Formula 1 Race Data – Insights

Fastest Laps – year over year

- **German Grand Prix – 2008 through 2014** - Hockenheimring and the Nürburgring alternated hosting the German Grand Prix between 2008 and 2014, at which point Nürburgring pulled out of hosting the event in 2015, leaving Hockenheim the sole host of the race but only in alternating years until 2018. Thus no race results for 2015 and 2017.
- **Japanese Grand Prix 2014** – Heavy rain from Typhoon Phanfone made the track surface wet and reduced visibility. Starting from behind the safety car, the race was stopped after two laps and resumed 20 minutes later. The race was scheduled to run for 53 laps but was brought to an end on the 46th lap (with the result counted back two laps) after an accident involving Jules Bianchi. Bianchi lost control of his Marussia at Dunlop Curve on the 43rd lap and collided with a tractor crane that was tending to Adrian Sutil's Sauber, which had spun off on the previous lap. Bianchi sustained severe head injuries in the accident, from which he died in his native France on 17 July 2015, thus becoming the first driver to die as a result of injuries sustained in a Formula 1 race since Ayrton Senna in 1994. The accident prompted Formula 1's governing body, the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), to investigate the incident with a ten-person panel in which it was determined there was no single cause that prompted the crash.

Maximum speed – year over year

- **Monaco and Singapore Grand Prix** - These are held on the city streets thus they have lower maximum speeds compared to the other races.
- **Japanese Grand Prix 2007 and 2014** – Due to the Heavy rain in both 2007 and 2014 the driving conditions were difficult, resulting in reduced maximum speeds.
- **Formula 1 Engines** – We do see a progressive drop in maximum speeds from 2006 though 2013. Whereas, starting 2014 there seems a steady improvement.
  Starting 2006, the Formula 1 engines had to be 2.4 liter V8 as compared to 3 liter V10 in previous years. The reduction in capacity was designed to give a power reduction of around 20% from the 3 liter engines, to reduce the increasing speeds of Formula 1 cars.
  Formula 1 entered its second turbocharged era in 2014 with 1.6 liter turbocharged V6 hybrid engines. In-season engine development returned; whereas the previous V8's development was frozen. The new turbo engines produce 600 bhp (the previous V8s produce approximately 750 hp); but the new Energy Recovery System (ERS) gave the drivers up to the equivalent of 160 hp when activated compared to the Kinetic Energy Recovery System (KERS) system which gave the cars an extra 80 hp when activated.

Constructors -

- Ferrari is the most successful constructor winning total of 230 races and 22 constructor's championships.
- 2017 season started well for both Ferrari and Mercedes. It was a tight race until after round 7 at Canadian Grand Prix. Mercedes dominated round 8 and onwards, leaving Ferrari behind to clench their 4th consecutive Formula 1 constructor's championship title, taking their total to 5 championships overall.

Drivers -

- Michael Schumacher is the most successful Formula 1 driver winning total of 91 races and 7 driver's championships.
- After 13 rounds in 2017, the race for the driver's championship was very tight. Vettel had led for the most part of the year. However, he had to retire from Japanese Grand Prix due to suspected engine problem. Vettel could not recover from there on and Hamilton went on to win his 4th Formula 1 driver's championship.