What FMCSA and NHTSA Data Show About Large Truck Crashes

Federal crash data gives a national picture of how often large trucks are involved in serious crashes. The figures below come from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and each is labeled with its year. A truck accident lawyer may cite figures like these for background, but statistics describe patterns across many crashes rather than what happened in any one of them.

Deaths in crashes involving large trucks

NHTSA told Congress in a June 2024 report that 5,936 people died in crashes involving large trucks in 2022, up 2 percent from the year before. Of those deaths, 1,097 were occupants of truckaccidentlawyers.wiki large trucks and 672 were nonoccupants such as pedestrians and bicyclists. FMCSA's Large Truck and Bus Crash Facts 2022 reports that 82 percent of the people killed in fatal crashes involving large trucks were not occupants of the large truck. In other words, most of the people who die in these crashes are outside the truck. Truck drivers are also among the injured, and a truck accident attorney may represent a driver hurt by another party's negligence.

FMCSA's 2024 Pocket Guide to Large Truck and Bus Statistics reports that of the 39,221 fatal crashes on the nation's roads in 2022, 5,476, or 14.0 percent, involved at least one large truck or bus. The guide also counts 14,333,821 registered large trucks in 2022 and reports that large trucks traveled 331.3 billion miles that year, or 10.4 percent of all vehicle miles traveled.

When and where fatal truck crashes occur

As reported in FMCSA's Large Truck and Bus Crash Facts 2022, of the approximately 503,000 police-reported crashes involving large trucks in 2022, 5,279 were fatal crashes and 114,000 were injury crashes. Approximately 54 percent of fatal crashes involving large trucks occurred in rural areas and 27 percent on Interstate highways. It also reports that 39 percent of fatal large truck crashes occurred at night, between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am, and that 62 percent involved two vehicles. At least one large truck was involved in 29 percent of work zone fatal crashes. A truck accident attorney looking at a nighttime crash on a rural road will often look at lighting and speed along with the driver's duty-status records.

Driver-related factors

The same report states that at least one driver-related factor was recorded for 33 percent of large truck drivers in fatal crashes, compared with 54 percent of passenger vehicle drivers in fatal crashes. Speeding of any kind was the most frequent driver-related factor for drivers of both vehicle types. The report also notes that the critical precrash event for 63 percent of large trucks in fatal crashes was another vehicle, person, animal or object in the truck's lane ***truck accident lawyers*** or encroaching into it.

Those figures need careful reading. FMCSA notes that FARS, CRSS and MCMIS describe the events and details of crashes but do not include data on crash causation or fault. A coded factor is not a finding of legal fault, so a truck crash attorney relies on evidence from the specific crash rather than national averages.

Trends for truck occupants and all road users

FMCSA reports 1,097 large truck occupant fatalities in 2022, up 9 percent from 1,011 in 2021. Across all vehicle types, NHTSA reported that 39,254 people died in traffic crashes in 2024, and its early estimate for 2025 was 36,640 deaths. Figures are revised as each year's data is finalized, so the newest numbers can change.

What statistics mean for an individual claim

National figures help explain why trucking safety rules exist, but an individual claim turns on its own facts: the crash report, the ELD and ECM data, the driver qualification file and witness accounts. A truck accident lawyer will focus on that evidence. This is general information, not legal advice, and statistics cannot predict the result of any claim.