Transportation Association of South Carolina – FTA Update

Joe DeLorenzo

Associate Administrator and Chief Safety Officer
Office of Transit Safety and Oversight (TSO)

August 21, 2025



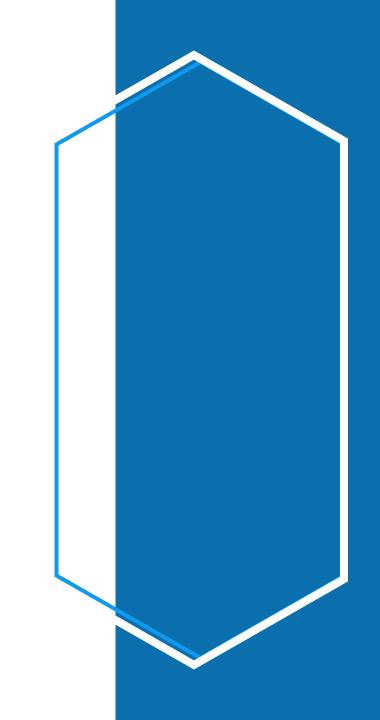
Agenda

- Bus Safety Data Trends
- Bus-to-Privately Owned Vehicle
 Collision Data
- Bus-to-Person Collision Data
- Assaults on Transit Workers
- Positive Safety Culture in Transit





Bus Safety Data Trends





State of Bus Transit Safety – Annual Trends





Injuries per **100 Million VRM**

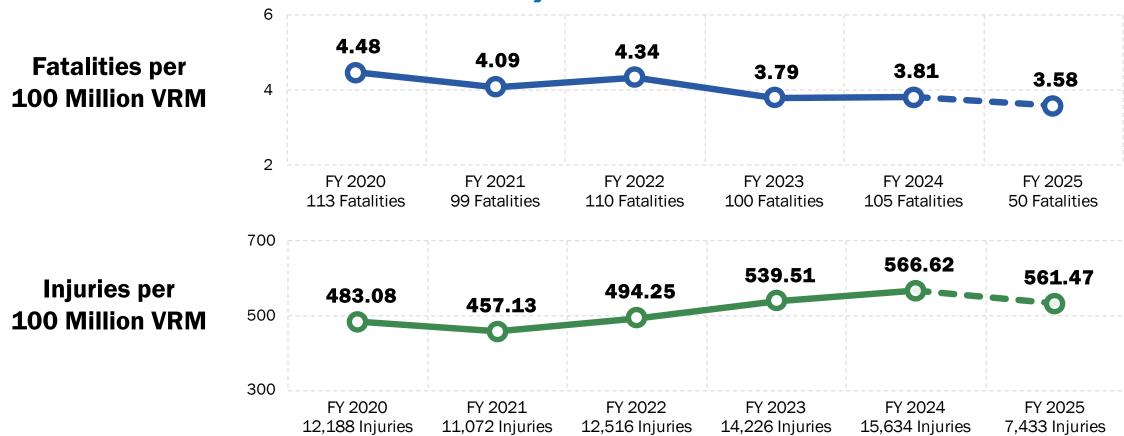
300 FY 2020 FY 2021 FY 2022 FY 2023 FY 2024 FY 2025 12,745 Injuries 11,591 Injuries 13,164 Injuries 15,028 Injuries 16,607 Injuries 7,842 Injuries

Source: National Transit Database (NTD)

FY2024-25 data are preliminary. FY 2025 only includes data from Oct 2024-Mar 2025



State of Bus Transit Safety (excluding Homicide and Assault) – Annual Trends

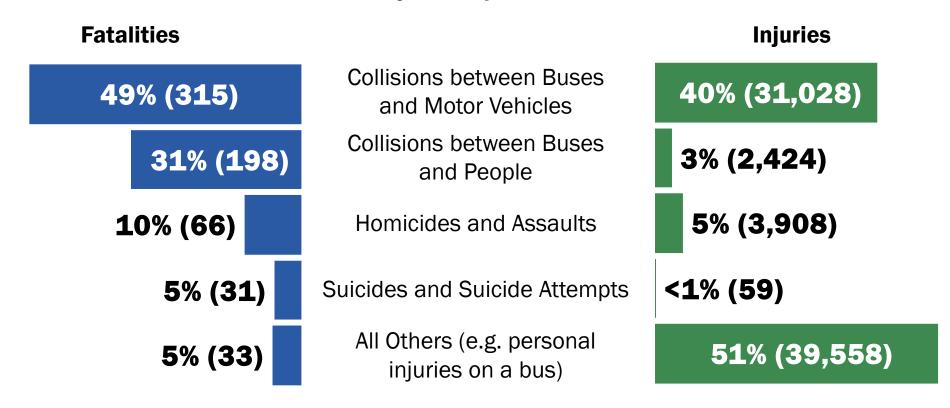


Source: National Transit Database (NTD) FY2024–25 data are preliminary. FY 2025 only includes data from Oct 2024–Mar 2025



