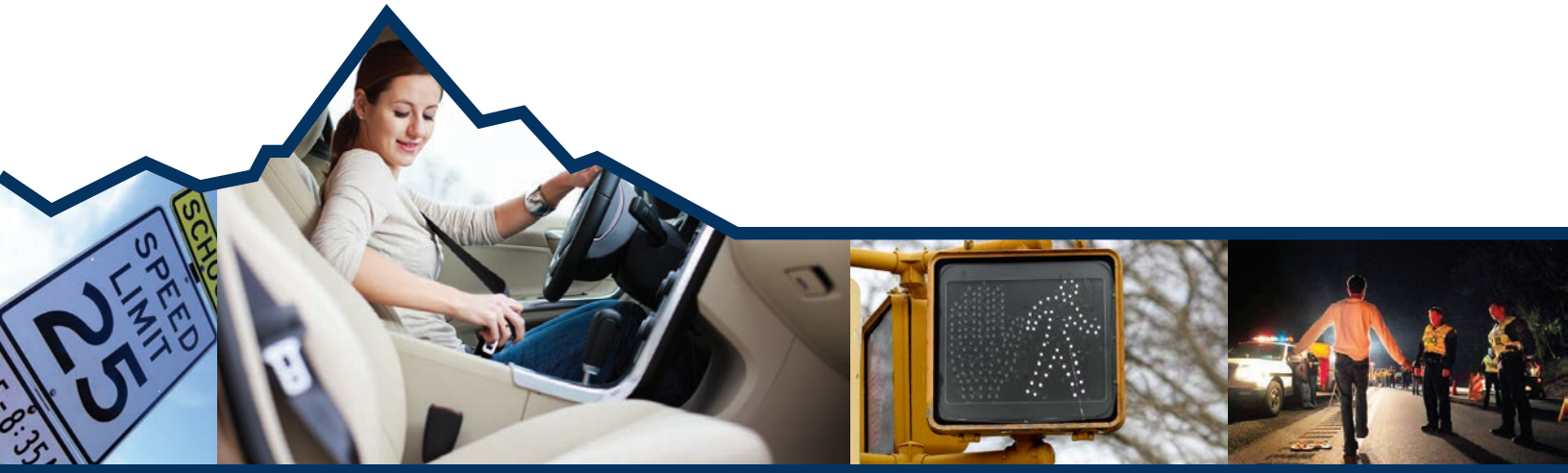
COLORADO PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION



FY 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, the total number of motor vehicle fatalities in Colorado increased for the first time in six years, after steadily declining between 2007 and 2011. There were 472 motor vehicle fatalities in 2012, a 5.6 percent increase in fatalities from 2011. The increase in motor vehicle fatalities was not unique to Colorado, as the United States overall experienced a 3.3 percent increase in motor vehicle fatalities from 2011 to 2012.

In order to reach the goals set forth in the Colorado Department of Transportation's 2014 Integrated Safety Plan, it is imperative to stop the recent increases in fatalities and then once again decrease fatalities. Data from 2012 indicate that Colorado has the following three key problem areas:

- **Speeding-related fatalities;**
- **Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities; and**
- **Alcohol impaired driver fatalities.**

In 2012, speeding-related fatalities, unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, and fatalities with a driver impaired by alcohol accounted for the three largest proportions of the 472 motor vehicle deaths at 162 (34 percent), 156 (33 percent), and an estimated 133 (28 percent), respectively. Though the five year trend data show these areas to be improving, focusing prevention efforts on these areas still provides the greatest opportunity to impact the total number of fatalities.

Additionally, this report identifies an emerging area of interest for Colorado**.**

- **Driving while impaired by marijuana:** In 2013, voters approved a state constitutional amendment legalizing the recreational use of marijuana for people at least 21 years old in Colorado. Since recreational marijuana sales began January 1, 2014, Coloradans are concerned about the impacts of driving while impaired by drugs. While there is minimal data on driving while impaired by drugs available to present in this report, and none specific to marijuana, the Colorado Department of Transportation is actively monitoring this issue.

The traffic safety problems identified in this report guide the Colorado Department of Transportation's Highway Safety Office in the distribution of resources and development of prevention programs.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fatal Crashes:

In 2012 there were:

- 433 fatal crashes, a 6.4 percent increase from 2011;
- 472 persons killed, a 5.6 percent increase from 2011; and
- 1.01 persons killed per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, a 5.2 percent increase from 2011.
- 162 of the 472 fatalities (34 percent) were related to speeding, the most common crash factor.
- The counties with a 2012 fatality rate (per 100,000 population) two times higher than the 2014 state goal included: Alamosa, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Custer, Delta, Elbert, Gunnison, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Moffat, Morgan, Otero, Park, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, Washington, and Yuma.

Injury Crashes

In 2012 there were:

- 9,900 non-fatal, serious injury crashes, a 0.1 percent increase from 2011;
- 12,564 injuries from crashes, a 0.8 percent increase from 2011; and
- 21.1 injured persons per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, a 0.2 percent decrease from 2011.
- The counties with a 2012 serious injuries rate (per 100,000 population) two times higher than the 2014 state goal included: Clear Creek, Costilla, Grand, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Lincoln, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, Rio Blanco, and San Juan.

Occupant Protection:

- 156 of the 287 (54 percent) motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2012 were not using seat belts or other restraints.
- 1,770 of the 9,459 (19 percent) motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2012 were not using seat belts or other restraints.
- The estimate of overall statewide seat belt usage for all vehicle types in 2013 was 82.1 percent.
- In 2012, the counties with six or more unrestrained passenger fatalities, where the person was in any of the seats in the vehicle were: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, El Paso, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Morgan, Pueblo, and Weld.
- Of the 29 counties in the 2013 Statewide Seat Belt Survey, observed seat belt use was below the 2013 state goal of 84 percent for the following counties: Adams, Baca, Boulder, Delta, Denver, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Montrose, Pueblo, and Weld.

Impaired Driving:

- In 2012, there were 133 estimated fatalities where a driver had a blood alcohol content (BAC) $\geq$ .08.
- In 2012, the counties with six or more fatalities in crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above were: Arapahoe, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld.

Motorcycles:

- Of the 472 fatalities in 2012, 79 motorcyclists were killed, a 1.3 percent increase from 2011.
- Motorcyclists accounted for 17 percent of the 472 fatalities in 2012.
- Injured motorcyclists accounted for 13 percent of all injured individuals in 2012, when a motor vehicle was the mode of transportation.
- 67 percent of the motorcyclists killed in 2012 were not wearing helmets.
- In 2012, the counties with six or more motorcycle fatalities were: Arapahoe, Boulder, El Paso, Jefferson, and Weld.

Young Drivers:

- 66 of the 630 drivers involved in fatal crashes in 2012 were age 20 or younger, a 5 percent increase from 2011.
- In 2012, 63 of the fatalities were among persons ages 20 and younger, a 3 percent increase from 2011.
- In 2012, Weld County had six or more drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety:

- Of the 472 fatalities in 2012, 72 pedestrians were killed, a 69 percent increase from 2011.
- In 2012, the counties with six or more pedestrian fatalities included: Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and El Paso.
- 13 of the 472 fatalities were bicyclists in 2012, a 63 percent increase from 2011.

Distracted Driving:

- In 2012, over 187,000 drivers were involved in a crash. Law enforcement officers reported a human contributing factor for 54,543 (29 percent) of the drivers. Distraction is one of the specified human contributing factors and was recorded as the human contributing factor for 23 percent of the drivers.
- In 2013, the Institute of Transportation Management at Colorado State University conducted a distracted driver study in Colorado and found that 15.6 percent of over 24,000 observed drivers were distracted.

INTRODUCTION

Mission of the Office of Transportation Safety-Highway Safety Office

The mission of the Highway Safety Office [HSO within the Office of Transportation Safety (OTS)] at the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is to partner and collaborate with traffic safety stakeholders to reduce the number and severity of traffic crashes in Colorado, and the economic and human loss associated with crashes. To achieve this mission, the HSO administers state and federal funds to a broad range of partners, including law enforcement, local traffic safety coalitions, nonprofit organizations, health and prevention professionals, and others. These partners develop and implement education and enforcement programs targeted at reducing high-risk driving behaviors (e.g., impaired driving) or delivering impactful messaging to high-risk drivers (e.g., teens). In order for the HSO to direct its limited resources in the most effective manner, the HSO conducts an annual analysis of Colorado crashes and traffic safety data and presents the information in the Problem Identification Report.

Overview of the 2014 Problem Identification Report

The FY2014 Problem Identification Report provides an annual description of motor vehicle crash characteristics for crashes within the state. This document is used by CDOT along with law enforcement, local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and public health and prevention professionals to identify traffic safety problems and target areas for the development of prevention programs. The reader is cautioned against utilizing one year of data to make conclusions and is advised to consider five years of data.

The first section of the report contains aggregate state data organized by emphasis areas and core performance measures in CDOT's 2014 Integrated Safety Plan. The second section displays county comparison maps highlighting differences in performance measures by county. Finally, each county has a section to highlight their performance over time and current problems. The location of the crash is based upon the county in which the crash happened. The crash data (fatal, serious injury and property damage) occurred in 2012. Final data on 2013 events will be available in mid-2014, after the federal deadline for this Problem Identification report.

What is new in the 2014 Problem Identification Report?

- Delineated the performance measure data by age and sex in the Statewide Perspective
- Utilized more serious injury data
- Added information reflecting the law enforcement officer's opinion as to whether or not drivers were suspected of being impaired by alcohol or drugs when the drivers were involved in a serious injury crash
- Added age specific data for each county
- Added a County comparison map for pedestrian fatalities
- Added a glossary of acronyms

Data Sources

The FY2014 Problem Identification Report contains data or information from:

- **Colorado Performance Measures** and statewide goals for 2014 were obtained from the 2014 Colorado Integrated Safety Plan by the Colorado Department of Transportation;

- **Countermeasures** were summarized from *Countermeasures That Work: A Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide for State Highway Safety Offices*, Seventh Edition, published in 2013 and available on the website of the Governors Highway Safety Association;
- **Crash data** in the Electronic Accident Reporting System (EARS) from the Department of Revenue where there was at least one motor vehicle in motion on a traffic way (public road) that resulted in an injury or unintentional property damage;
- **Distracted driver data** from the 2013 observational survey conducted by the Institute of Transportation Management at Colorado State University and posted on the Colorado Department of Transportation website;
- **Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)** data of persons who died within 30 days of the crash, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, drivers and passengers in motor vehicles, and bicyclists hit by a motor vehicle. FARS SAS data files obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) website. Fatalities occurred in 2012. Final data on fatalities in 2013 will be available in mid-2014, after the federal deadline for this Problem Identification report;
- **Hospital discharge** data where injury was mentioned as a discharge diagnosis and the mechanism of injury was motor vehicle, traffic for Colorado residents treated in non-federal, acute care hospitals (years 2002 through 2012) as reported to the Colorado Hospital Association (CHA) and referenced as "CHA Discharge Data" in figures in this report;
- **Population estimates** for Colorado and its counties from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) via their website or via the CoHID website and referenced as DOLA data in figures in this report; population estimates for the United States were obtained from the U.S. Census website;
- **Seat belt use**, car seat use, and booster seat use in 2013 from the observational surveys conducted by the Institute of Transportation Management at Colorado State University and posted on the Colorado Department of Transportation website; and
- **Vehicle Miles Traveled** data from the Office of Highway Policy Information, Highway Statistics Series at the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration and referenced as "USDOT FHA" in figures in this report.

Acknowledgements

The Colorado Department of Transportation's (CDOT's) Office of Transportation Safety (OTS) contracted with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to prepare the FY2014 Problem Identification Report. CDPHE would like to gratefully acknowledge the leadership and contributions of the following individuals from CDOT:

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STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE

In Colorado, substantial reductions in traffic related fatalities and injuries occurred over the past decade. Still, lives continue to be lost and individuals are left with debilitating injuries that affect not only the individual in a crash, but their family, friends and community. Colorado is not a homogeneous state. It is urban and rural, with varying topography and populations. One singular approach will not prevent all crashes, making it necessary to continually analyze data in order to know where and how to focus prevention efforts.

The following report presents a statewide analysis of Colorado's crash data in order to identify state problem areas. Table 1 shows Colorado crash data at a glance from 2008-2012. The green cells represent improvement in Colorado's performance measures, indicating where the state is making progress, whereas the red cells represent a decline, indicating areas that need improvement.

Table 1: Colorado traffic crash data at a glance

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent Change 2011-2012	Five Year Percent Change
Total crashes	104811	101153	99715	103195	101533	↓ 1.61%	↓ 3.13%
Colorado population (millions)	4.90M	4.98M	5.05M	5.12M	5.19M	1.37%	5.92%
Licensed drivers (millions)	3.61M	3.71M	3.78M	3.67M	--	--	--
Seatbelt use	81.7%	81.1%	82.9%	82.1%	80.7%	↓ 1.71%	↓ 1.22%
Core Performance Measures – to reduce the number of:							
Traffic fatalities	548	465	450	447	472	↑ 5.59%	↓ 13.87%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	14240	13357	12328	12664	12564	↓ 0.79%	↓ 11.77%
Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	1.15	1.01	0.96	0.96	1.01	↑ 5.21%	↓ 12.17%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	173	168	162	185	156	↓ 15.68%	↓ 9.83%
+Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	176	158	120	160	133	↓ 16.88%	↓ 24.43%
	130	133	104	138	109	↓ 21.01%	↓ 16.15%
Speeding-related fatalities	210	171	162	183	162	↓ 11.48%	↓ 22.86%
Motorcyclist fatalities	98	88	82	78	79	↑ 1.28%	↓ 19.39%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	68	60	55	49	53	↑ 8.16%	↓ 22.06%
Drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes	87	64	64	63	66	↑ 4.76%	↓ 24.14%
Pedestrian fatalities	43	47	36	45	76	↑ 68.89%	↑ 76.74%

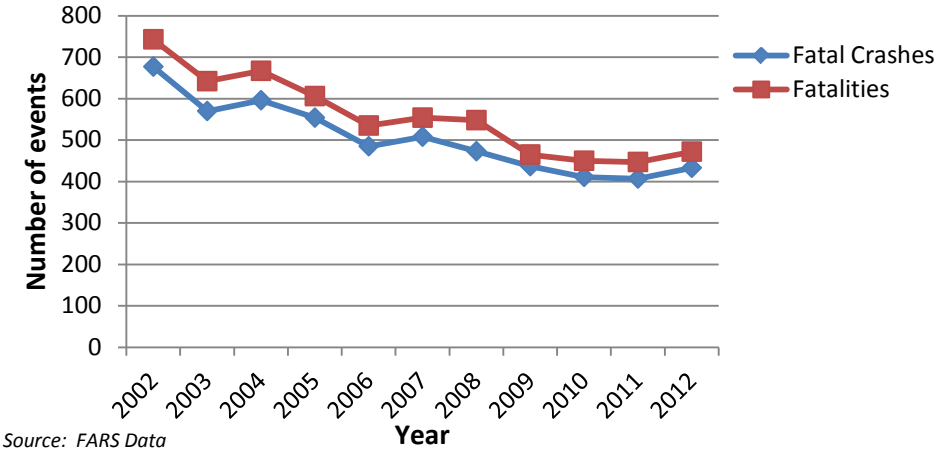
+To remedy the problem of missing BAC test results, the National Center for Statistics and Analysis uses methods to impute missing BAC values. Imputation is a process of replacing missing data with a probable value based on other available data. The alcohol-related performance measure in Table 1 is broken into two rows. The top row is the number of alcohol fatalities based on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) multiple imputation method. The bottom row is based on the actual BAC data that is reported to the Colorado Department of Transportation and is only preliminary as more reports are being submitted to CDOT.

Fatal Crashes and Fatalities

Core Performance Measure (C-1): Reduce the number of traffic fatalities.

Between 2011 and 2012, the number of fatal crashes and fatalities in Colorado increased. This marks the first increase in fatal crashes and resulting deaths after four consecutive years (2008-2011) of declining numbers. Twenty-six more fatal crashes occurred in 2012 than in 2011 and 25 more people died, a 6.4 and 5.6 percent increase, respectively (Figure 1). The increase in fatalities was not unique to Colorado. The entire United States experienced a 3.3 percent increase in fatalities from 32,479 deaths in 2011 to 33,561 in 2012. In 2012, 399 (92.2%) of the fatal crashes in Colorado resulted in one death, 30 (6.9%) crashes resulted in two deaths, three (0.7%) crashes resulted in three deaths, and one (0.2%) crash resulted in four deaths.

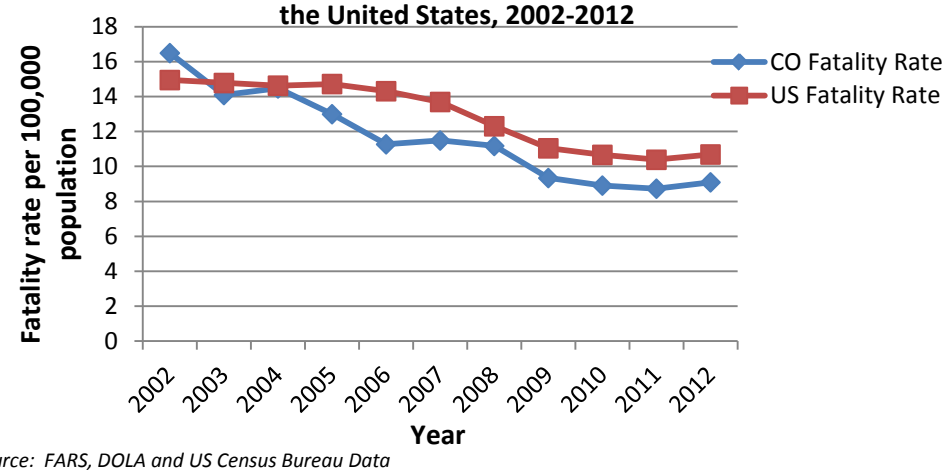
Figure 1: Fatal crashes and fatalities in Colorado, 2002-2012



Source: FARS Data

In 2011, Colorado observed its lowest fatality rate per population. For every 100,000 people in Colorado's population, 8.7 motor vehicle related fatalities occurred. In 2012, 9.1 persons per 100,000 population died in motor vehicle crashes, a 4.6 percent increase from the previous year. Although Colorado experienced an increase in fatalities per population in 2012, it still had approximately 1.6 fewer deaths per 100,000 population than the entire United States (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Fatality rate per 100,000 population in Colorado and the United States, 2002-2012



Source: FARS, DOLA and US Census Bureau Data

Table 2 describes who died as a result of a motor vehicle crash between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. The total number of fatalities for the latest three year period decreased. Even though the number of males that died in motor vehicle crashes decreased with time, more males died in crashes in each period, compared to females. The only age category that saw an increase in fatalities between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 is the 55-69 year old group. The increase for this age category is specifically due to an increase in male, 55-69 year old fatalities.

Table 2: Traffic fatalities in Colorado, by age and sex

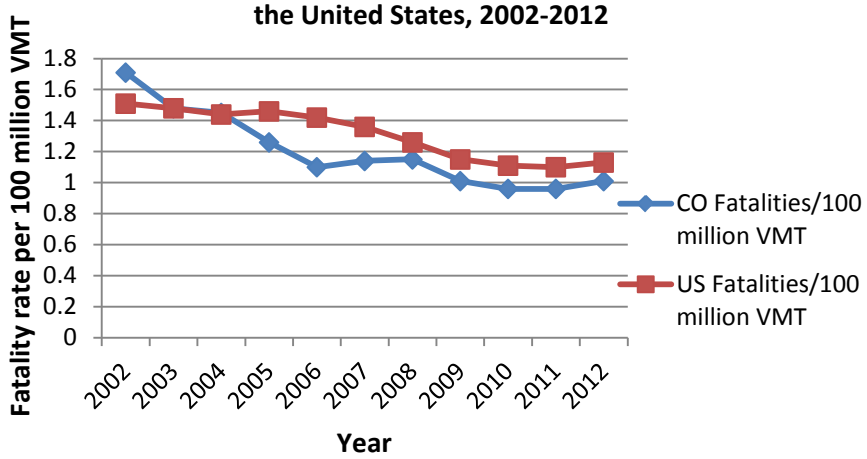
	2007-2009 Fatalities			2010-2012 Fatalities		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
<5	10	5	15	6	5	11
5-8	12	10	22	4	7	11
9-15	27	21	48	24	9	33
16-20	103	62	165	94	46	140
21-34	300	122	422	270	101	371
35-54	368	123	491	303	93	396
55-69	158	74	232	188	64	252
70+	99	73	172	86	69	155
All Ages	1077	490	1567	975	394	1369

Source: FARS Data

Core Performance Measure (C-3): Reduce the number of fatalities per Vehicle Miles Traveled

In addition to reporting the observed number of fatalities, it is useful to divide the fatalities by the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). This approach takes into account changes in the population, as well as changes in driving habits and distances driven and results in a measure that can be fairly compared over time or across geography. Colorado's goal, reported in the 2014 Colorado Integrated Safety Plan, is to reduce the fatality rate per VMT to 0.94 in 2014. Figure 3 shows the rate of fatalities per 100 million VMT. Though much improved over the past decade, the fatality rate per 100 million VMT increased by over five percent for Colorado and approximately three percent for the United States from 2011-2012.

Figure 3: Fatalities per 100 million VMT in Colorado and in the United States, 2002-2012



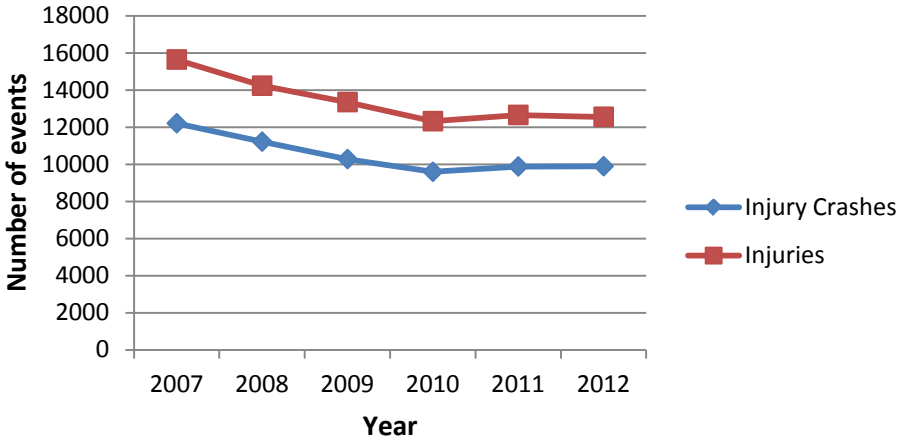
Source: FARS and USDOT FHWA Data

Injury Crashes and Injuries

Core Performance Measure (C-2): Reduce the number of serious injuries in traffic crashes

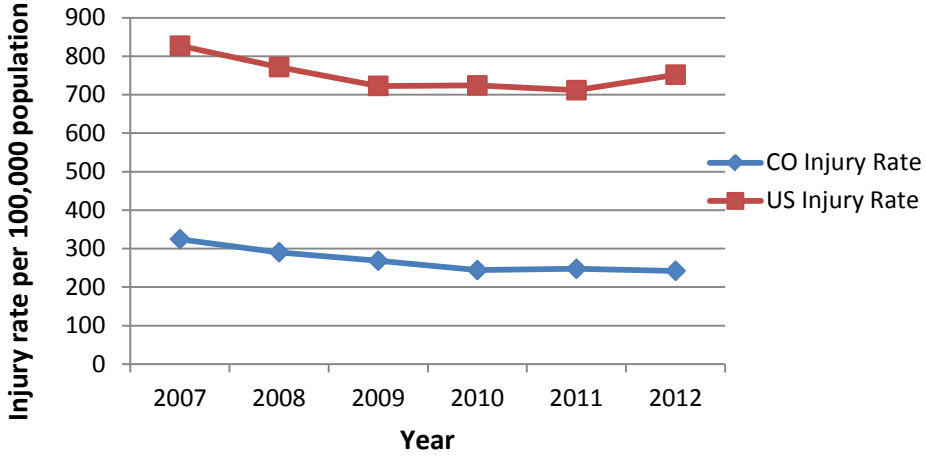
Traffic safety prevents not only fatalities but also injuries. Therefore, injury crashes (crashes causing injuries) and the resulting injuries are an important component of traffic safety data (Figure 4 and 5). The classification of an injury crash changed in 2005; therefore, the time trends shown below are limited to data from 2007-2012. In this report, unless otherwise specified, injury is defined as a serious injury where the officer marked the injury severity as: evident non-incapacitating or evident incapacitating injury. As with fatalities, there is an overall decline in the number of injury crashes and injuries over time. In 2012, there were 2,316 fewer injury crashes and 3,088 fewer people injured than in 2007. However, between 2010 and 2011, there was an increase in the absolute number of injury crashes and the number of people injured, and the numbers for 2012 remained at this higher level, compared to 2010. In contrast, the rate of serious injures per 100,000 population decreased from 247.4 in 2011 to 242.1 in 2012.

Figure 4: Injury crashes and injuries in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: EARS Data

Figure 5: Injury rate per 100,000 population in Colorado and the United States, 2007-2012



Source: EARS, GES, DOLA and US Census Bureau Data

Table 3 describes persons injured due to motor vehicle crashes in Colorado between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. The total number of injuries decreased over time, with 13 percent fewer injuries in 2010-2012 than 2007-2009. Similar to the trend with fatalities, the number of injured males in motor vehicle crashes lessened with time. Still, more males were injured in crashes than females. All age categories reduced injuries between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. However, slightly more 55-69 year old males were injured in 2010-2012 than in 2007-2009.

Table 3: Serious injuries due to motor vehicle crashes in Colorado, by age and sex

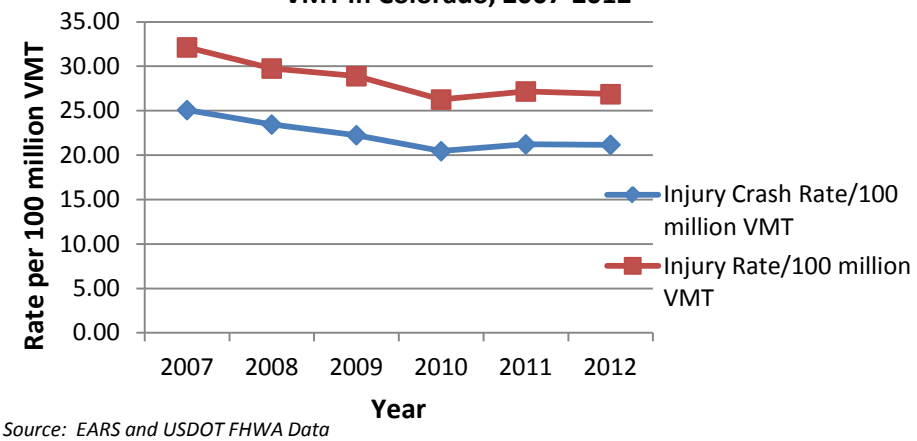
	2007-2009 Serious Injuries				2010-2012 Serious Injuries			
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**Unknown**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Unknown**	**Total**
<5*	307	244	2	553	286	236	1	523
5-8	405	332	3	740	379	304	1	684
9-15	1098	966	15	2079	957	843	14	1814
16-20	3570	3121	100	6791	2911	2438	56	5405
21-34	7614	5062	270	12946	6663	4683	151	11497
35-54	7003	5146	279	12428	5895	4313	168	10376
55-69	2772	2061	101	4934	2791	1988	69	4848
70+	1023	969	40	2032	960	945	30	1935
Unknown	262	220	264	746	172	130	172	474
All Ages	24054	18121	1074	43249	21014	15880	662	37556

Source: EARS Data

**The age group < 5 does not contain data for children under 1. It appears these data are invalid, as zero sometimes appears when the value should be missing. Data coded as 0 or missing are included in the category 'unknown'.*

In Colorado, the rate of injury crashes per 100 million VMT declined overall from 2007 to 2012 by over 15 percent. From 2011 to 2012 the rate of injury crashes per 100 million VMT decreased by 0.2 percent (Figure 6).

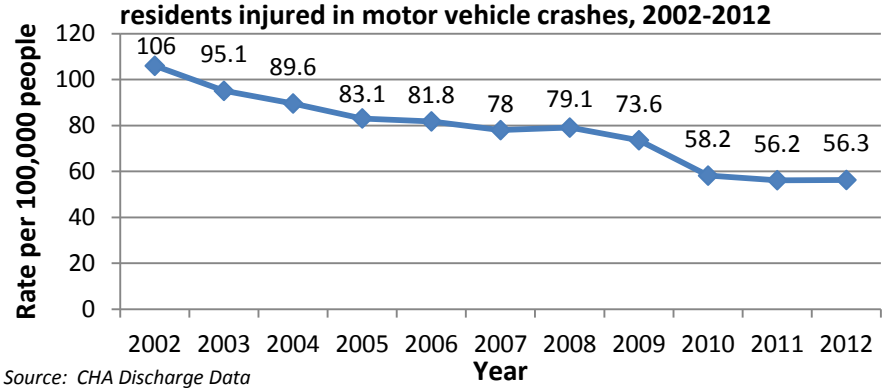
Figure 6: Injury crash rate and injury rate per 100 million VMT in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: EARS and USDOT FHWA Data

The Colorado Hospital Association hospital discharge data can identify the number of Colorado residents with injuries sustained in motor vehicle crashes and hospitalized in Colorado at non-federal, acute care hospitals. The age-adjusted rates of hospitalizations for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes declined by 47 percent since 2002 (Figure 7).

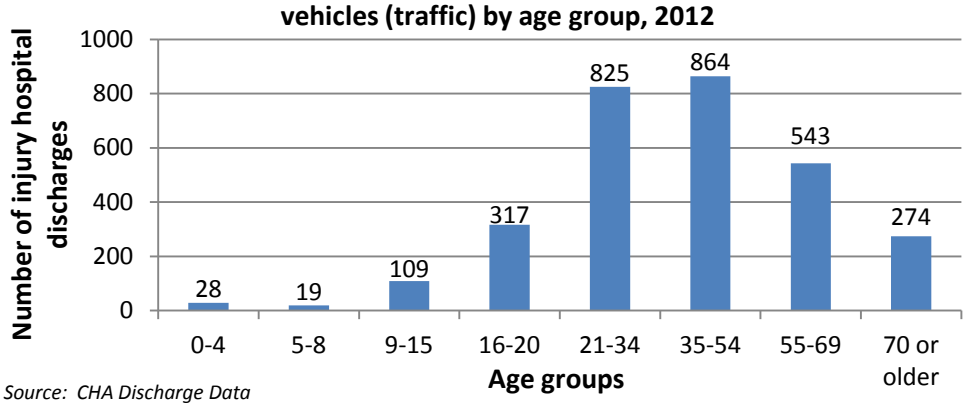
Figure 7: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes, 2002-2012



Source: CHA Discharge Data

There were 2,979 hospital discharges after injuries in motor vehicles crashes among Coloradans in 2012 (Figure 8).

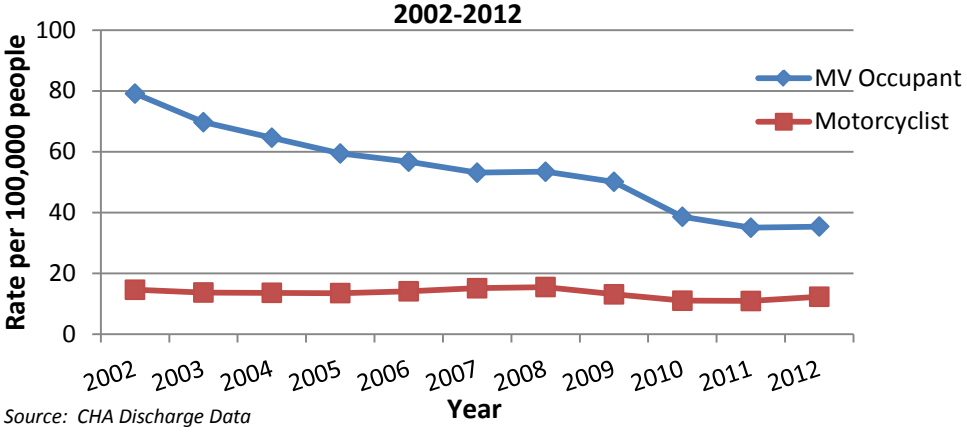
Figure 8: Colorado injury hospital discharges related to motor vehicles (traffic) by age group, 2012



Source: CHA Discharge Data

The age-adjusted rate of hospitalization for Colorado residents sustaining injuries in motor vehicle crashes varies by person type. Since 2002, the motor vehicle occupant hospitalization rate decreased 55 percent, from 79.1 to 35.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 people. The rate of motorcyclist hospitalizations dropped 16 percent, from 14.6 to 12.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 people (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes by person type, 2002-2012



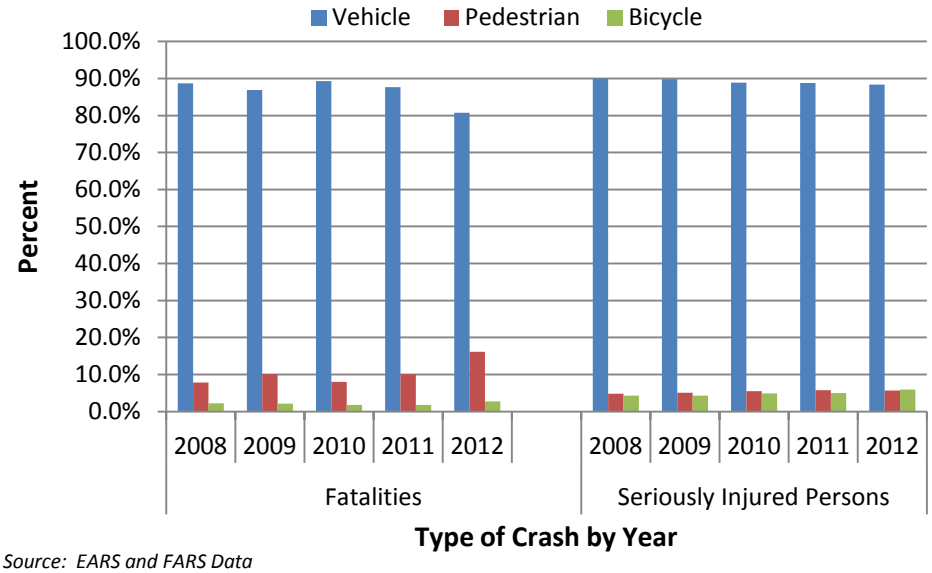
Source: CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

In Colorado, persons traveling in motor vehicles made up approximately 88 percent of the fatalities between 2008 and 2011. Pedestrians accounted for nine percent of fatalities, while bicyclists comprised two percent of fatalities. In 2012, persons traveling in motor vehicles dropped to being the mode of transportation in 81 percent of fatalities, pedestrian fatalities jumped to 16 percent and bicycles were the mode of transportation in 3 percent of all fatalities (Figure 10).

The mode of transportation when injuries occur remained similar over the past five years. Approximately 89 percent of injured individuals occupied a motor vehicle; five percent were pedestrians, and bicyclists comprised four percent of the injuries (Figure 10). A mode of transportation was not specified in 0.5 percent of the serious injury data and is therefore missing.

Figure 10: Mode of transportation among seriously injured person and fatalities in Colorado, 2008-2012

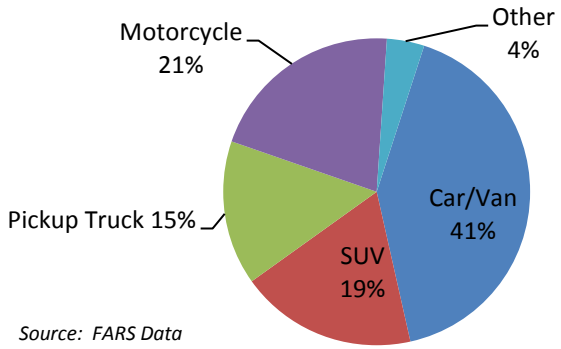


Source: EARS and FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants account for the majority of fatalities and injuries. A motor vehicle can be a car/van, motorcycle, pickup truck, sports utility vehicle (SUV), or other type of vehicle (i.e. large truck, motor home, bus, all terrain vehicle, snowmobile, and farm or construction equipment other than truck). In 2012, a car/van was occupied in 41 percent of the motor vehicle crashes resulting in a fatality (Figure 11) and in half of the motor vehicle crashes resulting in an injury (Figure 12).

Tables 4 and 5 show the number and percent of each motor vehicle type occupied when fatal and serious injuries occur. The information is broken down by rural and urban county classifications and a definition of rural/urban can be found in the glossary. The data show that fatalities occur in cars, vans and motorcycles as a higher percentage in urban areas compared to rural areas, whereas fatalities occur in pick-up trucks and SUVs more often in rural areas. This remains true for serious injuries, except the percent of motorcyclist injuries remains similar in rural and urban areas.

Figure 11: Type of motor vehicle occupied when fatally injured in Colorado, 2012



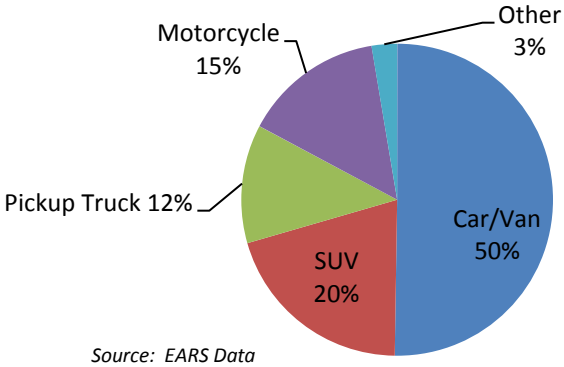
Source: FARS Data

Table 4: Type of motor vehicle occupied when fatally injured in Colorado, 2007-2012

Type of Motor Vehicle	Rural		Urban		Colorado	
	2007-2009 n=476	2010-2012 n=415	2007-2009 n=894	2010-2012 n=760	2007-2009 n=1370	2010-2012 n=1175
Car/Van	168 (35%)	160 (39%)	409 (46%)	332 (44%)	577 (42%)	492 (42%)
SUV	102 (21%)	82 (20%)	159 (18%)	134 (18%)	261 (19%)	216 (18%)
Pickup Truck	120 (25%)	96 (23%)	91 (10%)	91 (12%)	211 (15%)	187 (16%)
Motorcycle	62 (13%)	55 (13%)	214 (24%)	184 (24%)	276 (20%)	239 (20%)
Other	24 (5%)	22 (5%)	21 (2%)	19 (2%)	45 (3%)	41 (3%)

Source: FARS Data

Figure 12: Type of motor vehicle occupied when seriously injured in Colorado, 2012



Source: EARS Data

Table 5: Type of motor vehicle occupied when seriously injured in Colorado, 2007-2012

Type of Motor Vehicle	Rural		Urban		Colorado	
	2007-2009 n=7455	2010-2012 n=5971	2007-2009 n=31,602	2010-2012 n=27,289	2007-2009 n=39,057	2010-2012 n=33,260
Car/Van	3115 (42%)	2308 (39%)	17942 (57%)	14904 (55%)	21057(54%)	17212 (52%)
SUV	1340 (18%)	1237 (21%)	4975 (16%)	5151 (19%)	6315 (16%)	6388 (19%)
Pickup Truck	1725 (23%)	1353 (23%)	3631 (11%)	2893 (11%)	5356 (14%)	4246 (13%)
Motorcycle	892 (12%)	748 (13%)	3791 (12%)	3670 (13%)	4683 (12%)	4418 (13%)
Other	383 (5%)	325 (5%)	1263 (4%)	671 (2%)	1646 (4%)	996 (3%)

Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

Core Performance Measure (C-4): Reduce the number of unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions.

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities decreased by 9.8 percent. In 2012, unrestrained fatalities accounted for 156 deaths. While 156 fatalities is a 15.7 percent improvement from the previous year, it is similar to the 2010 statistics. Looking at five years of data, the number of unrestrained fatalities in 2011 appears to be atypical (Figure 13). In 2012, 54 percent of all the passenger vehicle occupant fatalities were not using a restraint system and 19 percent of motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using restraints.

Countermeasures that Work*

To increase seat belt use:

Targeting Adults:

Seat Belt Use Laws

- State primary enforcement belt use laws
- Local primary enforcement belt use laws
- Increased belt use law penalties

Seat Belt Law Enforcement

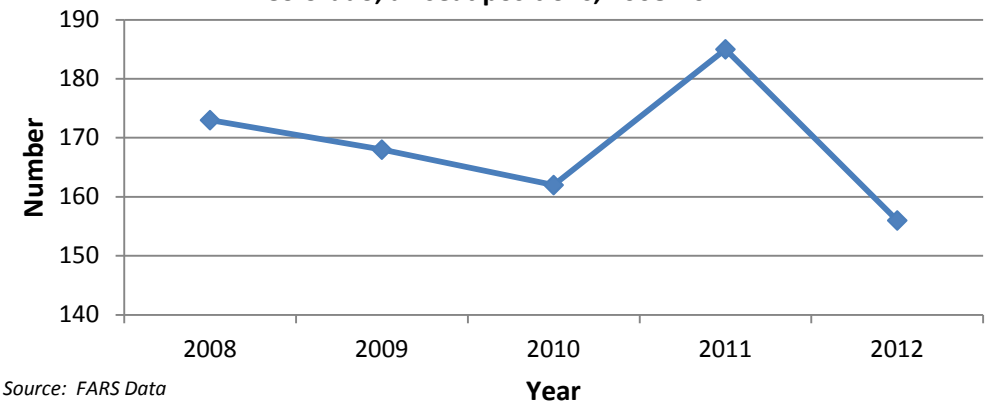
- Short high-visibility belt law enforcement
- Combined enforcement, nighttime
- Sustained enforcement

Communications and Outreach

- Supporting enforcement
- Strategies for low-belt-use groups

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Figure 13: Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities in Colorado, all seat positions, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data

Table 6 shows the number of unrestrained fatalities and person seriously injured in Colorado between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012, by age and sex. The number of unrestrained fatalities increased between these two time periods for males aged 16-20, 21-34, and 55-69. The number of people with a serious injury that were unrestrained decreased for all groups over the two time periods.

In addition to the number of unrestrained fatalities and injuries, analyzing the percent of all fatalities and injuries that are unrestrained suggests target groups for countermeasures. These data are found in each **'Unrestrained/Total'** row per age group. In 2010-2012, compared to 2007-2009, the percent of

unrestrained fatalities out of all passenger vehicle occupant fatalities increased for many age categories: 5-8 year olds, 16-20 year olds, 21-34 year olds, and 35-54 year olds. In 2010-2012, 16 to 54 year olds had a larger percent of unrestrained fatalities, compared to 56 percent unrestrained among all age groups combined.

Table 6: Unrestrained fatalities and persons serious injured* in Colorado, by age and sex

		2007-2009		2010-2012	
Age Group	**Sex**	**Unrestrained Fatalities**	**Unrestrained Serious Injuries**	**Unrestrained Fatalities**	**Unrestrained Serious Injuries**
<5	Male	4	48	1	25
	Female	3	29	1	24
	Unknown	0	1	0	1
	Unrestrained/Total	**7/14 (50%)**	**78/495 (16%)**	**2/8 (25%)**	**50/465 (11%)**
5-8	Male	1	65	1	55
	Female	2	59	2	44
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	**3/15 (20%)**	**124/ 580 (21%)**	**3/8 (38%)**	**99/542 (18%)**
9-15	Male	12	190	8	134
	Female	8	199	4	157
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	**20/27 (74%)**	**389/1435 (27%)**	**12/25 (48%)**	**291/1207 (24%)**
16-20	Male	49	897	50	676
	Female	28	659	26	479
	Unknown	0	11	0	11
	Unrestrained/Total	**77/133 (58%)**	**1567/5952 (26%)**	**76/115 (66%)**	**1166/4616 (25%)**
21-34	Male	135	1692	141	1258
	Female	44	833	55	731
	Unknown	0	33	0	24
	Unrestrained/Total	**179/312 (57%)**	**2558/10565 (24%)**	**196/279 (70%)**	**2013/9031 (22%)**
35-54	Male	110	977	88	738
	Female	38	617	37	474
	Unknown	0	24	0	17
	Unrestrained/Total	**148/276 (54%)**	**1618/9271 (17%)**	**125/218 (57%)**	**1229/7447 (17%)**
55-69	Male	36	301	40	242
	Female	23	178	12	164
	Unknown	0	6	0	5
	Unrestrained/Total	**59/133 (44%)**	**485/3750 (13%)**	**52/130 (40%)**	**411/3543 (12%)**
70+	Male	23	130	23	90
	Female	18	109	14	53
	Unknown	0	6	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	**41/139(30%)**	**245/1866 (13%)**	**37/112 (33%)**	**143/1716 (8%)**
Unknown	Male	0	50	0	31
	Female	0	43	0	14
	Unknown	0	34	0	13
	Unrestrained/Total	**0/0 (0%)**	**127/423 (30%)**	**0/0 (0%)**	**58/248 (23%)**
All Ages	Male	370	4350	352	3249
	Female	164	2726	151	2140
	Unknown	0	115	0	71
	Unrestrained/Total	**534/1049 (51%)**	**7191/34337 (21%)**	**503/895 (56%)**	**5460/28815 (19%)**

Source: FARS and EARS Data

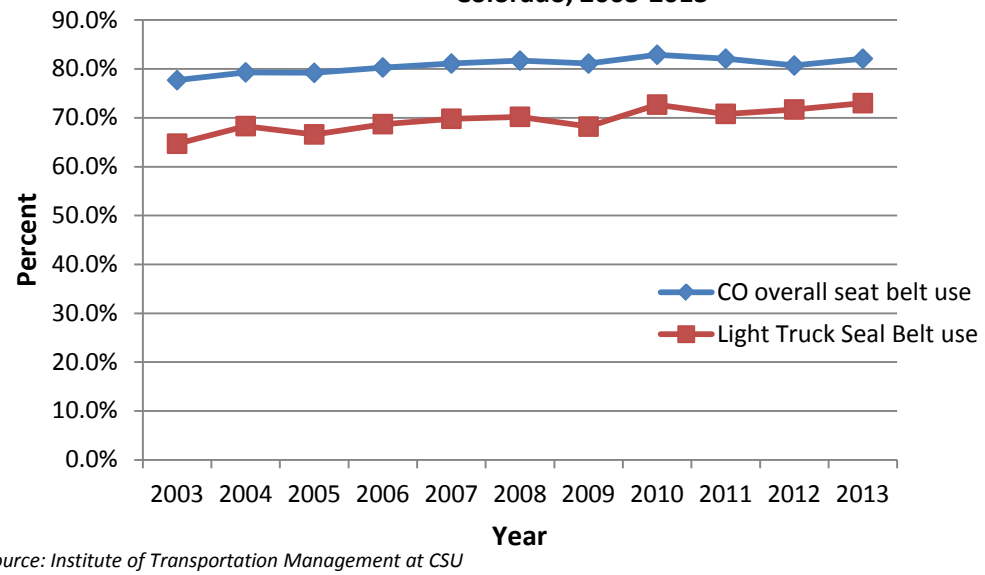
**The serious injury age group < 5 does not contain data for children under 1. It appears these data are invalid, as zero sometimes appears when the value should be missing. Data coded as 0 or missing are included in the category 'unknown'.*

Seat Belt Compliance

Behavioral Performance Measure (B-1): Increase the observed seat belt use for passenger vehicles.

A major initiative of the Office of Transportation Safety (OTS) is to increase the use of seat belts. Each year, the OTS funds a statistically valid observational survey of occupant protection use statewide. Figure 14 shows the slow but steady increase in statewide seat belt use from 2003 to 2013. Beginning in 2012, the survey methodology changed to include observation of seat belt use in commercial vehicles 10,000 pounds and under, in addition to the previously observed cars, vans, SUVs and trucks. In 2013 Colorado's seat belt use rate was 82.1 percent, below the nationwide use of 86 percent.

