

2016–2020

Texas Pedestrian Crash Details



Includes TxDOT reportable crashes for 2016–2020. Unless otherwise indicated, all data is for KAB (Killed, suspected serious injury, and suspected minor injury) crashes.



WHO

Nearly half of the drivers involved in pedestrian crashes were 20–39 years of age.



45% of the pedestrians in crashes were 15–39 years of age.

The majority of pedestrians involved in crashes were male at 66%.



22% of drivers in pedestrian crashes were of unknown gender, likely due to hit and run crashes.

Blacks were overrepresented as pedestrians in crashes, compared to their portion of the population.



WHAT



The number of drivers speeding in pedestrian fatal crashes increased 87% from 2019 to 2020.

Driver inattention

was the **number one contributing factor** in pedestrian fatalities.



Distraction in pedestrian crashes was recorded for 13% of drivers.

This was **most often recorded** for those in the 20–24 age group.



Failure to yield right-of-way was the **most commonly cited contributing factor** in pedestrian crashes for both the driver and pedestrian.



Pickups were involved in 21% of all pedestrian injuries, but 25% of pedestrian fatalities.

Nearly 10% of all pedestrian injuries and 37% of fatal pedestrian injuries involved an impaired pedestrian.



WHEN

Pedestrian injuries and fatalities spiked at 2 am on Saturdays and Sundays, when many bars close.



Almost 80% of pedestrian fatalities occurred in the dark.



From 2019–2020 the number of pedestrian crashes decreased 13%, while the number of fatalities increased 8%.

Pedestrian crash rates were **highest in the late fall and winter** and **lowest in the spring and early summer**.



WHERE

Over 80% of pedestrian fatalities occurred at non-intersections.



61% of pedestrian crashes happened on the TxDOT system.



45% of all pedestrian injuries and 63% of pedestrian fatalities occurred on roads with speed limits of 55 mph or higher.

2016–2020

Texas **Bicycle** Crash Details



Includes TxDOT reportable crashes for 2016–2020. Unless otherwise indicated, all data is for KAB (Killed, suspected serious injury, and suspected minor injury) crashes.



WHO



Drivers 20–49 years of age accounted for **60% of the drivers involved in bicycle crashes.**



Bicyclists 10–19 years of age were overrepresented in crashes.

Whites and Blacks were both overrepresented in bicycle crashes, compared to their portion of the population.



Males were significantly overrepresented in bicycle crashes making up **82% of bicycle crash victims.**



WHAT



Pickups were involved in **18% of bicycle injury crashes**, but **26% of fatal bicycle crashes.**



Impairment was seen in **13% of drivers involved in fatal bicycle crashes** and **31% of bicyclists.**

Driver inattention was the top contributing factor of drivers.



The top contributing factor attributed to bicyclists was failure to yield right-of-way.



Distraction was recorded for **16% of drivers involved in bicycle crashes** and **7% of bicyclists.**



WHEN

The highest number of bicycle crashes occurred between **3–7 p.m.**



Bicyclist injuries were more likely to occur in daylight, while bicyclist fatalities were more likely to occur in the dark.



The number of fatal bicycle crashes reached a new high in 2020, even though total bicycle crashes decreased.



45% of bicyclist fatalities occurred between 6:00 p.m. and midnight.



WHERE

57% of bicyclist injuries occurred at intersections.



73% of bicyclist fatalities occurred away from intersections.



71% of bicyclist injuries happened on the TxDOT roadway system.



34% of bicyclist fatalities occurred in rural areas.