Sources of Bus Transit Fatalities and Injuries

Bus Transit Fatalities and Injuries by Source, Oct 2019-Mar 2025

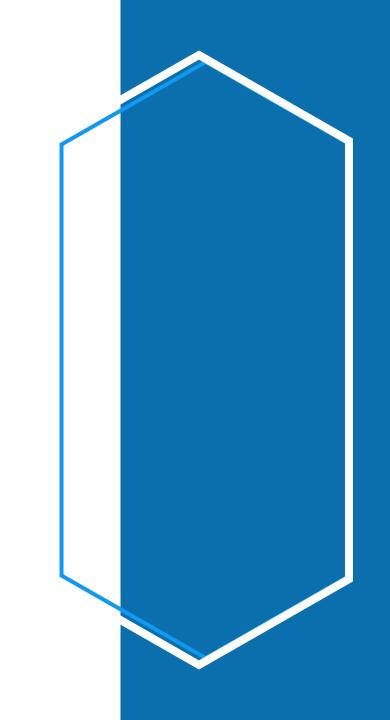


Source: National Transit Database (NTD) *FY2024–25 data are preliminary.*



Bus-to-Privately Owned Vehicles (POV) Collision Data





Bus-to-POV Collision Data Overview

Key Findings

- From 2016-2023, transit agencies reported **40,691** Bus-to-POV collisions in the National Transit Database.
 - These collisions resulted in:
 - 437 fatalities and
 - 50,739 injuries

Takeaways

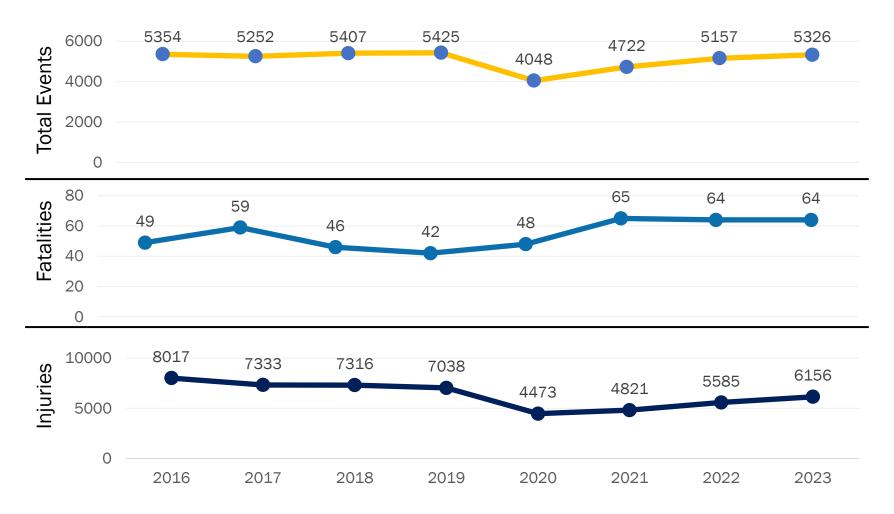
- From 2016-2023, Bus-to-POV collisions accounted for:
 - 19% of all transit fatalities
 - 51% of bus-related transit fatalities
 - 66% of all transit injuries
 - 79% of bus-related transit injuries

Source: National Transit Database (NTD) 2016-2023

Bus-to-POV collisions are events from the NTD Major Events file where the mode is bus and the event included a collision with a non-transit motor vehicle.