Figure 14: Statewide overall and light truck seat belt use in Colorado, 2003-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Historically, fewer drivers and passengers in light trucks wear seat belts compared to drivers and passengers in other passenger vehicles. In 2003, 65 percent of light truck occupants wore seat belts compared to 73 percent in 2013. Despite this improvement, nine percent fewer light truck occupants use seat belts compared to everyone observed (82 percent overall seat belt use)(Figure 14).

Child and Youth Passenger Safety

Observations of child (age 0-4) restraint use in the front or rear of the vehicle varied between 83 and 89 percent for the past decade. In 2013, the estimated combined front/rear child restraint use hit a high of 92.7 percent. This is 10 percentage points higher than in 2012 and the only time child restraint use exceeded 90 percent in the past 10 years.

Child booster restraint use, combing front and rear observations, was 66 percent when first observed in 2011. Since 2011 booster restraint use slightly increased to approximately 72 percent, but remains lower than other child restraint systems.

Juvenile (ages 5-15) front/rear seat belt use was 78 percent in 2013, 2.4 percentage points lower than in 2012. This marks the first use rate in the seventies since 2010.

Countermeasures that Work*

To increase seat belt use:

Targeting Children and Youth:

Child/Youth Occupant Restraint Laws

- Strengthening child/youth occupant restraint laws

Child Restraint/Booster Seat Law Enforcement

- Short high-visibility CR law enforcement

Communications and Outreach

- Strategies for Older Children

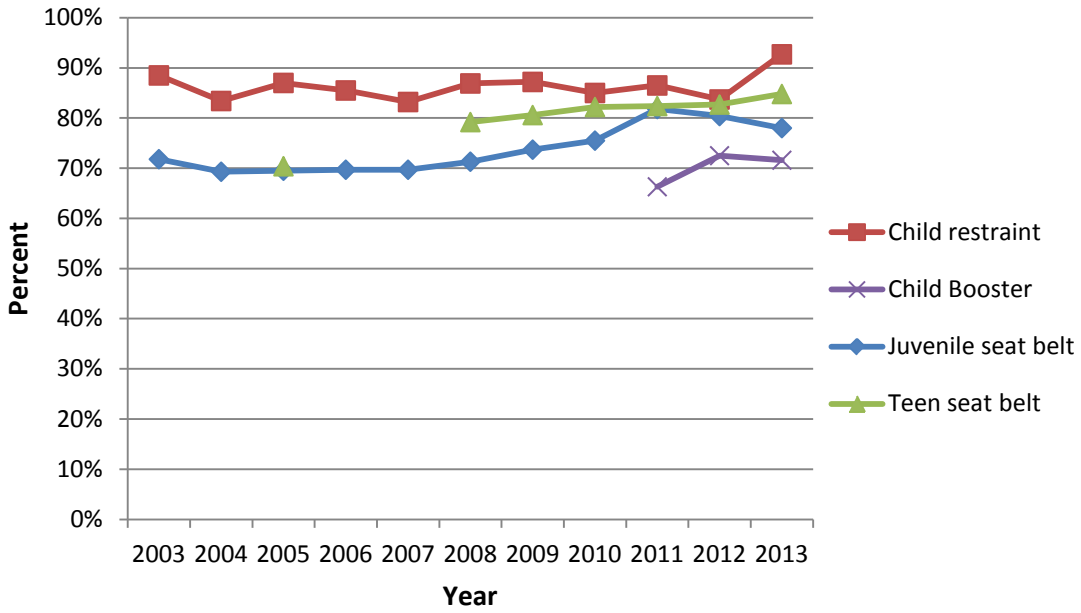
Other Strategies

- School Programs

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Teen drivers and teen front seat outboard passengers of non-commercial vehicles seat belt use has steadily improved to a new high of 84.8 percent in 2013 (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Child, juvenile, and teen restraint use, 2003-2013



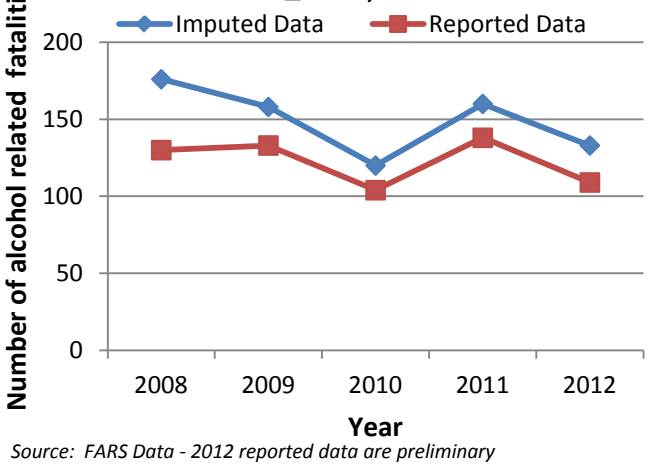
Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Impaired Driving

Core Performance Measure (C-5): Reduce the number of fatalities in crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above.

Information regarding impairment and driving in Colorado is complex. In fatal crashes, all fatalities are to be tested for alcohol and/or drugs. Drivers' blood is tested if the law enforcement officer suspects impairment from alcohol and/or drugs. Despite best efforts, often results are missing. In non-fatal crashes, the law enforcement officer's opinion of alcohol/drug involvement is the only data point available on all crashes. To remedy the problem of missing blood alcohol content (BAC) test results, the National Center for Statistics and Analysis uses methods to impute missing BAC values. Imputation is a process of replacing missing data with a probable value based on other available data. The alcohol-related performance measure in Figure 16 is displayed two ways: 1) the number of alcohol fatalities based on NHTSA's multiple imputation method and 2) the number of alcohol fatalities based on actual BAC data reported back to the CDOT, recognizing they do not receive 100 percent of BAC values for a variety of reasons.

Figure 16: Fatalities in Colorado crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC ≥ 0.08, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data - 2012 reported data are preliminary

Table 7 shows the number of drivers with a reported BAC ≥ 0.08 in fatal crashes and drivers suspected of alcohol involvement in serious injury crashes

Countermeasures that Work*

To reduce alcohol-impaired driving:

Deterrence: Laws
- ALR/ALS (Administrative License Restraint/ Suspension)
- Open Containers
- High-BAC sanctions
- BAC test refusal penalties

Deterrence: Enforcement
- Sobriety Checkpoints
- Saturation patrols
- Preliminary Breath Test devices (PBTs)
- Passive alcohol sensors
- Integrated enforcement

Deterrence: Prosecution and Adjudication
- DWI/DUI Courts
- Limits on diversion and plea agreements
- Court monitoring

Deterrence: DWI/DUI Offender Treatment, Monitoring, and Control
- Alcohol problem assessment, treatment
- Alcohol interlocks
- Vehicle and license plate sanctions
- DWI offender monitoring
- Lower BAC limit for repeat offenders

Prevention, Intervention, Communications and Outreach
- Alcohol screening and brief intervention
- Mass-media campaigns

Underage Drinking and Alcohol-Impaired Driving
- Minimum drinking age 21 laws
- Zero-tolerance law enforcement
- Alcohol vendor compliance checks
- Other MLDA-21 law enforcement

Drugged Driving
- Enforcement of drugged driving

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

decreased between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. However, the age group 55-69 slightly increased. Drivers suspected of being impaired by drugs in serious injury crashes increased overall and for all age groups 16 and older. The alcohol and drug data for serious injuries is based on the law enforcement officer's opinion at time of crash, not lab values. The proportion of drivers impaired in each age group is shown for the respective crash types by the percent in each age group's 'Total' row.

Table 7: Drivers with a blood alcohol content ≥ 0.08 in fatal crashes and drivers where investigating officer suspects alcohol and drugs in serious injury crashes in Colorado, by age and sex of driver

		2007-2009			2010-2012		
Age Group	**Sex**	**Drivers with BAC ≥ 0.08 in fatal crashes**	**Drivers suspected of alcohol in serious injury crashes**	**Drivers suspected of drugs in serious injury crashes**	**Drivers with BAC ≥ 0.08 in fatal crashes**	**Drivers suspected of alcohol in serious injury crashes**	**Drivers suspected of drugs in serious injury crashes**
9-15	Male	0	7	5	0	6	0
	Female	0	3	1	0	2	2
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Total	**0/10 (0%)**	**11/493 (2%)**	**6/493 (1%)**	**0/6 (0%)**	**9/427 (2%)**	**3/427 (1%)**
16-20	Male	25	547	116	23	403	135
	Female	4	192	30	9	122	31
	Unknown	0	8	2	0	9	5
	Total	**29/228 (13%)**	**747/8056 (9%)**	**148/8056 (2%)**	**32/187 (17%)**	**534/6453 (8%)**	**171/6453 (3%)**
21-34	Male	136	2075	241	119	1670	317
	Female	30	549	98	22	520	125
	Unknown	0	38	7	0	19	3
	Total	**166/649 (26%)**	**2662/18623 (14%)**	**346/18623 (2%)**	**141/544 (26%)**	**2209/16386 (13%)**	**445/16386 (3%)**
35-54	Male	114	1370	163	99	989	180
	Female	21	413	99	15	317	83
	Unknown	0	38	6	0	25	6
	Total	**135/776 (17%)**	**1821/19641 (9%)**	**268/19641 (1%)**	**114/590 (19%)**	**1331/16276 (8%)**	**269/16276 (2%)**
55-69	Male	21	258	42	29	261	52
	Female	4	42	20	3	66	32
	Unknown	0	8	2	0	4	2
	Total	**25/316 (8%)**	**308/7580 (4%)**	**64/7580 (1%)**	**32/324 (10%)**	**331/7389 (4%)**	**86/7389 (1%)**
70+	Male	7	22	3	1	26	6
	Female	0	4	0	1	4	4
	Unknown	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Total	**7/158 (4%)**	**27/2737 (1%)**	**4/2737 (0%)**	**2/141 (1%)**	**31/2706 (1%)**	**10/2706 (0%)**
Unknown	Male	0	15	2	0	21	4
	Female	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	21	4	0	17	2
	Total	**0/17 (0%)**	**38/5099 (1%)**	**7/5099 (0%)**	**0/26 (0%)**	**38/3386 (1%)**	**6/3386 (0%)**
All Ages	Male	303	4295	572	271	3376	694
	Female	59	1205	249	50	1031	277
	Unknown	0	115	22	0	76	19
	Total	**362/2154 (17%)**	**5615/62311 (9%)**	**843/62311 (1%)**	**321/1818 (18%)**	**4483/53095 (8%)**	**990/53095 (2%)**

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Speed Enforcement

Core Performance Measure (C-6): Reduce the number of speeding related fatalities.

In 2012, speeding related fatalities decreased to tie a six-year low of 162 (in 2010), representing a 27.7 percent decrease from 224 speeding related fatalities in 2007 (Figure 17). Still, speeding contributed to one-third (162/472) of all fatalities in 2012. Speeding was the driver action, or specific law violation, that law enforcement officers indicated as leading to a crash in four percent of all crashes (fatal and non-fatal) in 2012. This four percent is slightly lower than results from previous years where speeding was the driver action in 5-6 percent of crashes each year for the years 2007-2011.

Countermeasures that Work*

To reduce aggressive driving and speeding:

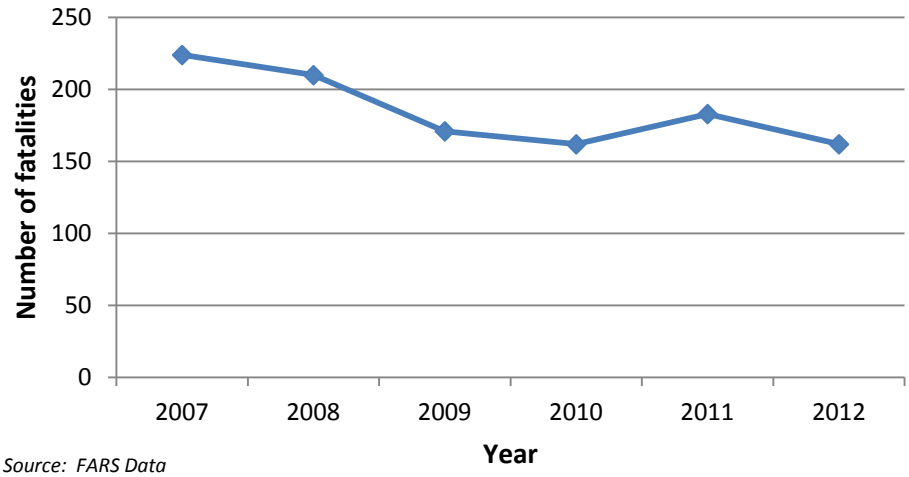
Laws
- Speed Limits

Enforcement
- Automated enforcement

Communications and Outreach
- Public information supporting enforcement

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Figure 17: Speeding Related Fatalities in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Table 8 compares the number of drivers noted to be speeding, which entails exceeding the safe or posted speed, in fatal or serious injury crashes between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. Based upon these numbers, it appears as though speed plays less of a role in crashes in 2010-2012 than it did in 2007-2009. The proportion of drivers who are speeding in each age group is also decreasing for fatal or serious injury crashes as shown by the percent in each age group's 'Total' row. Though the percentage of 16-20 year olds and 21-34 year olds who were speeding decreased from 2007-2009 to 2010-2012, their percentage of speeders in fatal crashes was higher than for all ages combined (29.7 percent) in 2010-2012. In both time periods, more male drivers speed in fatal or serious injury crashes compared to females.

Table 8: Drivers in fatal crashes and drivers in serious injury crashes that were speed-related in Colorado, by age and sex of driver

		2007-2009		2010-2012	
Age Group	**Sex**	**Speeding drivers in fatal crashes**	**Speeding drivers in serious injury crashes**	**Speeding drivers in fatal crashes**	**Speeding drivers in serious injury crashes**
9-15	Male	1	13	2	9
	Female	3	13	0	4
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
	Total	**4/10 (40.0%)**	**26/493 (5.3%)**	**2/6 (33.3%)**	**13/427 (3.0%)**
16-20	Male	77	530	48	347
	Female	23	312	25	194
	Unknown	0	8	0	6
	Total	**100/228 (43.9%)**	**850/ 8056 (10.6%)**	**73/187 (39.0%)**	**547/6453 (8.5%)**
21-34	Male	236	1113	165	780
	Female	62	462	43	317
	Unknown	0	19	0	9
	Total	**298/649 (45.9%)**	**1594/18623 (8.6%)**	**208/544 (38.2%)**	**1106/16386 (6.8%)**
35-54	Male	202	897	145	543
	Female	61	416	30	256
	Unknown	0	16	0	7
	Total	**263/776 (33.9%)**	**1329/19641 (6.8%)**	**175/590 (29.7%)**	**806/16276 (5.0%)**
55-69	Male	67	315	46	260
	Female	20	100	10	92
	Unknown	0	3	0	1
	Total	**87/316 (27.5%)**	**418/7580 (5.5%)**	**56/324 (17.3%)**	**353/7389 (4.8%)**
70+	Male	24	85	17	65
	Female	7	22	5	19
	Unknown	0	2	0	1
	Total	**31/158 (19.6%)**	**109/2737 (4.0%)**	**22/141 (15.6%)**	**85/2706 (3.1%)**
Unknown	Male	0	14	0	8
	Female	0	1	0	1
	Unknown	4	66	4	30
	Total	**4/17 (23.5%)**	**81/5099 (1.6%)**	**4/26 (15.4%)**	**39/3386 (1.2%)**
All Ages	Male	607	2967	423	2012
	Female	176	1326	113	883
	Unknown	4	114	4	54
	Total	**787/2154 (36.5%)**	**4407/62311 (7.0%)**	**540/1818 (29.7%)**	**2949/53095 (5.6%)**

Source: FARS and EARS data

Motorcycle Safety

Core Performance Measure (C-7): Reduce the number of motorcyclist fatalities.

Motorcyclist fatalities decreased by 12 percent since 2007. In 2007, there were 90 fatalities per year, and in 2012 there were 79 (Figure 18). The 79 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 account for 17 percent of the total motor vehicle fatalities. As a proportion of persons injured in crashes, motorcyclists accounted for 13 percent of total injuries when a motor vehicle was the mode of transportation.

Core Performance Measure (C-8): Reduce the number of unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities.

Countermeasures that Work*

To improve motorcycle safety:

Motorcycle Helmets

- Universal coverage state motorcycle helmet use laws

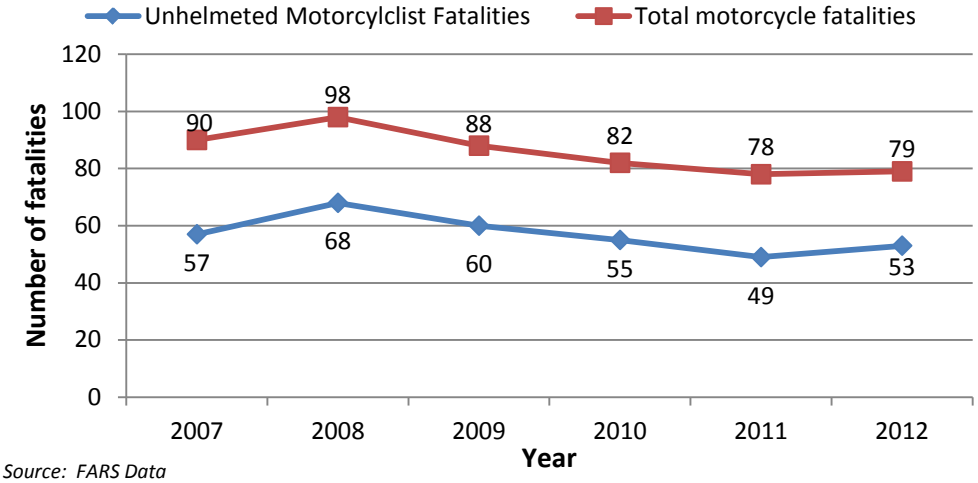
Alcohol Impairment

- Alcohol impairment: detection, enforcement, and sanctions

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Of the 79 motorcyclist fatalities, 53 riders (67 percent) were not wearing helmets (Figure 18). From 2007 until 2012, the percent of motorcyclists who died each year and were not wearing helmets ranged between 63 and 69 percent.

Figure 18: Motorcylclist fatalities in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Table 9 compares the number of motorcyclists (operators and/or passengers) killed or seriously injured in crashes between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. The number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured declined between these two time periods, regardless of helmet use, except for males, 55-69 years old. Males were killed or seriously injured in motorcycle crashes more often than females. A majority of motorcyclists killed in crashes were not wearing helmets in each of the time periods (67 percent in 2007-2009 and 66 percent in 2010-2012, respectively).

Table 9: Motorcyclist fatalities and serious injuries in Colorado, by sex and age group

		2007-2009				2010-2012			
		Motorcyclist Fatalities		Motorcyclist Serious Injuries		Motorcyclist Fatalities		Motorcyclist Serious Injuries	
Age Group	**Sex**	**No helmet**	**Total**	**No helmet**	**Total**	**No helmet**	**Total**	**No helmet**	**Total**
<5	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**2 (67%)**	**3**
5-8	Male	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**1 (17%)**	**6**	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**2 (50%)**	**4**
9-15	Male	1	2	8	26	1	1	12	24
	Female	1	1	5	12	0	0	0	10
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	**2 (67%)**	**3**	**13 (34%)**	**38**	**1 (100%)**	**1**	**13 (37%)**	**35**
16-20	Male	8	14	90	242	6	10	72	204
	Female	3	3	28	50	1	2	22	51
	Unknown	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	2
	Total	**11 (65%)**	**17**	**119 (40%)**	**300**	**7 (58%)**	**12**	**94 (37%)**	**257**
21-34	Male	39	61	491	1138	22	47	435	1119
	Female	8	9	96	205	1	2	81	192
	Unknown	0	0	13	29	0	0	10	25
	Total	**47 (67%)**	**70**	**600 (44%)**	**1372**	**23 (47%)**	**49**	**526 (39%)**	**1336**
35-54	Male	71	104	862	1619	70	91	753	1439
	Female	14	18	209	436	10	13	211	398
	Unknown	0	0	23	42	0	0	15	28
	Total	**85 (70%)**	**122**	**1094 (52%)**	**2097**	**80 (77%)**	**104**	**979 (52%)**	**1865**
55-69	Male	30	48	280	688	38	58	305	725
	Female	4	7	33	101	3	6	28	103
	Unknown	0	0	7	10	0	0	6	14
	Total	**34 (62%)**	**55**	**320 (40%)**	**799**	**41 (64%)**	**64**	**339 (40%)**	**842**
70+	Male	6	9	16	54	4	8	27	69
	Female	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	6
	Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total	**6 (67%)**	**9**	**19 (33%)**	**58**	**5 (56%)**	**9**	**29 (38%)**	**76**
Unknown	Male	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	3
	Female	0	0	3	9	0	0	2	7
	Unknown	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	2
	Total	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**8 (30%)**	**27**	**0 (0%)**	**0**	**5 (42%)**	**12**
All Ages	Male	155	238	1750	3781	141	215	1607	3586
	Female	30	38	376	816	16	24	348	771
	Unknown	0	0	48	100	0	0	34	73
	Total	**185 (67%)**	**276**	**2174 (46%)**	**4697**	**157 (66%)**	**239**	**1989 (45%)**	**4430**

*Source: FARS and EARS data -*The age group < 5 does not contain data for children under 1. It appears these data are invalid, as zero sometimes appears when the value should be missing. Data coded as 0 or missing are included in the category 'unknown'.*

Young Drivers

Core Performance Measure (C-9): Reduce the number of drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes.

Since 2007, the number of drivers age 20 and younger involved in a fatal crash declined. Twenty-one (24 percent) fewer drivers, age 20 or younger, were involved in a fatal crash in 2012 compared to 2007 (Figure 19). From 2007 to 2012, the number of fatalities in people 20 or younger decreased by 31.5% (Figure 20). Both drivers aged 20 or younger involved in a fatal crash and fatalities of persons 20 or younger slightly increased from 2011 to 2012.

Countermeasures that Work*

To improve young-driver safety:

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL)

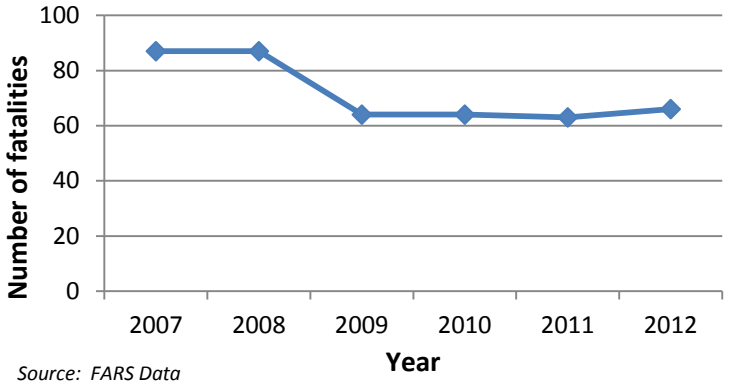
- Learner's permit length, supervised hours
- Intermediate – nighttime restrictions
- Intermediate – passenger restrictions

Traffic Law Enforcement

- Enforcement of GDL and zero-tolerance laws

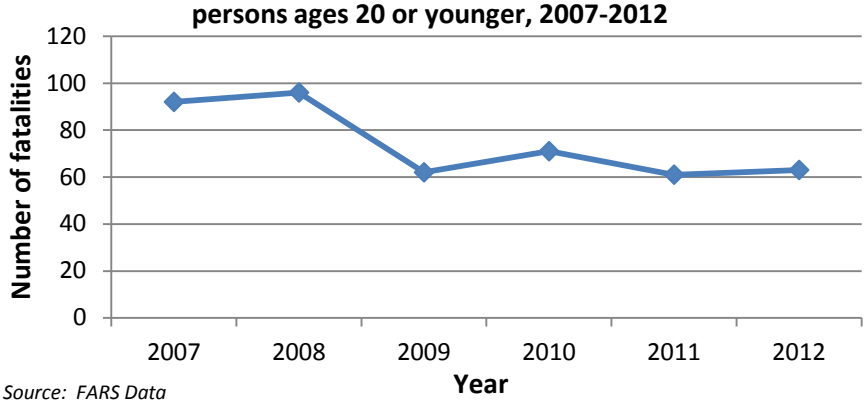
**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Figure 19: Drivers in Colorado, age 20 or younger, involved in fatal crashes, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Figure 20: The number of fatalities in Colorado among persons ages 20 or younger, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Table 10 compares the number of drivers ages 20 and younger in a fatal or serious injury crash between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. The total number of drivers in an age group, where age is known, is shown in each 'Total' row as the numerator and as a percentage of drivers of all ages in a fatal crash or in a

serious injury crash. The number of young drivers involved in a fatal or a serious injury crash decreased for all age categories and sexes between these two time periods. However, the total number of drivers (all ages) involved in each type of crash also decreased. Therefore, the proportion of drivers ages 18-20 in a fatal crash in 2010-2012 was slightly higher than in 2007-2009 (7.9 percent versus 7.3 percent).

Table 10: Young drivers in fatal crashes and serious injury crashes, by age and sex of driver

		2007-2009		2010-2012	
Age Group	**Sex**	**Drivers in fatal crashes**	**Drivers in serious injury crashes**	**Drivers in fatal crashes**	**Drivers in serious injury crashes**
15 and under	Male	7	380	4	360
	Female	3	180	2	129
	Unknown	0	15	0	10
	Total	**10 / 2137 (0.5%)**	**575 / 57212 (1.0%)**	**6 / 1792 (0.3%)**	**499 / 49711 (1.0%)**
16-17	Male	47	1336	28	1056
	Female	25	1202	17	812
	Unknown	0	76	0	60
	Total	**72 / 2137 (3.4%)**	**2614 / 57212 (4.6%)**	**45 / 1792 (2.5%)**	**1928 / 49711 (3.9%)**
18-20	Male	108	3054	90	2586
	Female	48	2189	52	1838
	Unknown	0	199	0	101
	Total	**156 / 2137 (7.3%)**	**5442 / 57212 (9.5%)**	**142 / 1792 (7.9%)**	**4525 / 49,711 (9.1%)**
20 and younger	Male	162	4770	122	4002
	Female	76	3571	71	2779
	Unknown	0	290	0	171
	Total	**238 / 2137 (11.1%)**	**8631 / 57212 (15.1%)**	**193 / 1792 (10.8%)**	**6952 / 49711 (14.0%)**

Source: FARS and EARS Data

The number of young drivers in a fatal or injury crash represents 11 to 15 percent of all drivers. Even more useful for identifying motor vehicle safety measures is whether or not young drivers are at fault. When more than one vehicle or traffic unit is involved in a crash, the law enforcement officer records the "at-fault" vehicle as traffic unit "number one". Therefore, drivers are considered to be "at-fault" if they are listed as driving vehicle "number one." Similar to the pattern of the overall number of young drivers involved in crashes by age group, the number of drivers "at-fault" in each age group decreased between the two time periods for fatal and serious injury crashes.

In fatal crashes, the biggest decrease or improvement occurred in the percent of drivers 15 and younger "at-fault." In 2007-2009 drivers 15 and younger were at-fault in 90 percent of fatal crashes compared to 67 percent in 2010-2012. No improvement occurred among the 16-20 year old drivers who were "at-fault" in the majority of crashes in which they were involved. Specifically, drivers 16-17 years old were at-fault in 81 and 82 percent of crashes, whereas 18-20 year old drivers were at-fault in 76 and 77 percent of crashes between 2007-2009 and 2012-2012, respectively.

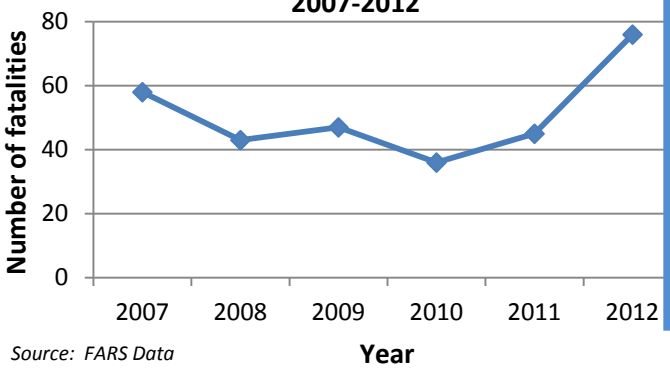
In both time periods, when a driver age 20 or younger was involved in a crash that caused a serious injury, the young driver was at fault at least two-thirds of the time. Between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 drivers 15 and younger were "at-fault" in 70 and 68 percent of crashes, respectively; 16-17 year olds were "at fault" in 74 percent of crashes in both time periods and 18-20 year old drivers were "at-fault" in 70 percent of crashes in both time periods.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

Core Performance Measure (C-10): Reduce the number of pedestrian fatalities.

Pedestrian fatalities increased in 2012. Seventy-six pedestrians died in 2012, a 68.9 percent increase from the 45 fatalities in 2011 (Figure 21). The 76 pedestrian deaths in 2012 account for 16 percent of all fatalities. In prior years, pedestrian deaths accounted for approximately 10 percent of all fatalities. In 2012, six percent (724/12,564) of the motor vehicle related serious injuries happened to pedestrians.

Figure 21: Pedestrian fatalities in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Countermeasures that Work*

To improve pedestrian and bicycle safety:

Pedestrian

School-aged Children

- Elementary-age child pedestrian training

All Pedestrians

- Pedestrian safety zones
- Reduce and enforce speed limits
- Conspicuity enhancement
- Targeted enforcement

Bicycle

Children

- Bicycle helmet laws for children

Adult Bicyclists

- Bicycle helmet laws for adults

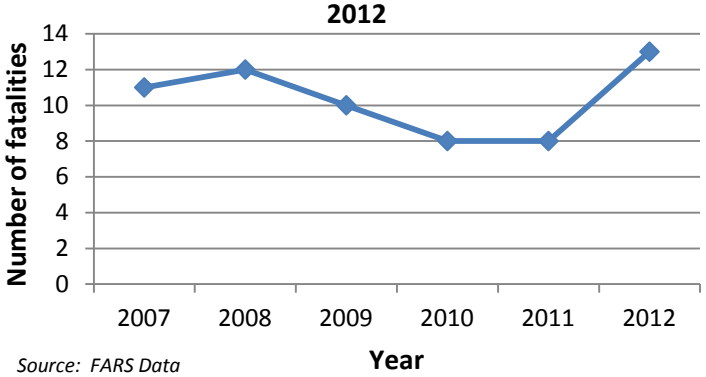
All Bicyclists

- Active lighting and rider conspicuity

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

Bicyclist fatalities rose from 8 in 2011 to 13 in 2012, a 62.5 percent increase (Figure 22). Bicyclist fatalities account for three percent of all fatalities and six percent (741/12,564) of injuries.

Figure 22: Bicyclist fatalities in Colorado, 2007-2012



Source: FARS Data

Table 11 shows pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries due to motor vehicles between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012, along with the proportion each age group makes up shown in the 'Total' row. Pedestrian fatalities and injuries increased over the two time frames. The number of pedestrian fatalities increased in the following age groups: under 5, 16-20, 21-34, 55-69, and 70 and older. Male pedestrian fatalities increased 15 percent, whereas female pedestrian fatalities decreased by 13 percent.

Overall, bicyclist fatalities decreased from 2007-2009 to 2010-2012. However, the age groups with increases in fatalities include: 16-20, 35-54, and 70 and older. Between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012, bicyclist injuries increased. Again, more males than females are fatally or seriously injured (Table 11).

Table 11: Pedestrian and bicylist fatalities and serioius injuries in Colorado, by sex and age group

		PEDESTRIANS				BICYCLISTS			
		2007-2009		2010-2012		2007-2009		2010-2012	
Age Group	Sex	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*
<5	Male	0	26	2	32	0	3	0	4
	Female	0	16	1	17	0	6	0	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0 (0%)**	**42 (2%)**	**3 (2%)**	**49 (2%)**	**0 (0%)**	**9 (1%)**	**0 (0%)**	**5 (0%)**
5-8	Male	1	61	0	57	1	41	0	49
	Female	2	27	1	19	0	18	1	16
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**3 (2%)**	**90 (4%)**	**1 (1%)**	**76 (3%)**	**1 (3%)**	**59 (3%)**	**1 (3%)**	**65 (3%)**
9-15	Male	5	186	6	163	2	206	0	240
	Female	3	128	1	109	6	58	0	50
	Unknown	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	4
	Total	**8 (5%)**	**316 (14%)**	**7 (4%)**	**275 (12%)**	**8 (24%)**	**266 (15%)**	**0 (0%)**	**294 (15%)**
16-20	Male	4	174	9	192	0	180	1	159
	Female	2	103	1	105	0	70	1	60
	Unknown	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1
	Total	**6 (4%)**	**279 (13%)**	**10 (6%)**	**300 (13%)**	**0 (0%)**	**250 (14%)**	**2 (7%)**	**220 (11%)**
21-34	Male	18	275	24	329	3	357	3	442
	Female	11	185	9	181	1	137	1	143
	Unknown	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	0
	Total	**29 (20%)**	**463 (21%)**	**33 (21%)**	**514 (23%)**	**4 (12%)**	**496 (28%)**	**4 (14%)**	**585 (30%)**
35-54	Male	44	328	40	366	11	333	13	375
	Female	12	211	8	173	0	89	0	102
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
	Total	**56 (38%)**	**539 (24%)**	**48 (31%)**	**539 (24%)**	**11 (33%)**	**425 (24%)**	**13 (45%)**	**481 (24%)**
55-69	Male	18	154	24	163	6	93	5	147
	Female	9	86	8	111	1	17	0	28
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**27 (18%)**	**241 (11%)**	**32 (20%)**	**274 (12%)**	**7 (21%)**	**110 (6%)**	**5 (17%)**	**175 (9%)**
70+	Male	11	51	11	53	2	6	3	30
	Female	8	38	12	52	0	1	1	6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**19 (13%)**	**89 (4%)**	**23 (15%)**	**105 (5%)**	**2 (6%)**	**7 (0%)**	**4 (14%)**	**36 (2%)**
Unknown	Male	0	49	0	33	0	50	0	28
	Female	0	28	0	14	0	8	0	15
	Unknown	0	84	0	51	0	70	0	72
	Total	**0 (0%)**	**161 (7%)**	**0 (0%)**	**98 (4%)**	**0 (0%)**	**128 (7%)**	**0 (0%)**	**115 (6%)**
All Ages	Male	101	1304	116	1388	25	1269	25	1474
	Female	47	822	41	781	8	404	4	421
	Unknown	0	94	0	61	0	77	0	81
	Total	**148**	**2220**	**157**	**2230**	**33**	**1750**	**29**	**1976**

Source: FARS and EARS Data

**The age group < 5 does not contain data for children under 1. It appears these data are invalid, as zero sometimes appears when the value should be missing. Data coded as 0 or missing are included in the category 'unknown'.*

Distracted Driving

Countermeasures that Work*

To reduce distracted and drowsy driving:

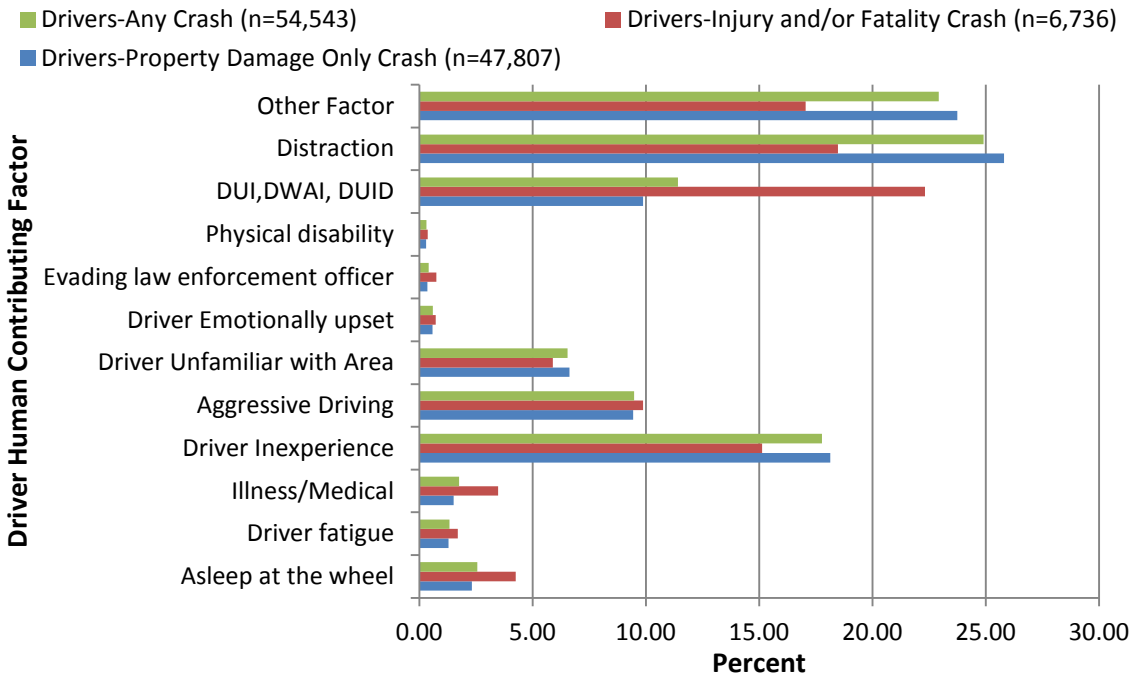
Laws and Enforcement

- GDL requirements for beginning drivers
- High visibility cell phone/text messaging enforcement

**Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit http://www.ghsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html*

There were 101,533 crashes in Colorado in 2012 involving 187,489 drivers. Law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 54,543 (29 percent) of the drivers involved in these crashes. Figure 23 shows the percent of drivers in all crashes, injury and/or fatal crashes, and property damage only crashes by the specific human contributing factor recorded by the law enforcement officer. For example, of the 54,543 drivers in any crash, "driver inexperience" was the human contributing factor for 18 percent of the drivers. Picking one human contributing factor is a challenge because: 1) a driver may fall into more than one category; 2) the officer may mark 'Other Factor' and describe this selection in the narrative; and 3) drivers may not fully disclose their behavior at the time of the crash. Regardless, officers do their best and enter the human factor, if any, contributing to the crash.

Figure 23: Driver Human Contributing Factors in Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2012



Distraction is a common contributor to crashes. The Institute of Transportation Management of Colorado State University conducted a distracted driver study in Colorado from April 28 - May 4, 2013 in 12 counties across Colorado. Over 24,000 drivers were observed in the study and 15.6 percent were distracted. Talking on the cell phone was the most common distraction, followed by drinking/eating, and texting. A statistically significant difference between distracted female and male drivers was noted, with 18.5 percent of females distracted versus 13.6 percent of males.

As evident in Figure 24, in 2012 approximately 25 percent of drivers in all crashes, 26 percent of drivers in property damage only crashes, and 18 percent of drivers in injury and/or fatal crashes are noted to be distracted. Table 12 shows the number of distracted drivers in all crashes by age and sex of the driver between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012. Overall, the number of distracted drivers increased almost 4 percent. For all age groups, except 16-20 and 35-54, the number of distracted drivers increased between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012.

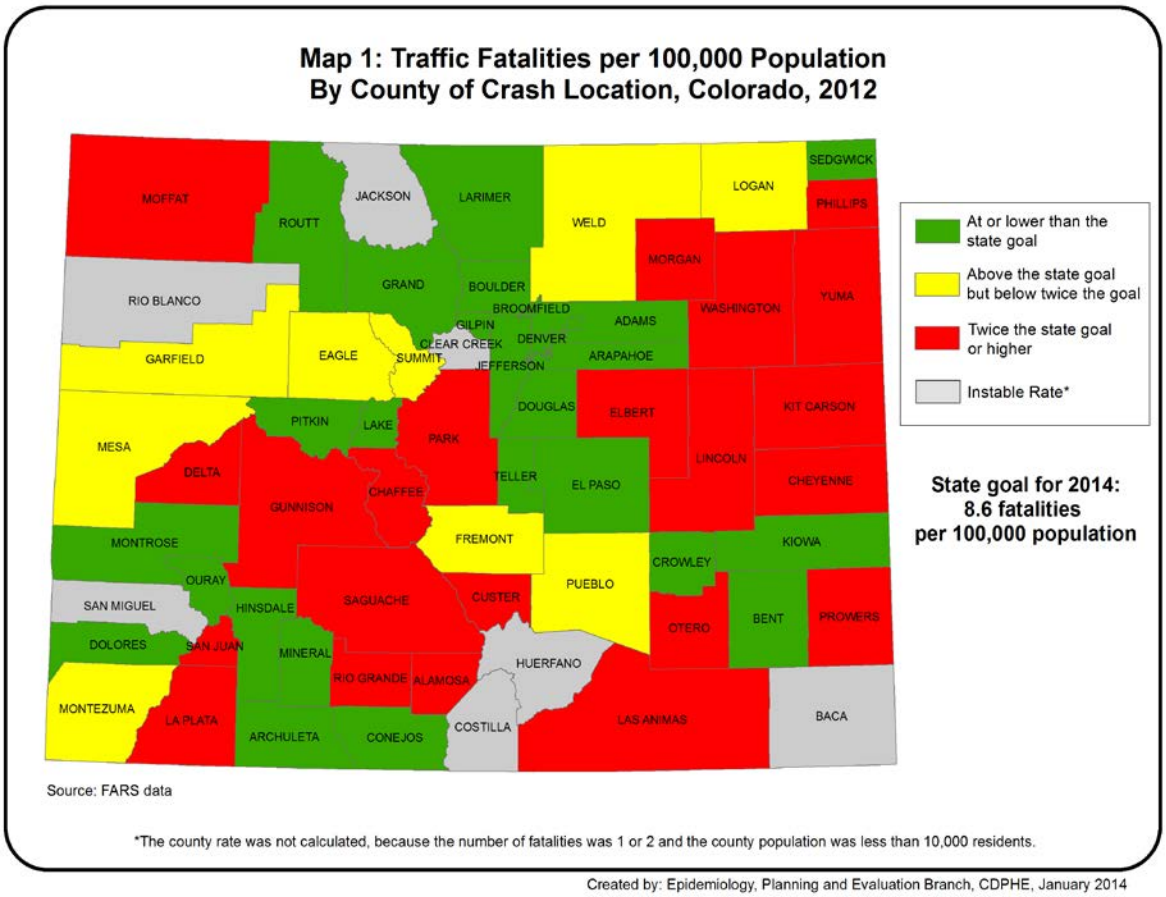
Table 12: Number of distracted drivers in all crashes in Colorado, by type of distraction, sex and age group

		2007-2009	2010-2012	Percent Change between 2007-2009 and 2010-2012
Age Group	**Sex**	**Distracted Drivers**	**Distracted Drivers**	
9-15	Male	34	38	
	Female	18	18	
	Unknown	2	3	
	Total	**54**	**59**	**9.3% increase**
16-20	Male	3501	3469	
	Female	3036	3035	
	Unknown	342	269	
	Total	**6879**	**6773**	**1.5% decrease**
21-34	Male	6644	7161	
	Female	5528	6039	
	Unknown	669	632	
	Total	**12841**	**13832**	**7.7% increase**
35-54	Male	6218	6011	
	Female	4921	4940	
	Unknown	641	572	
	Total	**11780**	**11523**	**2.2% decrease**
55-69	Male	2241	2533	
	Female	1829	2104	
	Unknown	265	257	
	Total	**4335**	**4894**	**12.9% increase**
70+	Male	801	845	
	Female	646	764	
	Unknown	97	110	
	Total	**1544**	**1719**	**11.3% increase**
Unknown	Male	69	58	
	Female	24	37	
	Unknown	609	643	
	Total	**702**	**738**	**5.1% increase**
All Ages	Male	19509	20117	
	Female	16003	16937	
	Unknown	2625	2486	
	Total	**38137**	**39540**	**3.7% increase**

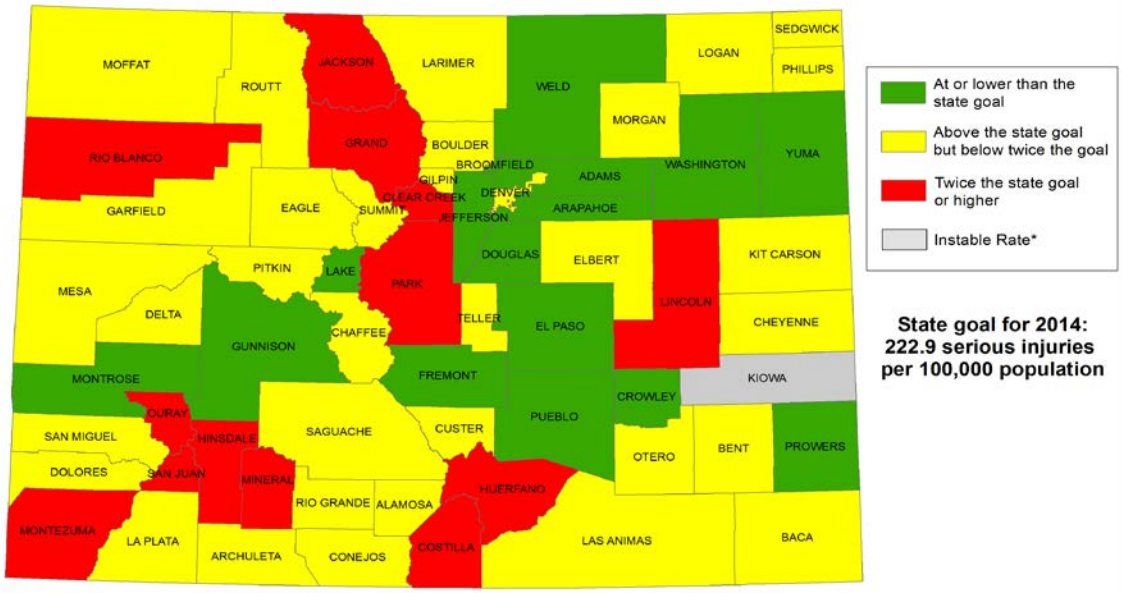
Source: EARS Data

COUNTY MAPS

This map gallery shows eight of the ten performance measures as a way to highlight the contribution that counties can make to the state reaching the state goals for 2014. The data for each county was compiled using the same groupings or methodology that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration used in their report, *Traffic Safety Facts: Colorado, 2006-2010*. On each map, green indicates, "go," keep up the good work. Red indicates, "stop," think about what else can be done to make progress in this safety area. Yellow indicates, "caution," consider how to improve in this performance measure. In general, the results for these performance measures indicate that every county has one area of improvement. Counties may consider talking to neighboring counties with similar characteristics that are doing better in particular performance areas to find out what their safety education and enforcement efforts are. Ultimately, the goal for fatalities is zero in every county. Maps 1 and 2 demonstrate rates of fatalities and serious injuries, respectively. Rates take into account the size of each county by dividing the number of fatalities or injuries by the number of people that live in the county. Maps 3 through 7 show the numbers of specific types of traffic fatalities. These maps do not show rates, but rather the location of where fatalities occurred. Map 8 displays the percentage of seat belt use in 2012 for 27 counties. Counties without seat belt use data are shown in grey.



Map 2: Serious Injuries in Traffic Crashes per 100,000 Population By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012



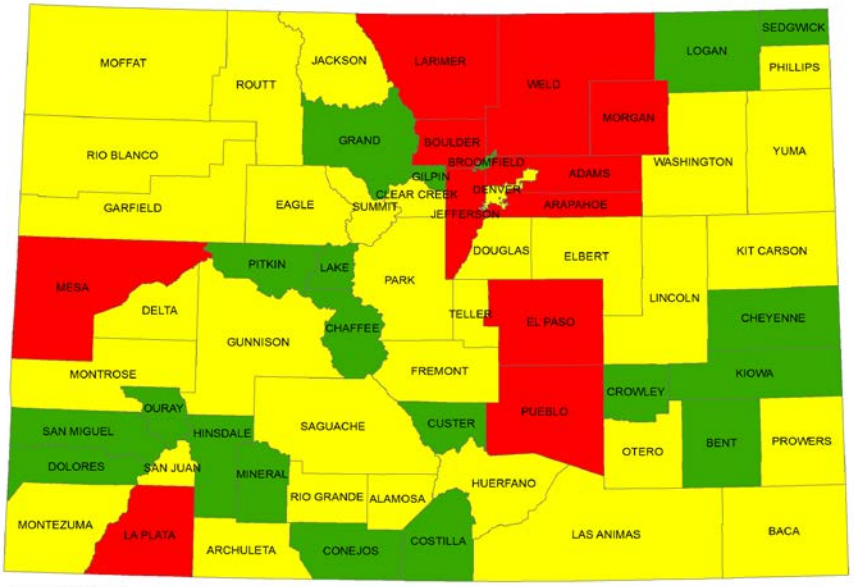
State goal for 2014: 222.9 serious injuries per 100,000 population

Source: FARS data

*The county rate was not calculated, because the number of fatalities was 1 or 2 and the county population was less than 10,000 residents.

