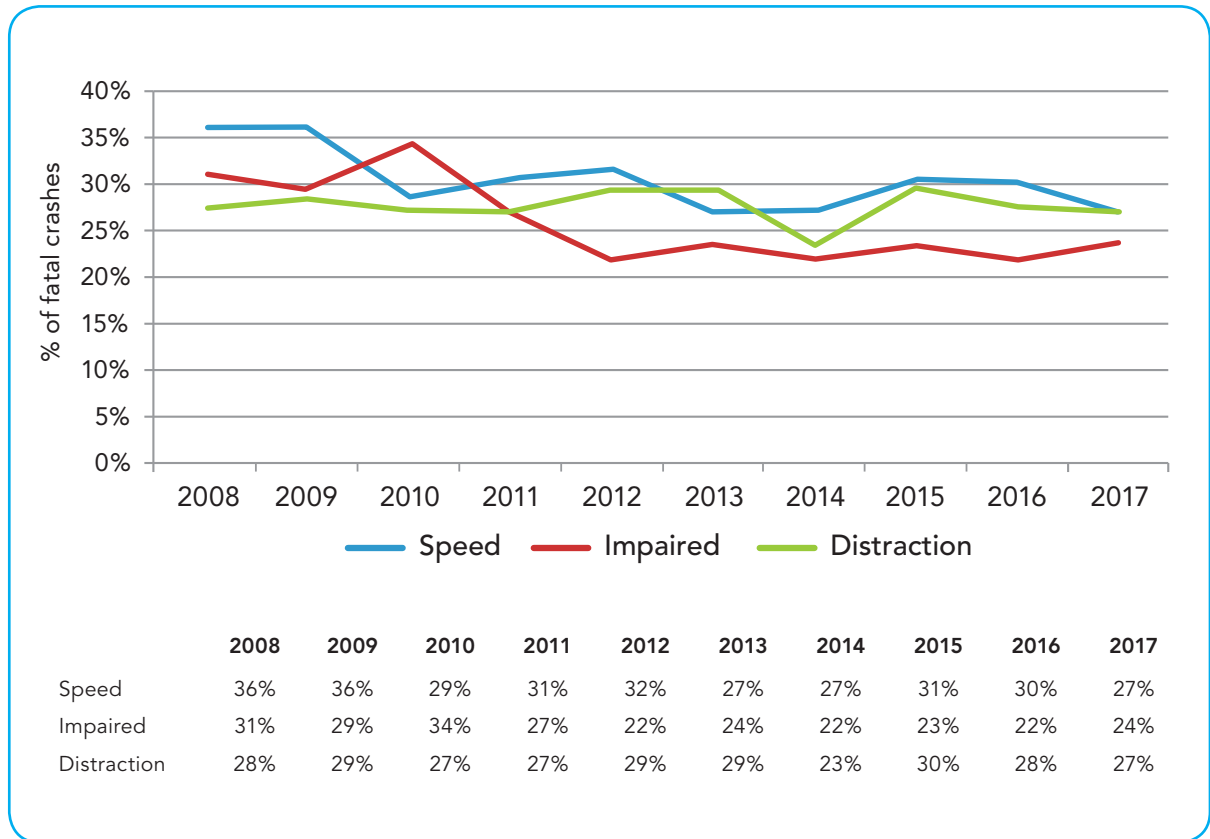


Contributing factors

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 on speeding.](#)

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

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-year average
Lower Mainland	21	21	26	31	30	26
Vancouver Island	13	5	13	10	7	10
Southern Interior	28	30	26	30	23	28
North Central	15	25	24	21	10	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia (total)	77	81	89	92	70	82

*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 August 31, 2018).

Alcohol, drugs or medication

- [More on impaired driving.](#)

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

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-year average
Lower Mainland	16	14	17	16	21	17
Vancouver Island	12	7	9	9	10	10
Southern Interior	21	22	22	23	24	23
North Central	15	22	23	19	15	19
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1
British Columbia (total)	64	65	72	67	70	68

*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 August 31, 2018).

Distraction

- [More on distracted driving.](#)

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

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-year average
Lower Mainland	26	23	30	31	25	27
Vancouver Island	10	8	8	9	11	10
Southern Interior	20	24	42	28	24	28
North Central	21	11	8	12	13	13
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1
British Columbia (total)	77	66	89	80	73	77

*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 August 31, 2018).

High-risk driving

- [More on high-risk driving.](#)

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

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-year average
Lower Mainland	42	34	47	51	48	45
Vancouver Island	19	6	19	19	12	15
Southern Interior	34	34	35	36	27	34
North Central	20	29	26	28	19	25
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia (total)	115	103	127	134	106	117

*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 August 31, 2018).

Driving too fast for conditions

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

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-year average
Lower Mainland	6	7	12	10	10	9
Vancouver Island	3	2	9	3	2	4
Southern Interior	18	17	13	17	15	16
North Central	2	13	15	13	4	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia (total)	29	39	49	43	31	39

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 August 31, 2018).