Bus-to-POV Collision Yearly Data Overview



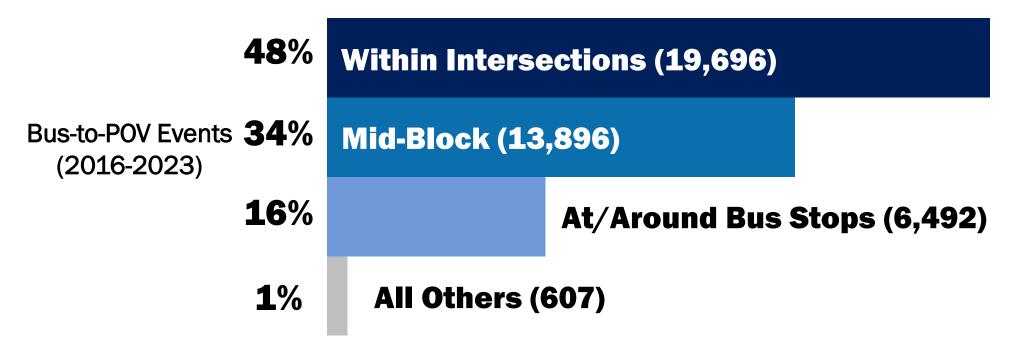
Source: National Transit Database (NTD), 2016 - 2023. Bus-to-POV collisions are events from the NTD Major Events file where the mode is bus and the event included a collision with a non-transit motor vehicle.



Bus-to-POV Collisions by Location



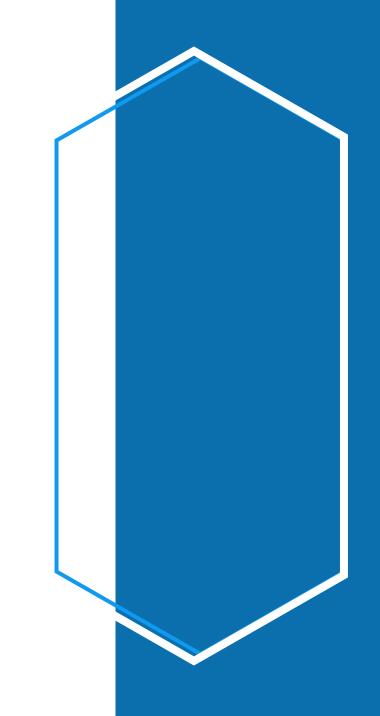
The largest percentage of bus-to-POV collision events occurred while buses were within intersections.



Source: National Transit Database (NTD), 2016 - 2023.



Bus-to-Person Collision Data



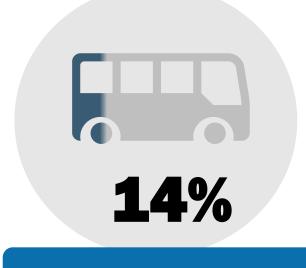


Bus-to-Person Collision Data Overview



From 2008 to 2023, transit agencies reported **8,230 bus-to-person collisions** to the NTD, which resulted in **596 fatalities** and **8,259 injuries**

Bus-to-Person collisions accounted for:



35%

of all transit fatalities

of bus transit fatalities

Collisions Within Intersections

Fatalities and Injuries by the Numbers



50% of fatalities and injuries (689) resulting from bus-toperson collisions within intersections were suffered by pedestrians in the crosswalk.

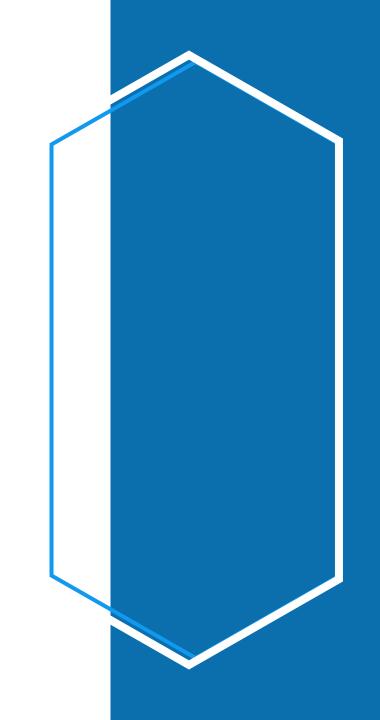


55% of fatalities and injuries (379) resulting from bus-toperson collisions within intersections occurred when the transit vehicle was turning left.