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 3: Number of Unrestrained Passenger Vehicle Occupant Fatalities, All Seat Positions By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012



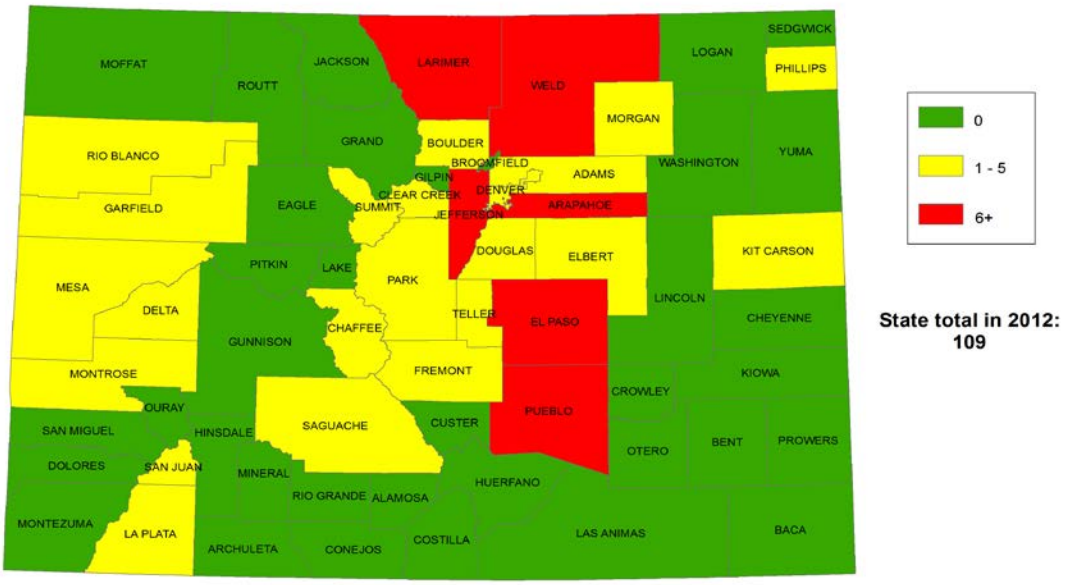
State Total in 2012: 156

State Goal in 2014: 160

Source: FARS data

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 4: Number of Fatalities in Crashes Involving a Driver or Motorcycle Operator with a BAC of .08 and Above, By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012

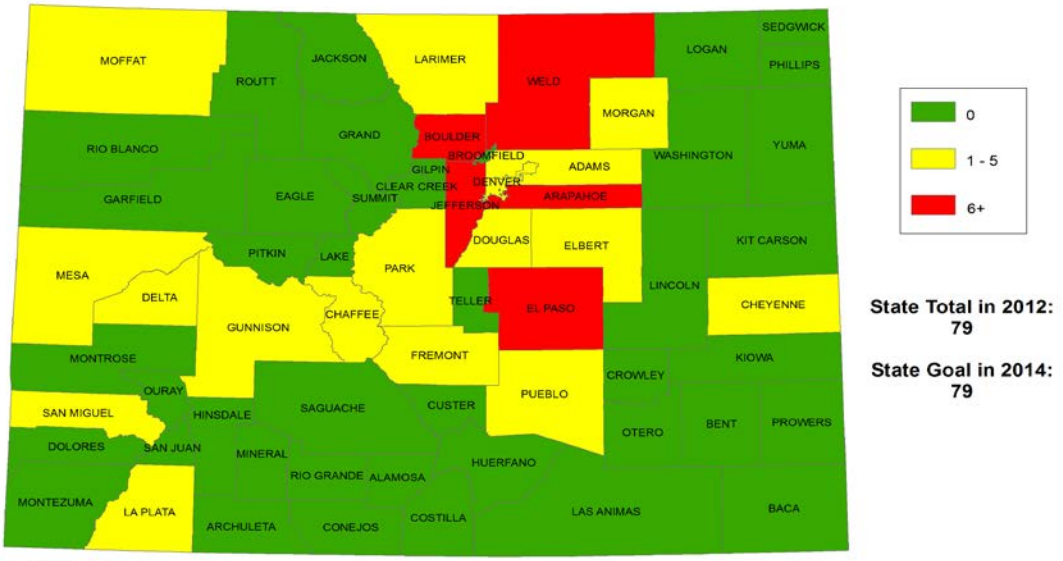


State total in 2012: 109

Source: FARS data

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 5: Number of Motorcyclist Fatalities By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012



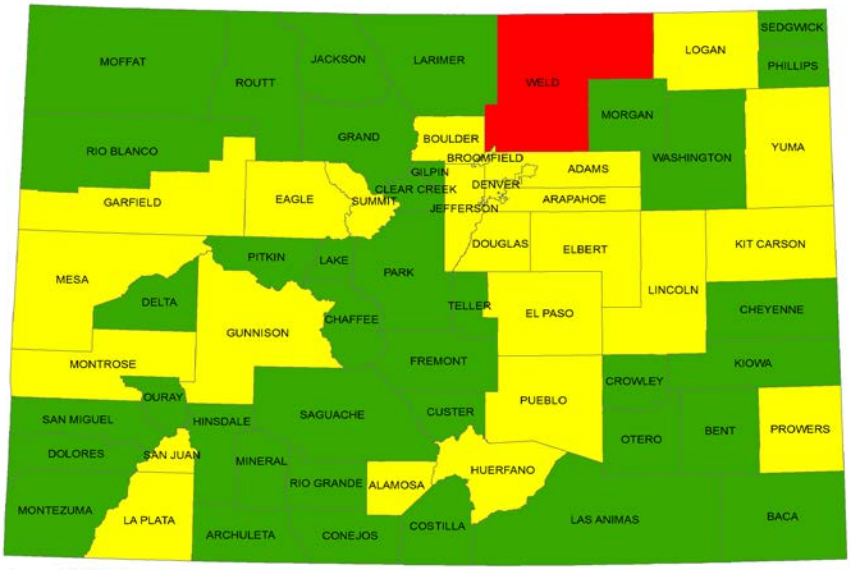
State Total in 2012: 79

State Goal in 2014: 79

Source: FARS data

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 6: Number of Drivers Age 20 or Younger Involved in Fatal Crashes By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012



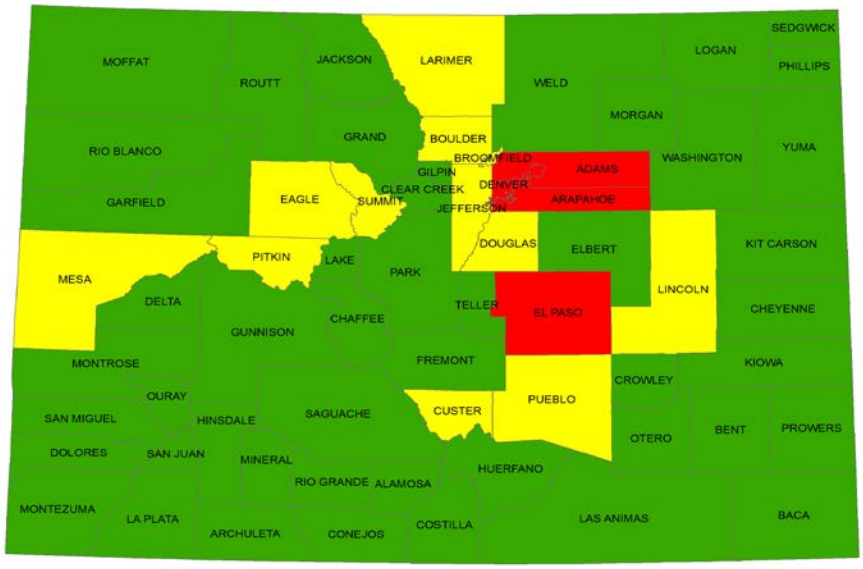
State Total in 2012: 66

State Goal in 2014: 62

Source: FARS data

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 7: Number of Pedestrian Fatalities By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2012



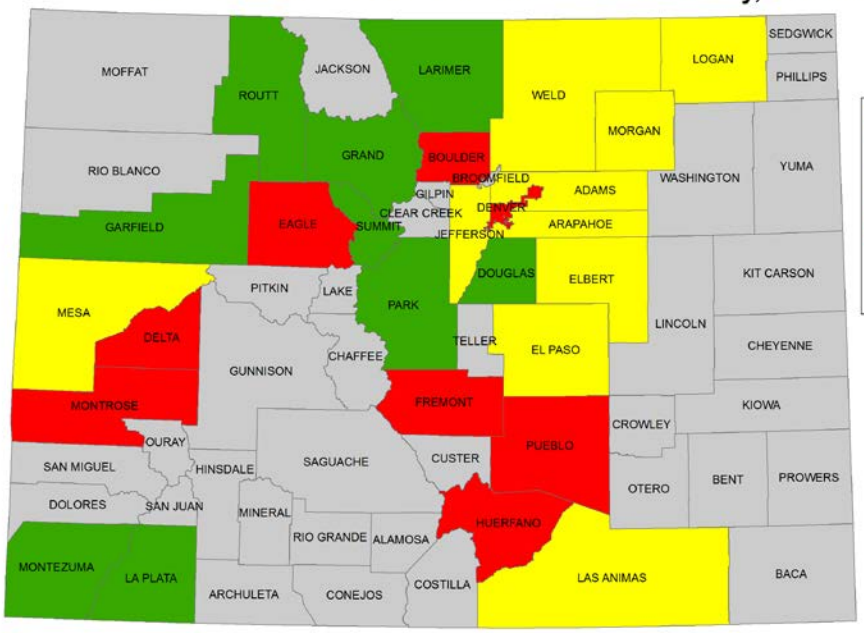
State Total in 2012: 76

State Goal in 2014: 78

Source: FARS data

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 8: Observed Seat Belt Use*
In 29 Counties of the Statewide Seat Belt Survey, Colorado, 2013



Statewide use in 2013: 82.1%

State goal in 2013: 84%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

*Drivers and front seat outboard passengers were observed in cars, vans, pickup trucks, SUVs, and select commercial vehicles (10,000 pounds and under). The standard of error for the estimate of seat belt use in Baca and Lincoln counties was 5 or higher, indicating that the sample of observations in these counties in 2013 was too small to provide a good estimate of seat belt use. "Significantly higher" meant that 84%, the state goal, was lower than the lower limit of the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of seat belt use. "Need slight improvement or maintain" meant that 84% was within the 95% confidence interval. "Below state goal" meant that 84% was above the 95% confidence interval for the estimate.
For more details, see Table 6 of http://www.coloradodot.info/library/surveys/2013cdotstatewide.pdf/view

Created by: Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

ADAMS COUNTY

Table 13: Adams County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	17,857	8,944	36,801
5-8 years	15,037	15,706	30,743
9-15 years	24,336	25,279	49,615
16-20 years	15,228	16,212	31,440
21-34 years	46,704	48,494	95,197
35-54 years	62,686	65,677	128,363
55-69 years	30,920	29,553	60,472
70+ years	15,691	11,234	26,925
Total	228,458	231,097	459,555

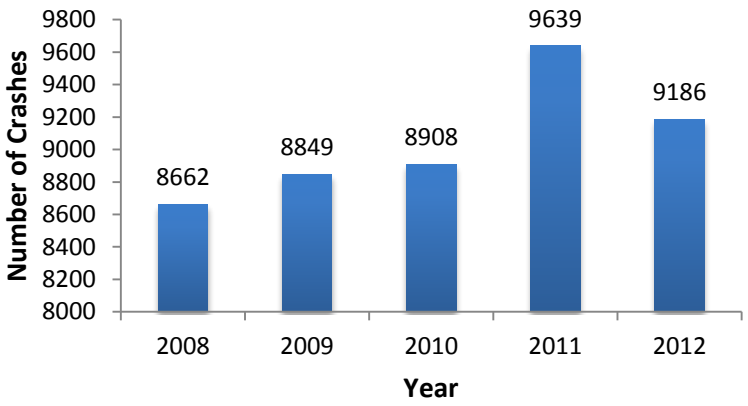
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 14: ADAMS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Adams County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	39	22	29	29	27	6.6	↓ 30.8%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	1067	1038	939	1085	990	231.0	↓ 7.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	9	4	10	9	10	1.9	↑11.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	4	6	8	8	4	1.4	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	10	8	9	12	6	2.0	↓ 40.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	4	7	6	5	3	1.1	↓ 25.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	3	6	5	5	3	1.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	8	3	3	3	4	11.6	↓ 50.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	10	4	2	5	10	1.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

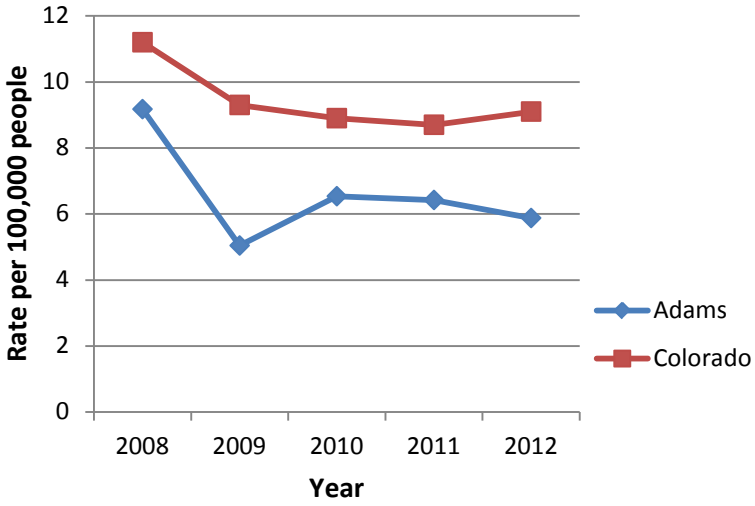
Figure 24: Total number of crashes in Adams County, 2008-2012



Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 23 fatal crashes, resulting in 27 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population are on the decline in Adams County.

Figure 25: Fatality rate in Adams County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Adams County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 215 injuries per 100,000 population, a 10 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 27 fatalities in 2012, 4 (15%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 3% of the 1495 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 16,322 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 1495 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 50%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 100 percent (3/3) were unhelmeted.

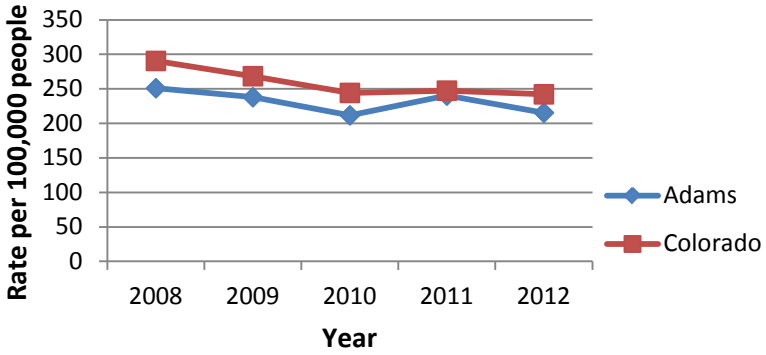
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

10 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 26: Injury rate in Adams County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 10 of the 13 (77%) motor vehicle fatalities and 138 of the 758 (18%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Adams County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 83.5%
Teen seat belt: 67.3%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 97.3%
Front/rear booster: 70.5%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 63.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 15: Adams County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

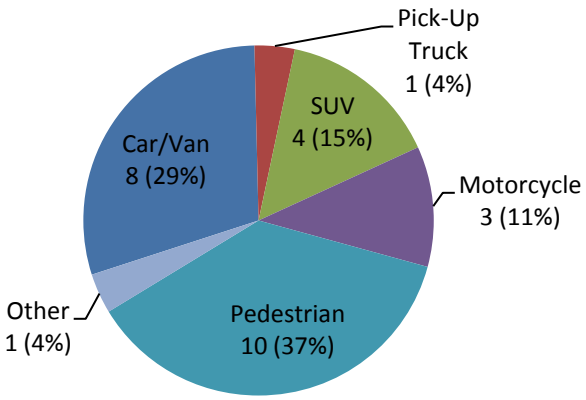
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	8
5-8	1	0	0	10
9-15	2	0	0	36
16-20	7	1	0	82
21-34	30	3	5	234
35-54	22	6	4	257
55-69	15	5	5	123
70+	7	2	0	54
Total	**85**	**17**	**14**	**804**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 27 fatalities in 2012.

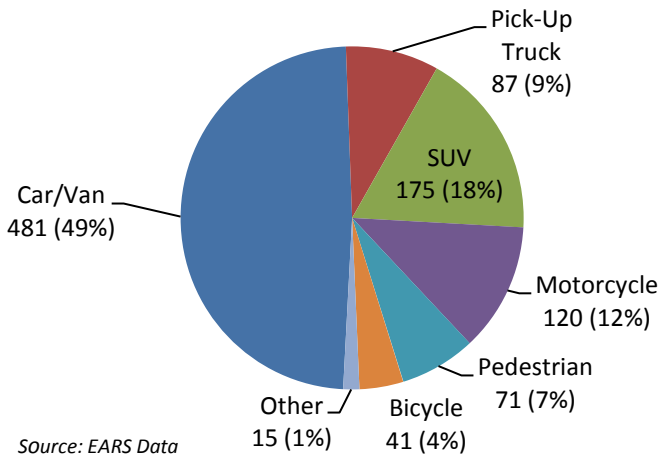
Figure 27: Mode of transportation in Adams County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 743 of the 990 injuries in 2012.

Figure 28: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Adams County , 2012

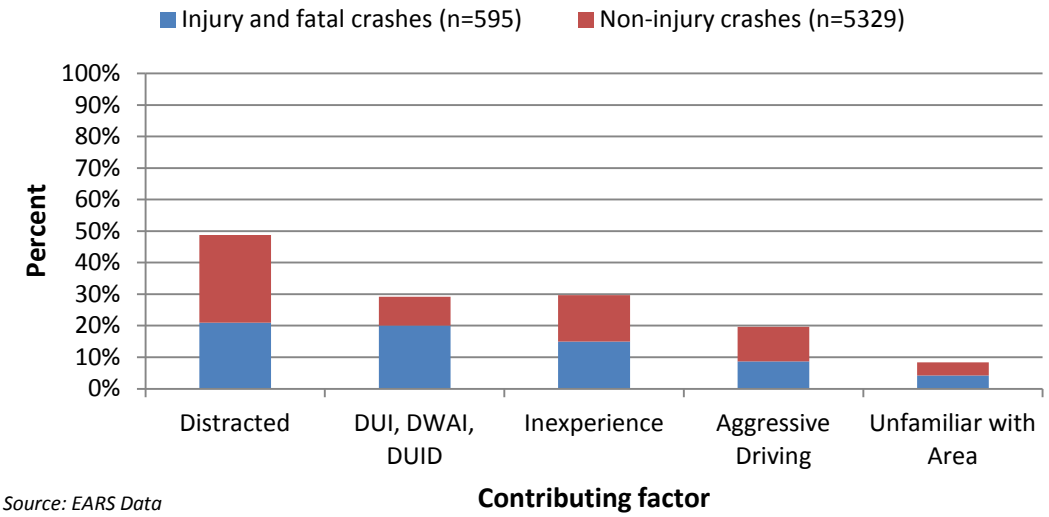


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 9186 crashes in Adams County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 5924 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Contributing factors among drivers in Adams County, 2012 (n= 5924)

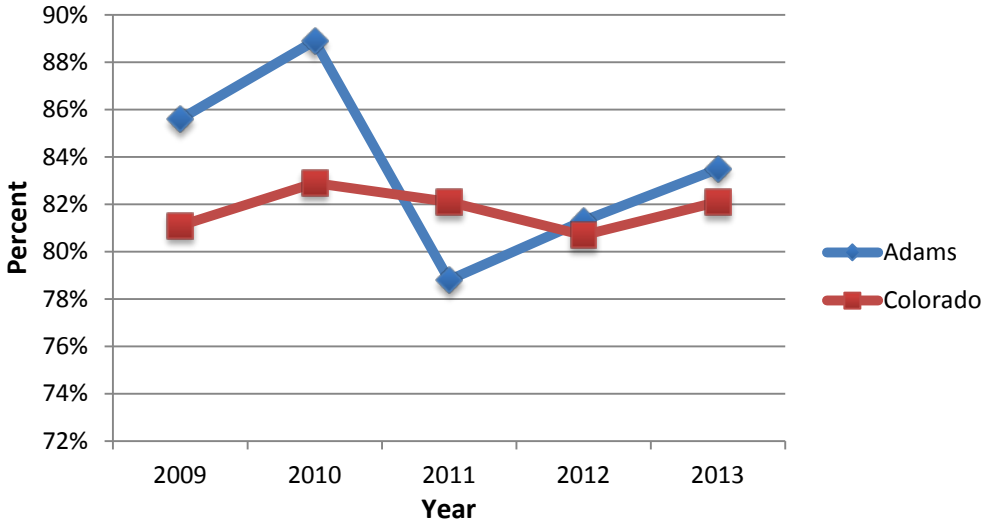


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Adams County varied between 2009 and 2013. Adams County's seat belt use was slightly higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 30: Seat belt use in Adams County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ALAMOSA COUNTY

Table 16: Alamosa County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	599	579	1,178
5-8 years	429	458	888
9-15 years	686	698	1,383
16-20 years	769	783	1,552
21-34 years	1,495	1,697	3,192
35-54 years	1,793	1,793	3,586
55-69 years	1,321	1,296	2,618
70+ years	688	553	1,241
Total	7,780	7,857	15,637

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

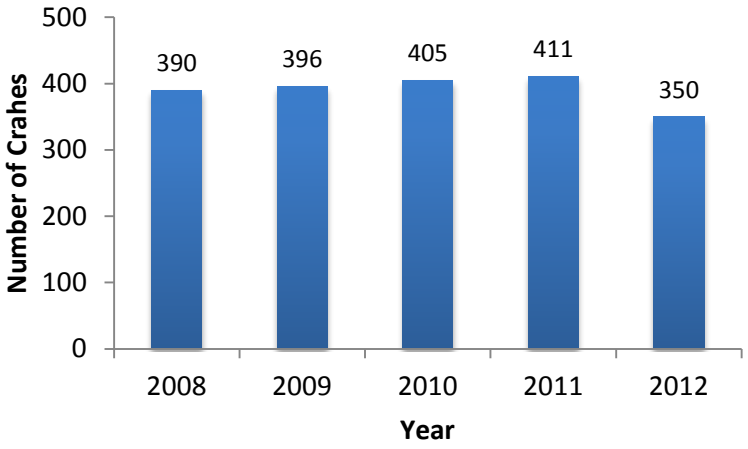
TABLE 17: ALAMOSA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Alamosa County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	2	6	4	4	24.6	↑ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	45	47	46	51	38	293.4	↓ 15.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	3	3	2	15.5	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	1	2	0	5.2	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	3	1	3	2	2	14.2	↓ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	1.3	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	1.3	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	3	1	1	69.0	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.3	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 31: Total number of crashes in Alamosa County, 2008-2012

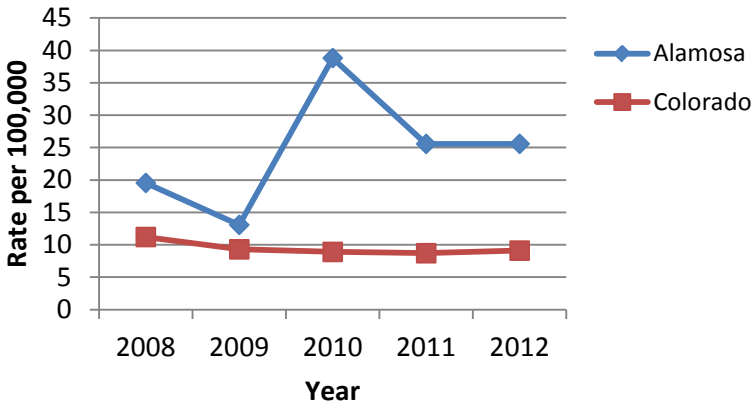


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Alamosa County between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 32: Fatality rate in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Alamosa County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 243 injuries per 100,000 population, a 25 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 15% of the 47 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 555 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 47 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there was one driver age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in Alamosa County in 2012.

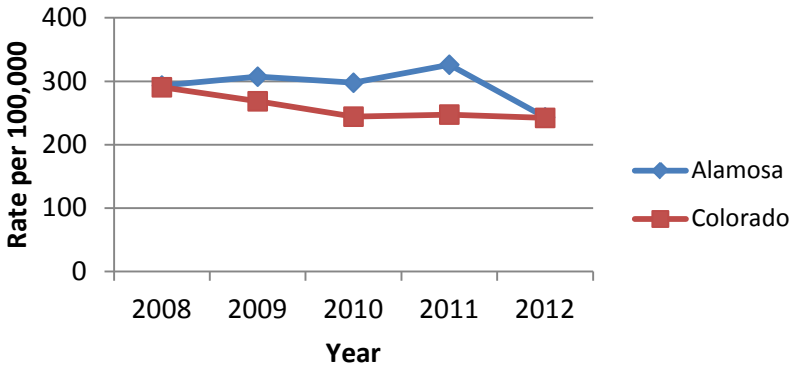
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 33: Injury rate in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 4 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 16 of the 35 (46%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 18: Alamosa County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

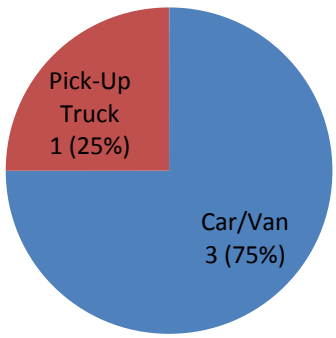
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	4
16-20	4	0	0	6
21-34	3	0	0	14
35-54	5	1	0	12
55-69	2	0	1	9
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**14**	**1**	**1**	**47**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data
**indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the fatalities in 2012.

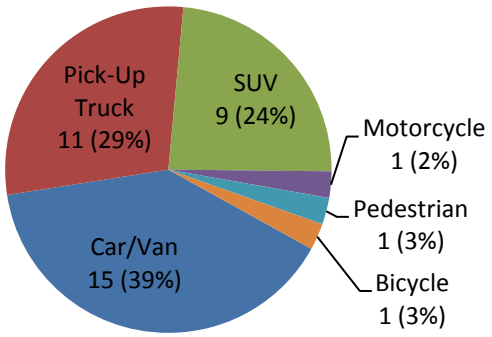
Figure 34: Mode of transportation in Alamosa County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 35 of the 38 injuries in 2012.

Figure 35: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Alamosa County, 2012

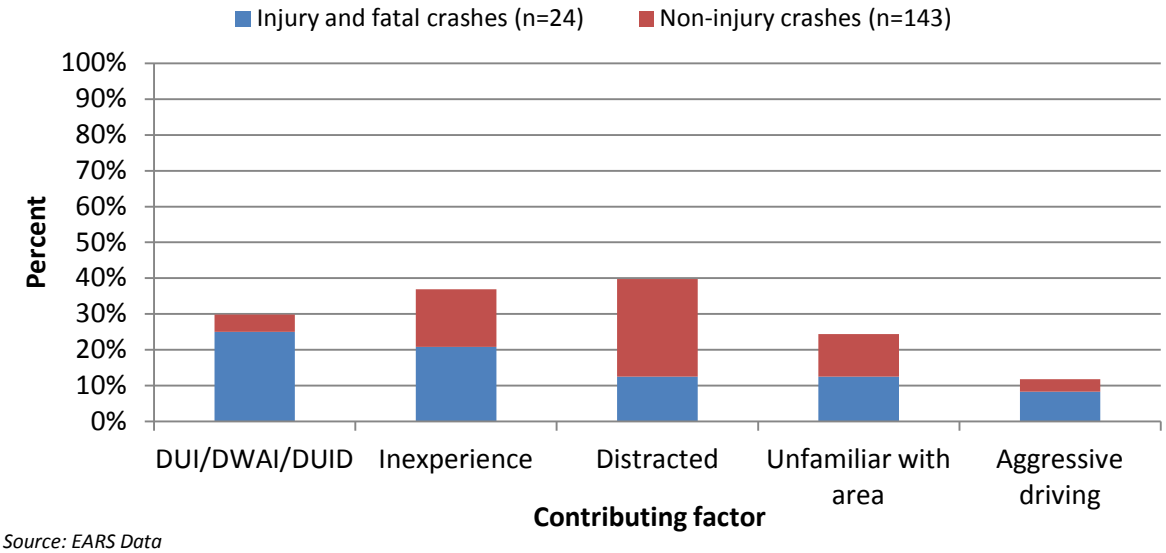


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 350 crashes in Alamosa County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 167 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Contributing driver factors among drivers in Alamosa County, 2012 (n=167)

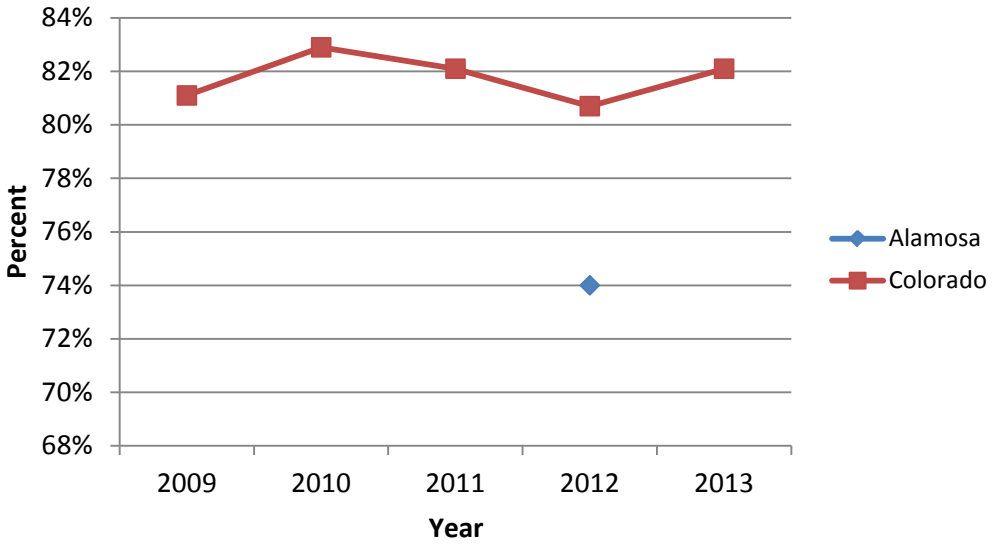


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Alamosa County was observed in the Statewide Seat Belt Survey in 2012. That year, their seat belt use was lower than the statewide seat belt use rate.

Figure 37: Seat belt use in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

Table 19: Arapahoe County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	19,539	20,533	40,071
5-8 years	16,471	17,494	33,965
9-15 years	28,271	29,664	57,935
16-20 years	20,361	21,389	41,750
21-34 years	56,414	56,873	113,288
35-54 years	86,735	83,112	169,847
55-69 years	50,540	45,388	95,928
70+ years	24,660	17,287	41,948
Total	302,991	291,740	594,731

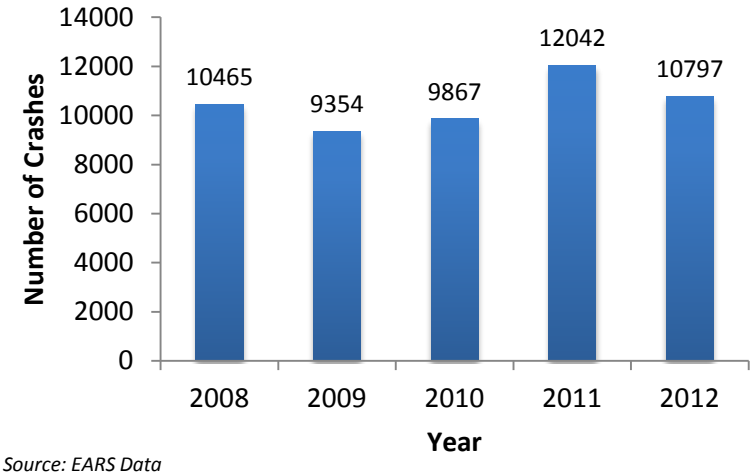
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 20: ARAPAHOE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Arapahoe County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	44	29	19	27	29	5.1	↓ 34.1%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	1438	1045	1125	1577	1268	224.3	↓ 11.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	10	7	8	10	7	1.5	↓ 30.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	12	10	5	8	8	1.5	↓ 33..3%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	17	10	8	13	6	1.9	↓ 64.7%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	6	7	2	7	6	1.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	6	5	2	3	3	1.7	↓ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	10	9	3	3	4	12.4	↓ 60.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	6	3	6	7	0.9	↑ 75.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells indicate performance areas that need improvement. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county needs to improve.

Total Crashes

Figure 38: Total number of crashes in Arapahoe County, 2008-2012

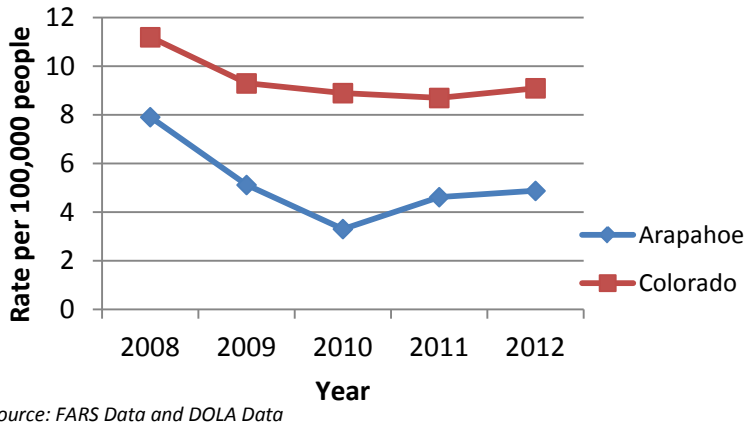


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 26 fatal crashes, resulting in 29 deaths. Overall, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Arapahoe County since 2008. However, since 2010 the rate of fatalities per population has increased in Arapahoe County.

Figure 39: Fatality rate in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Arapahoe County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 213 injuries per 100,000 population, approximately a 21 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 29 fatalities in 2012, 8 (28%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 2% of the 2026 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 1% of the 19,897 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 2026 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 60.0%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 6 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 50 percent (3/6) were unhelmeted.

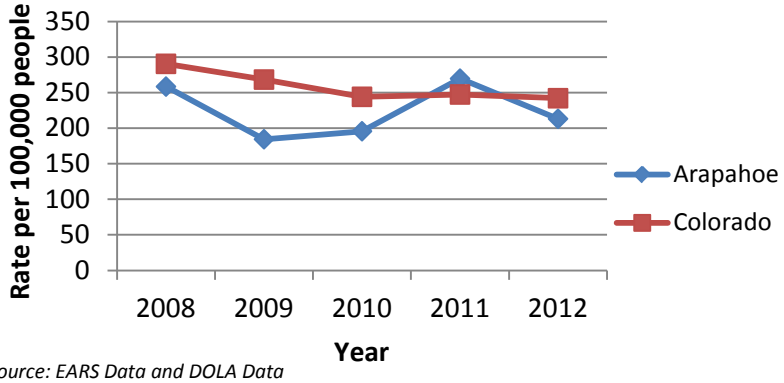
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

7 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 40: Injury rate in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 7 of the 13 (54%) motor vehicle fatalities and 142 of the 970 (15%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Arapahoe County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 84.6%
Teen seat belt: 86.3%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 84.9%
Front/rear booster: 55.6%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 67.3%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 21: Arapahoe County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

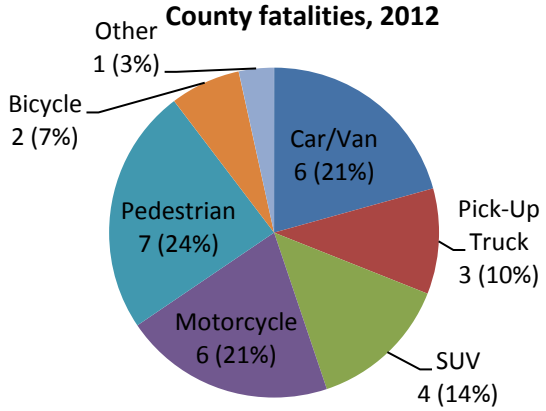
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	15
5-8	0	0	0	8
9-15	0	0	0	33
16-20	4	0	0	101
21-34	29	5	6	227
35-54	20	5	6	266
55-69	10	3	2	145
70+	12	3	1	94
Total	**75**	**16**	**15**	**889**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 29 fatalities in 2012.

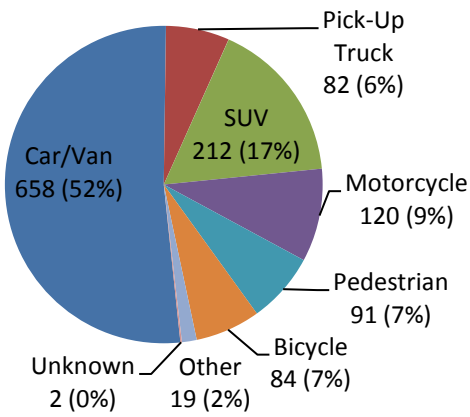
Figure 41: Mode of transportation in Arapahoe County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) were 952 of the 1268 injuries in 2012.

Figure 42: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Arapahoe County, 2012

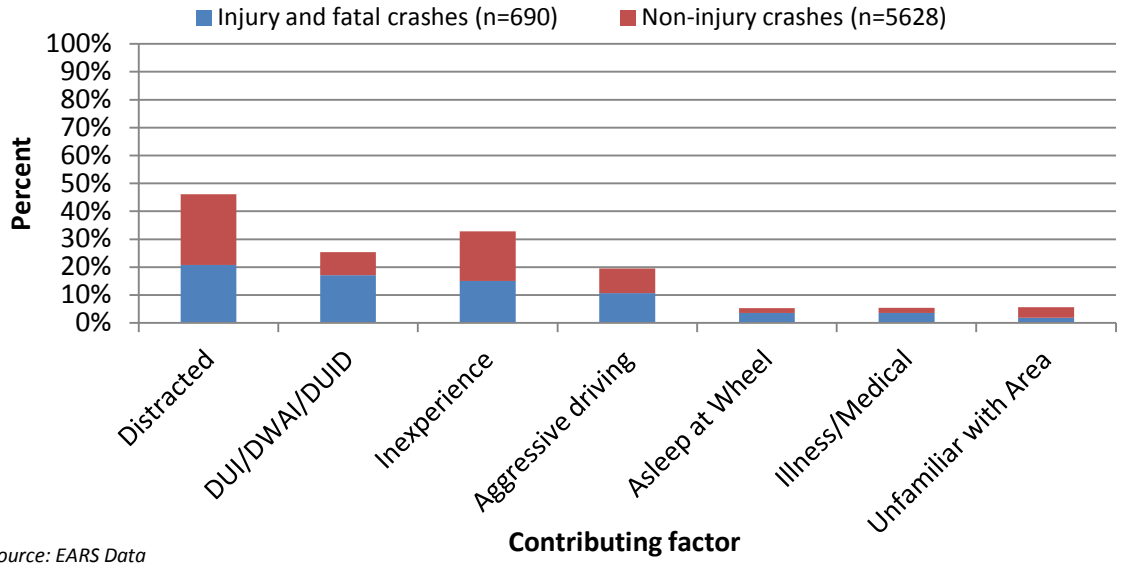


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 10,797 crashes in Arapahoe County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,318 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Contributing factors among drivers in Arapahoe County, 2012 (n=6318)

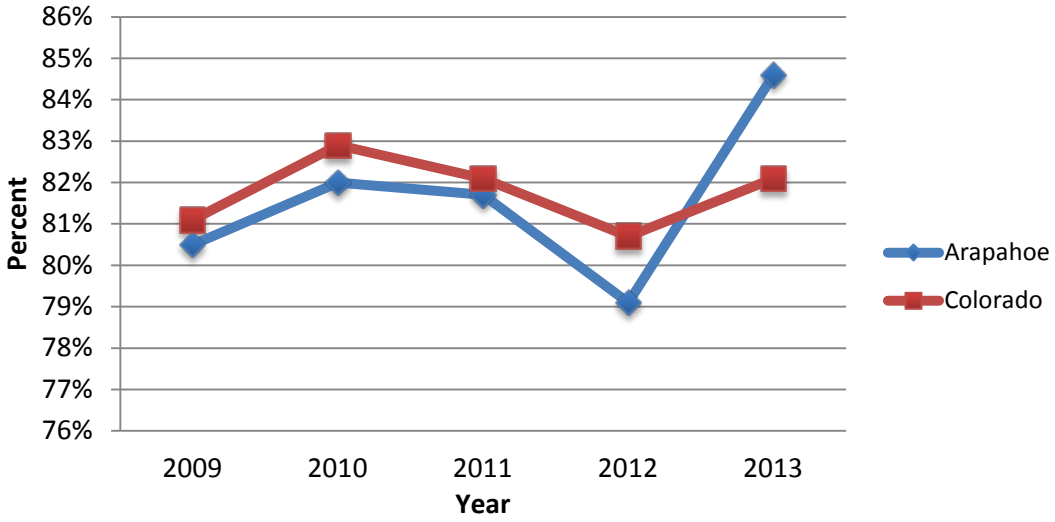


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Arapahoe County varied between 2009 and 2013. Arapahoe County's seat belt use increased over 5 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 and exceeded the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 44: Seat belt use in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ARCHULETA COUNTY

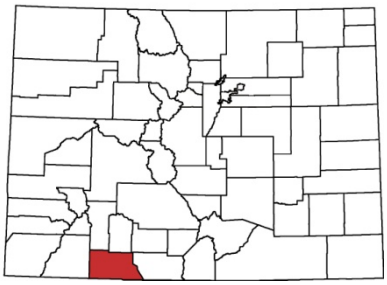


Table 22: Archuleta County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	276	332	609
5-8 years	240	263	503
9-15 years	451	493	944
16-20 years	342	363	705
21-34 years	709	731	1,439
35-54 years	1,550	1,475	3,025
55-69 years	1,683	1,706	3,389
70+ years	769	761	1,530
Total	6,021	6,123	12,144

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 23: ARCHULETA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

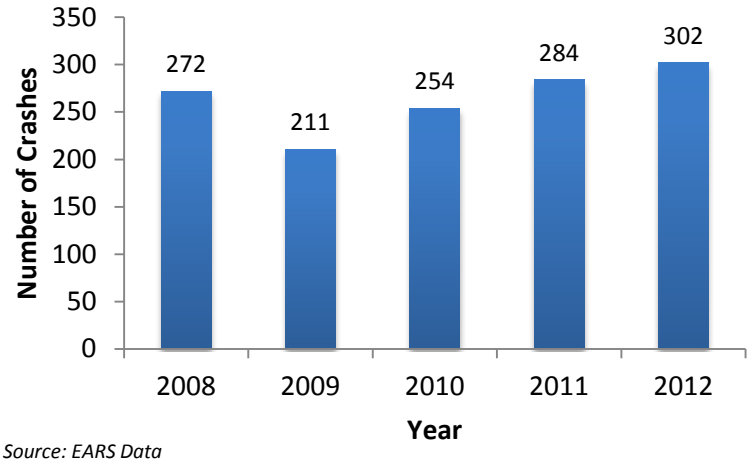
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Archuleta County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	2	1	3	1	16.6	↓ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	56	49	55	57	44	433.3	↓ 21.4%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	0	2	1	8.3	*
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	0	2	0	5.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	1.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	0	0	1	0	3.3	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	1	0	3.3	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	0	0	0	24.2	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells indicate performance areas that need improvement. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county needs to improve.

Total Crashes

Figure 45: Total number of crashes in Archuleta County, 2008-2012

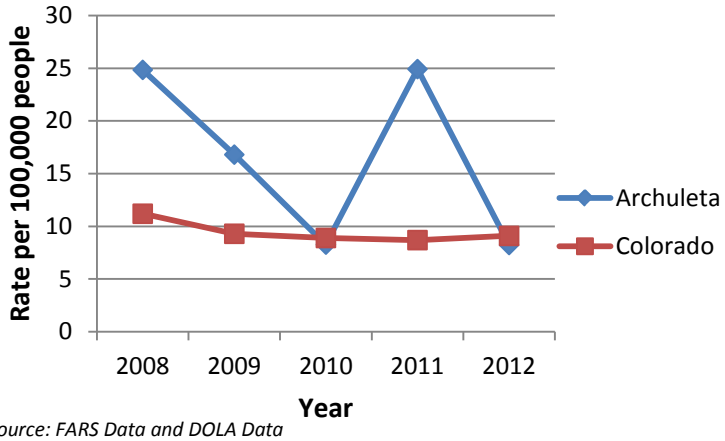


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Archuleta County.

Figure 46: Fatality rate in Archuleta County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Archuleta County declined between 2008 and 2012; however, the injury rate is still higher than the state injury rate. In 2012, there were 362 injuries per 100,000 population, an approximately 23 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2012, did not involve at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 8% of the 52 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 13% of the 380 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 52 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 in Archuleta County.

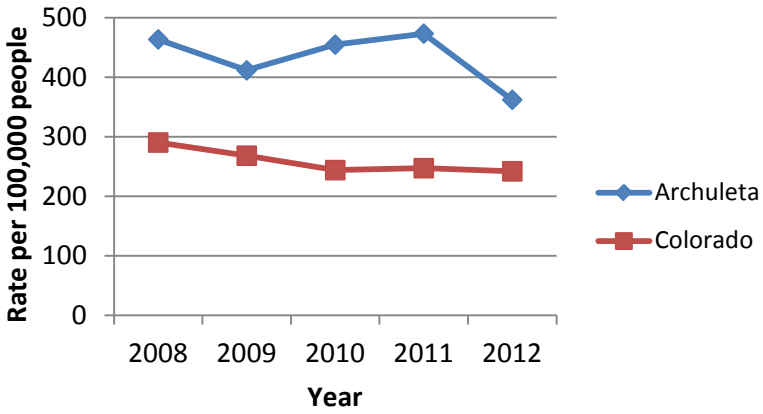
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 47: Injury rate in Archuleta County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, the 1 motor vehicle fatality and 3 of the 33 (9%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 24: Archuleta County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	4
21-34	1	0	0	5
35-54	2	0	0	6
55-69	2	0	1	6
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**5**	**0**	**1**	**24**

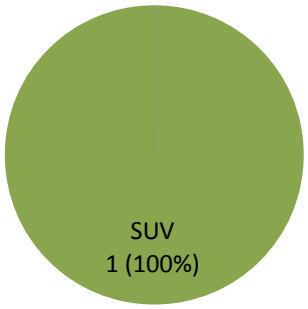
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the only fatality in 2012.

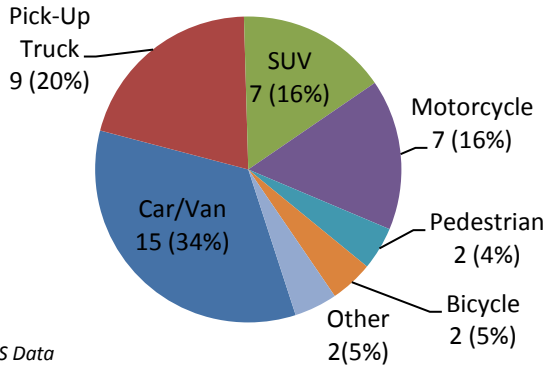
Figure 48: Mode of transportation in Archuleta County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 31 of the 44 injuries in 2012.

