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State of Colorado Roy Romer, Governor Department of Public Safety Patrick Ahlstrom, Director Colorado State Patrol Col. John Dempsey, Chief	Serving the Colorado Public 1935 - 1995 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Colorado State Patrol</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">1995 Annual Report</h3> 60th Anniversary and Strategic Plan Issue	
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In 1935, the Colorado Courtesy Patrol was established by legislation, and was then known as the "State Highway Courtesy Patrol."

On October 20, 1935, 44 men of the Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol graduated from the first training school. Despite Governor Johnson's protest that the Patrol was to use only motorcycles for their duties, 19 automobiles were ordered.

With the initiation of the Colorado State Patrol (CSP), the first erring motorists were warned and sent on with a polite smile. Eventually, court citations were issued for those who continued to violate state laws.

Since that time, the Colorado State Patrol has become the lead agency in traffic safety in Colorado, and has expanded into other areas necessitated by our more complex society.

The mission of the Colorado State Patrol is to ensure a safe environment in Colorado for all persons by providing professional law enforcement through responsive, courteous, caring, and dedicated service.

In addition to traffic enforcement, the CSP has a number of specialized sections: Motor Carrier Safety, Hazardous Materials, Investigative Services, Aircraft, Executive Security, Education and Safety, Supply and Maintenance, as well as a Training Academy and a Communications Branch.


In the 1995 fiscal year, the Colorado State Patrol assisted 85,355 motorists, responded to 29,101 crashes on Colorado's public roads, had 392,987 motorist contacts, and wrote 144,193 citations.


Fatal Crashes January, 1994 through December, 1994


Statewide Fatalities*

In 1994, 586 people died in motor vehicle crashes in Colorado:

- 239 Single Car fatalities**
- 52 Pedestrians**
- 47 Motorcyclists**
- 46 Semi-involved**
- 9 Children 4 and under**

 **75% of motorcyclists who died were not wearing helmets.**

41% of all fatalities involved only one vehicle. 

 **65% of semi-involved crashes were not caused by the semi driver.**

* CSP covered 68% of all Colorado fatalities in 1994.

CSP Covered Fatalities

During 1994, the Colorado State Patrol covered crashes that resulted in 399 fatalities. Of these, 118 (30%) were caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol (DUI). Of these fatalities, 19 involved a drinking driver under the age of 21.

This represents an economic loss for Colorado of \$109 million for DUI caused fatalities covered by the Colorado State Patrol alone. These totals understate the role of alcohol in causing fatalities, as they do not include fatalities where alcohol was involved, but citations were not given for DUI. An example of these would be hit and run crashes where the drivers were not apprehended.

CSP Covered Fatalities, 1990 - 1994

Calendar Year	Number of Fatalities	DUI Caused Fatalities	DUI Driver Under 21
1994	399	118	19
1993	372	89	14
1992	326	98	23
1991	376	124	38
1990	360	112	34

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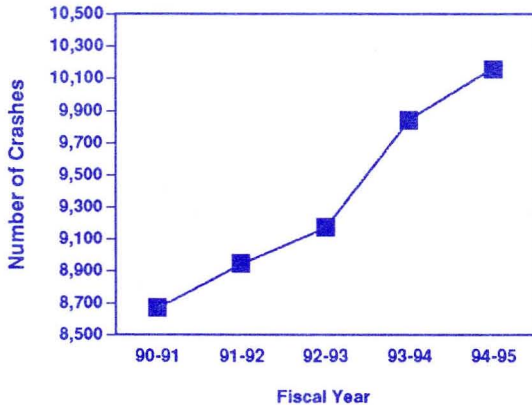


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Colorado State Patrol Covered Crashes, July, 1994 Through June, 1995

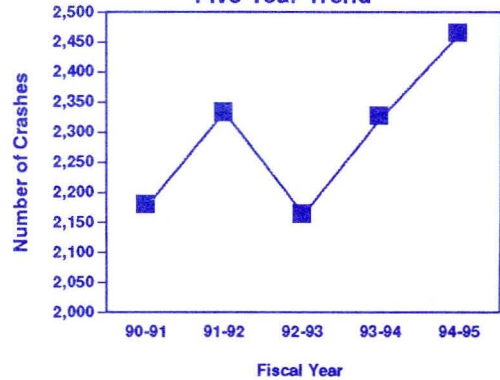
Crash Trends

**Injury and Fatal Crashes
Five Year Trend**



There has been a constant increase in crashes which resulted in injuries and fatalities over the past five years. These crashes increased from 8,666 in FY 90-91 to 10,176 in FY 94-95, a 17% increase.

**DUI Caused Crashes
Five Year Trend**



Alcohol caused crashes have increased dramatically during the last two years, from 2,164 to 2,465.