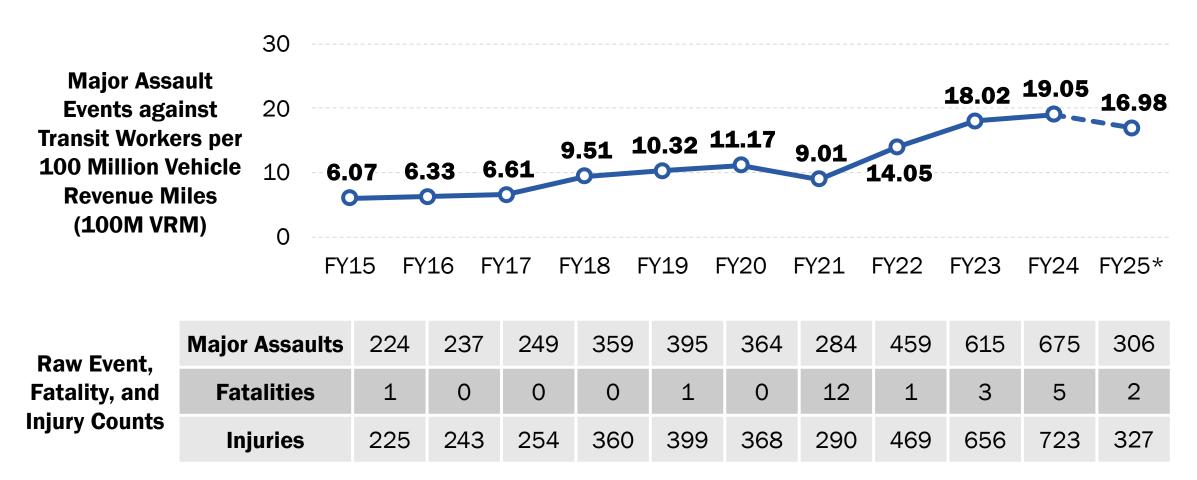


Assaults on Transit Workers Update





Major Assaults on Transit Workers: FY 2015–25

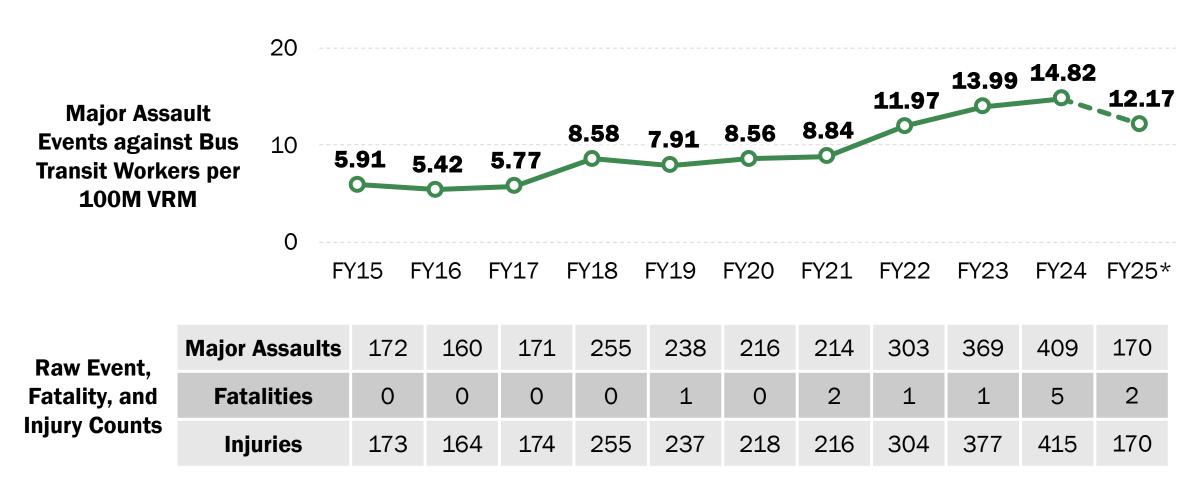


Source: National Transit Database (NTD)

FY 2024–25 data are preliminary. *FY 2025 only includes data from Oct 2024–Mar 2025.



Major Assaults on Bus Transit Workers: FY 2015–25

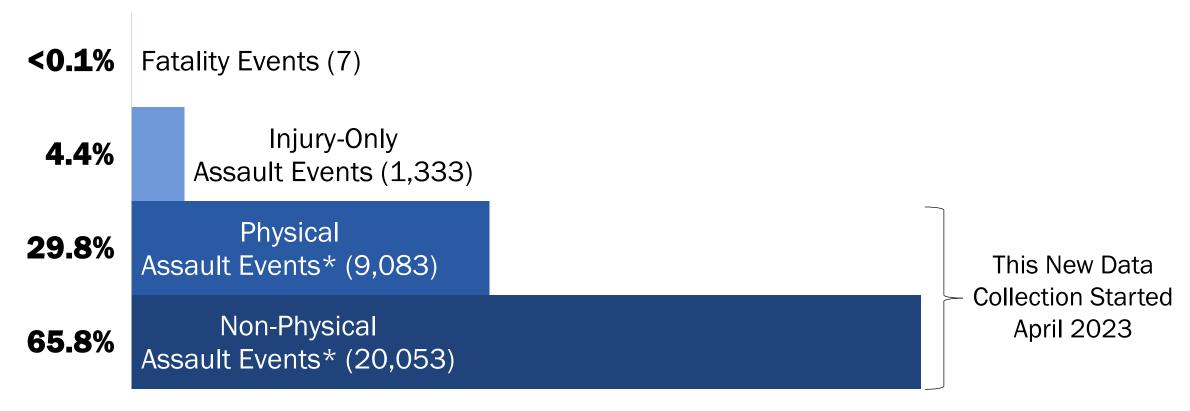


Source: National Transit Database (NTD)