Figure 49: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Archuleta County, 2012

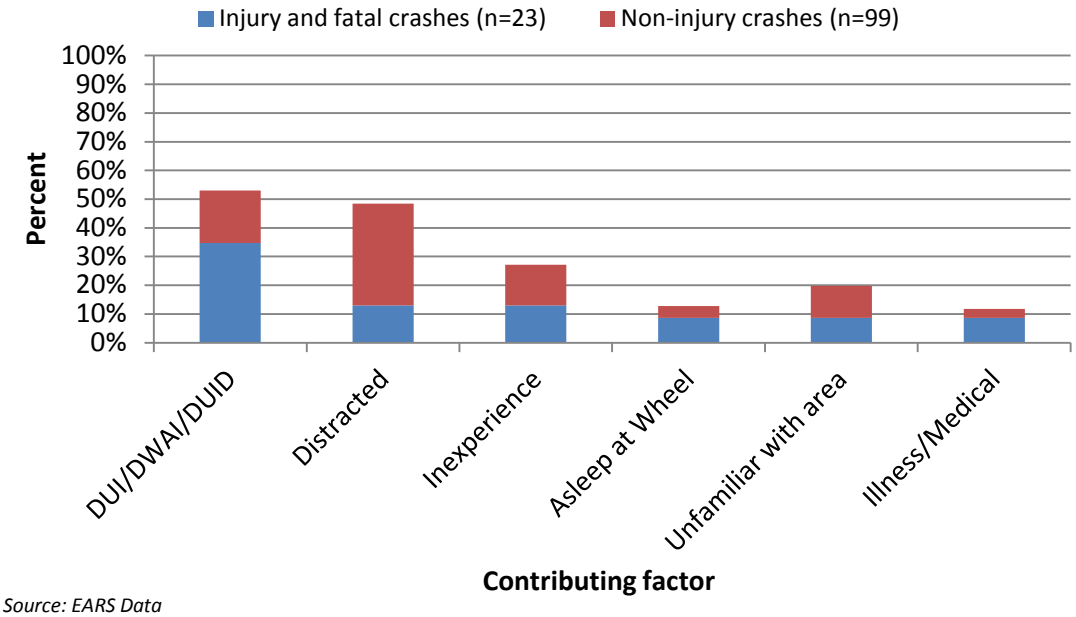


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 302 crashes in Archuleta County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 122 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 50).

Figure 50: Contributing factors among drivers in Archuleta County, 2012 (n=122)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Archuleta County.

BACA COUNTY

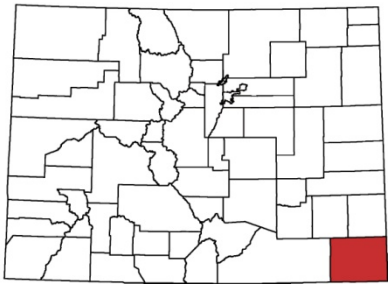


Table 25: Baca County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	116	110	225
5-8 years	83	74	156
9-15 years	156	155	311
16-20 years	100	139	239
21-34 years	214	238	452
35-54 years	420	445	864
55-69 years	394	398	792
70+ years	401	290	691
Total	1,883	1,848	3,731

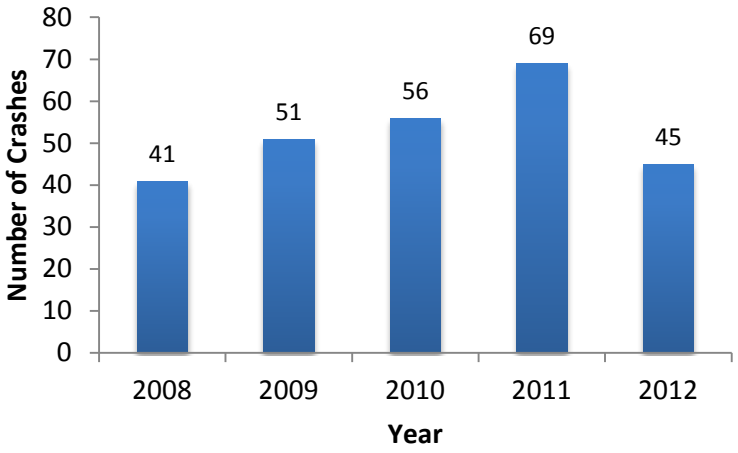
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 26: BACA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Baca County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	5	6	6	2	2	110.5	↓ 60.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	17	17	3	8	11	294.7	↓ 35.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	3	2	2	2	63.2	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	2	1	0	15.8	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	2	3	0	1	36.8	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	1	0	215.3	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 51: Total number of crashes in Baca County, 2008-2012

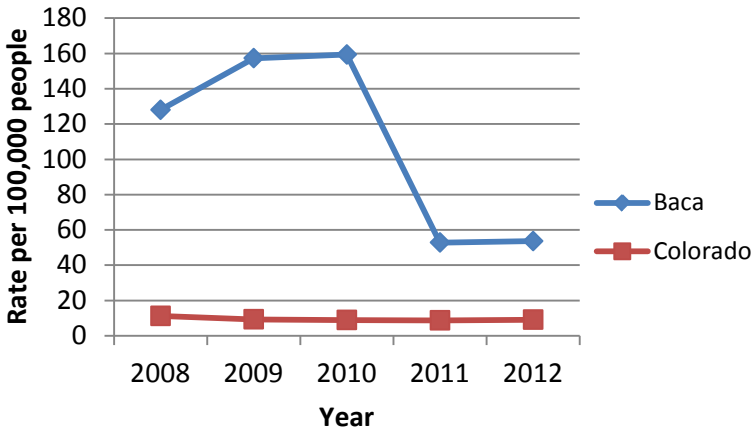


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased from 2008 to 2010 and have since decreased and remained at approximately 53 fatalities per 100,000 population.

Figure 52: Fatality rate in Baca County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Baca County declined between 2008 and 2012. However, in 2012, there were 295 injuries per 100,000 population, almost a 40 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 36% of the 11 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 47 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 0% of the 11 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

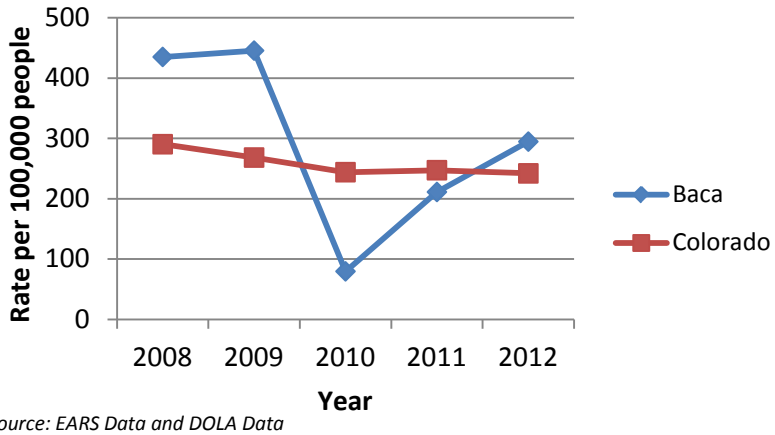
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS

Figure 53: Injury rate in Baca County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 3 of the 11 (27%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2012 Baca County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 67.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 27: Baca County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	3	0	0	5
35-54	3	0	0	0
55-69	2	0	0	*
70+	1	0	0	0
Total	**10**	**0**	**0**	**7**

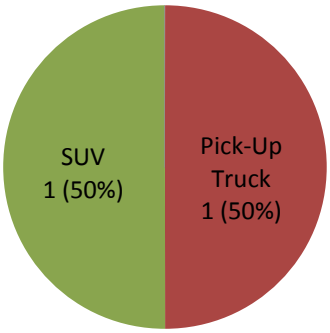
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for both of the fatalities in 2012.

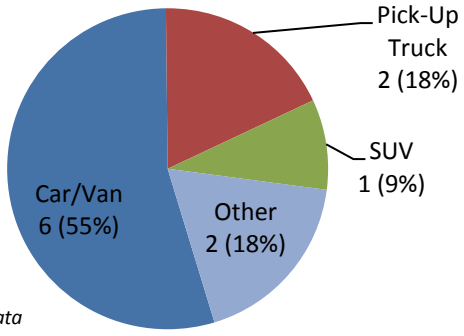
Figure 54: Mode of transportation in Baca County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 11 injuries in 2012.

Figure 55: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Archuleta County, 2012

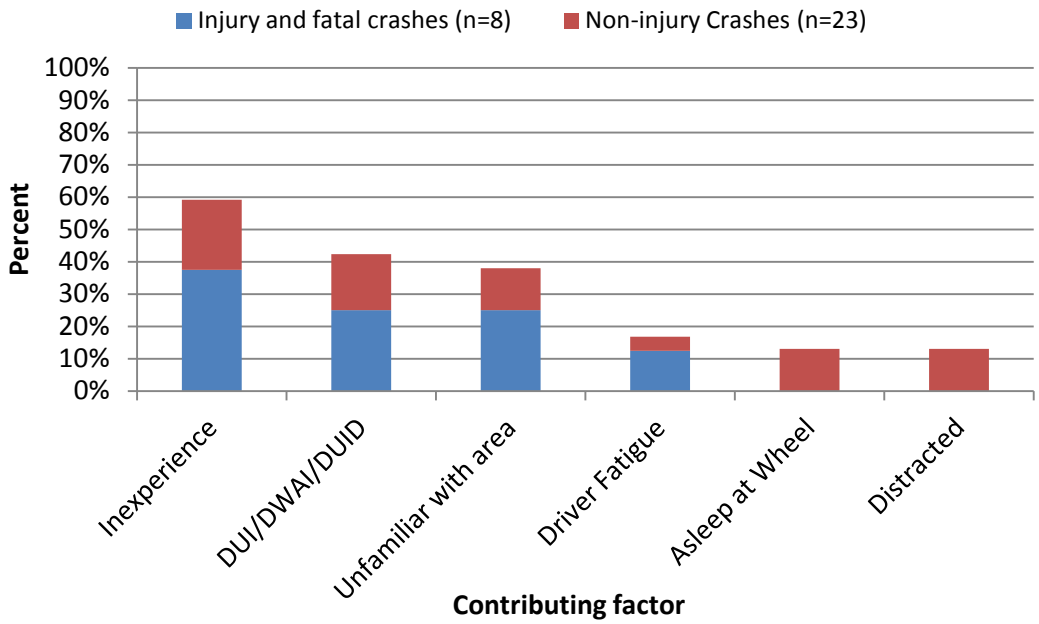


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 45 crashes in Baca County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 31 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Contributing factors among drivers in Baca County, 2012 (n=31)

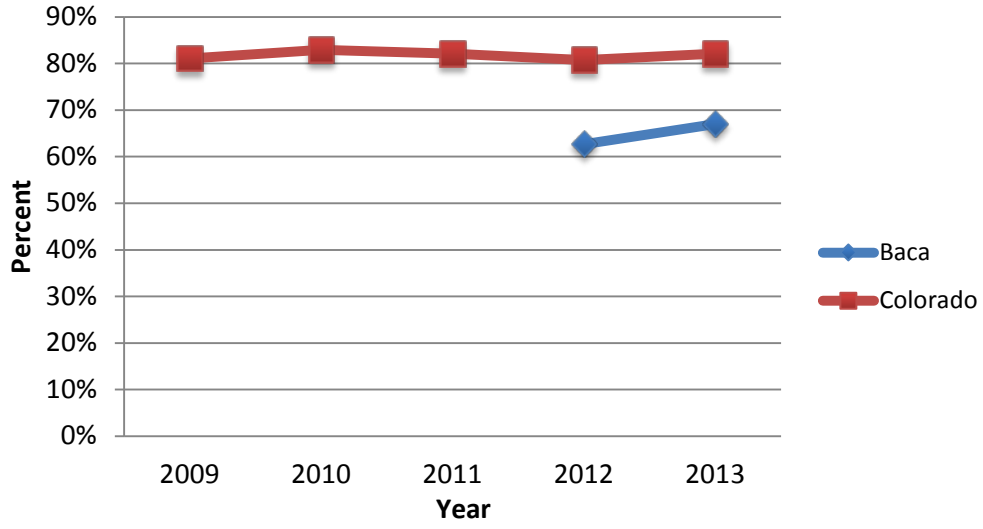


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Baca County's observed seat belt use increased from 2012 to 2013 but was still lower than the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 57: Seat belt use in Baca County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

BENT COUNTY

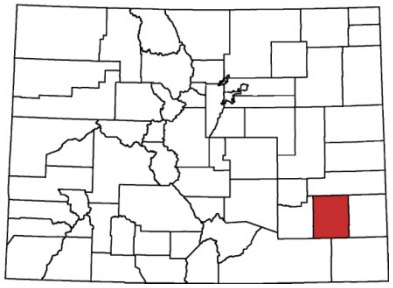


Table 28: Bent County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	105	106	212
5-8 years	88	91	180
9-15 years	186	190	377
16-20 years	117	156	273
21-34 years	147	1,043	1,190
35-54 years	466	1,326	1,792
55-69 years	424	698	1,122
70+ years	331	298	630
Total	1,865	3,910	5,775

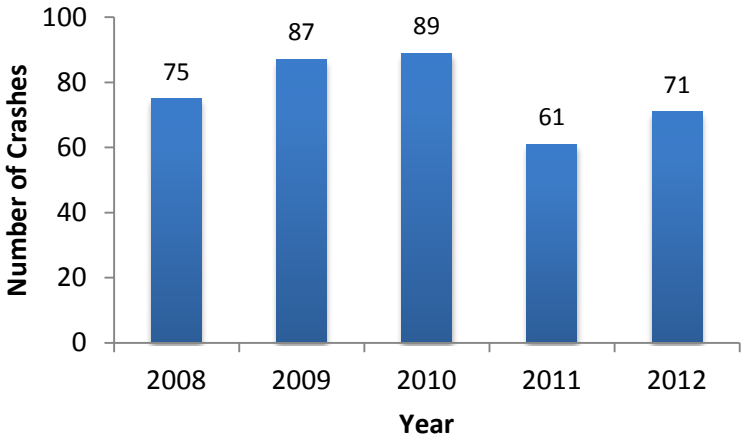
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 29: BENT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Bent County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	0	1	0	0	6.4	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	7	9	9	7	13	144.7	↑ 85.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	1	0	0	3.2	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	1	0	0	3.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 58: Total number of crashes in Bent County, 2008-2012

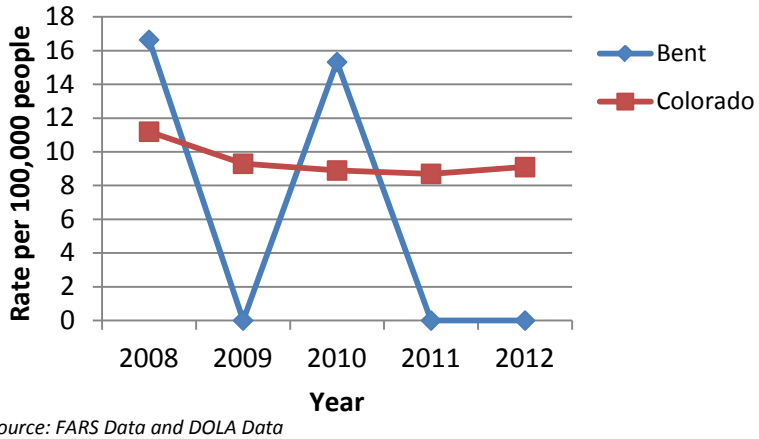


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were no fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population vary in Bent County because a change of one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatalities is low and the county population is small.

Figure 59: Fatality rate in Bent County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Bent County remained similar between 2008 and 2011 and then increased in 2012. In 2012, there were 225 injuries per 100,000 population, a 103 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no fatalities involving at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 23% of the 13 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 75 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 13 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

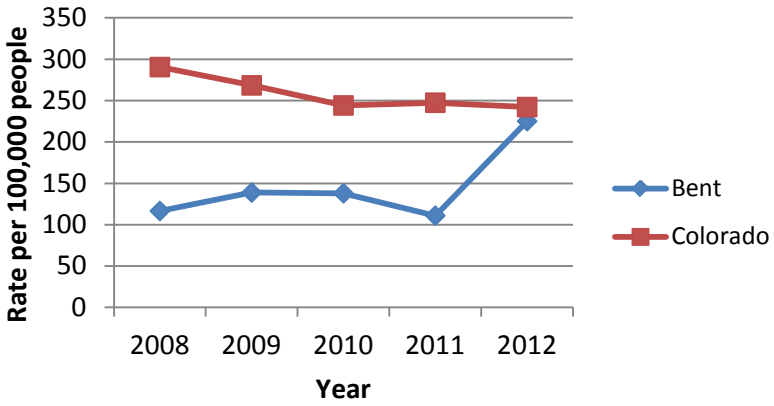
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 60: Injury rate in Bent County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 12 (50%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 30: Bent County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	0	0	0	4
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-69	1	0	1	*
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**9**

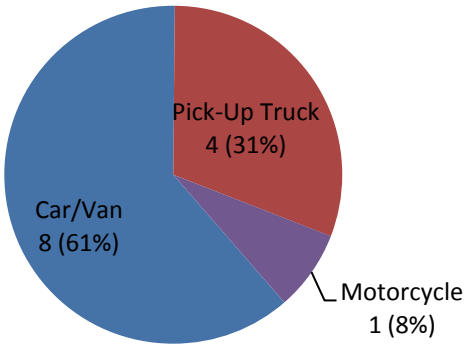
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** Indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 12 of the 13 injuries in 2012.

Figure 61: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Bent County, 2012

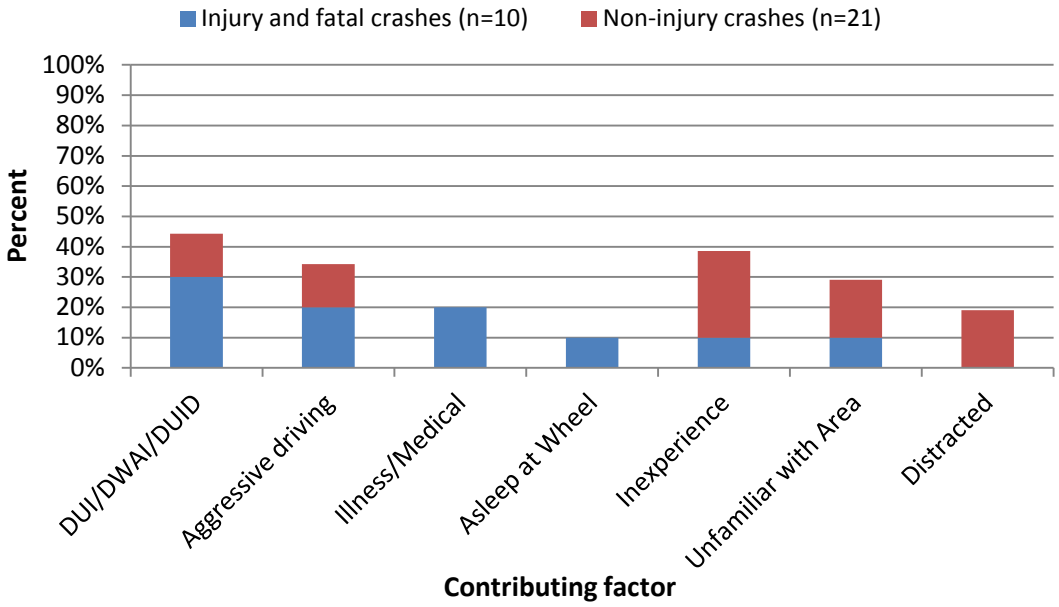


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 71 crashes in Bent County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 31 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 62).

Figure 62: Contributing factors among drivers in Bent County crashes, 2012 (n=31)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Bent County.

BOULDER COUNTY

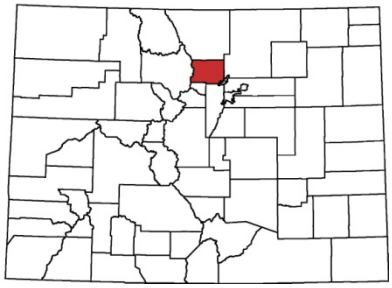


Table 31: Boulder County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	7,718	8,108	15,826
5-8 years	7,236	7,475	14,711
9-15 years	12,831	13,318	26,149
16-20 years	13,219	13,857	27,076
21-34 years	29,442	33,265	62,707
35-54 years	43,201	42,873	86,074
55-69 years	26,028	25,276	51,304
70+ years	12,298	9,106	21,404
Total	151,973	153,278	305,251

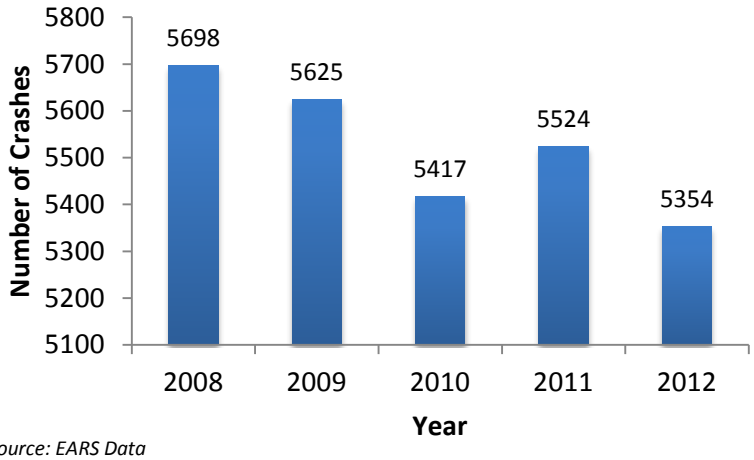
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 32: BOULDER COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Boulder County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	23	19	20	17	26	7.1	↑ 13.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	823	826	737	764	776	264.1	↓ 5.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	6	4	4	5	6	1.7	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	8	8	4	2	5	1.8	↓ 37.5%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	14	4	6	3	11	2.6	↓ 21.4%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	4	6	5	1	7	1.5	↑ 75.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	2	5	0	0	4	0.7	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	5	2	5	0	4	10.7	↓ 20.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	2	3	5	3	1.0	↑ 50.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 63: Total number of crashes in Boulder County, 2008-2012

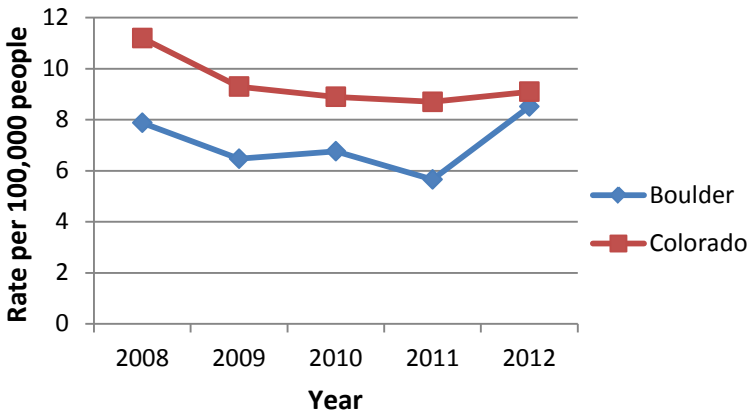


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 23 fatal crashes, resulting in 26 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Boulder County in 2012.

Figure 64: Fatality rate in Boulder County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Boulder County declined between 2008 and 2012 and mirrored the state injury rate over the past 5 years. The rate of injuries in 2012 was 254 injuries per 100,000 population, the same rate as in 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 26 fatalities crashes in 2012, 5 (19%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 3% of the 1157 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 8906 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 1157 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: FARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 20%.

Source: EARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 7 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 57 percent (4/7) were unhelmeted.

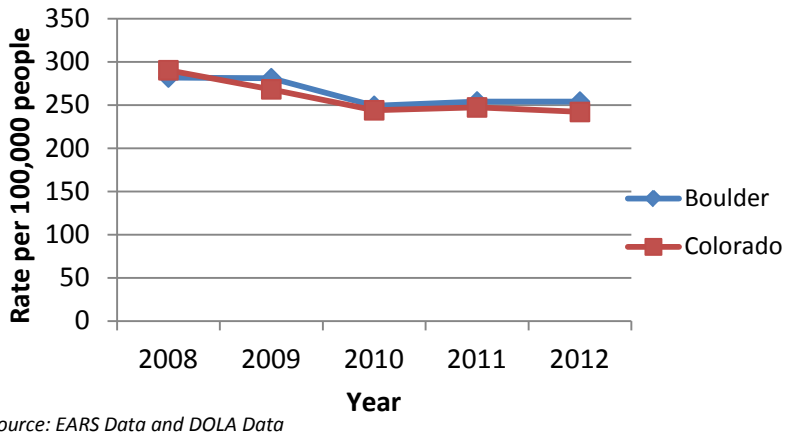
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

3 pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 65: Injury rate in Boulder County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 15 (40%) motor vehicle fatalities and 87 of the 518 (17%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Boulder County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 73.6%
Teen seat belt: 85.1%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 84.8%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 93.4%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 33: Boulder County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

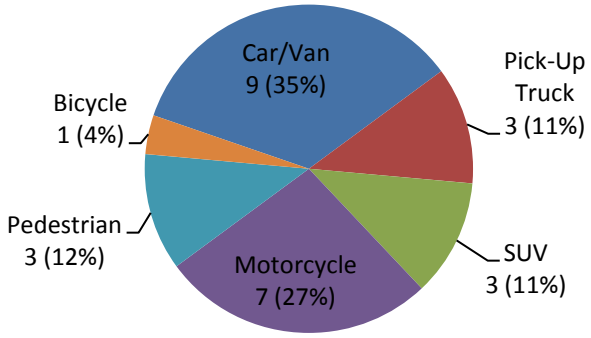
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	0	0	0	9
9-15	1	0	0	10
16-20	6	2	1	42
21-34	16	1	5	108
35-54	15	2	5	108
55-69	15	3	2	83
70+	10	3	0	34
Total	**63**	**11**	**13**	**397**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 15 of the 26 fatalities in 2012.

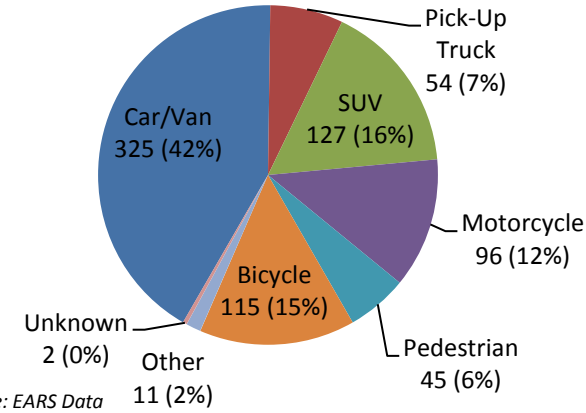
Figure 66: Mode of transportation in Boulder County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 506 of the 776 injuries in 2012.

Figure 67: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Boulder County, 2012

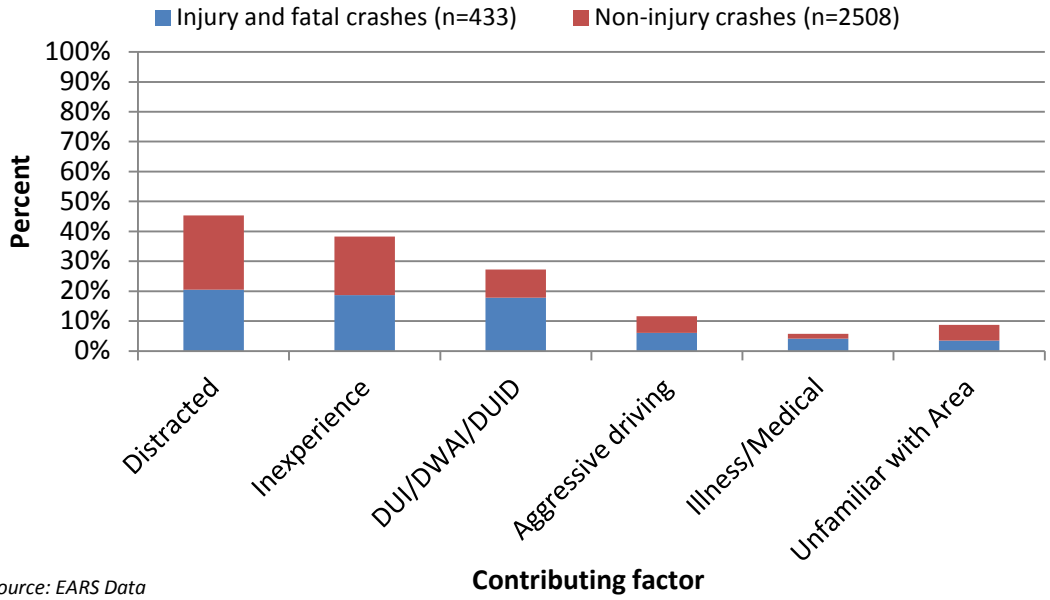


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 5,354 crashes in Boulder County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2941 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 68).

Figure 68: Contributing factors among drivers in Boulder County, 2012 (n=2941)

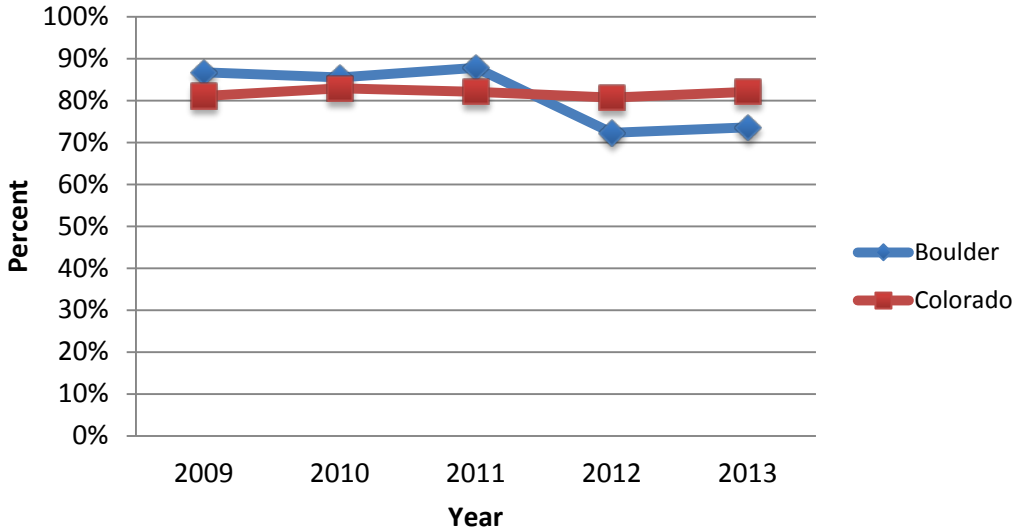


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Boulder County was in the mid to high 80 percent range between 2009 and 2011. However, Boulder County's seat belt use dropped to the 70 percent range in 2012 and remained in the 70's in 2013. Boulder County's observed seat belt use is lower than the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 69: Seat belt use in Boulder County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

BROOMFIELD COUNTY

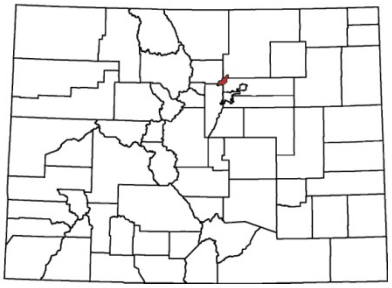


Table 34: Broomfield County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	1,777	1,867	3,643
5-8 years	1,771	1,764	3,536
9-15 years	2,958	3,104	6,062
16-20 years	1,932	1,967	3,899
21-34 years	4,906	5,305	10,210
35-54 years	9,087	8,996	18,083
55-69 years	4,540	4,296	8,836
70+ years	2,404	1,649	4,053
Total	29,375	28,947	58,322

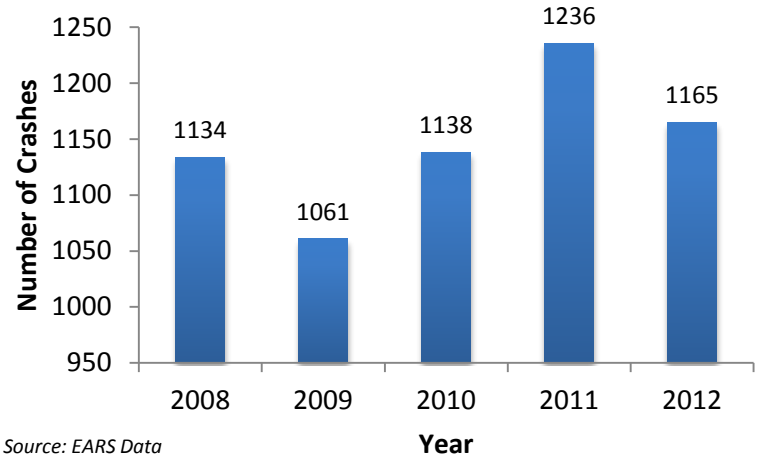
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 35: BROOMFIELD COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Broomfield County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	1	1	1	4	3.2	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	124	109	124	121	120	212.4	↓ 3.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	1	0	0	0.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	1	0	0	0	0.7	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	1	0	0	0	0.4	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	1	4.6	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	1	2	1.4	↑ 100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 70: Total number of crashes in Broomfield County, 2008-2012

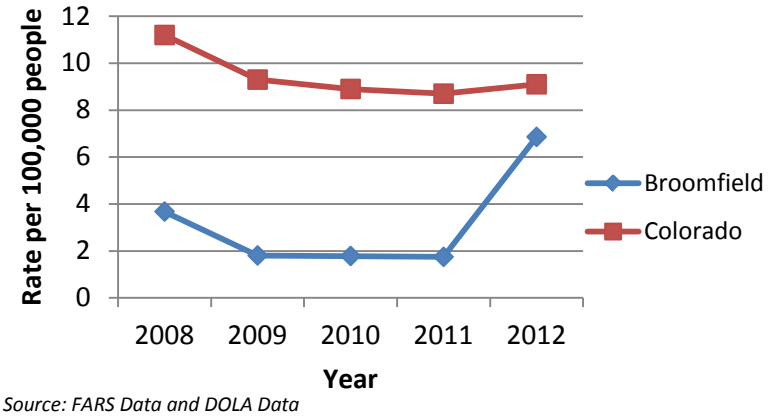


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Broomfield County between 2011 and 2012.

Figure 71: Fatality rate in Broomfield County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Broomfield County slightly decreased between 2008 and 2012 and is consistently lower than the state injury rate. In 2012, there were 206 injuries per 100,000 population, a 2.5 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 2% of the 218 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 2133 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 218 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, one driver age 20 and under was involved in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

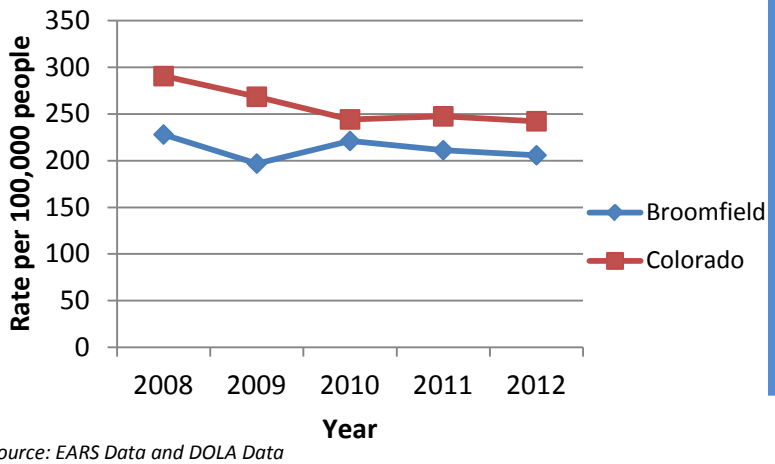
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and no bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 72: Injury rate in Broomfield County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 2 (0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 13 of the 92 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 36: Broomfield County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

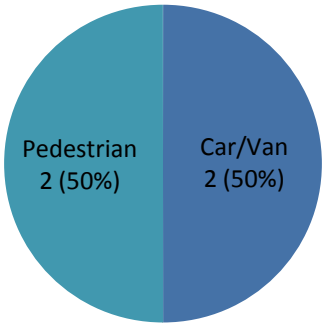
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	4
16-20	0	0	0	5
21-34	0	0	0	15
35-54	1	0	0	18
55-69	0	0	0	15
70+	4	3	0	18
Total	**6**	**3**	**0**	**75**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

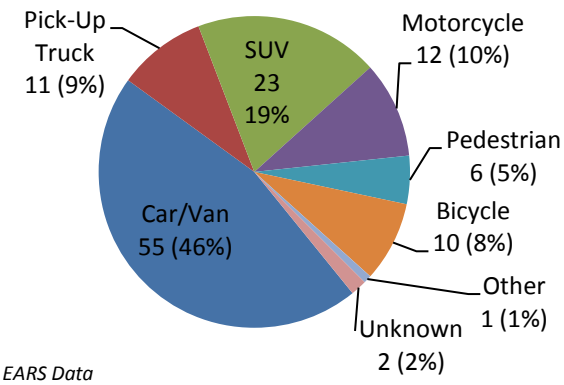
Figure 73: Mode of transportation in Broomfield County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 89 of the 120 injuries in 2012.

Figure 74: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Broomfield County , 2012

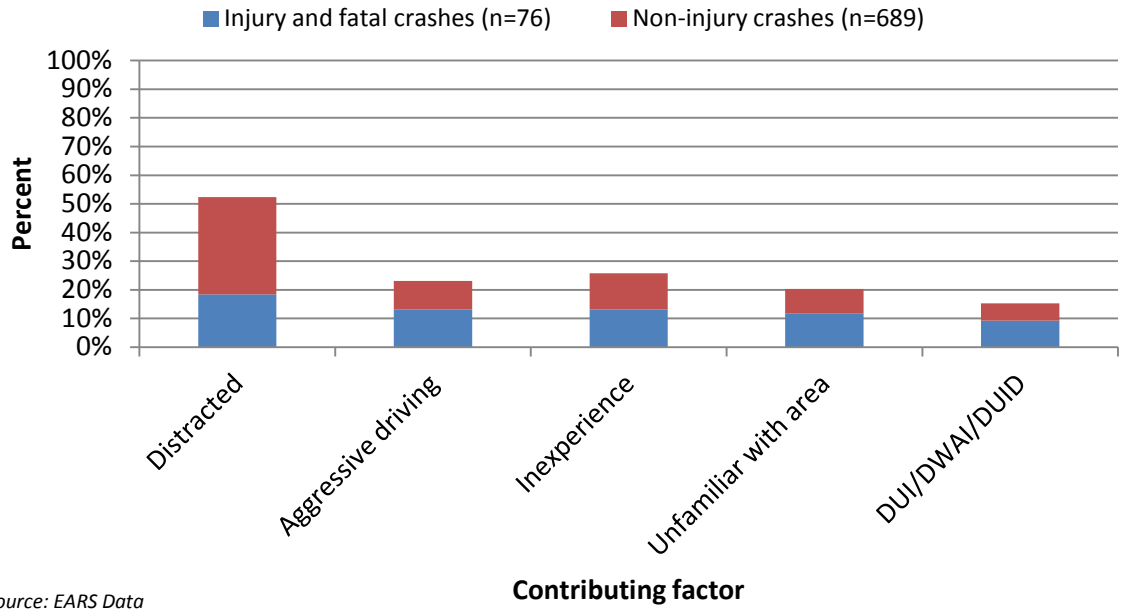


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1165 crashes in Broomfield County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 765 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 75).

Figure 75: Contributing factors among drivers in Broomfield County, 2012 (n=765)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Broomfield County.

CHAFFEE COUNTY

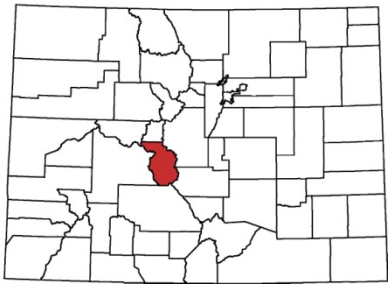


Table 37: Chaffee County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	373	398	771
5-8 years	320	332	652
9-15 years	603	576	1,179
16-20 years	422	575	998
21-34 years	1,025	1,676	2,701
35-54 years	2,102	2,612	4,714
55-69 years	2,310	2,149	4,459
70+ years	1,340	1,253	2,593
Total	8,495	9,571	18,066

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

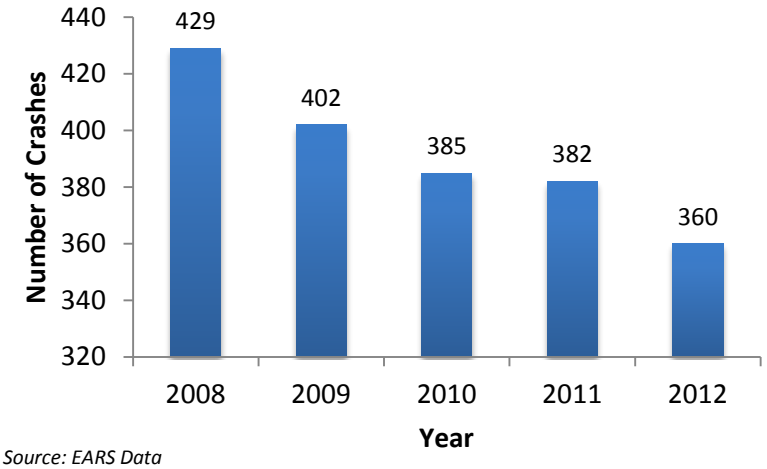
TABLE 38: CHAFFEE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Chaffee County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	1	4	7	4	21.4	↑ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	55	52	54	43	45	280.2	↓ 18.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	0	2	4	0	10.1	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	2	1	1	5.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	3	1	2	3	2	12.4	↓ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	2	2.3	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	1	0	53.8	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 76: Total number of crashes in Chaffee County, 2008-2012

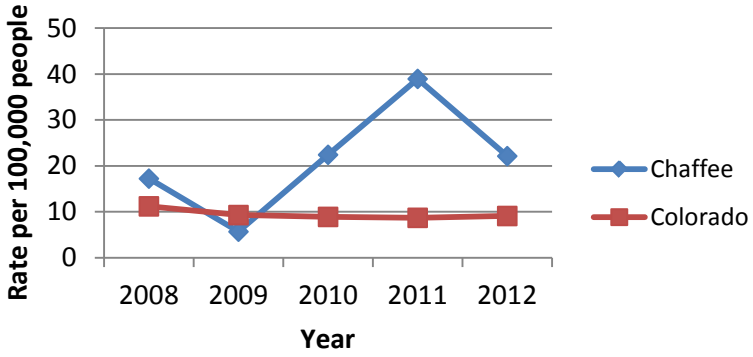


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population have varied in Chaffee County over the past 5 years.

Figure 77: Fatality rate in Chaffee County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Chaffee County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 249 injuries per 100,000 population, a 4 percent increase in the rate of crashes from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 1 (25%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 7% of the 57 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 7% of the 425 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 57 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 0 percent (0/2) were unhelmeted.

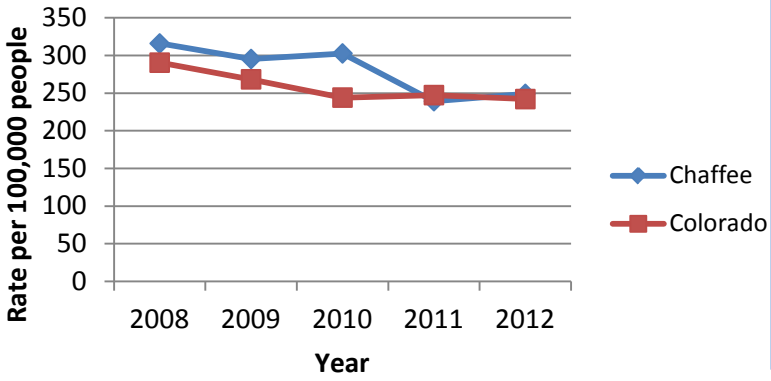
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 78: Injury rate in Chaffee County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 2(0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 7 of the 33 (21%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 39: Chaffee County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

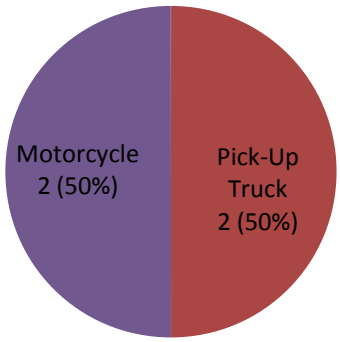
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	0
16-20	1	0	0	5
21-34	4	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	1	8
55-69	6	0	1	6
70+	1	0	0	*
Total	**15**	**0**	**2**	**23**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data
** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

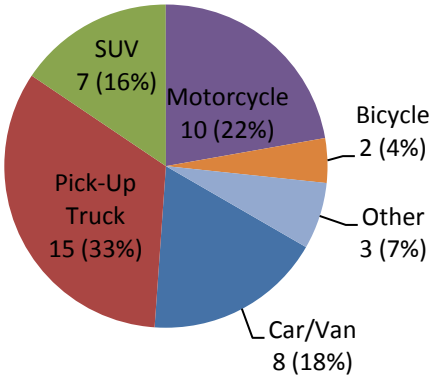
Figure 79: Mode of transportation in Chaffee County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 30 of the 45 injuries in 2012.

Figure 80: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Chaffee County, 2012

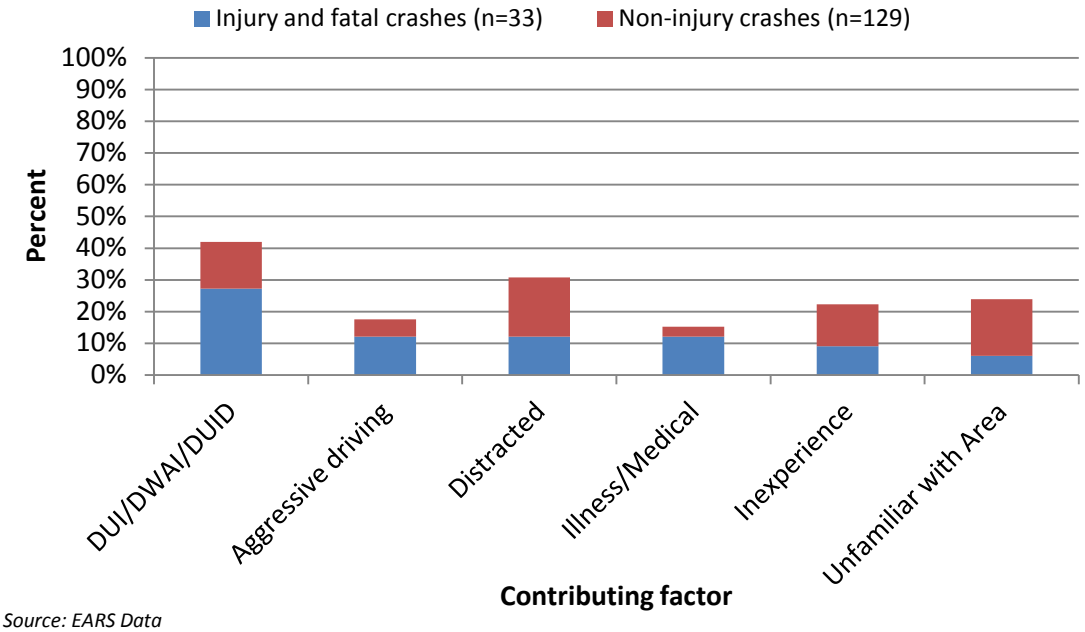


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 360 crashes in Chaffee County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 129 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 81).

Figure 81: Contributing factors among drivers in Chaffee County, 2012 (n=129)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Chaffee County.