CSP Covered DUI Crashes, 1991 - 1995

Fiscal Year	Number of Crashes	Change from Previous Year
1995	2,465	140
1994	2,325	161
1993	2,164	-169
1992	2,333	154
1991	2,179	109

DUI Caused Crashes: Severity

DUI Caused Crashes	Number of Crashes	Percent of Crashes
Fatal and Injury	1,473	59.8%
Property Damage	992	40.2%
Total	2,465	100.0%

All Other Crashes	Number of Crashes	Percent of Crashes
Fatal and Injury	8,703	32.7%
Property Damage	17,933	67.3%
Total	26,636	100.0%

From July of 1994 to June of 1995, the Colorado State Patrol investigated 2,465 DUI caused crashes. These are usually much more serious than other types of crashes. 59.8% of the DUI crashes resulted in fatalities or injuries. In non-DUI crashes, 32.7% resulted in fatalities or injuries.

Statistics show that the majority of the time drivers involved in DUI caused crashes are driving at higher speeds, and the occupants aren't wearing seat belts.

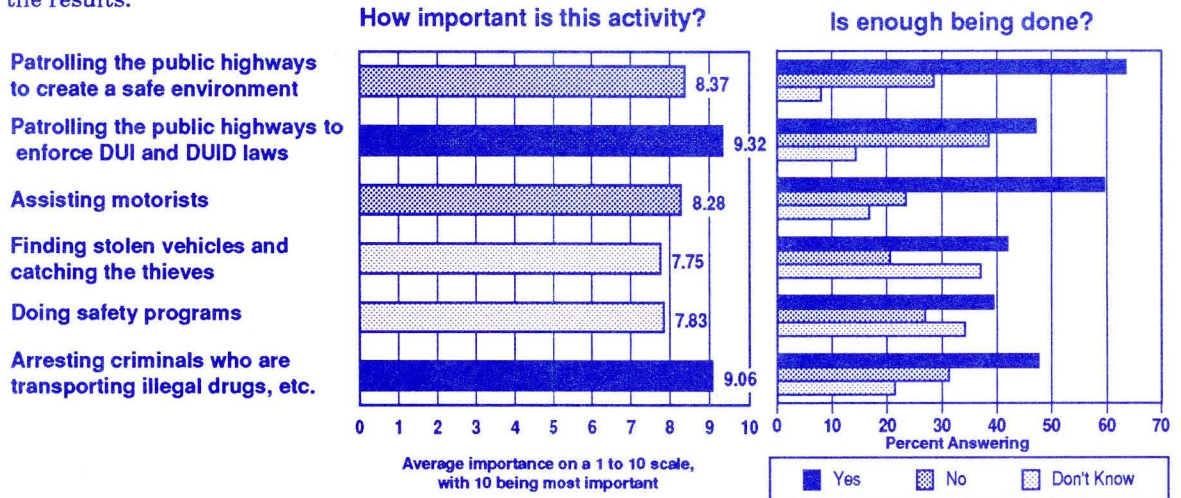
DUI Enforcement and Prevention Efforts

The Colorado State Patrol issued 6,463 citations to drivers for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. With only 5% of the law enforcement officers in Colorado, CSP has issued one out of every

five citations (20%) for drinking and driving in Colorado. The CSP also gave 1,049 safety programs, and has been a leader in efforts to prevent drinking and driving.

Strategic Planning Process

In the summer of 1994, the Colorado State Patrol started its strategic planning process by conducting a telephone survey of 900 Colorado citizens. They were asked a number of questions concerning the importance and adequacy of services that are currently provided. They were also asked what type of youth and other community services they think the State Patrol should be involved in. Below is a brief summary of the results.



Community and Youth Environment

The public was asked if the CSP should participate in community and school programs designed to prevent youth crime and violence. 81.1% responded yes. The top three areas are:

1. Education and awareness programs about drinking and driving.
2. Assisting victims of crime.
3. Providing programs where young people can experience what it is like to be a law enforcement officer.

Use of Additional Resources

The public was asked if the CSP had additional resources, what activities would you put these into? The top three priorities that the public would put these into are:

1. Patrolling the public highways to enforce DUI and DUID laws.
2. Arresting criminals who are transporting illegal drugs, etc.
3. Patrolling the public highways to create a safe environment.

The Patrol also surveyed other agencies and its own employees in the process of developing its plan. The plan includes the following goals:

- To provide a safe and secure environment on Colorado highways.
- To provide for necessary growth to meet public expectations for service.
- To maintain a highly trained, motivated, competent workforce providing professional service.
- To provide an environment for employees conducive to high quality service.
- To provide high quality law enforcement service through partnerships with other agencies for common goals and efficient use of taxpayers' dollars.

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BUCKLE UP!!

From January to December of 1994 in Colorado, there were 474 fatalities where seat belts should have been worn (this excludes motorcycles, bicyclists, pedestrians, etc.)

71% of the people killed were not wearing seat belts

52% of these were ejected from their vehicles and killed



Don't Drink and Drive

118 people were killed by drunk drivers in 1994 in CSP covered crashes.

Provided in the Interest of Public Safety by the

Colorado State Patrol



**Colorado State Patrol
700 Kipling Street
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