FY 2024–25 data are preliminary. *FY 2025 only includes data from Oct 2024–Mar 2025.



All Assaults on Transit Workers by Severity: April 2023–March 2025



Source: National Transit Database (NTD)

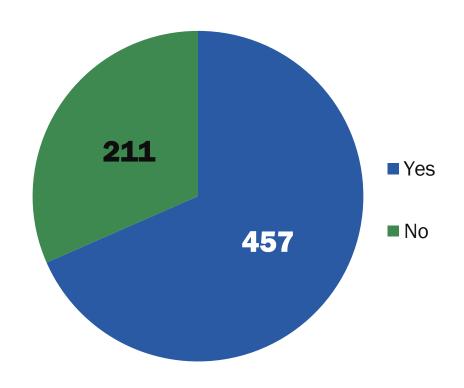
*Starred categories are events that do not result in a transit worker fatality or injury.



General Directive 24-1: Mitigations and Safety Risk Assessment

How many transit agencies and/or their Safety Committees determined mitigations were necessary through the agency's safety risk assessment?

• 68% (457 transit agencies and/or Safety Committees) determined that safety risk mitigations were necessary to reduce the hazard's assessed risk.



General Directive 24-1: Mitigation Status

What mitigations are transit agencies deploying?



#1 De-Escalation Training



#2 Video/Audio Surveillance



#3 Operating Policies and Procedures



#4 Signage Informing Riders of Surveillance/Penalties

General Directive 24-1: Mitigation Effectiveness Evaluation – All Agencies



83% of all agencies found Video/Audio Surveillance to be effective



75% of all agencies found **Operator Area Protective Barriers** to be effective

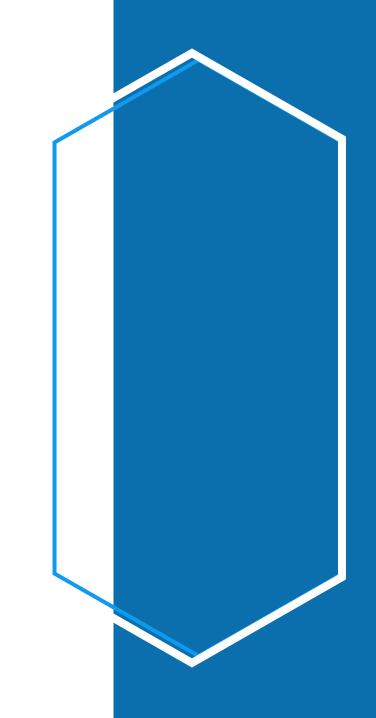


72% of all agencies found **Operating Policies and Procedures** to be effective



67% of all agencies found De-Escalation Training to be effective

Positive Safety Culture in Transit





Common Indicators of a Positive Safety Culture



Decisions demonstrate that safety is prioritized over competing demands (e.g., operations, on-time performance)



Leadership is committed to – and employees feel personally responsible for – safety



Open and effective communication exists across the organization



Reporting systems are clearly defined, and not used to punish employees



Common Indicators of a Positive Safety Culture (cont.)



The organization practices continuous learning, supported by training and resources



Employees and management work to foster mutual trust



The organization responds to safety concerns consistently and fairly and the work environment is safety-conscious

Driving Safety Culture Through Data

In a strong safety culture, *safety is the top priority* above all else

Data can help tell the story about safety, emphasizing trends and how everyone can work together to advance positive safety outcomes

Data from major safety and security events reported to the National Transit Database can help measure the effectiveness of mitigations



What is a Safety Culture?



Shared Beliefs and Attitudes: How the transportation system works and what individual roles should be



Shared Values: What is important to all public transportation system members who are responsible for safe, efficient revenue service



Behavioral Norms: The way we do our jobs, whether observed or not

Source: Transit Cooperative Research Program (TCRP) Report 174 , 2015



Thank you!

Joe DeLorenzo

joseph.delorenzo@dot.gov

transit.dot.gov