CHEYENNE COUNTY

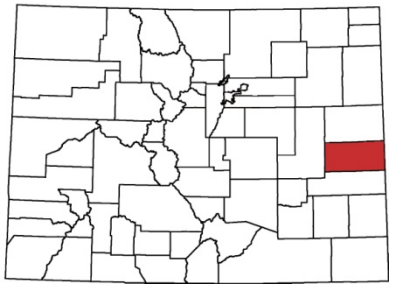


Table 40: Cheyenne County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	72	64	136
5-8 years	50	56	106
9-15 years	90	81	171
16-20 years	59	69	128
21-34 years	130	136	266
35-54 years	224	247	471
55-69 years	177	182	359
70+ years	153	97	251
Total	956	932	1,888

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

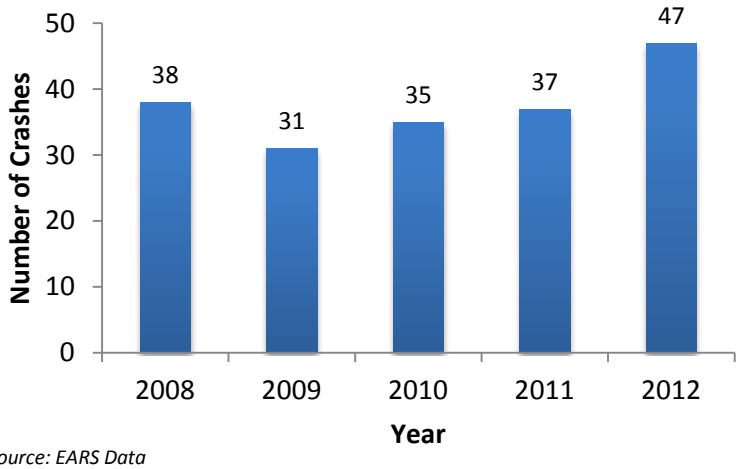
TABLE 41: CHEYENNE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Cheyenne County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	1	3	8	4	172.0	*
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	12	9	6	14	8	526.7	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	3	8	0	129.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	1	0	10.7	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	1	0	7	0	86.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	1	10.7	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	10.7	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	1	0	137.1	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 82: Total number of crashes in Cheyenne County, 2008-2012

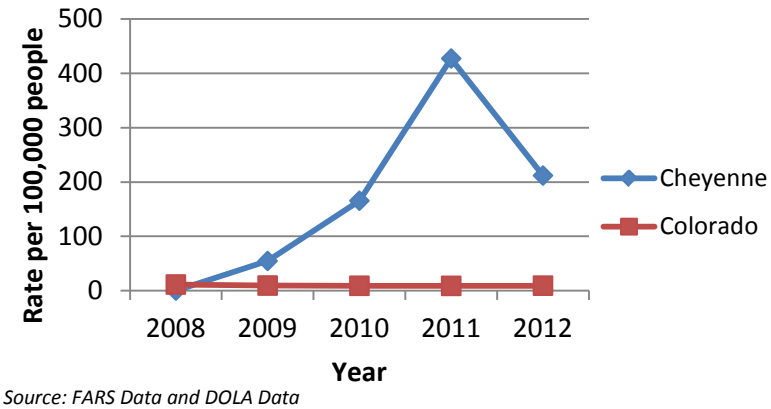


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. After increasing from 2008 to 2011, the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 population decreased from 2011 to 2012 in Cheyenne County.

Figure 83: Fatality rate in Cheyenne County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Cheyenne County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 424 injuries per 100,000 population, a 43 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011. However, for the past 5 years, the rate of injuries in Cheyenne County was above the state rate.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 8% of the 12 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 49 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 12 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and 100 percent (1/1) were unhelmeted.

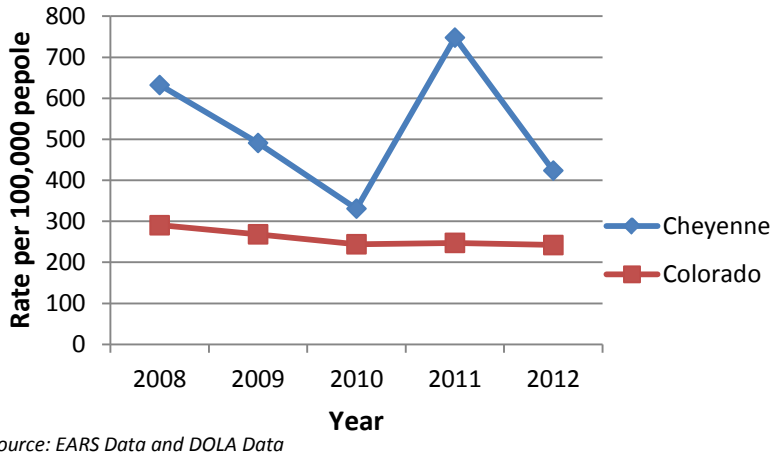
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 84: Injury rate in Cheyenne County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 3 (0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 2 of the 6 (33%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 42: Cheyenne County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	4	0	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	3
21-34	4	0	0	*
35-54	2	0	1	*
55-69	3	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**15**	**0**	**1**	**9**

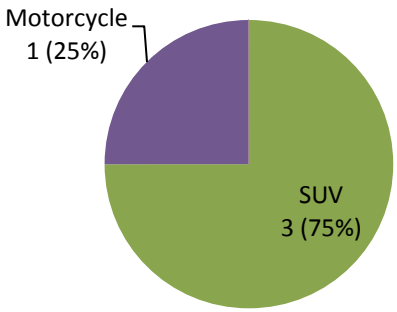
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 3 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

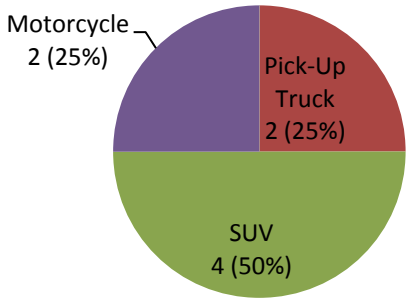
Figure 85: Mode of transportation in Chaffee County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 8 injuries in 2012.

Figure 86: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Chaffee County, 2012

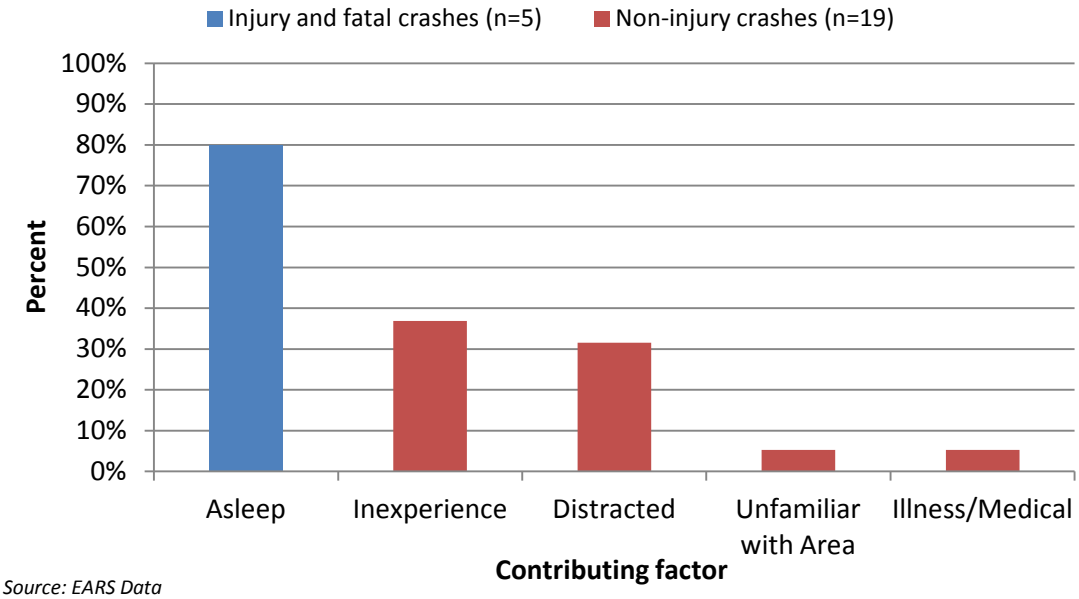


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 47 crashes in Cheyenne County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 24 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 87).

Figure 87: Contributing factors among drivers in Cheyenne County, 2012 (n=24)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Cheyenne County.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

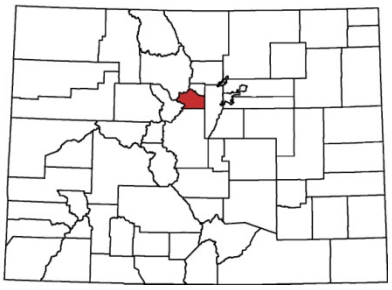


Table 43: Clear Creek County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	197	190	387
5-8 years	161	198	359
9-15 years	292	284	577
16-20 years	207	226	433
21-34 years	448	547	995
35-54 years	1,455	1,546	3,001
55-69 years	1,191	1,317	2,508
70+ years	362	366	728
Total	4,313	4,674	8,987

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

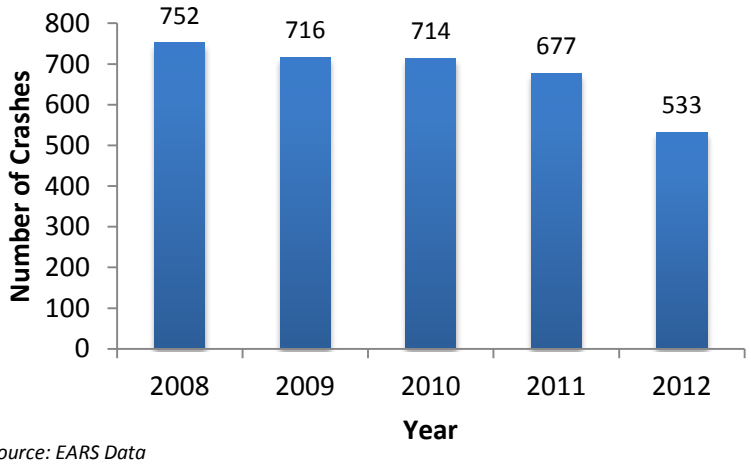
TABLE 44: CLEAR CREEK COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Clear Creek County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	3	2	2	2	26.4	↓ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	78	85	57	63	64	764.5	↓ 17.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	2	1	1	15.4	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	1	0	1	6.6	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	3	1	1	2	17.6	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	0	0	0	38.5	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 88: Total number of crashes in Clear Creek County, 2008-2012

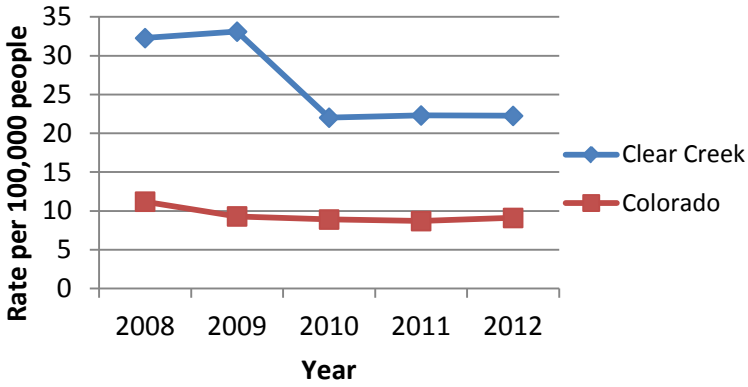


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population have remained similar for the past three years in Clear Creek County.

Figure 89: Fatality rate in Clear Creek County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Clear Creek County declined from 2008 to 2012. Though the rate has decreased, Clear Creek County's injury rate exceeds the state rate. In 2012, there were 712 injuries per 100,000 population, approximately a 1 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 1 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 27% of the 79 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 21% of the 733 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 1% of the 79 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

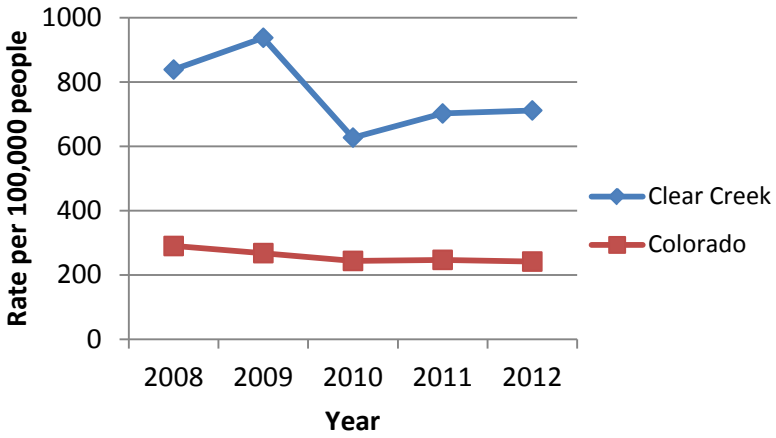
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 90: Injury rate in Clear Creek County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 11 of the 51 (22%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 45: Clear Creek County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	2	0	0	5
35-54	1	0	0	9
55-69	3	0	0	9
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**6**	**0**	**0**	**25**

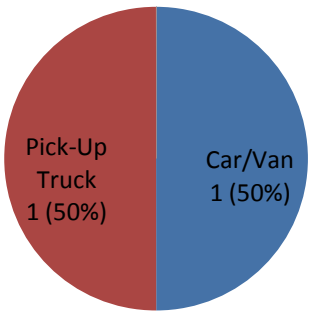
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for both of the fatalities in 2012.

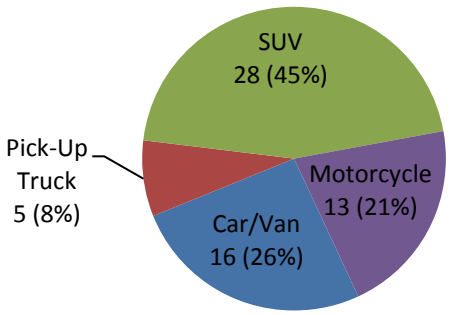
Figure 91: Mode of transportation in Clear Creek County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 49 of the 64 injuries in 2012.

Figure 92: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Clear Creek County, 2012

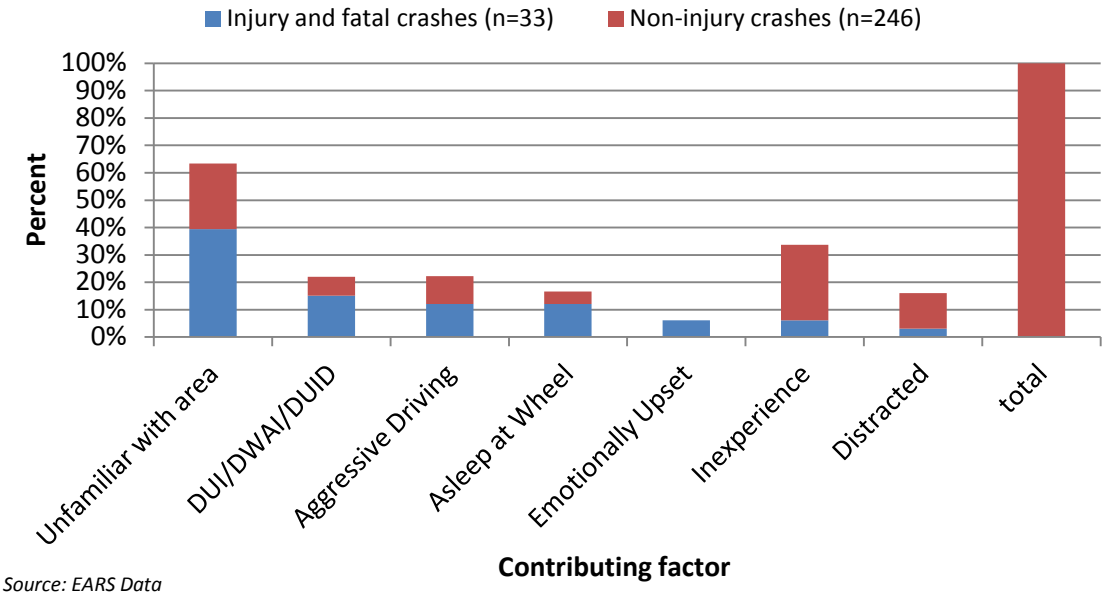


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 533 crashes in Clear Creek County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 279 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 93).

Figure 93: Contributing factors among drivers in Clear Creek County, 2012 (n=279)

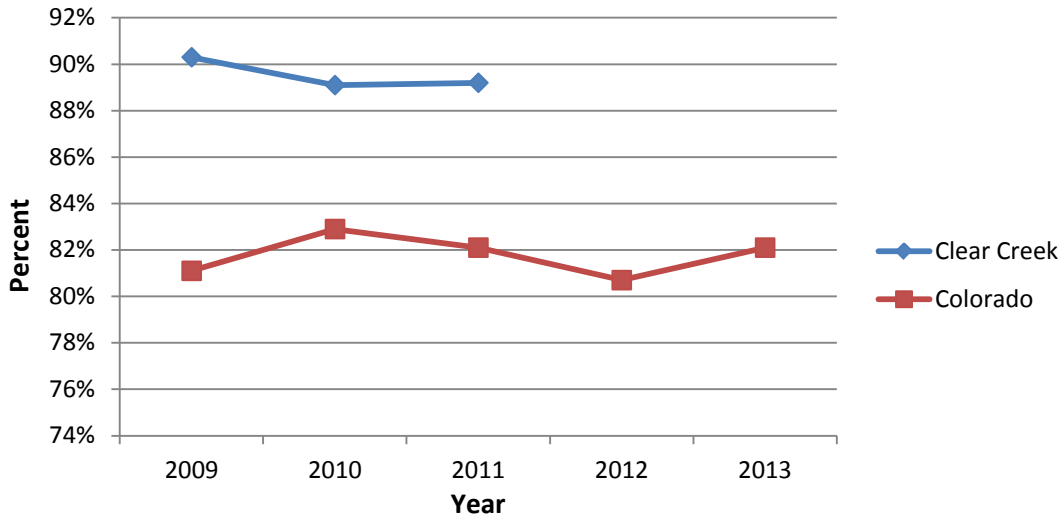


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Clear Creek County was above the statewide seat belt use between 2009 and 2011. However, seat belt use in Clear Creek County was not observed in the two most recent Statewide seat belt use surveys.

Figure 94: Seat belt use in Clear Creek County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

CONEJOS COUNTY

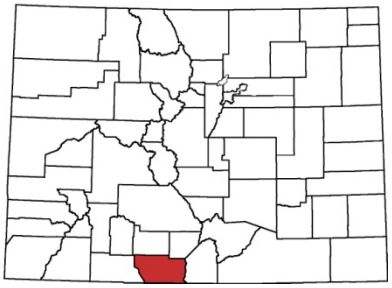


Table 46: Conejos County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	306	310	616
5-8 years	269	252	521
9-15 years	472	413	885
16-20 years	306	306	613
21-34 years	553	590	1,143
35-54 years	972	989	1,961
55-69 years	768	769	1,537
70+ years	503	441	945
Total	4,150	4,070	8,220

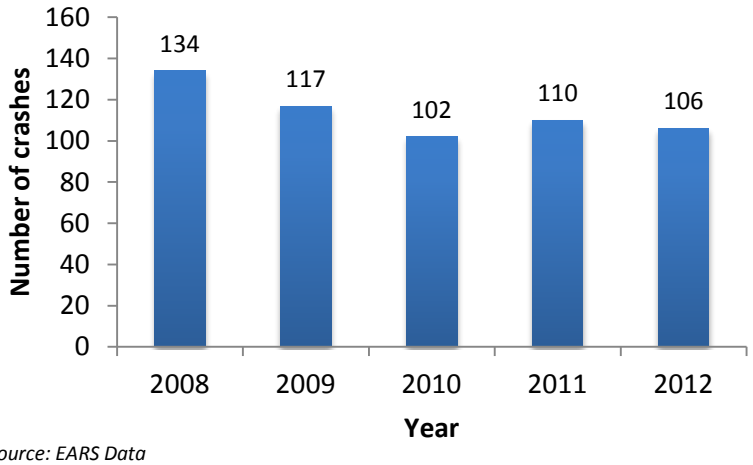
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 47: CONEJOS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Conejos County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	1	5	2	0	19.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	33	35	27	25	21	340.9	↓ 36.4%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	5	1	0	16.9	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	1	0	2.4	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	1	4	1	0	14.5	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	2.4	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	1	0	0	26.2	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 95: Total number of crashes in Conejos County, 2008-2012

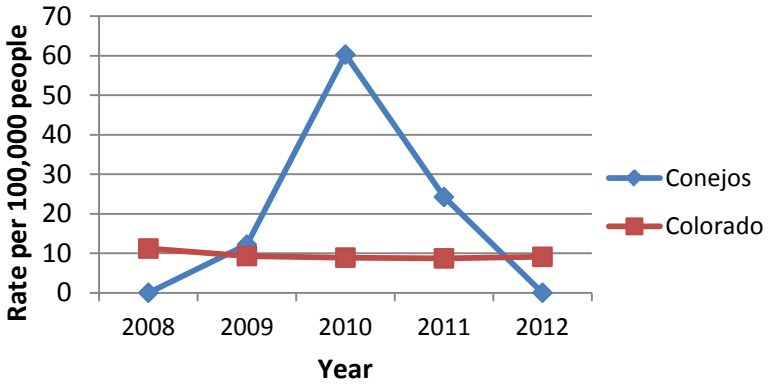


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes. The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 population have varied in Conejos County over the past five years.

Figure 96: Fatality rate in Conejos County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Conejos County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 255 injuries per 100,000 population, an approximately 16 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011. The 2012 injury rate for Conejos County is the closest to the state injury rate in the past 5 years.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, of the 8 fatalities, 1 (13%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 5% of the 19 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 111 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 5.3% of the 19 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

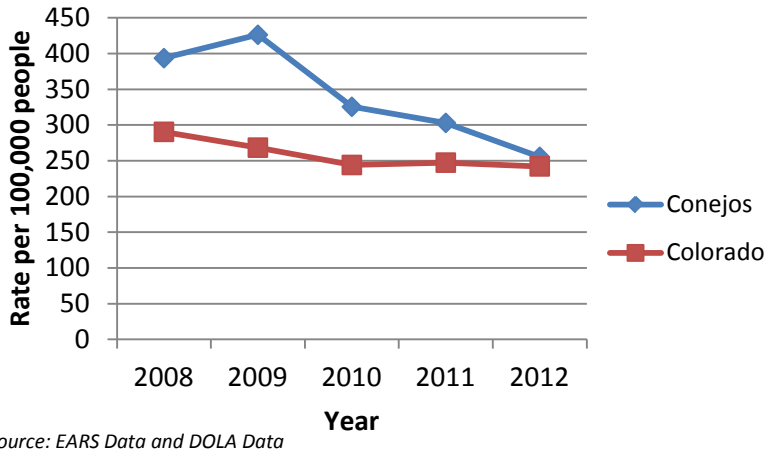
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 97: Injury rate in Conejos County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 20 (30%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 48: Conejos County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	4
21-34	5	0	1	12
35-54	1	0	0	4
55-69	0	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**7**	**0**	**1**	**27**

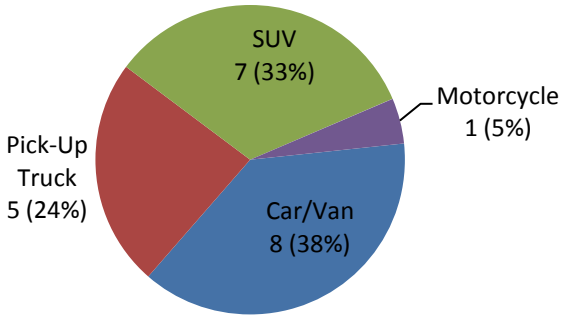
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 20 of the 21 injuries in 2012.

Figure 98: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Conejos County, 2012

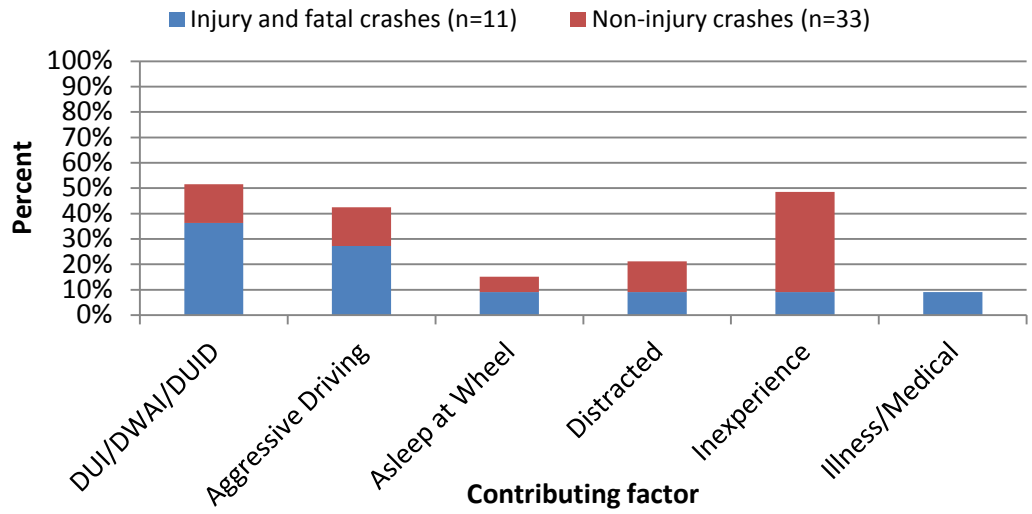


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 106 crashes in Conejos County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 44 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 99).

Figure 99: Contributing factors among drivers in Conejos County, 201 (n=44)



Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Conejos County.

COSTILLA COUNTY

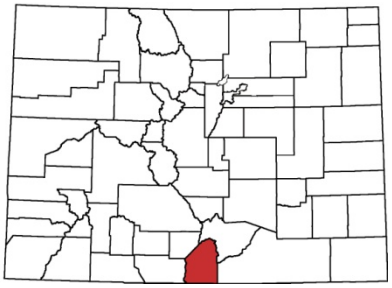


Table 49: Costilla County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	82	85	167
5-8 years	62	96	158
9-15 years	152	144	297
16-20 years	94	131	225
21-34 years	217	215	433
35-54 years	400	424	823
55-69 years	432	482	915
70+ years	302	277	579
Total	1,743	1,854	3,597

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

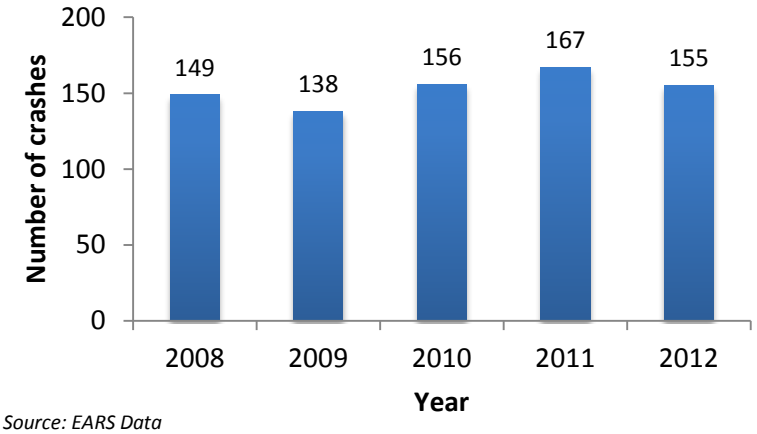
TABLE 50: COSTILLA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Costilla County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	3	4	2	1	72.5	↓ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	26	25	31	32	23	764.3	↓ 11.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	2	1	0	33.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	3	1	0	2	0	33.5	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	2	0	1	16.7	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 100: Total number of crashes in Costilla County, 2008-2012

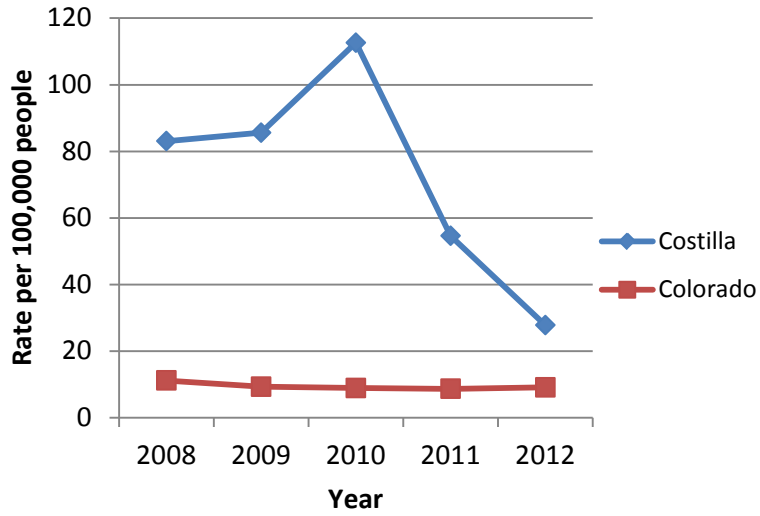


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Costilla County over the past 5 years.

Figure 101: Fatality rate in Costilla County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

The one fatality in 2012 did not involve a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 21% of the 19 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 146 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 5.3% of the 19 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

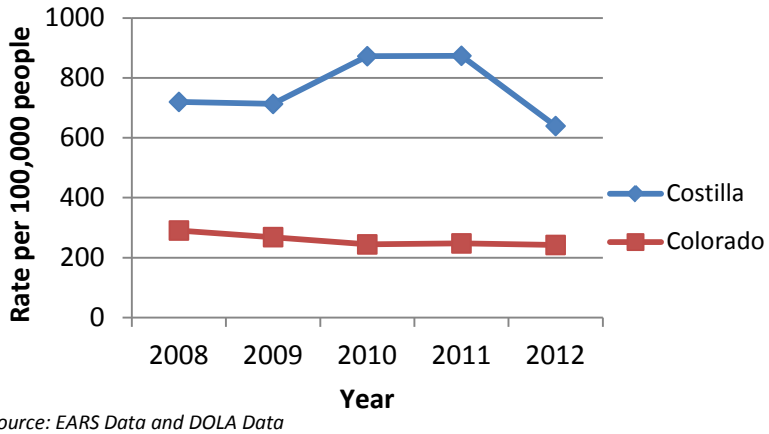
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

Between 2008 and 2012, the injury rate in Costilla County varied between 713 and 874 injuries per 100,000 population. In 2012, the injury rate decreased by approximately 27 percent from 2011, but is still greater than the state injury rate.

Figure 102: Injury rate in Costilla County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 1 (0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 7 of the 22 (32%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 51: Costilla County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	3
21-34	2	0	0	*
35-54	3	0	0	6
55-69	1	0	0	*
70+	1	0	0	3
Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**19**

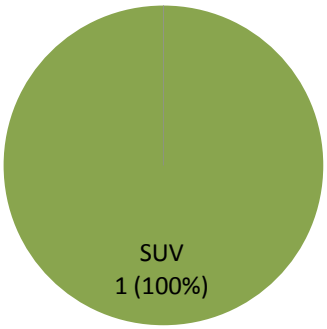
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 fatality in 2012.

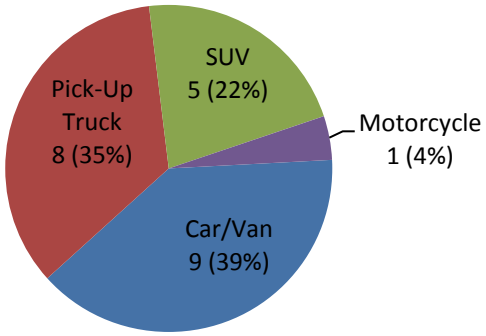
Figure 103: Mode of transportation in Costilla County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 22 of the 23 injuries in 2012.

Figure 104: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Costilla County, 2012

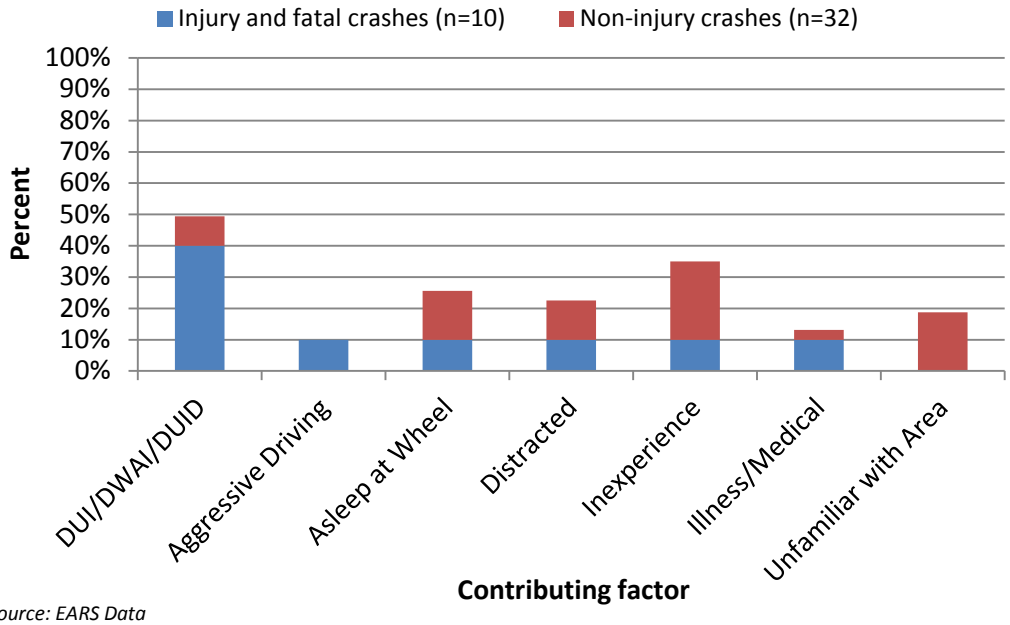


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 155 crashes in Costilla County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 42 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 105).

Figure 105: Contributing factors among drivers in Costilla County, 2012 (n=42)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Costilla County.

CROWLEY COUNTY

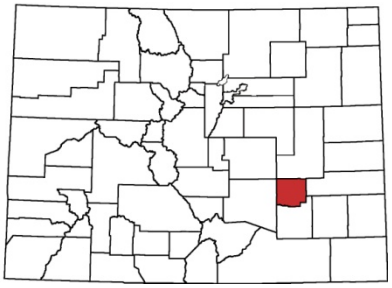


Table 52: Crowley County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	79	69	148
5-8 years	62	66	129
9-15 years	122	162	284
16-20 years	105	125	230
21-34 years	136	1,248	1,384
35-54 years	356	1,493	1,849
55-69 years	344	557	901
70+ years	228	201	430
Total	1,432	3,922	5,354

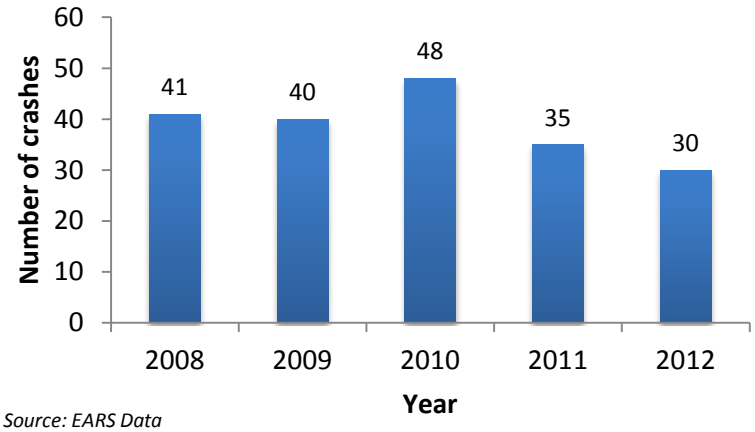
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 53: CROWLEY COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Crowley County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	0	0	0	0	3.5	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	8	10	7	8	3	125.4	↓ 62.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	0	3.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 106: Total number of crashes in Crowley County, 2008-2012

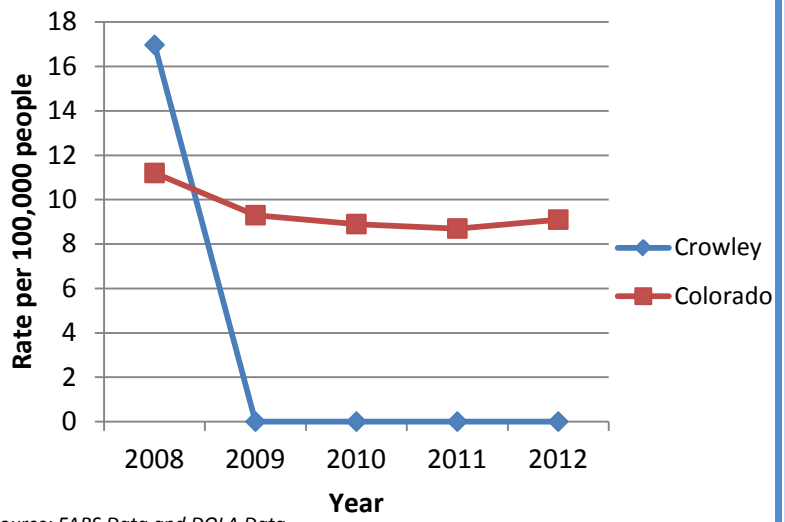


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were no fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined to zero in 2009 and remained at zero through 2012.

Figure 107: Fatality rate in Crowley County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, no fatalities involved a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 33% of the 3 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 32 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 3 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained 0.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

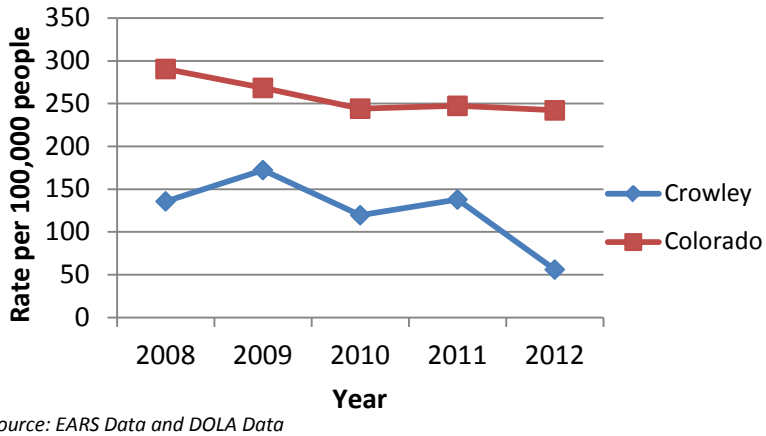
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Crowley County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 56 injuries per 100,000 population, a 59 percent decrease in the rate of crashes from 2011. Crowley County's injury rate, for the past 5 years, is below the statewide injury rate.

Figure 108: Injury rate in Crowley County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 3 (33%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 54: Crowley County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	3
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-69	0	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**

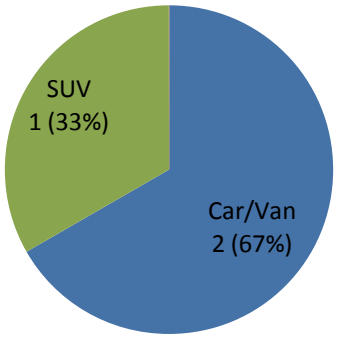
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all three of the injuries in 2012.

Figure 109: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Crowley County, 2012

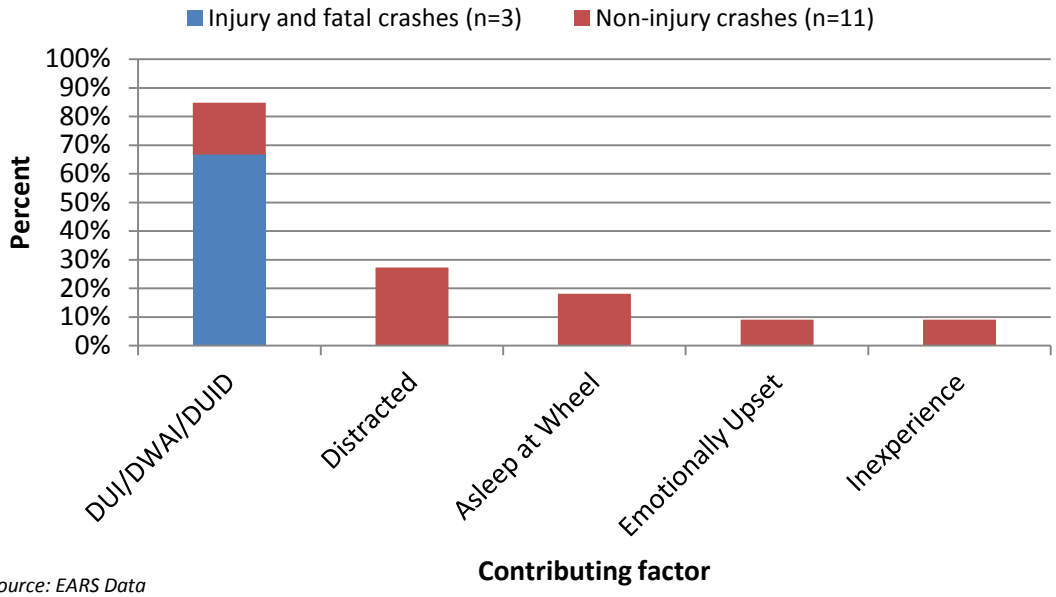


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 30 crashes in Crowley County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 14 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 110).

Figure 110: Contributing factors among drivers in Crowley County, 2011 (n=14)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Crowley County.

CUSTER COUNTY

Table 55: Custer County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	70	61	130
5-8 years	61	60	121
9-15 years	162	143	304
16-20 years	115	123	238
21-34 years	128	193	321
35-54 years	467	513	980
55-69 years	740	733	1,472
70+ years	315	351	666
Total	2,057	2,176	4,233

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

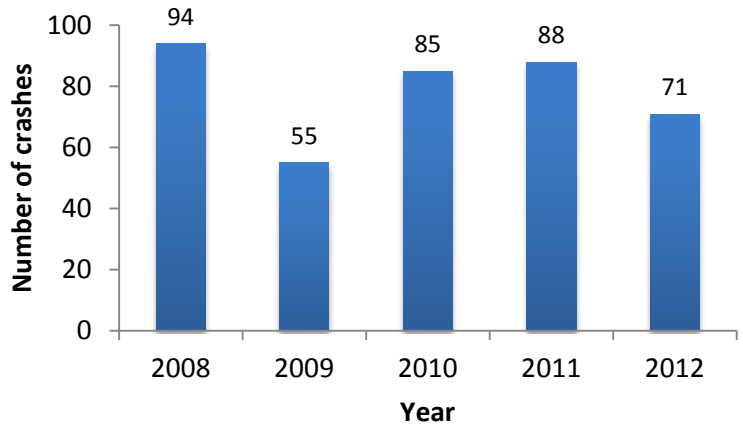
TABLE 56: CUSTER COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Custer County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	4	1	1	3	52.4	↑ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	25	15	18	13	16	414.8	↓ 36.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	0	0	0	9.5	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	2	0	1	0	23.8	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	2	1	1	2	28.6	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	2	1	1	0	23.8	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	2	0	0	0	14.3	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	4.8	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2007 to 2011, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2007 to 2011, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 111: Total number of crashes in Custer County, 2008-2012

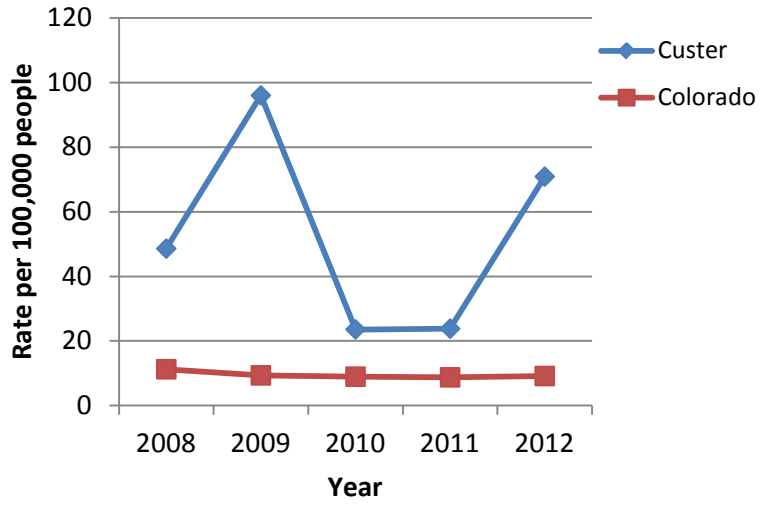


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population vary in Custer County because a change of one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatalities is low and the county population is small.

Figure 112: Fatality rate in Custer County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Custer County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 378 injuries per 100,000 population, a 22 percent increase in the rate of crashes from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 0% of the 18 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 67 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 18 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

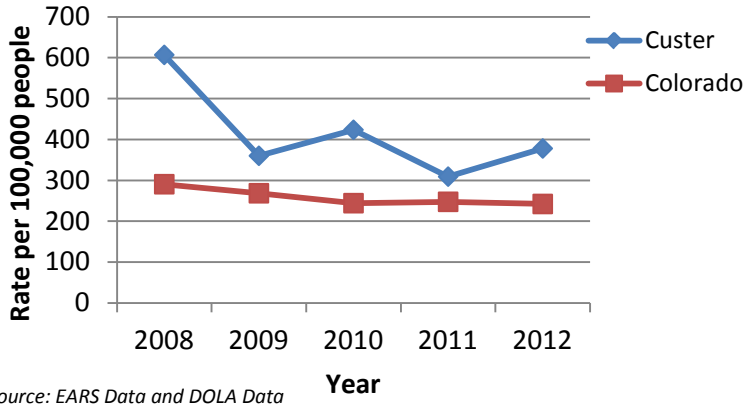
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 113: Injury rate in Custer County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 1 (0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 1 of the 11 (9%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 57: Adams County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	1	1	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	2	0	2	*
55-69	1	0	0	6
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**5**	**1**	**2**	**9**

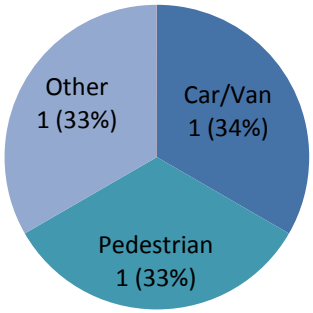
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 1 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

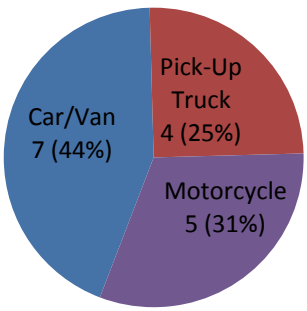
Figure 114: Mode of transportation in Custer County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 16 injuries in 2012.

Figure 115: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Custer County, 2012

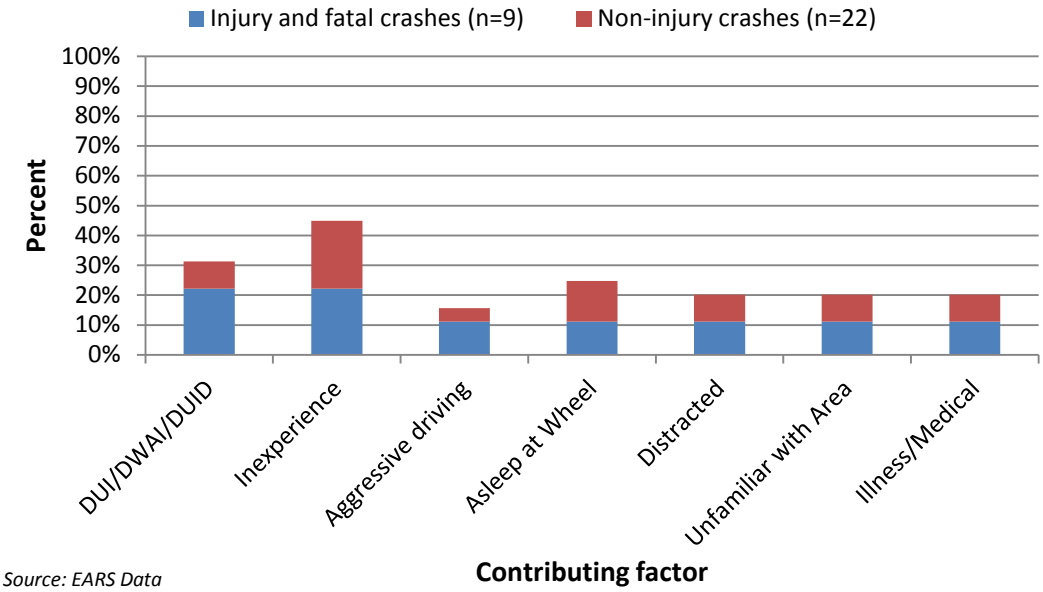


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 71 crashes in Custer County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 31 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 116).

Figure 116: Contributing factors among drivers in Custer County, 2012 (n=31)



Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Custer County.

DELTA COUNTY

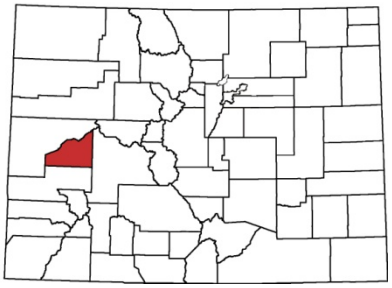


Table 58: Delta County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	819	862	1,681
5-8 years	737	698	1,435
9-15 years	1,266	1,350	2,616
16-20 years	906	1,069	1,975
21-34 years	1,837	2,148	3,985
35-54 years	3,583	3,707	7,291
55-69 years	3,523	3,413	6,937
70+ years	2,499	2,109	4,608
Total	15,172	15,356	30,528

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

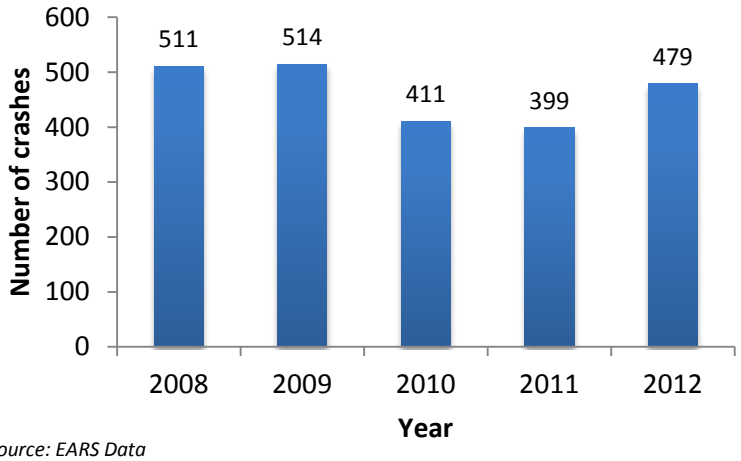
TABLE 59: DELTA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Delta County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	7	5	5	6	8	20.3	↑ 14.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	102	80	74	62	88	265.7	↓ 13.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	3	3	2	2	9.2	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	2	2	3	1	6.5	↓ 50.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	2	1	5	3	7.9	↑ 200.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	1	0	1	2	3.3	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	2	1.3	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	1	0	0	17.4	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 117: Total number of crashes in Delta County, 2008-2012

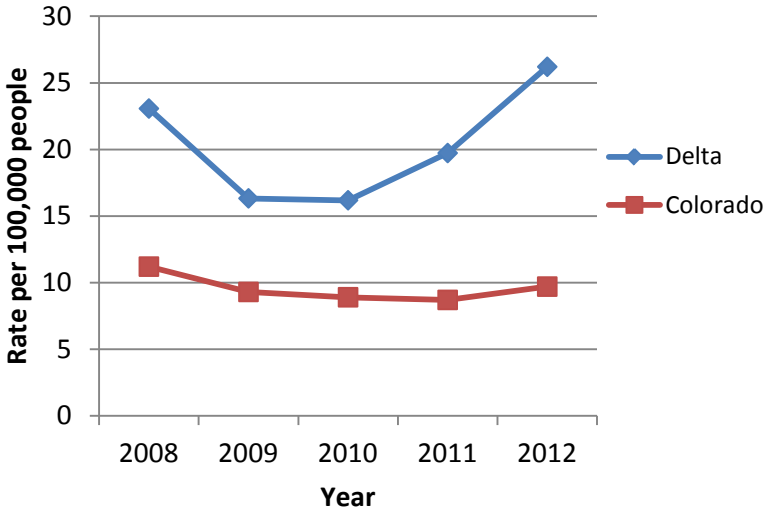


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 8 fatal crashes, resulting in 8 deaths. Since 2009, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population are increasing in Delta County.

Figure 118: Fatality rate in Delta County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Delta County declined between 2008 and 2011 and then increased by 40 percent from 2011 to 2012. In 2012, there were 288 injuries per 100,000 population, slightly higher than the state injury rate.

Impaired Driving

Of the 8 fatalities in 2012, 1 (13%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 13% of the 104 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 580 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 104 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and 100 percent (2/2) were unhelmeted.

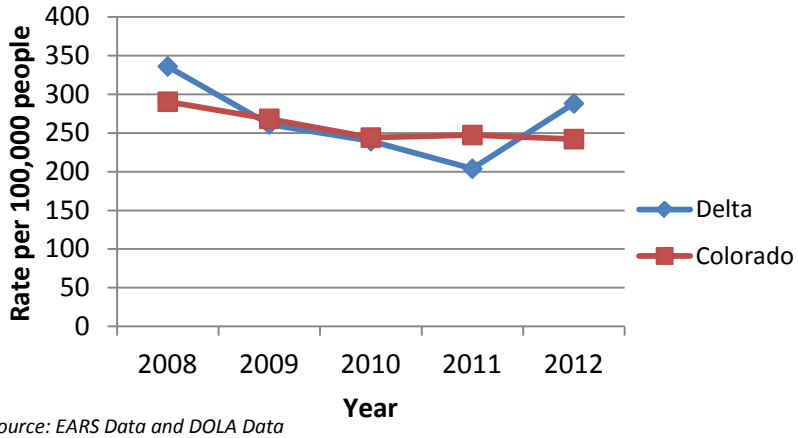
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians, but 1 bicyclist was killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 119: Injury rate in Delta County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 5 (40%) motor vehicle fatalities and 21 of the 77 (27%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Delta County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 67.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 60: Delta County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	7
21-34	4	0	0	8
35-54	5	0	1	9
55-69	6	0	1	17
70+	3	0	1	9
Total	**19**	**0**	**3**	**51**

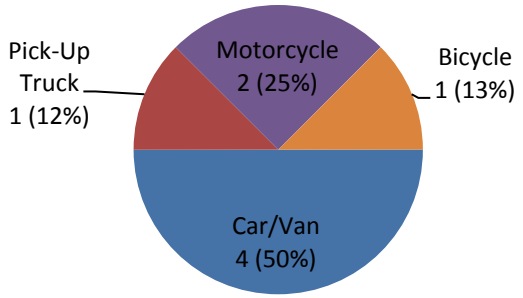
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 8 fatalities in 2012.

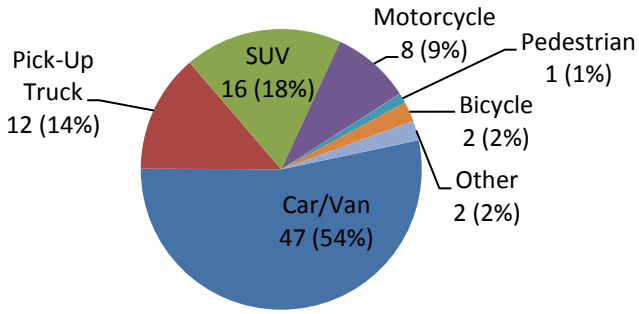
Figure 120: Mode of transportation in Delta County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 75 of the 88 injuries in 2012.

Figure 121: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Delta County, 2012

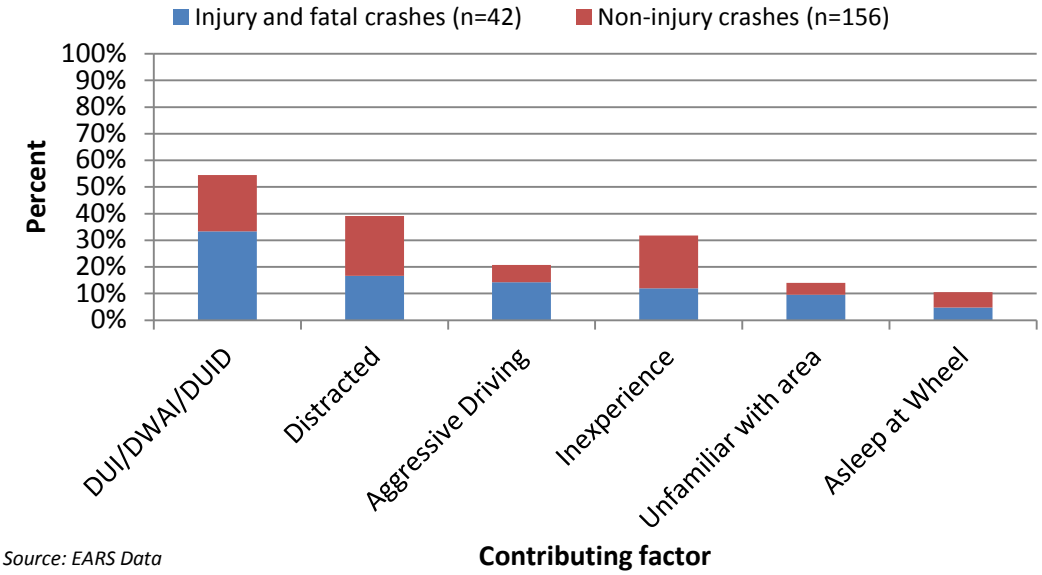


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 479 crashes in Delta County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 198 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 122).

Figure 122: Contributing factors among drivers in Delta County, 2012 (n=198)

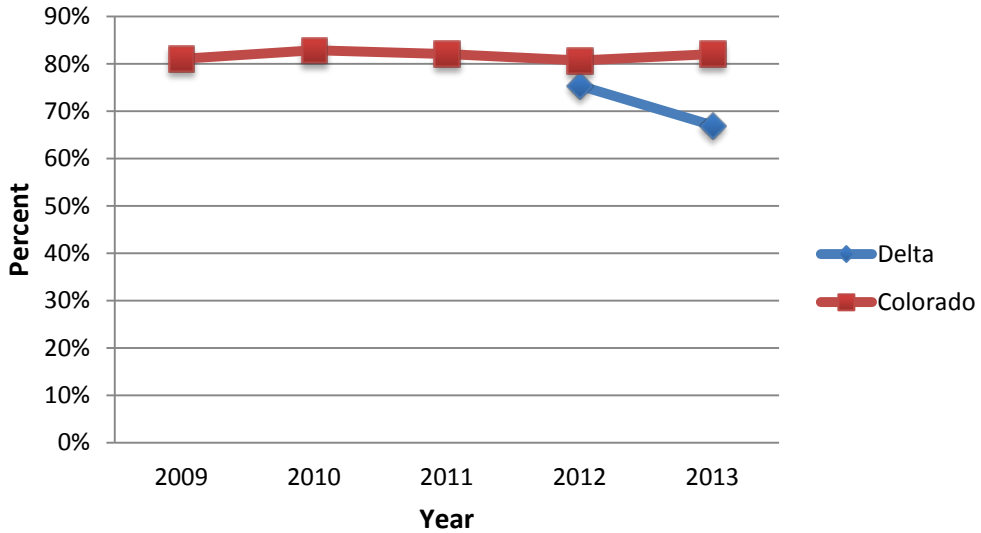


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Delta County was lower than statewide seat belt use in 2012 and 2013. Between these two years, Delta County's observed seat belt use decreased by approximately 8 percentage points.

Figure 123: Seat belt use in Delta County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

DENVER COUNTY

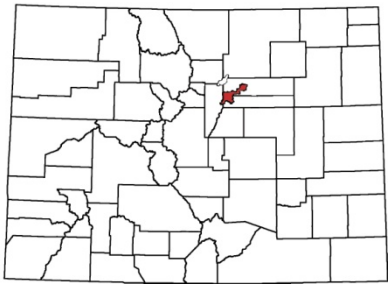


Table 61: Denver County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	22,720	23,640	46,360
5-8 years	16,080	16,712	32,791
9-15 years	23,499	23,988	47,487
16-20 years	16,063	16,332	32,395
21-34 years	84,674	84,642	169,316
35-54 years	81,116	90,102	171,217
55-69 years	45,475	43,383	88,858
70+ years	27,700	18,495	46,195
Total	317,326	317,293	634,619

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

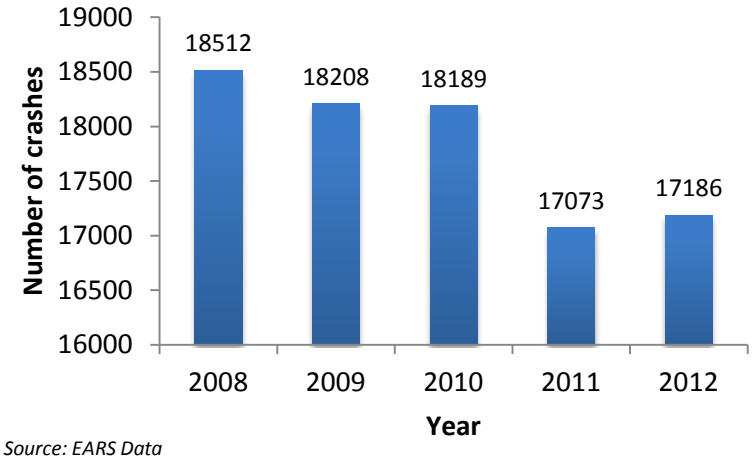
TABLE 62: DENVER COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Denver County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	46	36	40	33	36	6.3	↓ 21.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	2351	2352	2100	1965	1978	353.7	↓ 15.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	6	16	6	13	4	1.5	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	8	13	9	11	5	1.5	↓ 37.5%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	15	11	10	14	15	2.1	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	11	3	9	6	3	1.1	↓ 72.7%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	9	3	7	4	2	0.8	↓ 77.8%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	7	5	7	4	5	14.3	↓ 28.6%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	15	10	8	11	18	2.0	↑ 20.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 124: Total number of crashes in Denver County, 2008-2012

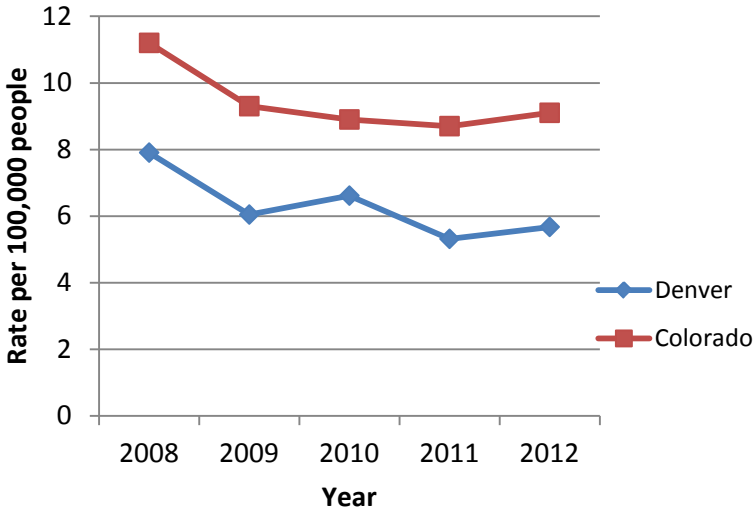


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 34 fatal crashes, resulting in 36 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population are on the decline in Denver County.

Figure 125: Fatality rate in Denver County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Denver County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 312 injuries per 100,000 population, a 1.5 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 36 fatal crashes in 2012, 5 (14%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 1% of the 3,069 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 1% of the 31,485 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 3,069 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 28.6%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 67 percent (2/3) were unhelmeted.

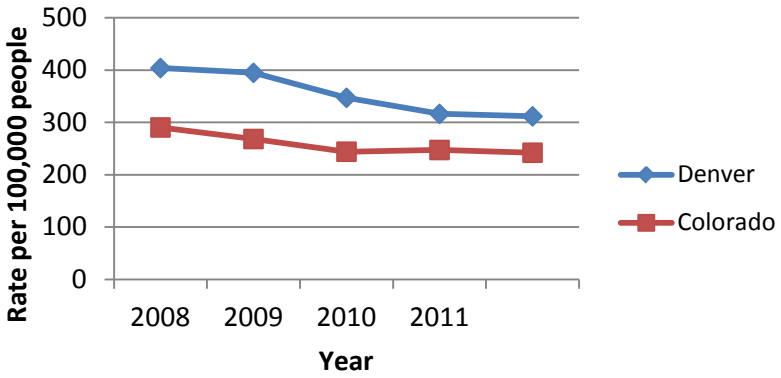
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

18 pedestrians and 2 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 126: Injury rate in Denver County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 12 (33%) motor vehicle fatalities and 241 of the 1,455 (17%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Denver County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 78.8%
Teen seat belt: 75.2%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 91.2%
Front/rear booster: 59.9%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 67.1%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 63: Denver County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

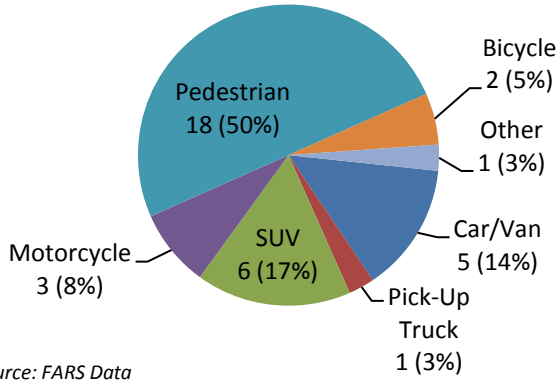
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	2	2	0	21
5-8	2	1	0	11
9-15	0	0	0	27
16-20	11	1	2	100
21-34	28	6	7	344
35-54	34	13	7	300
55-69	19	12	1	178
70+	13	2	1	87
Total	**109**	**37**	**18**	**1068**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 12 of the 36 fatalities in 2012.

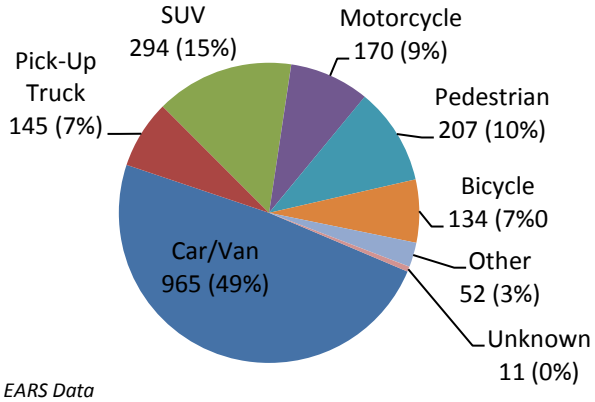
Figure 127: Mode of transportation in Denver County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 1,404 of the 1,978 injuries in 2012.

Figure 128: Mode of transportation of injured individuals inDenver County, 2012

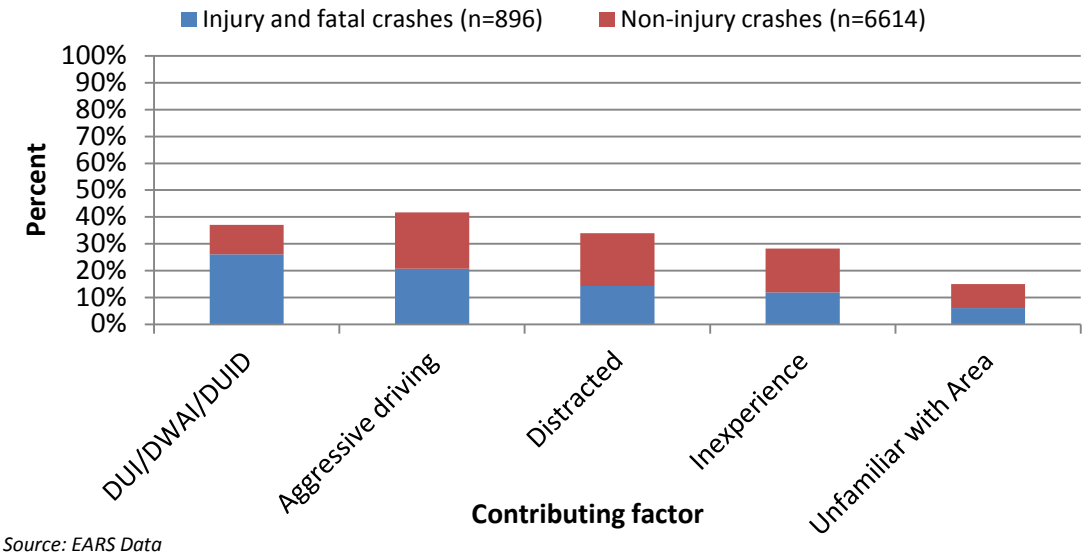


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 17,186 crashes in Denver County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported human contributing factors for 7,510 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 129).

Figure 129: Contributing factors among drivers in Denver County, 2012 (n=7,510)

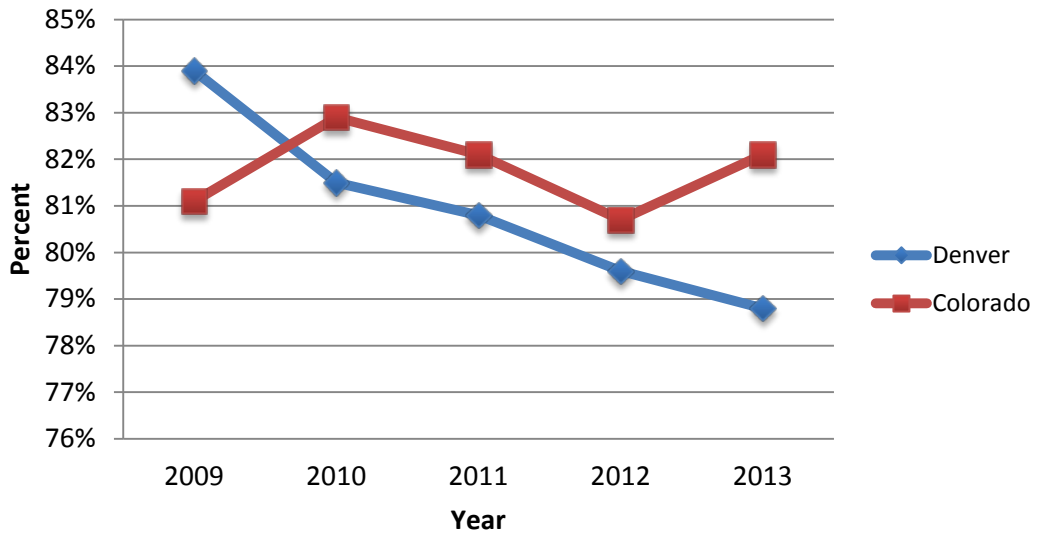


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Denver County decreased between 2009 and 2013. Denver County's seat belt use was 3 percentage points lower than the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 130: Seat belt use in Denver County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

DOLORES COUNTY

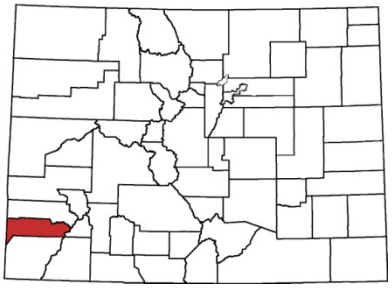


Table 64: Dolores County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	60	55	115
5-8 years	64	46	111
9-15 years	70	90	160
16-20 years	54	61	115
21-34 years	109	118	228
35-54 years	255	282	537
55-69 years	227	236	463
70+ years	133	141	273
Total	972	1,030	2,002

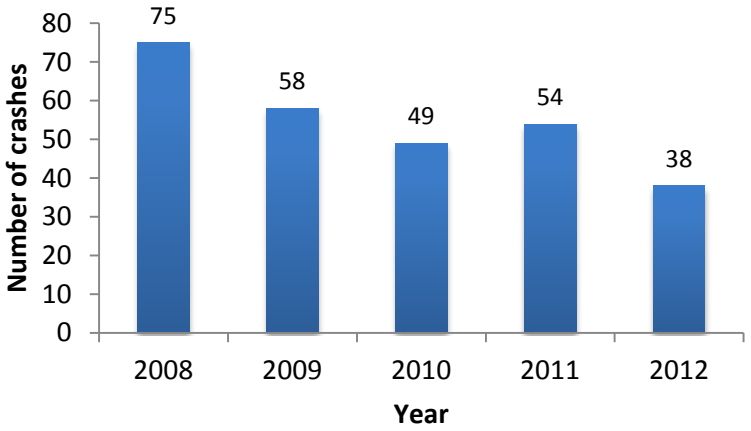
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 65: DOLORES COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Dolores County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	0	3	0	0	29.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	21	21	13	10	7	702.1	↓ 66.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	3	0	0	29.3	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	1	0	0	9.8	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 131: Total number of crashes in Dolores County, 2008-2012

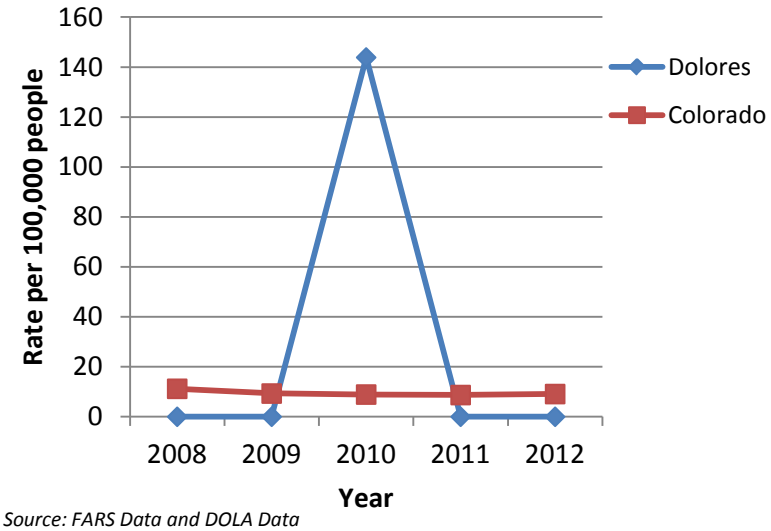


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were no fatal crashes. With the exception of 2010, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population in Dolores County was zero.

Figure 132: Fatality rate in Dolores County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Dolores County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 350 injuries per 100,000 population, an almost 29 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, no fatalities involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 40% of the 5 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 36 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 5 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained 0.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

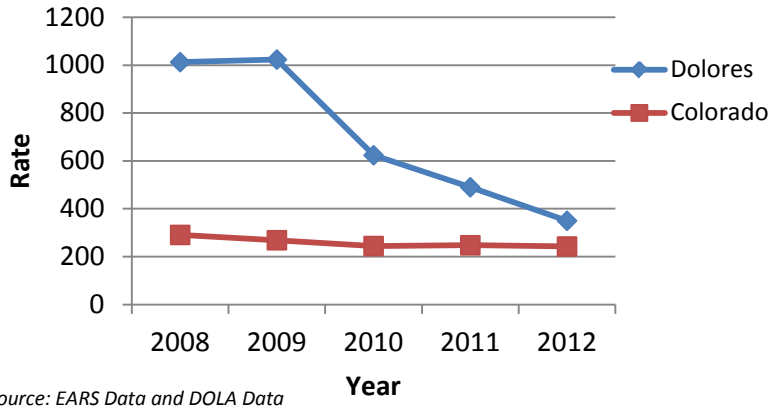
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 133: Injury rate in Dolores County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 4 (0 %) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 66: Dolores County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	1	0	1	*
35-54	1	0	1	*
55-69	1	0	1	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**2**

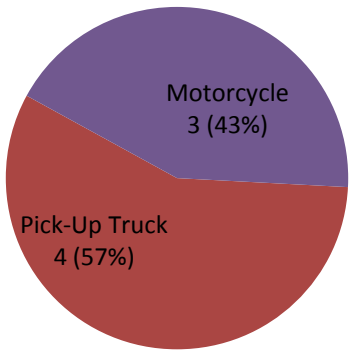
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 7 injuries in 2012.

Figure 134: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Dolores County, 2012

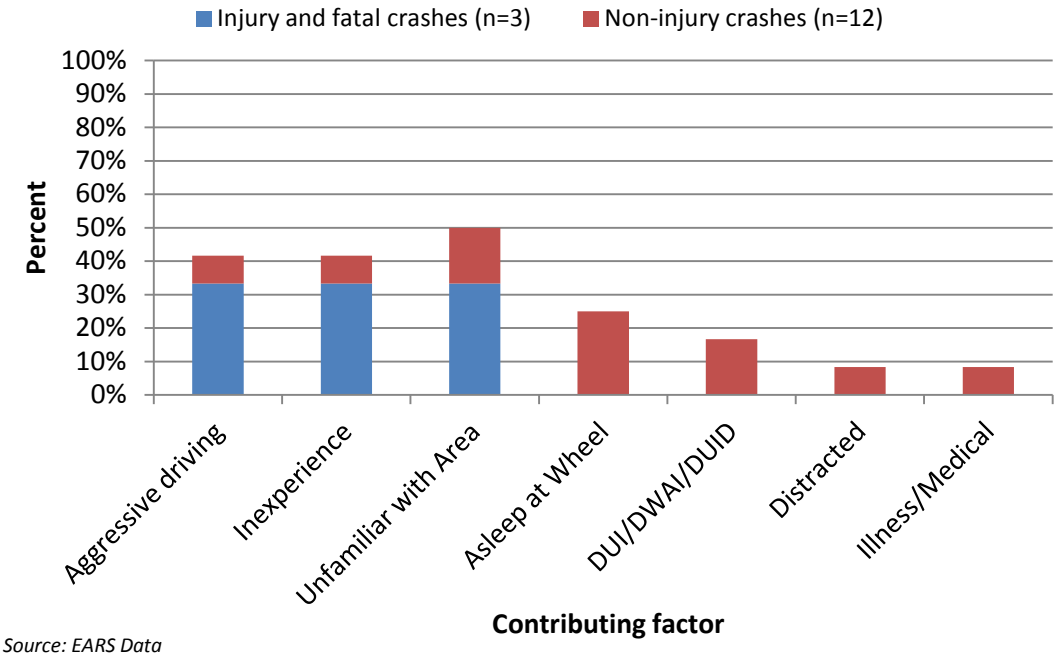


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 38 crashes in Dolores County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 15 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 135).

Figure 135: Contributing factors among drivers in Dolores County, 2012 (n=15)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Dolores County.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

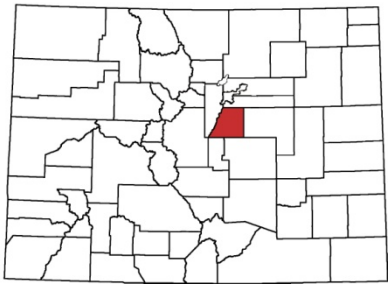


Table 67: Douglas County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	9,411	9,946	19,358
5-8 years	10,022	10,448	20,470
9-15 years	18,305	18,960	37,266
16-20 years	10,663	11,308	21,971
21-34 years	20,283	19,124	39,407
35-54 years	51,439	49,385	100,824
55-69 years	22,894	21,873	44,767
70+ years	7,675	6,430	14,105
Total	150,692	147,475	298,167

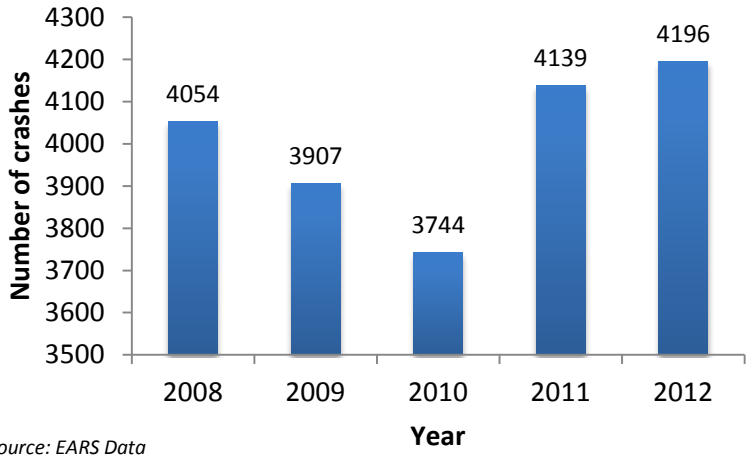
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 68: DOUGLAS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Douglas County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	21	12	13	12	15	5.1	↓ 28.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	434	432	379	362	428	141.7	↓ 1.4%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	7	5	1	1	1.2	↓ 66.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	7	5	3	4	2	1.5	↓ 71.4%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	11	5	5	2	8	2.2	↓ 27.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	7	3	2	2	2	1.1	↓ 71.4%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	4	3	1	1	0	0.6	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	1	2	3	5	11.3	↑ 150.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	5	0.4	↑ 400.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 136: Total number of crashes in Douglas County, 2008-2012

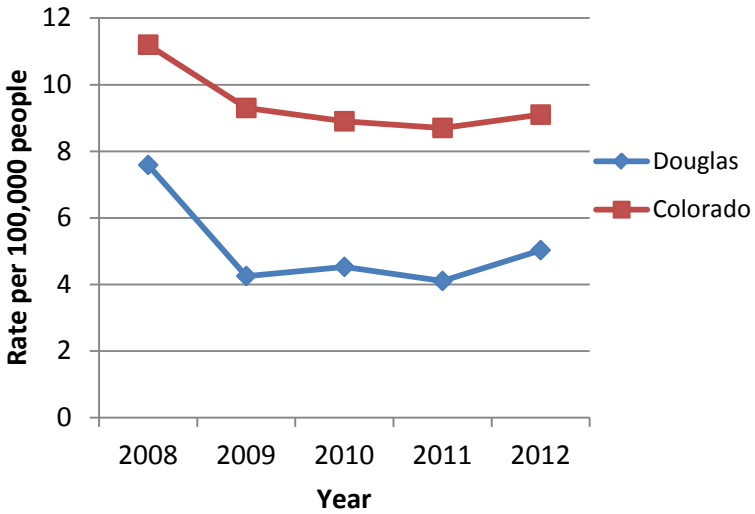


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 14 fatal crashes, resulting in 15 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Douglas County and have remained between 4 and 5 fatalities per 100,000 populations since 2009.

Figure 137: Fatality rate in Douglas County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Douglas County remained similar between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 144 injuries per 100,000 population, a 16 percent increase in the rate of crashes from 2011. The injury rate in Douglas County was lower than the statewide rate for the past 5 years.

Impaired Driving

Of the 15 fatalities in 2012, 2 (13%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 5% of the 615 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 7,221 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 615 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased 150%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 0 percent (0/2) were unhelmeted.

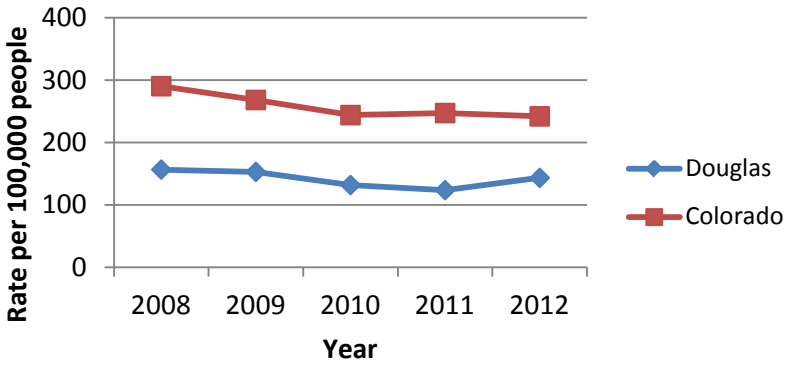
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

5 pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 138: Injury rate in Douglas County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 7 (14%) motor vehicle fatalities and 51 of the 332 (15%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Douglas County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 86.2%
Teen seat belt: 89.3%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 85.0%
Front/rear booster: 49.5%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 80.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 69: Douglas County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	12
16-20	4	0	0	34
21-34	13	2	2	76
35-54	11	3	3	109
55-69	8	0	1	59
70+	3	0	0	30
Total	**40**	**5**	**6**	**323**

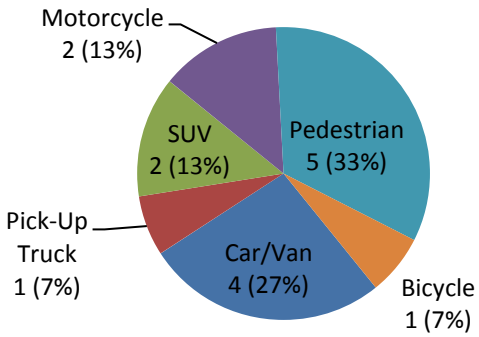
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 7 of the 15 fatalities in 2012.

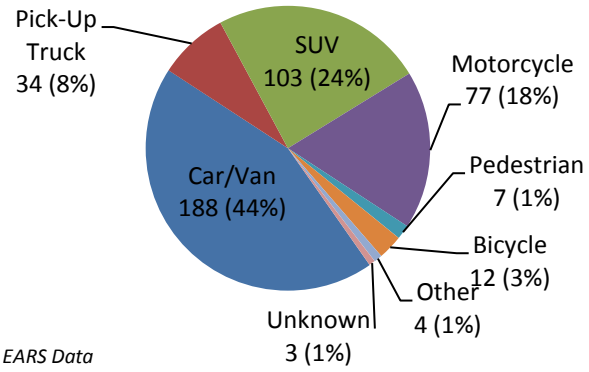
Figure 139: Mode of transportation in Douglas County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 325 of the 428 injuries in 2012.

Figure 140: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Douglas County, 2012

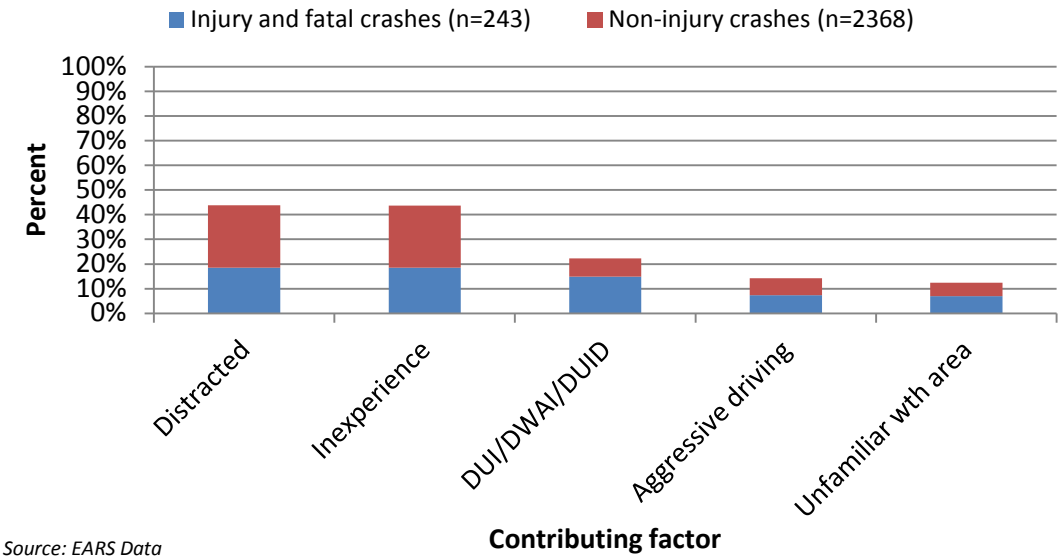


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 4193 crashes in Douglas County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2611 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 141).

Figure 141: Contributing factors among drivers in Douglas County, 2012 (n=2611)

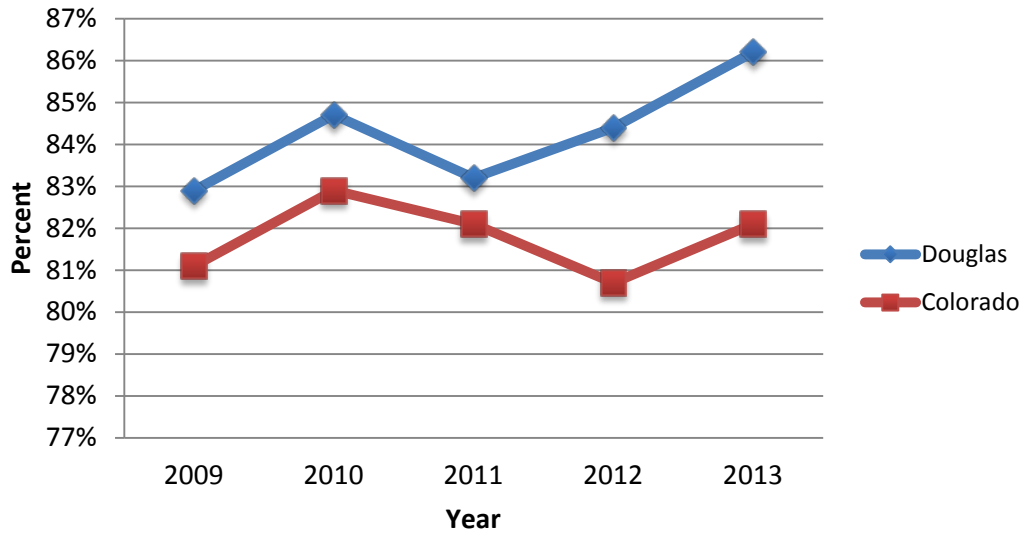


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Douglas County reached 86.2 percent in 2013. Douglas County's observed seat belt use was higher than the statewide seat belt use the past five years.

Figure 142: Seat belt use in Douglas County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

EAGLE COUNTY

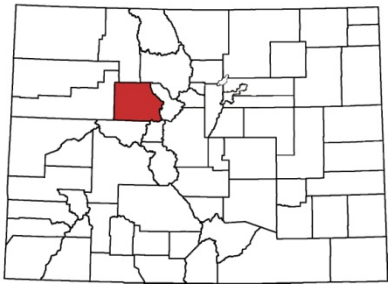


Table 70: Eagle County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	1,768	1,831	3,599
5-8 years	1,510	1,527	3,038
9-15 years	2,368	2,463	4,832
16-20 years	1,337	1,488	2,824
21-34 years	4,835	6,183	11,018
35-54 years	7,821	8,957	16,777
55-69 years	3,761	4,225	7,987
70+ years	899	970	1,869
Total	24,300	27,644	51,944

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

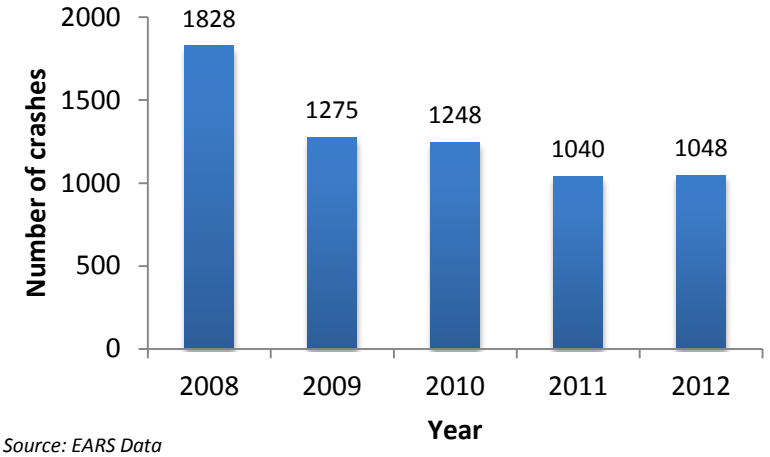
TABLE 71: EAGLE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Eagle County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	8	5	4	4	7	10.9	↓ 12.5%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	194	168	158	138	142	310.6	↓ 26.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	2	3	1	1	3.9	↓ 66.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	1	1	0	1.2	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	2	2	1	3	3.9	↑ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	2	1	1	1	36.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	1	0	1	1	1.6	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 143: Total number of crashes in Eagle County, 2008-2012

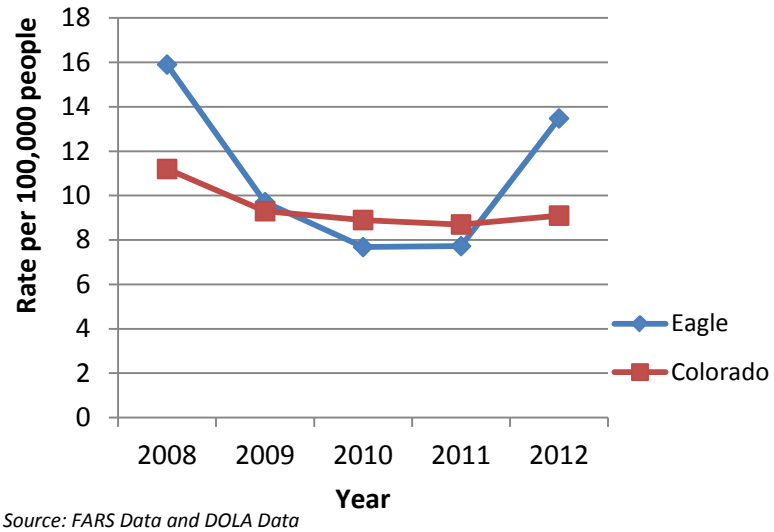


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 7 fatal crashes, resulting in 7 deaths. Though the fatality rate is lower in 2012 than it was in 2008, an increase in the number of fatalities per 100,000 population occurred in 2012 in Eagle County.

Figure 144: Fatality rate in Eagle County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

None of the 7 fatalities in 2012, involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 25% of the 152 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 1,327 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 5% of the 152 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained the same.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

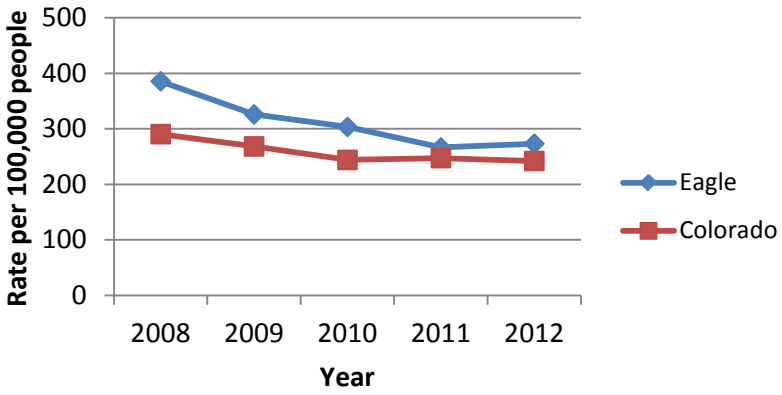
1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Eagle County declined between 2008 and 2012. However, in 2012, there were 273 injuries per 100,000 population, a 2.5 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Figure 145: Injury rate in Eagle County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 4 (25%) motor vehicle fatalities and 17 of the 125 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Eagle County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 80.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 72: Eagle County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	9
21-34	3	2	0	21
35-54	7	0	0	18
55-69	2	0	0	11
70+	1	0	0	4
Total	**15**	**2**	**0**	**65**

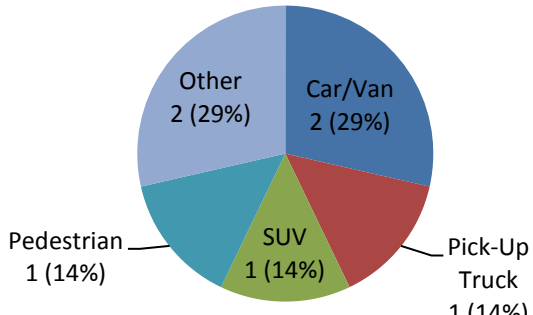
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 7 fatalities in 2012.

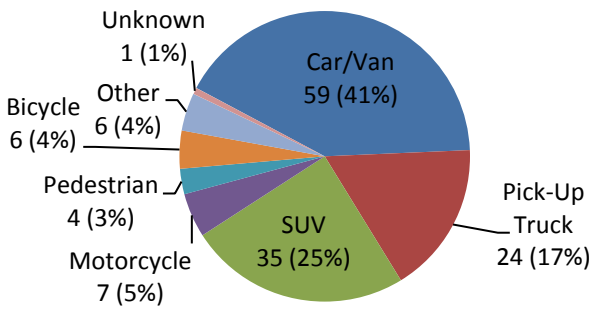
Figure 146: Mode of transportation in Eagle County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 118 of the 142 injuries in 2012.

Figure 147: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Eagle County, 2012

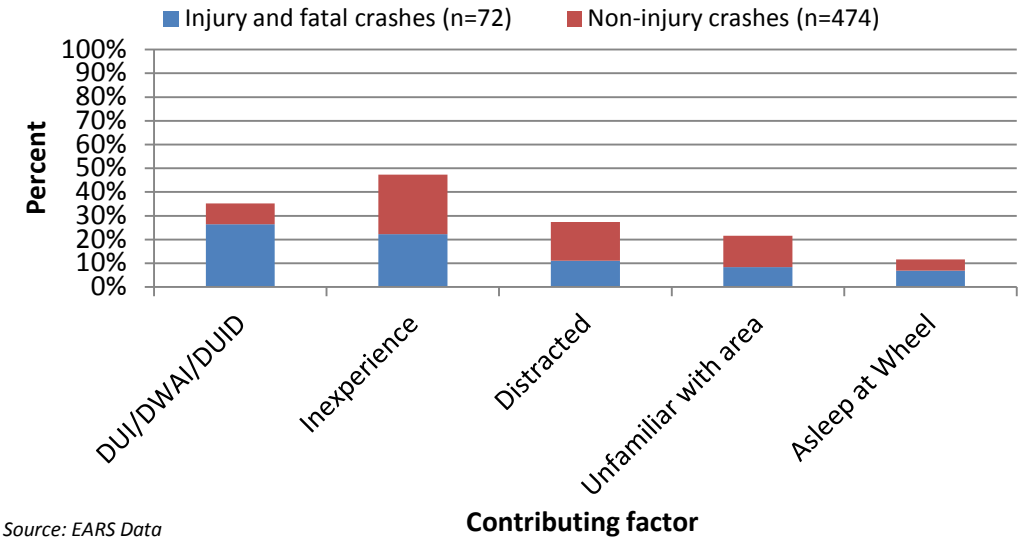


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1048 crashes in Eagle County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 546 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 148).

Figure 148: Contributing factors among drivers in Eagle County, 2012 (n=546)

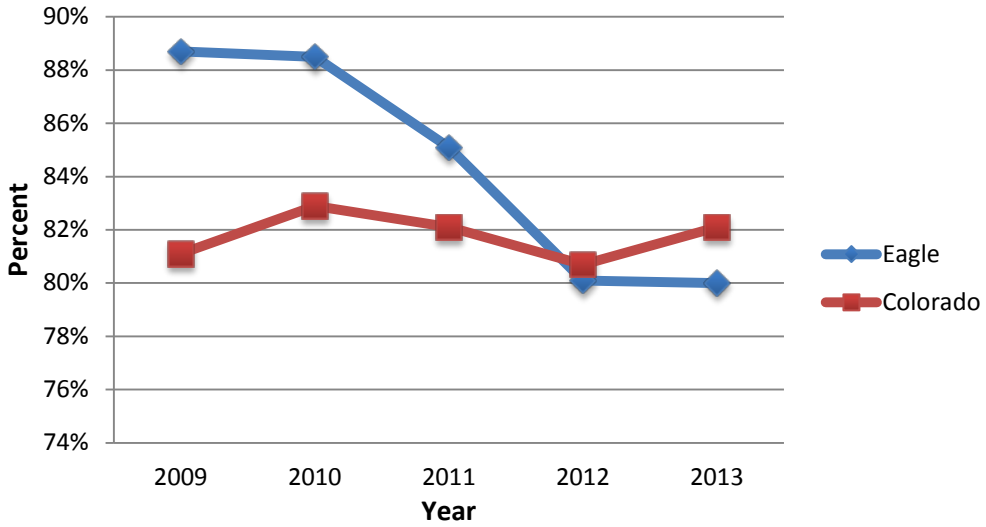


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Eagle County decreased between 2009 and 2013. Previously, seat belt use in Eagle County was greater than the observed statewide seat belt use, but now falls below.

Figure 149: Seat belt use in Eagle County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

EL PASO COUNTY

Table 73: El Paso County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	22,411	23,525	45,936
5-8 years	18,237	19,029	37,266
9-15 years	32,119	32,826	64,946
16-20 years	22,717	26,996	49,713
21-34 years	64,466	67,948	132,414
35-54 years	87,268	85,047	172,316
55-69 years	51,509	46,540	98,048
70+ years	26,566	18,956	45,521
Total	325,293	320,867	646,160

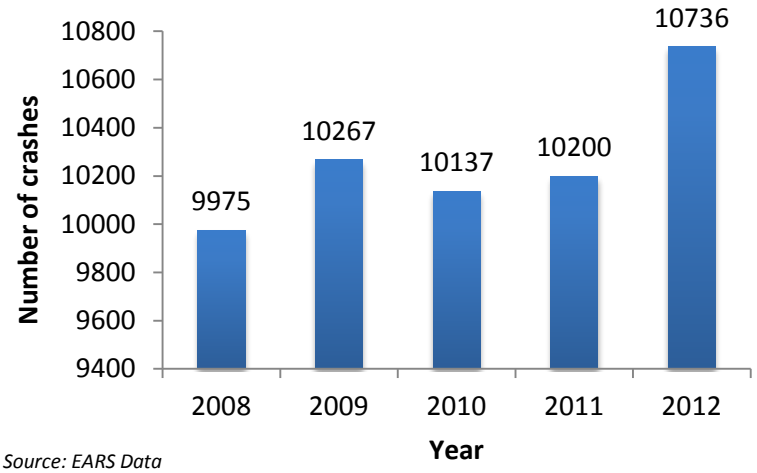
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 74: EL PASO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**El Paso County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	47	42	41	43	43	6.9	↓ 8.5%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	1298	1276	1227	1226	1322	203.6	↑ 1.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	12	15	14	14	12	2.1	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	15	14	15	12	11	2.1	↓ 26.7%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	25	19	18	12	10	2.7	↓ 60.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	15	11	8	15	11	1.9	↓ 26.7%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	11	7	6	7	7	1.2	↓ 36.4%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	10	9	6	11	2	13.4	↓ 80.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	2	3	1	12	0.6	↑ 1100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 150: Total number of crashes in El Paso County, 2008-2012

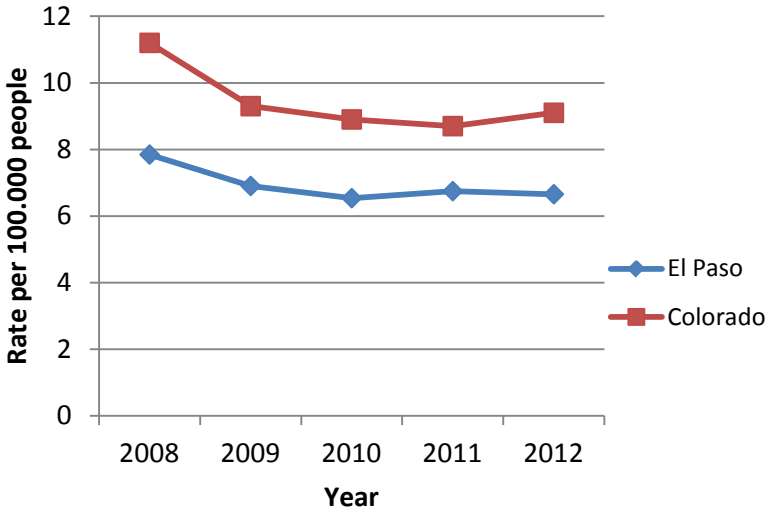


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 40 fatal crashes, resulting in 43 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased after 2008 and has since remained between 6.5 and 7 fatalities per 100,000 people in El Paso County.

Figure 151: Fatality rate in El Paso County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in El Paso County remained at approximately 200 injuries per 100,000 population between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 205 injury crashes per 100,000 population, a 6 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011. The injury rate in El Paso County is lower than the state injury rate.

Impaired Driving

Of the 43 fatalities in 2012, 11 (26%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 4% of the 1988 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 18,187 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 1988 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 80%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 11 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 64 percent (7/11) were unhelmeted.

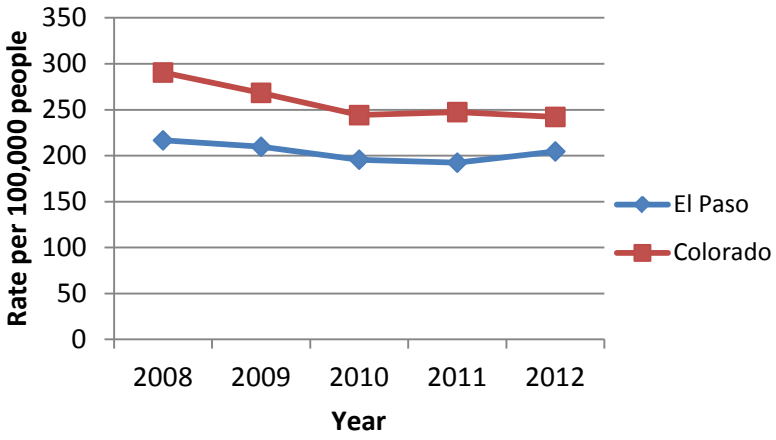
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

12 pedestrian and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 152: Injury rate in El Paso County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 12 of the 20 (60%) motor vehicle fatalities and 141 of the 993 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 El Paso County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 81.6%
Teen seat belt: 85.7%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 95.0%
Front/rear booster: 70.7%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 84.3%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 75: El Paso County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

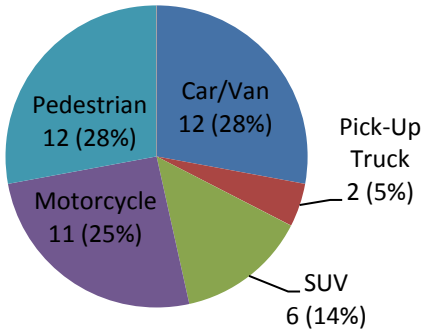
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	1	0	5
5-8	0	0	0	9
9-15	5	3	0	37
16-20	16	3	2	101
21-34	38	2	8	279
35-54	41	4	18	329
55-69	14	1	6	164
70+	12	2	0	117
Total	**127**	**16**	**34**	**1041**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 20 of the 43 fatalities in 2012.

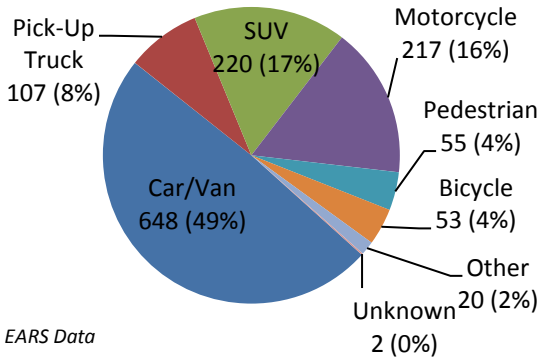
Figure 153: Mode of transportation in El Paso County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 975 of the 1322 injuries in 2012.

Figure 154: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in El Paso County , 2012

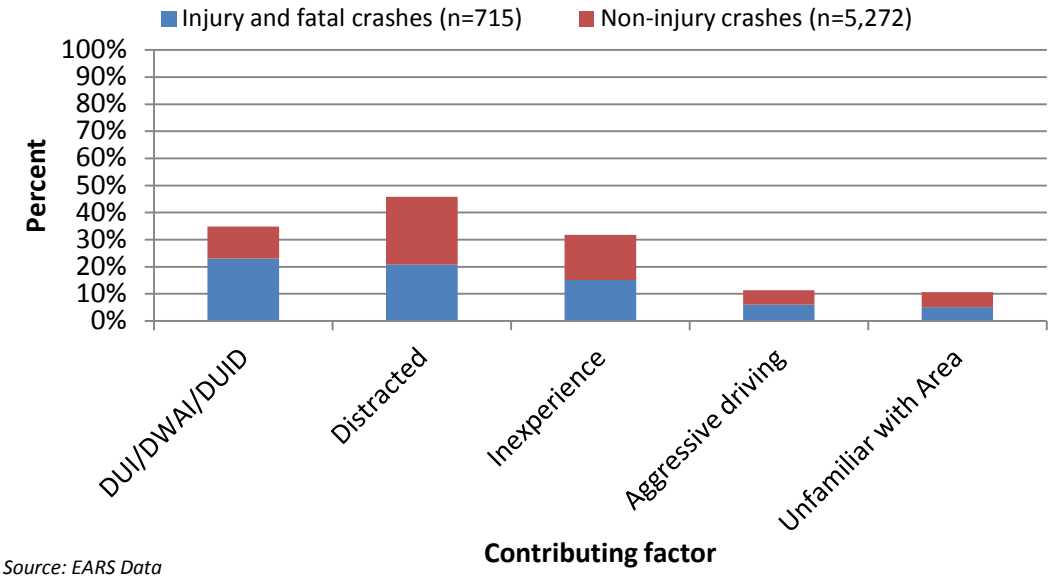


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 10,736 crashes in El Paso County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 5,987 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 155).

Figure 155: Contributing factors among drivers in El Paso County, 2012 (n=5,987)

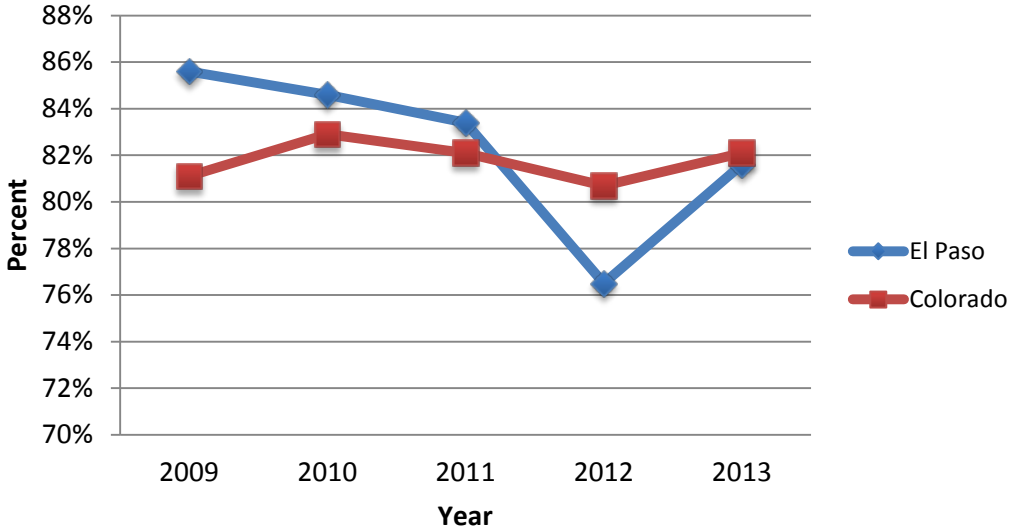


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in El Paso County varied between 2009 and 2013. With the exception of 2012, El Paso County's seat belt use was above or similar to the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 156: Seat belt use in El Paso County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ELBERT COUNTY

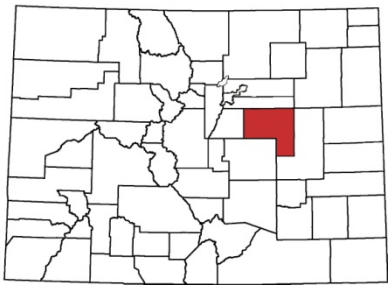


Table 76: Elbert County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	497	501	998
5-8 years	539	566	1,105
9-15 years	1,227	1,239	2,467
16-20 years	893	944	1,836
21-34 years	1,118	1,132	2,250
35-54 years	4,016	3,763	7,779
55-69 years	2,638	2,753	5,391
70+ years	732	734	1,466
Total	11,661	11,632	23,293

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 77: ELBERT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

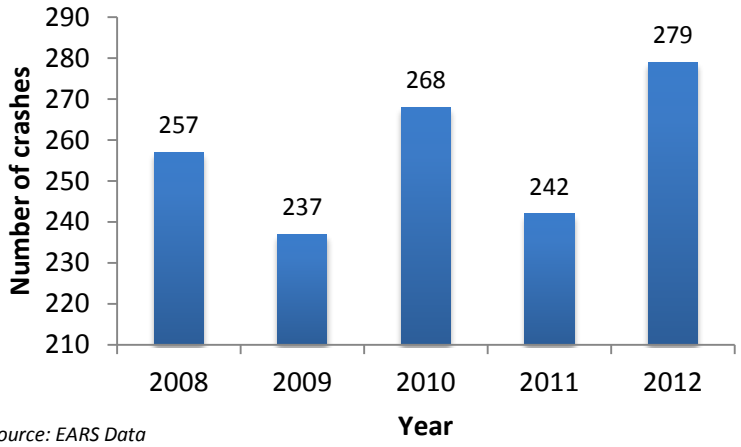
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Elbert County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	5	6	3	4	19.1	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	52	75	33	35	54	216.3	↑ 3.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	2	2	1	6.9	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	2	1	2	5.2	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	4	4	1	2	10.4	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	1	0	0	2	2.6	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	0	1	2	2	67.3	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	↓ 100.0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 157: Total number of crashes in Elbert County, 2008-2012

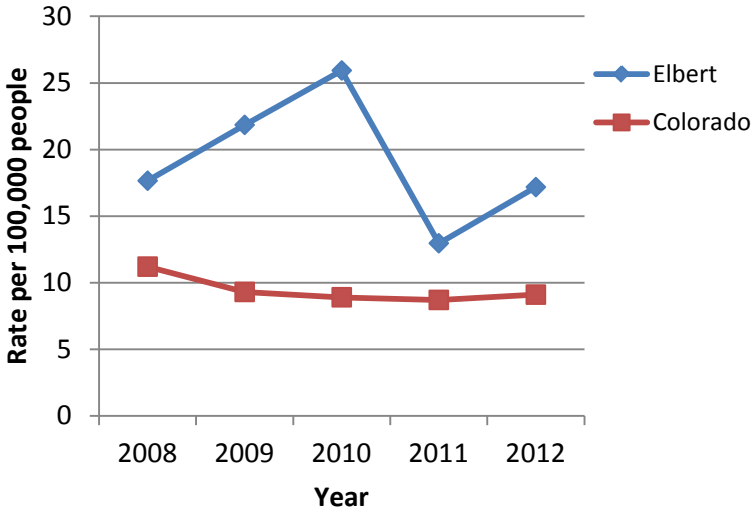


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Elbert County from 2008 to 2012.

Figure 158: Fatality rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Elbert County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 232 injuries per 100,000 population, a 53 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 2 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 15% of the 55 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 15% of the 329 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 55 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained the same.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 100 percent (2/2) were unhelmeted.

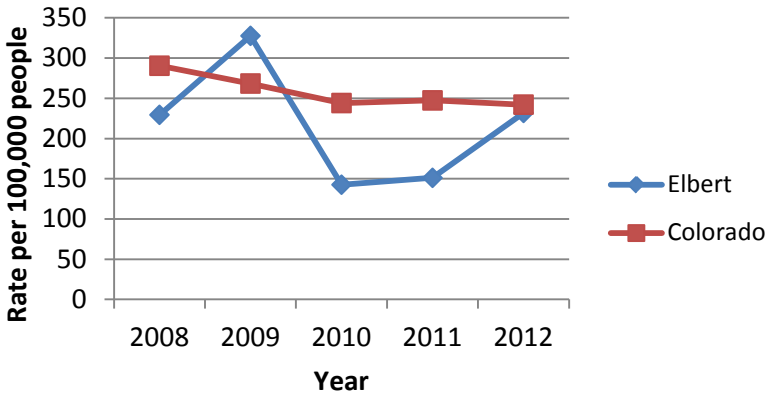
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 159: Injury rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 11 of the 50 (22%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Elbert County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 82.5%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 78: Elbert County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	4	0	1	11
21-34	2	0	0	10
35-54	3	0	1	16
55-69	2	0	0	8
70+	1	0	0	3
Total	**13**	**0**	**2**	**50**

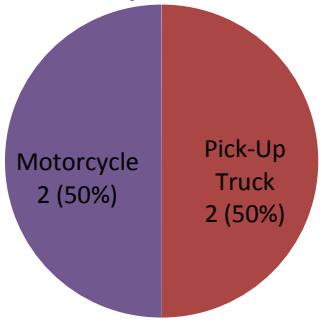
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

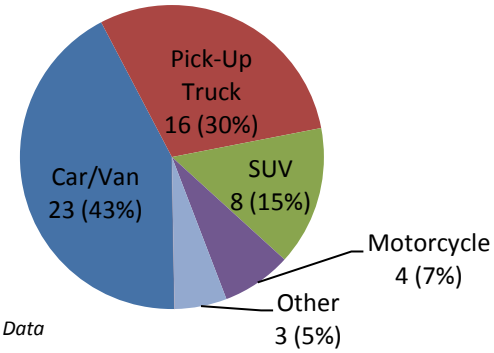
Figure 160: Mode of transportation in Elbert County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 47 of the 54 injuries in 2012.

Figure 161: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Elbert County, 2012

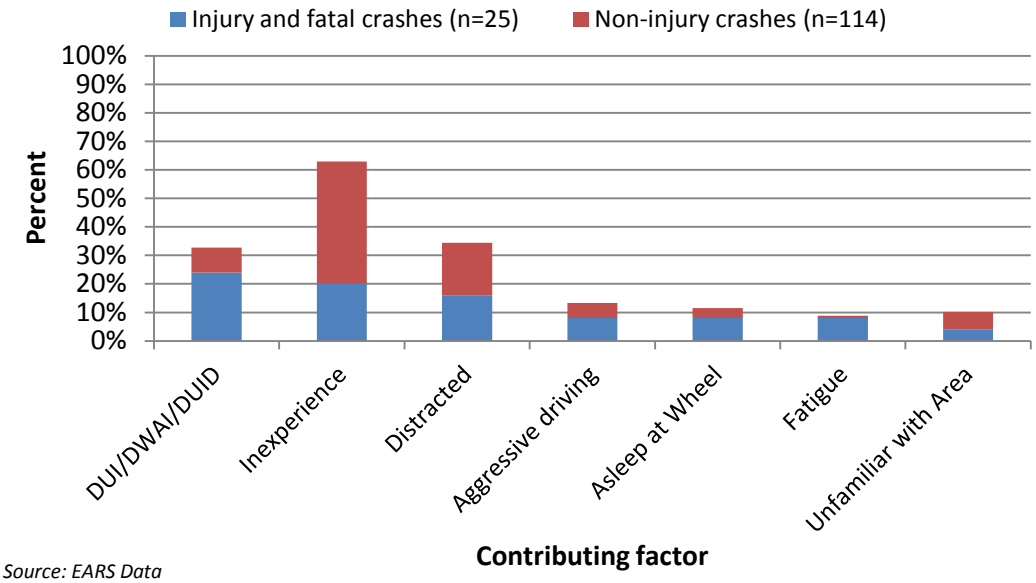


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 279 crashes in Elbert County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 139 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 162).

Figure 162: Contributing factors among drivers in Elbert County, 2012 (n=139)

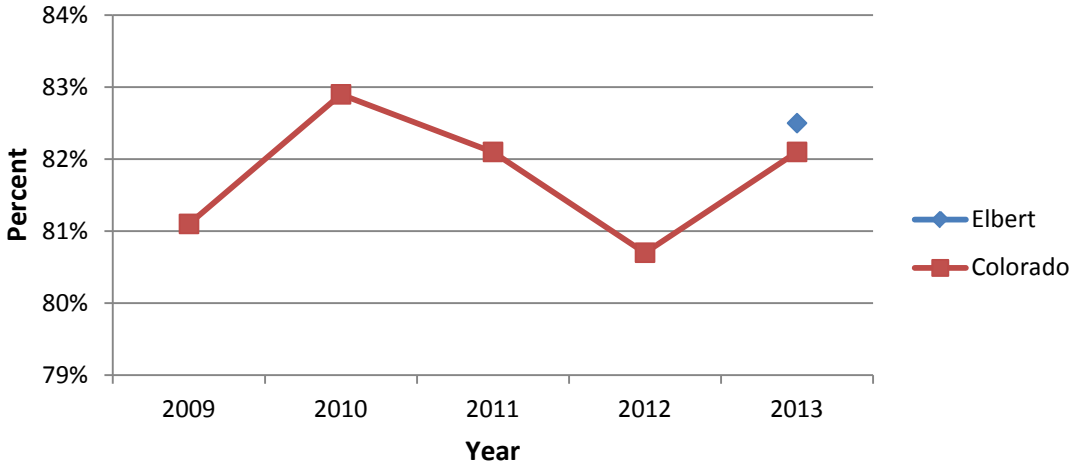


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use was observed in Elbert County in 2013 and was similar to the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 163: Seat belt use rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

FREMONT COUNTY

Table 79: Fremont County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	996	997	1,993
5-8 years	876	906	1,782
9-15 years	1,628	1,602	3,230
16-20 years	1,133	1,405	2,538
21-34 years	2,598	5,925	8,523
35-54 years	4,872	8,445	13,317
55-69 years	4,607	4,997	9,604
70+ years	3,238	2,786	6,024
Total	19,948	27,063	47,011

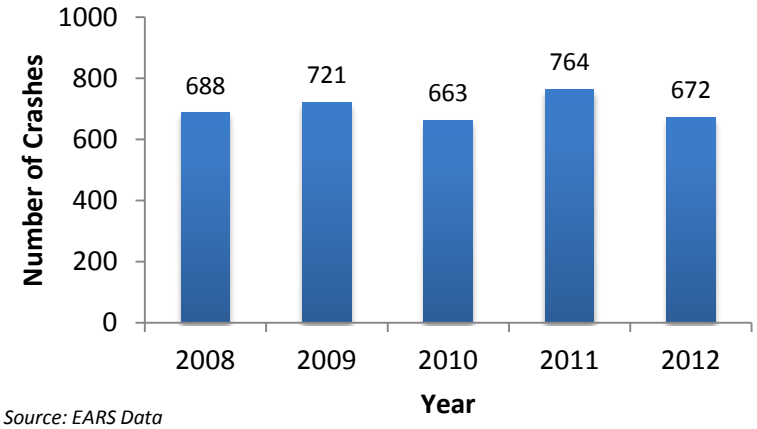
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 80: FREMONT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Fremont County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	6	6	6	9	6	14.1	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	98	125	91	83	74	200.7	↓ 24.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	3	5	5	1	6.8	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	3	0	2	2	3.4	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	3	1	4	4	6.0	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	1	0	0	1	1.7	↓ 50.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	1	0	0	1	1.3	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	1	1	0	13.3	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 164: Total number of crashes in Fremont County, 2008-2012

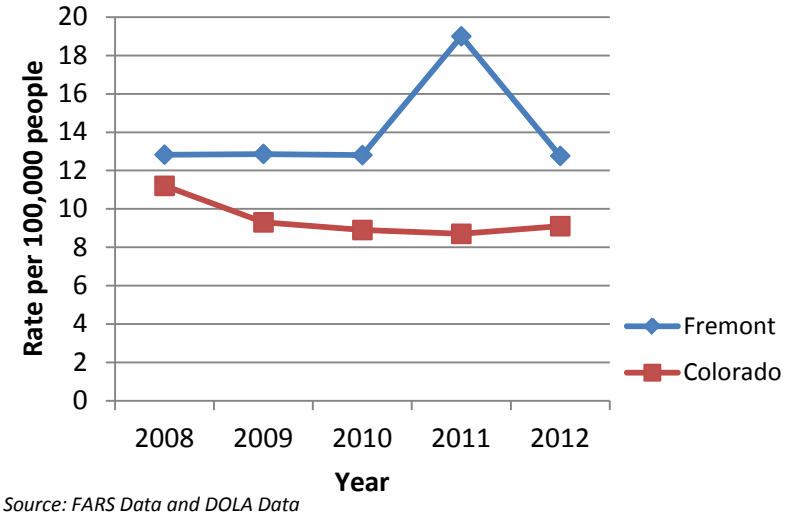


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 6 fatal crashes in Fremont County, resulting in 6 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people remained at approximately 13 in Fremont County, with the exception of 2011.

Figure 165: Fatality rate in Fremont County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Fremont County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 157 injuries per 100,000 people, a 10 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2012, 2 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 6% of the 94 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 5% of the 938 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 94 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, no drivers age 20 or younger were in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in Fremont County in 2012 and 100 percent (1/1) were unhelmeted.

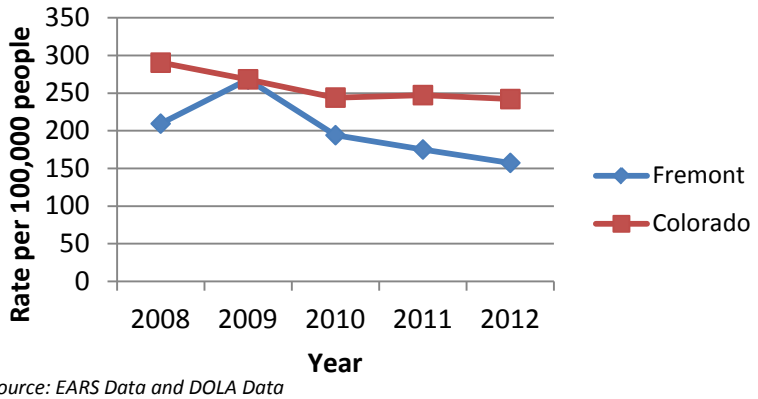
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 166: Injury rate in Fremont County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 4 (25%) motor vehicle fatalities and 13 of the 49 (27%) motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Fremont County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 75.6%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 93.9 %
Front/rear booster: 65.8%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 77.7%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 81: Fremont County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	3
16-20	3	0	0	15
21-34	5	0	1	18
35-54	4	0	0	22
55-69	5	1	0	22
70+	3	0	0	9
Total	**21**	**1**	**1**	**90**

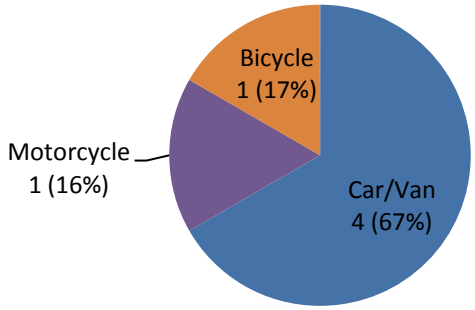
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events0*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 6 fatalities in 2012.

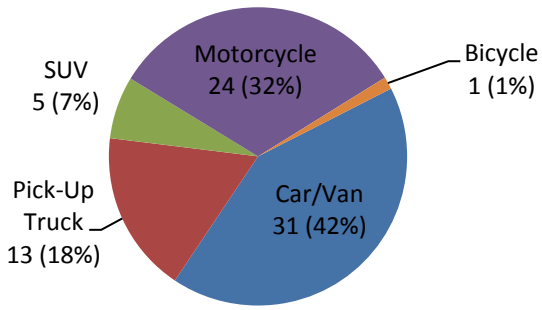
Figure 167: Mode of transportation in Fremont County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 49 of the 74 injuries in 2012.

Figure 168: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Fremont County , 2012

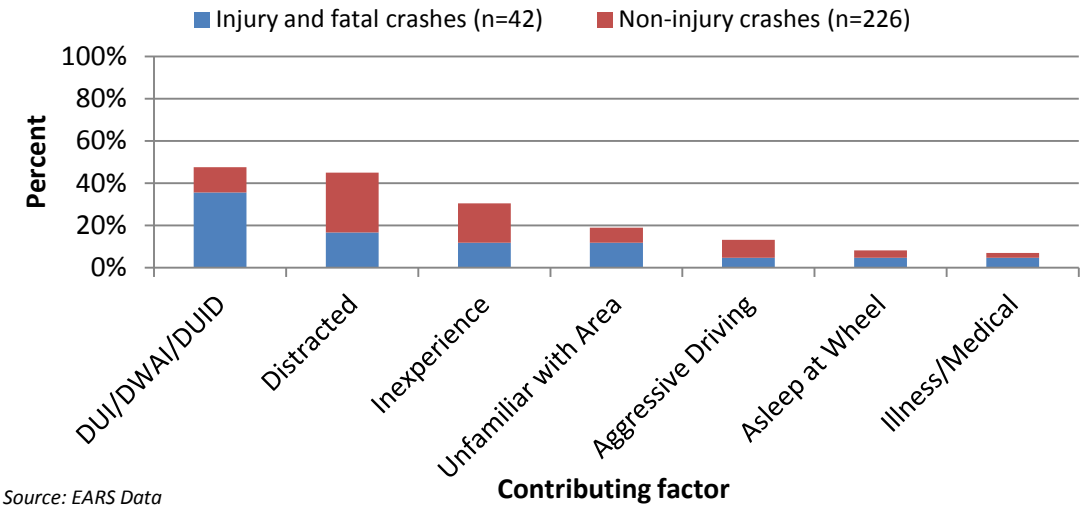


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 672 crashes in Fremont County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 268 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 169).

Figure 169: Contributing factors among drivers in Fremont County, 2012 (n=268)

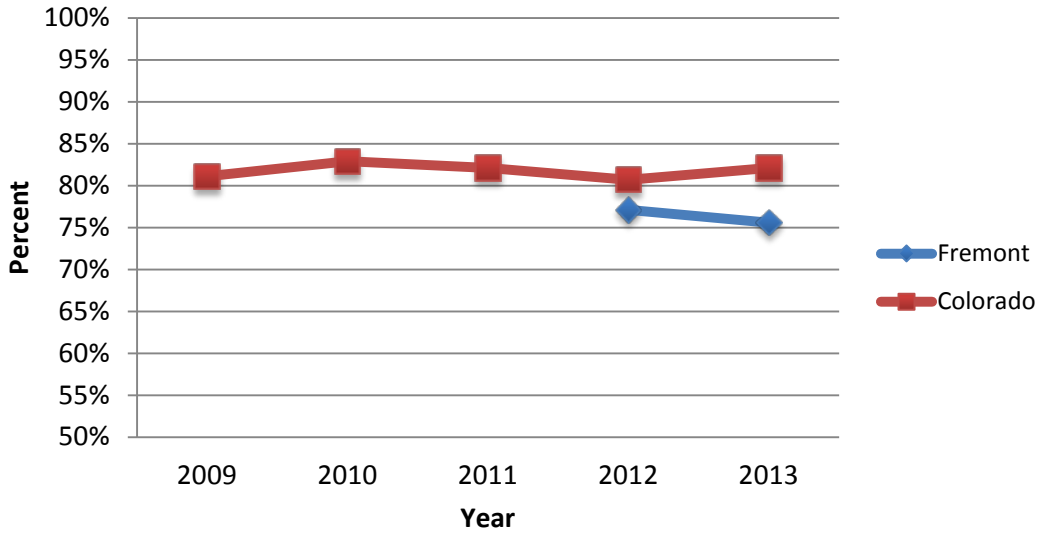


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

In 2012 and 2013, Fremont County's overall seat belt use was lower than the statewide use.

Figure 170: Seat belt use in Fremont County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GARFIELD COUNTY

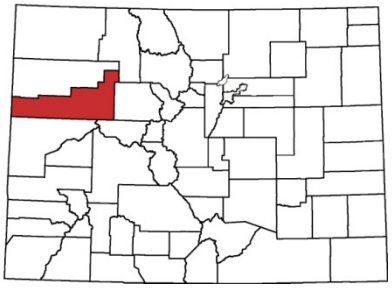


Table 82: Garfield County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	2,110	2,252	4,363
5-8 years	1,717	1,796	3,513
9-15 years	2,836	3,069	5,906
16-20 years	1,712	1,950	3,662
21-34 years	5,023	5,673	10,695
35-54 years	7,989	8,523	16,512
55-69 years	4,434	4,706	9,140
70+ years	1,854	1,504	3,357
Total	27,675	29,473	57,148

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

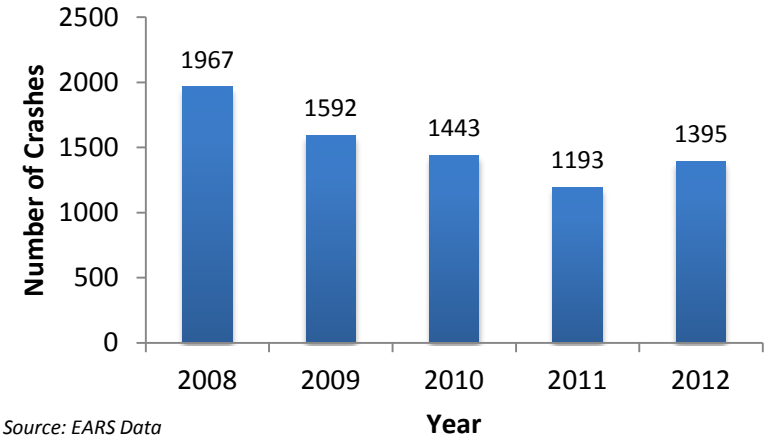
TABLE 83: GARFIELD COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Garfield County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	17	12	12	7	8	20.1	↓ 52.9%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	222	205	159	119	172	314.2	↓ 22.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	10	7	3	4	4	10.0	↓ 60.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	7	4	3	1	3	6.4	↓ 57.1%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	5	9	6	2	5	9.7	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	2	4	0	0	2.5	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	2	2	0	0	1.8	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	1	1	1	1	22.9	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	0.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 171: Total number of crashes in Garfield County, 2008-2012

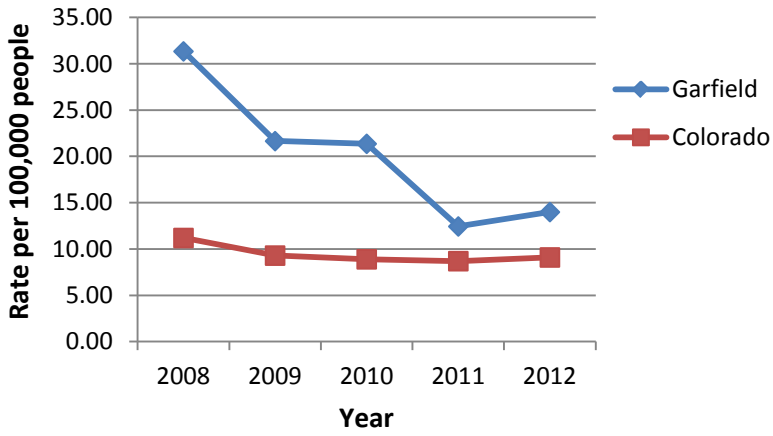


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 7 fatal crashes, resulting in 8 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people in Garfield County declined from 2008 to 2012.

Figure 172: Fatality rate in Garfield County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Garfield County declined between 2008 and 2011. In 2012, there were 301 injuries per 100,000 people, a 42 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 8 fatalities in 2012, 3 (38%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 18% of the 184 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 1886 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 184 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained 1.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

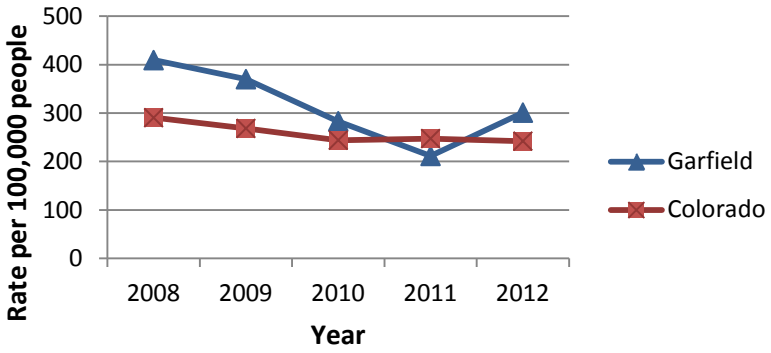
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 173: Injury rate in Garfield County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 7 (57%) motor vehicle fatalities and 29 of the 144 (20%) motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a traffic crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Garfield County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 91.2%
Teen seat belt: 82.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 84: Garfield County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	5	0	0	8
21-34	6	0	0	13
35-54	11	0	3	18
55-69	2	0	1	9
70+	2	0	0	5
Total	**27**	**0**	**4**	**56**

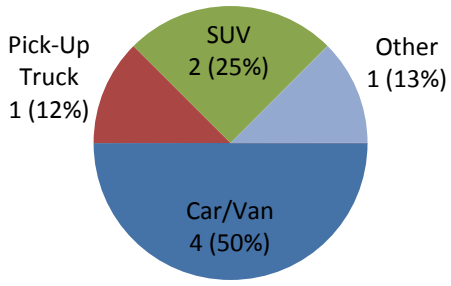
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 7 of the 8 fatalities in 2012.

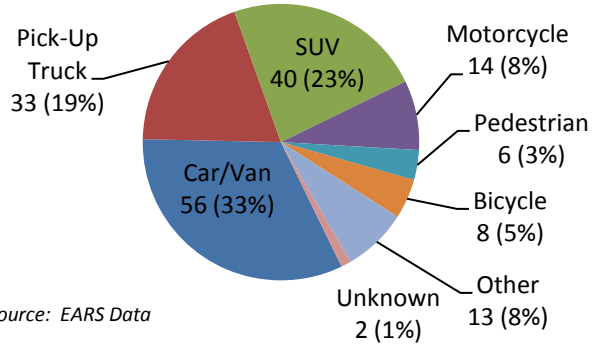
Figure 174: Mode of transportation in Garfield County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 129 of the 172 injuries in 2012.

Figure 175: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Garfield County, 2012

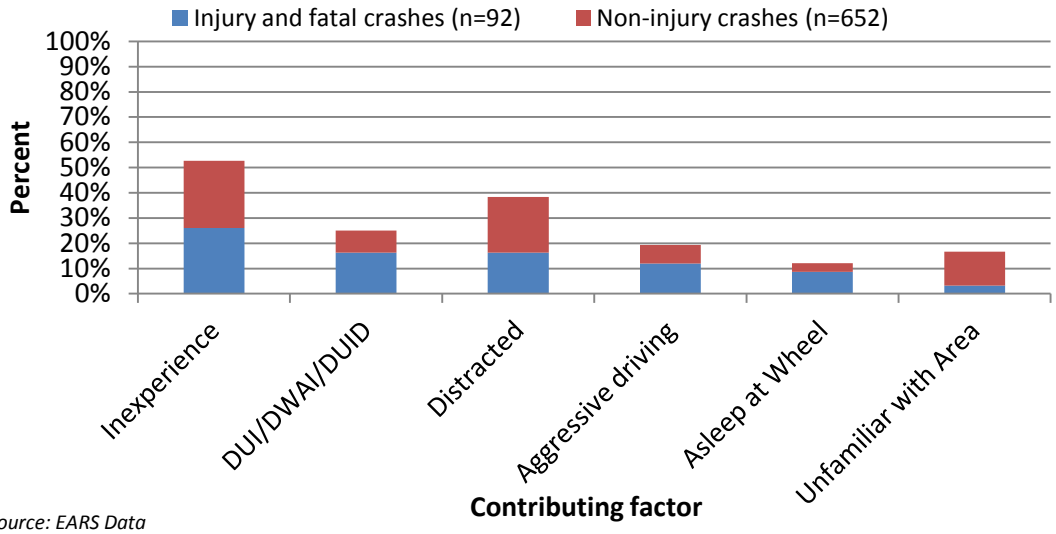


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,395 crashes in Garfield County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 744 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 176).

Figure 176: Contributing factors among drivers in Garfield County, 2012 (n=744)



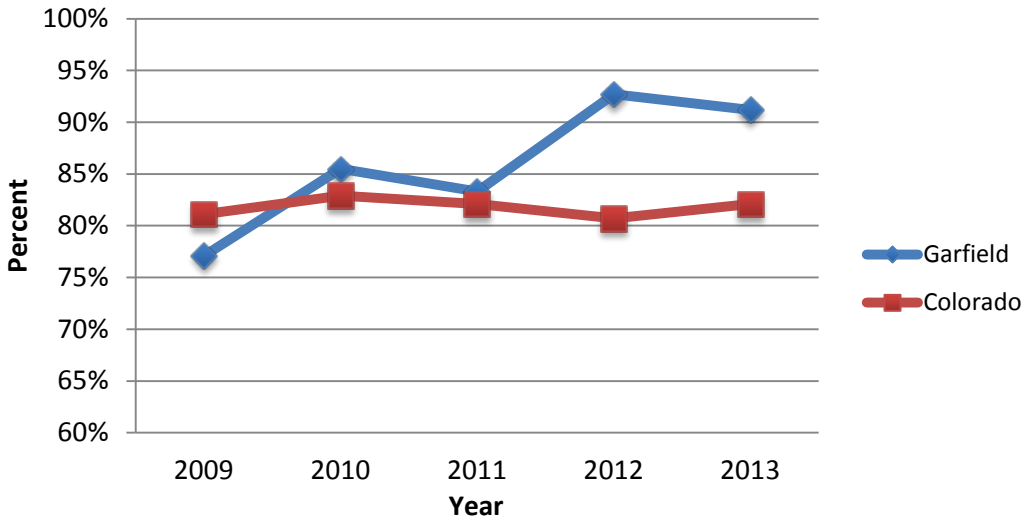
Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Garfield County increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, Garfield County's seat belt use was 91.2 percent, higher than the statewide rate of 82.1 percent.

Figure 177: Seat belt use in Garfield County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GILPIN COUNTY

Table 85: Gilpin County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	125	130	255
5-8 years	113	118	231
9-15 years	190	189	380
16-20 years	99	127	227
21-34 years	280	308	588
35-54 years	929	1,060	1,989
55-69 years	687	785	1,473
70+ years	153	169	322
Total	2,577	2,887	5,464

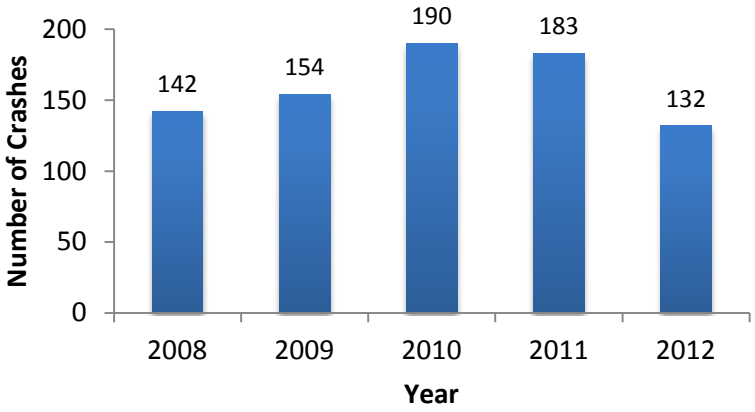
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 86: GILPIN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Gilpin County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	1	0	1	0	7.4	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	24	34	42	29	22	562.2	↓ 8.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	1	0	3.7	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 178: Total number of crashes in Gilpin County, 2008-2012

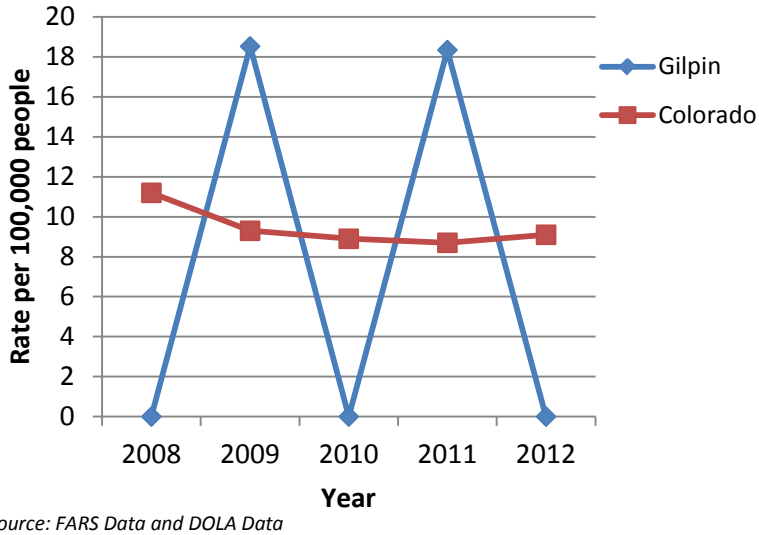


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population vary in Gilpin County because a change of one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatalities is low and the county population is small.

Figure 179: Fatality rate in Garfield County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Gilpin County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 403 injuries per 100,000 people, a 24 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no fatalities that involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 13% of the 23 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 22% of the 159 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 23 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, there were 0 drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

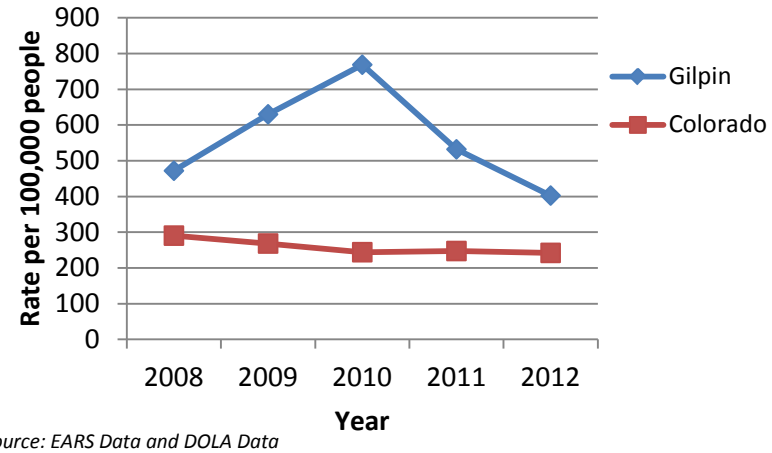
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 180: Injury rate in Gilpin County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 16 (38%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 87: Gilpin County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	5
35-54	1	0	0	6
55-69	0	0	0	3
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**15**

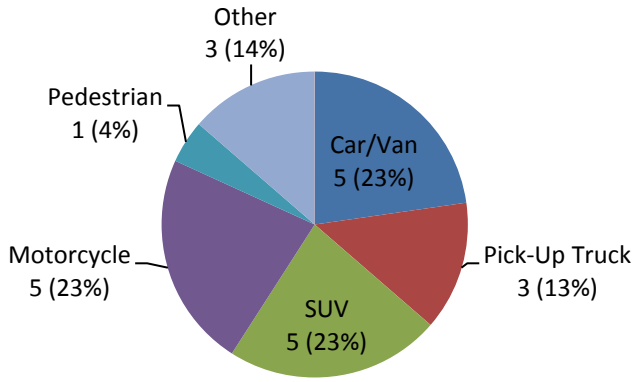
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 22 injuries in 2012.

Figure 181: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Gilpin County, 2012

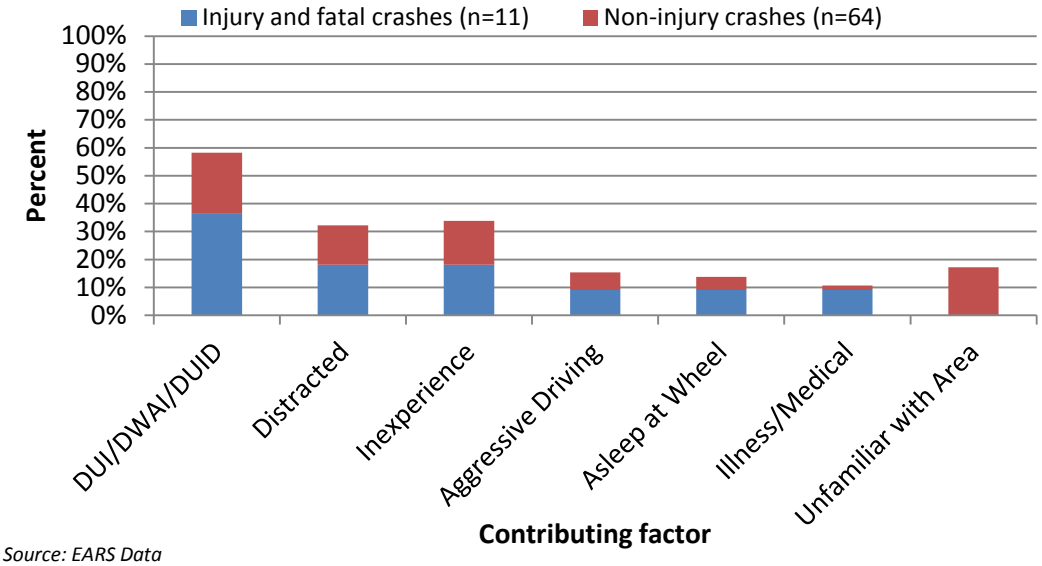


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 132 crashes in Gilpin County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 75 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 182).

Figure 182: Contributing factors among drivers in Gilpin County, 2012 (n=75)



Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Gilpin County.

GRAND COUNTY

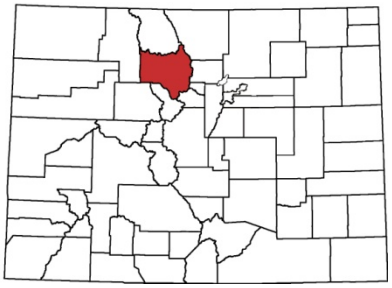


Table 88: Grand County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	337	321	658
5-8 years	312	305	617
9-15 years	555	582	1,137
16-20 years	321	384	705
21-34 years	982	1,254	2,237
35-54 years	2,086	2,290	4,375
55-69 years	1,523	1,853	3,376
70+ years	467	565	1,032
Total	6,583	7,555	14,138

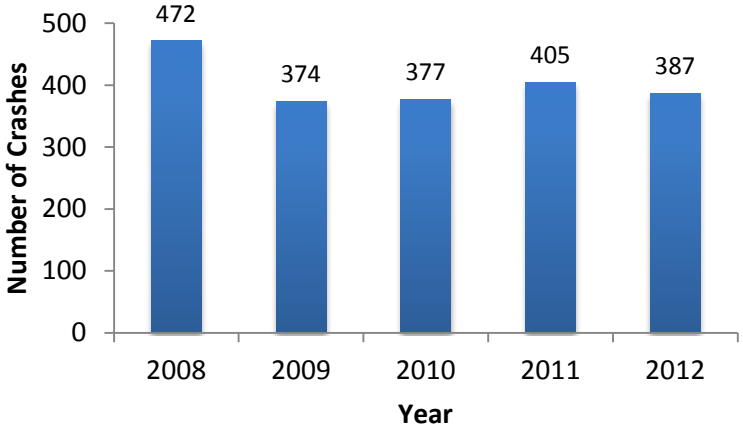
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 89: GRAND COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Grand County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	4	3	2	0	17.9	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	87	68	73	56	74	492.9	↓ 14.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	1	0	0	5.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	1	1	0	4.1	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	3	2	0	0	9.6	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	2	0	1	0	4.1	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	2	0	0	0	2.8	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	1	0	0	44.5	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 183: Total number of crashes in Grand County, 2008-2012

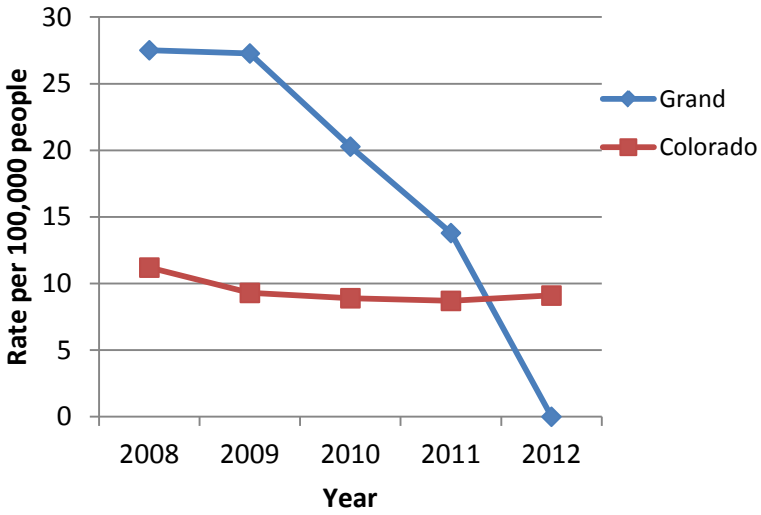


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were no fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased over the past five years to 0 fatalities in Grand County in 2012.

Figure 184: Fatality rate in Grand County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Grand County declined between 2008 and 2012. However, in 2012, there were 523 injuries per 100,000 people, over a 35 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, of the 13 fatalities, 3 (23%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 18% of the 71 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 442 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 71 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, 0 drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

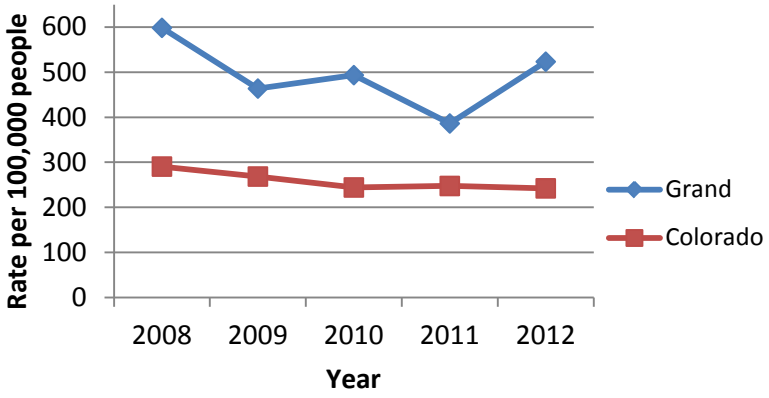
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 185: Injury rate in Grand County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 15 of the 63 (24%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Grand County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 90.7%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 90: Grand County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	5
21-34	0	0	0	6
35-54	1	0	0	4
55-69	3	0	1	6
70+	0	0	0	3
Total	**5**	**0**	**1**	**26**

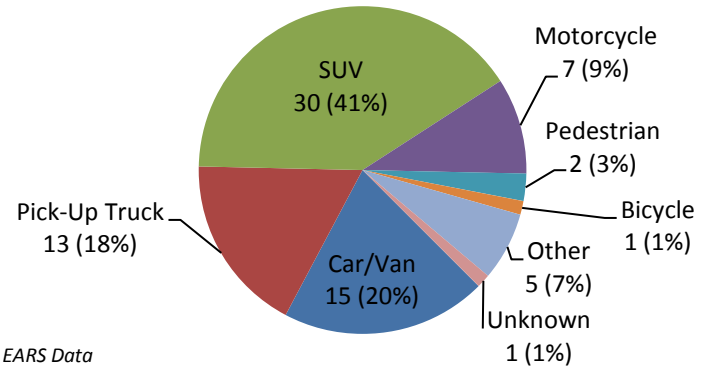
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 58 of the 74 injuries in 2012.

Figure 186: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Grand County, 2012

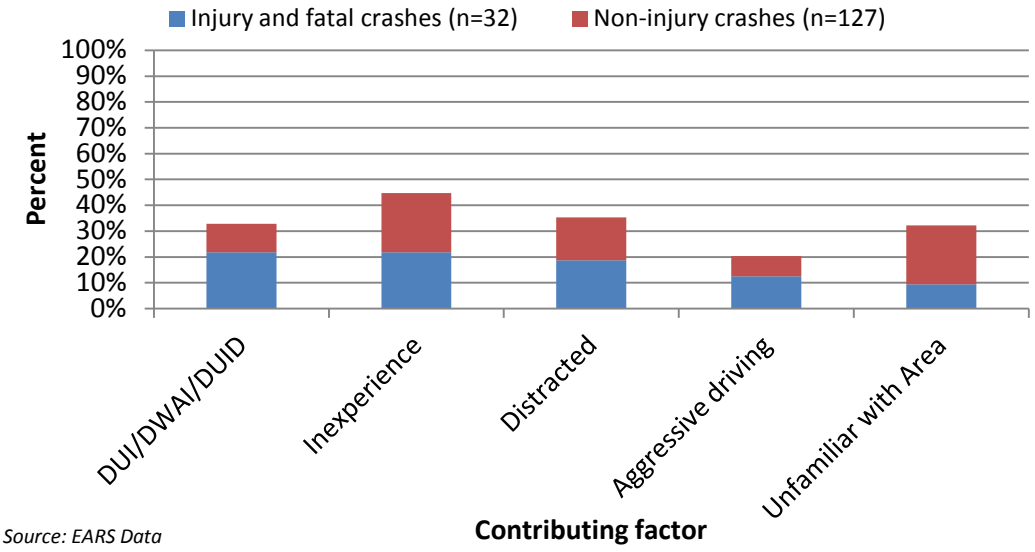


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 387 crashes in Grand County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 159 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 187).

Figure 187: Contributing factors among drivers in Grand County, 2012 (n=159)

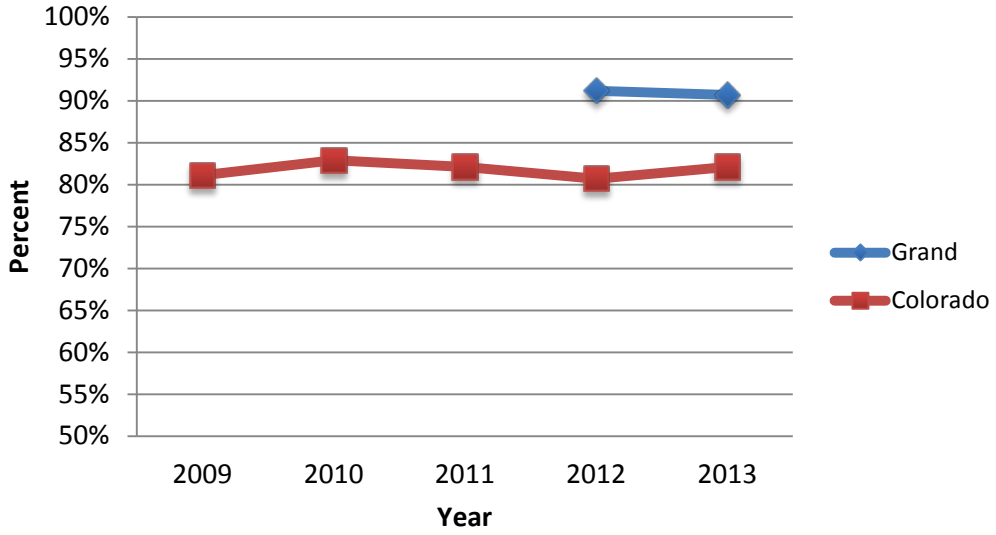


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Grand County's seat belt use (90.7 percent) was higher than Colorado's seat belt use (82.1 percent) in 2013.

Figure 188: Seat belt use in Grand County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GUNNISON COUNTY

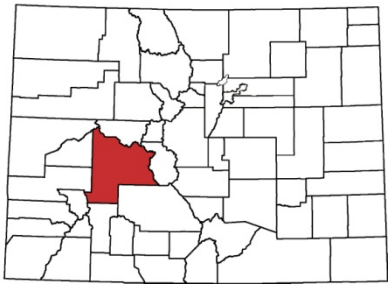


Table 91: Gunnison County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	360	429	788
5-8 years	302	345	647
9-15 years	553	546	1,098
16-20 years	640	733	1,373
21-34 years	1,527	2,197	3,724
35-54 years	2,002	2,242	4,244
55-69 years	1,262	1,442	2,703
70+ years	435	421	856
Total	7,080	8,354	15,434

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

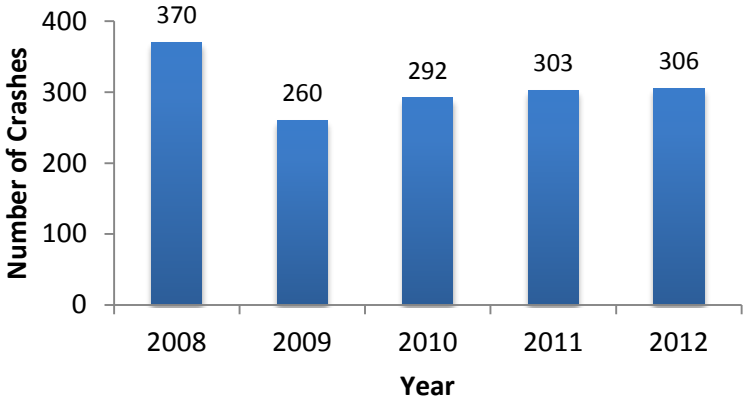
TABLE 92: GUNNISON COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Gunnison County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	5	2	3	6	22.2	↑ 500.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	49	49	73	44	34	325.3	↓ 30.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	1	2	5.2	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	4	2	1	2	13.1	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	2	2	1	1	7.8	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	1	2.6	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	0	0	1	25.9	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 189: Total number of crashes in Gunnison County, 2008-2012

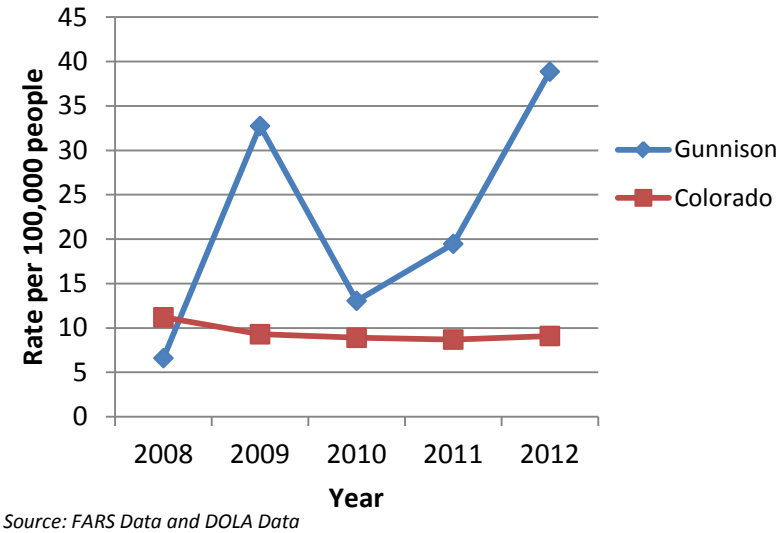


Source: EARS

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 6 fatal crashes, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Gunnison County from 2008 to 2012, but ultimately increased.

Figure 190: Fatality rate in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Gunnison County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 220 injuries per 100,000 people, almost a 23 percent decrease in the rate of crashes from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 22% of the 45 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 20% of the 352 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 13% of the 45 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there was 1 driver age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and 100 percent (1/1) was unhelmeted.

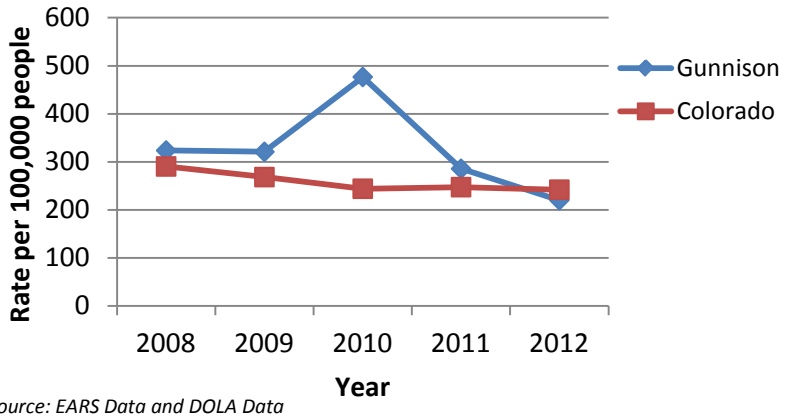
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 191: Injury rate in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 4 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 4 of the 22 (18%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Gunnison county Occupant Protection Usage:
Teen Seat Belt: 57.7%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 93: Gunnison County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	0
21-34	2	0	1	5
35-54	1	0	1	6
55-69	4	0	2	4
70+	2	0	0	*
Total	**11**	**0**	**4**	**18**

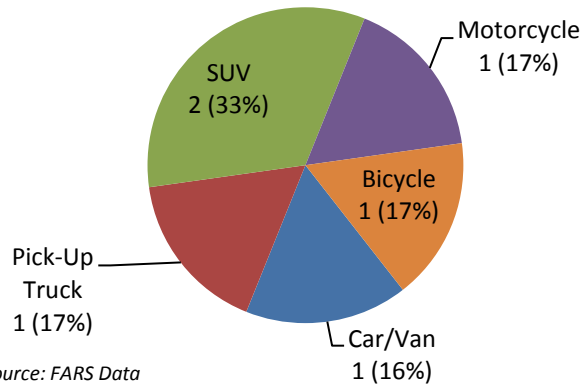
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 6 fatalities in 2012.

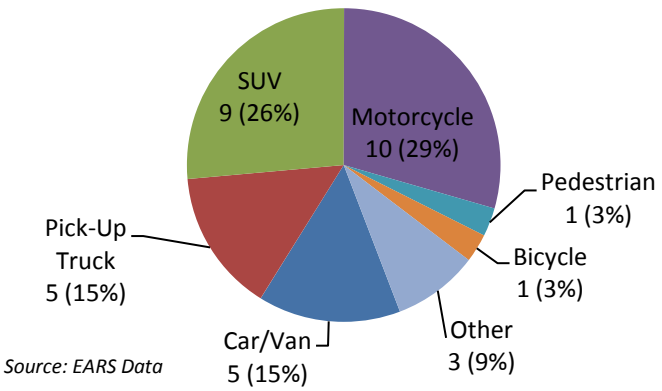
Figure 192: Mode of transportation in Gunnison County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 19 of the 34 injuries in 2012.

Figure 193: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Gunnison County, 2012

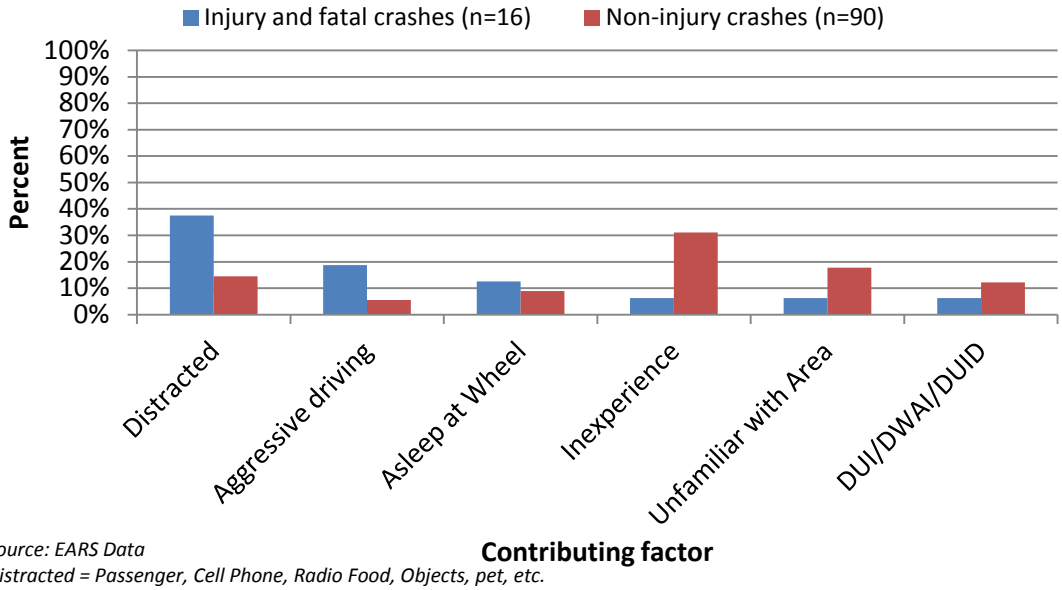


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 306 crashes in Gunnison County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 106 drivers were in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 194).

Figure 194: Contributing factors among drivers in Gunnison County, 2012 (n=106)

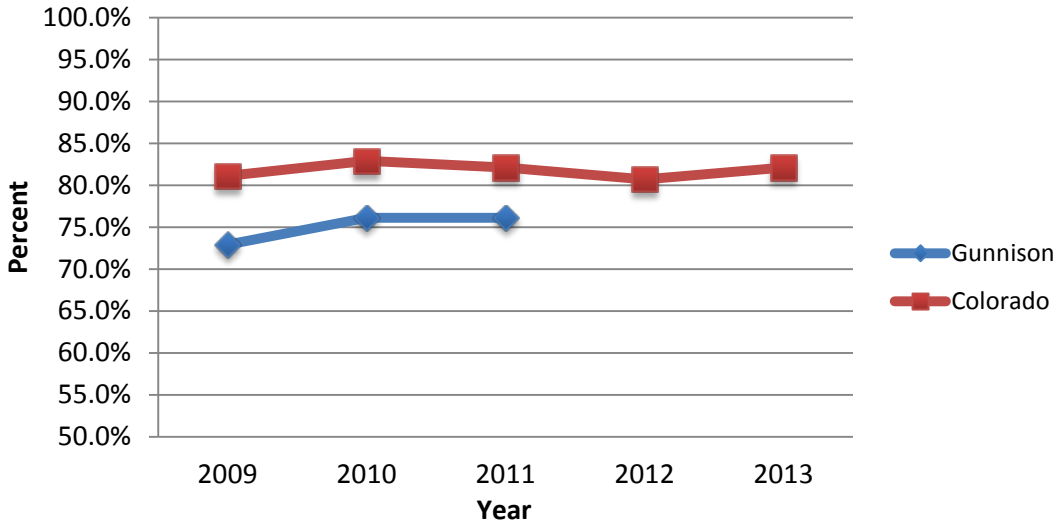


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Gunnison County rose slightly from 72.9 percent in 2009 to 76.1 percent in 2011. Gunnison County was not in the statewide seat belt survey in 2012 or 2013.

Figure 195: Seat belt use in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

HINSDALE COUNTY

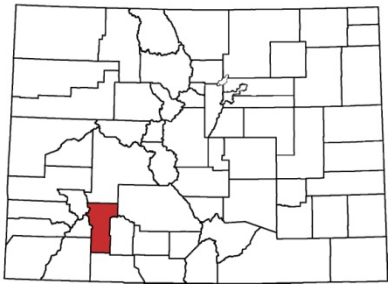


Table 94: Hinsdale County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	21	19	40
5-8 years	19	25	44
9-15 years	27	38	65
16-20 years	6	14	20
21-34 years	47	39	86
35-54 years	97	98	194
55-69 years	114	121	235
70+ years	43	59	102
Total	374	414	788

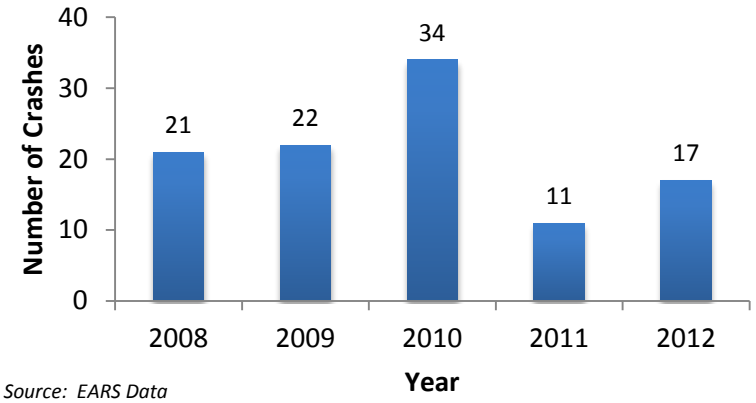
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 95: HINSDALE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Hinsdale County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	0	1	1	0	48.9	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	7	10	12	2	9	978.7	↑ 28.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	1	0	0	24.5	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	1	0	0	24.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	1	1	0	48.9	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	24.5	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 196: Total number of crashes in Hinsdale County, 2008-2012

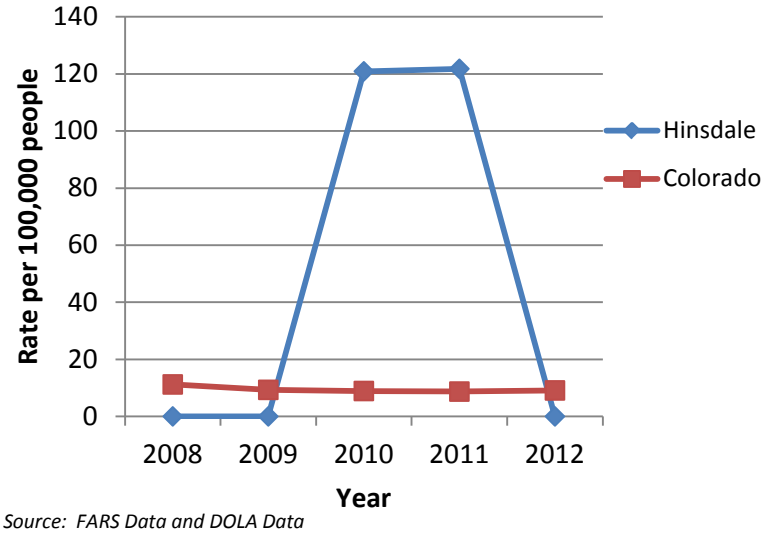


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes in Hinsdale County. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied widely over the past five years in Hinsdale County, because a change of one fatality has a large impact when fatalities are few and county population size is small.

Figure 197: Fatality rate in Hinsdale County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, 1 of the 2 fatalities involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 27% of the 11 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 29% of the 14 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 11 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

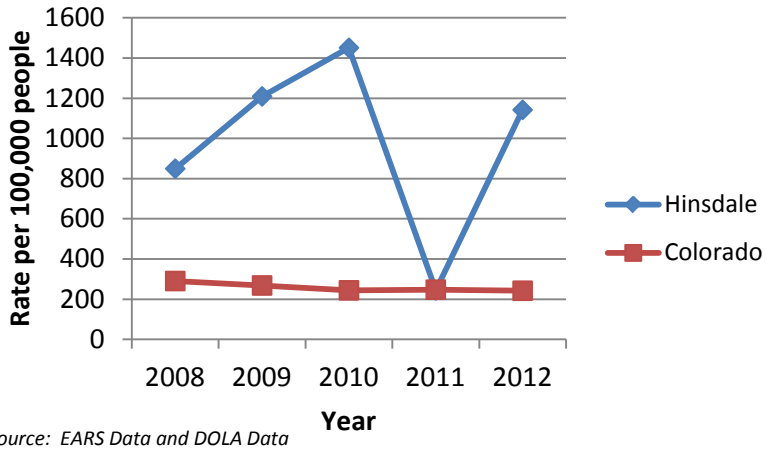
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Hinsdale County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 788 injuries per 100,000 population, a 368 percent increase from the previous year.

Figure 198: Injury rate in Hinsdale County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 4 (0%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 96: Hinsdale County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

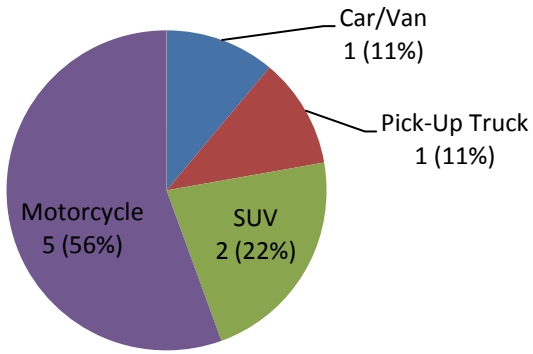
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	1	0	0	0
35-54	0	0	0	0
55-69	1	0	1	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 9 injuries in 2012.

Figure 199: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Hinsdale County, 2012

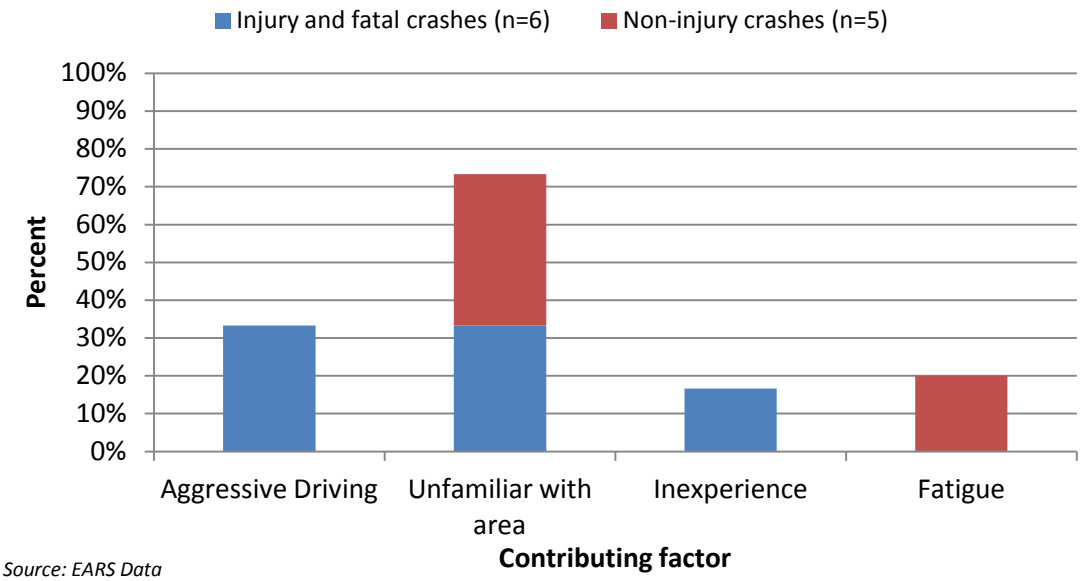


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 17 crashes in Hinsdale County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 11 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 200).

Figure 200: Contributing factors among drivers in Hinsdale County, 2012 (n=11)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Hinsdale County.

HUERFANO COUNTY

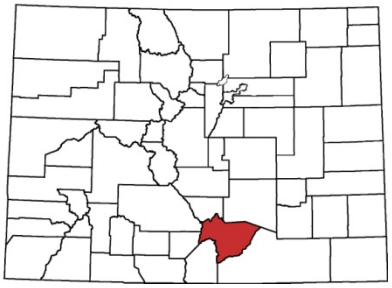


Table 97: Huerfano County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	131	146	277
5-8 years	104	120	223
9-15 years	239	218	457
16-20 years	171	190	361
21-34 years	348	343	690
35-54 years	738	755	1,494
55-69 years	931	887	1,818
70+ years	645	584	1,229
Total	3,306	3,243	6,549

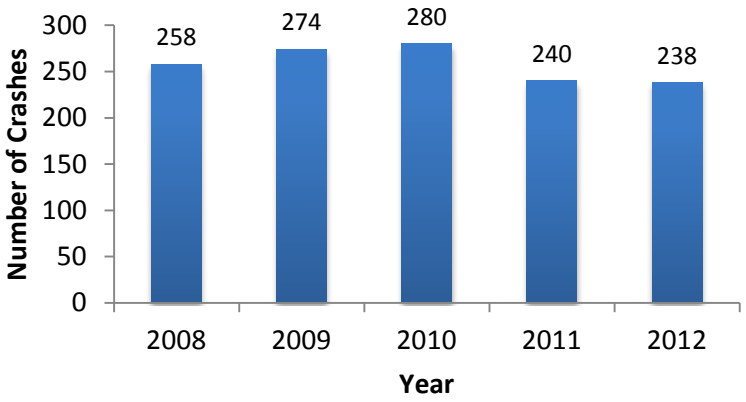
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 98: HUERFANO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Huerfano County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	6	5	3	2	58.7	↓ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	61	75	62	36	53	842.8	↓ 13.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	5	2	3	1	38.2	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	2	1	0	0	8.8	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	1	1	0	8.2	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	0	1	127.9	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	1	0	0	5.9	↓ 100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 201: Total number of crashes in Huerfano County, 2008-2012

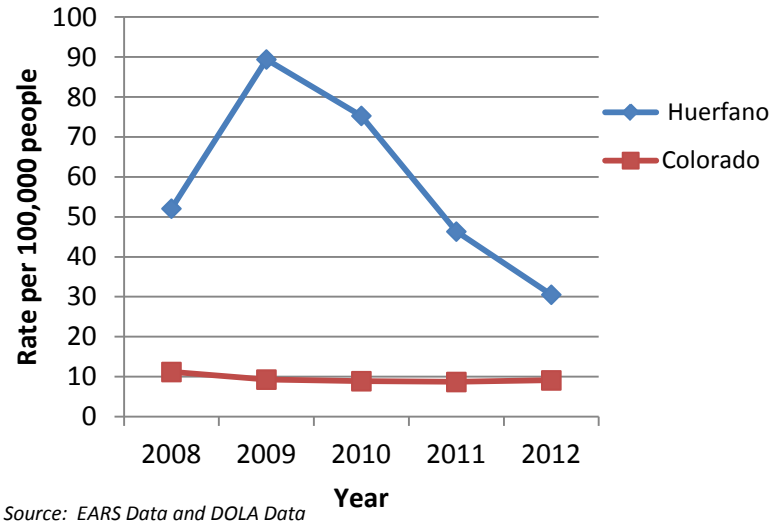


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Huerfano County.

Figure 202: Fatality rate in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Huerfano County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 809 injuries per 100,000 people, a 45 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 21% of the 47 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 14% of the 260 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 2% of the 47 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained the same.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

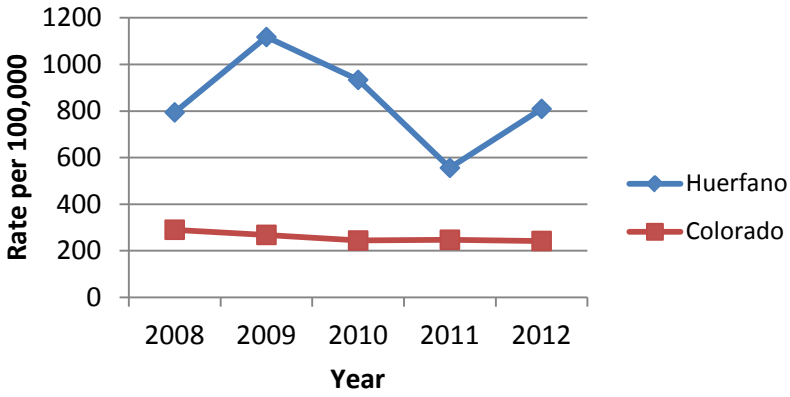
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 203: Injury rate in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 13 of the 46 (28%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Huerfano County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 75.5%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 99: Huerfano County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	1	0	0	*
21-34	4	1	0	*
35-54	1	0	0	4
55-69	4	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	3
Total	**10**	**1**	**0**	**12**

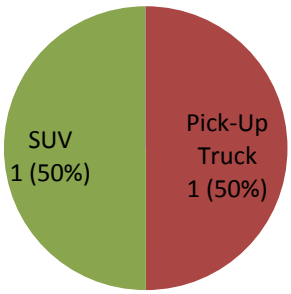
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for both of the fatalities in 2012.

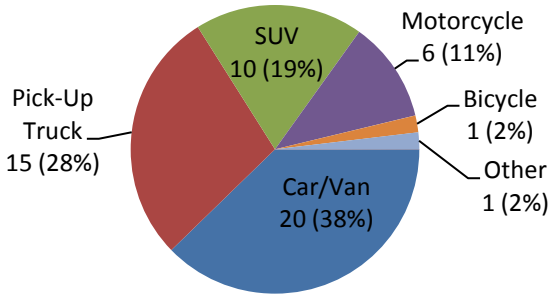
Figure 204: Mode of transportation in Huerfano County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 45 of the 53 injuries in 2012.

Figure 205: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Huerfano County, 2012

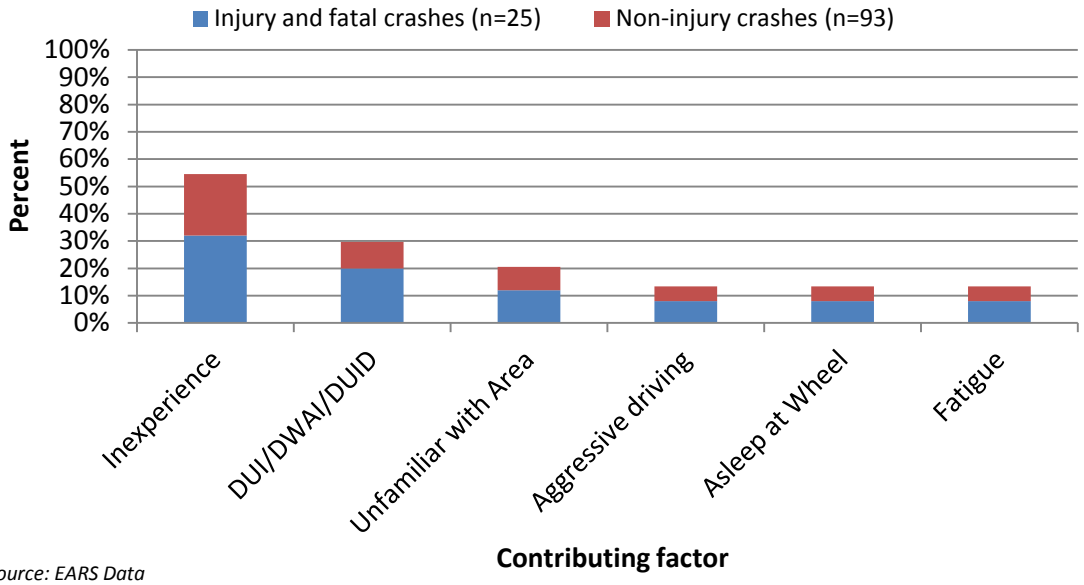


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 238 crashes in Huerfano County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 118 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 206).

Figure 206: Contributing factors among drivers in Huerfano County, 2012 (n=118)

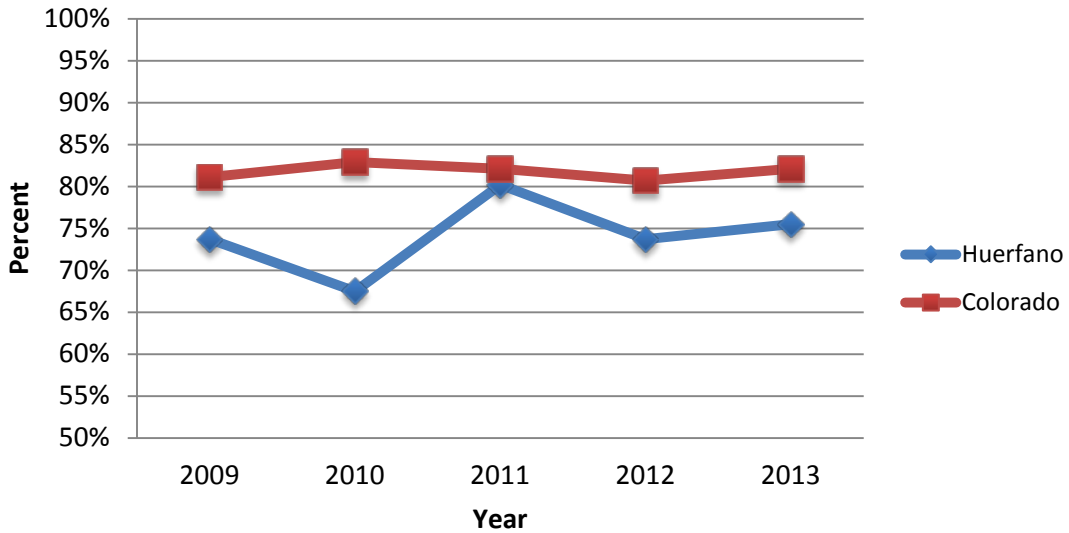


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Huerfano County ranged from 67 to 81 percent between 2009 and 2013. Huerfano County's seat belt use was lower than statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 207: Seat belt use in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

JACKSON COUNTY

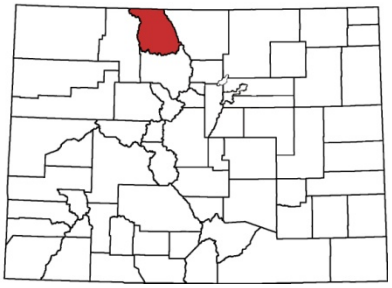


Table 100: Jackson County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	22	28	50
5-8 years	24	32	56
9-15 years	64	41	106
16-20 years	36	38	74
21-34 years	58	98	156
35-54 years	177	194	372
55-69 years	154	189	342
70+ years	90	81	171
Total	626	700	1,326

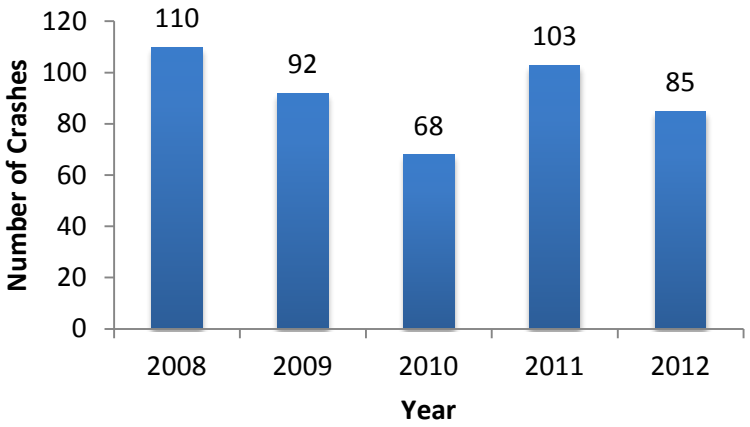
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 101: JACKSON COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Jackson County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	1	0	0	1	72.7	↓ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	22	23	15	23	11	1367.1	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	1	29.1	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	0	0	14.5	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	1	0	0	0	29.1	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	0	0	0	0	29.1	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	14.5	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 208: Total number of crashes in Jackson County, 2008-2012

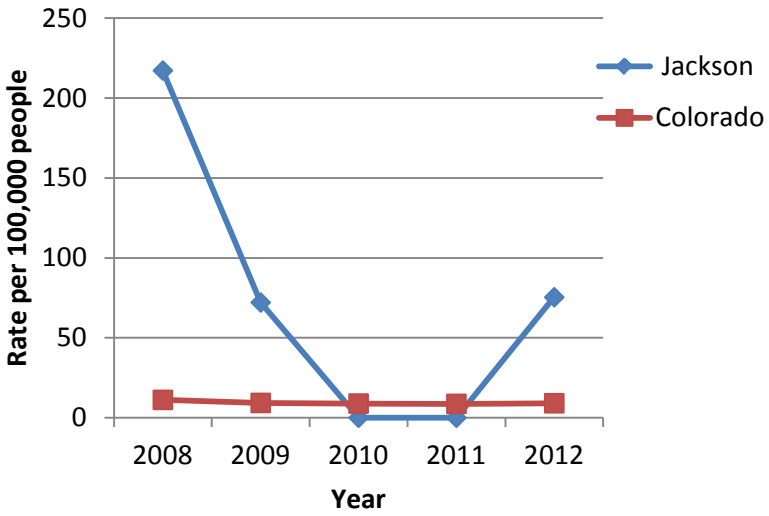


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined after 2008. One fatality represents a rate of 75 fatalities per 100,000 people.

Figure 209: Fatality rate in Jackson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Jackson County varied between 2008 and 2012. Jackson County reached a 5 year low in 2012 when there were 830 injuries per 100,000 population, a 50 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The one fatality in 2012 did not involve a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 8% of the 12 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 27% of the 83 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 42% of the 12 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

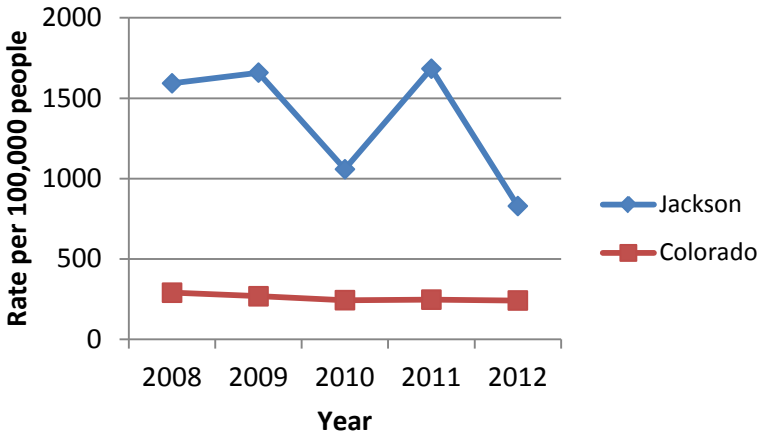
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 210: Injury rate in Jackson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, the one (100%) motor vehicle fatality and 0 of the 5 (0%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 102: Jackson County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	0
55-69	0	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**

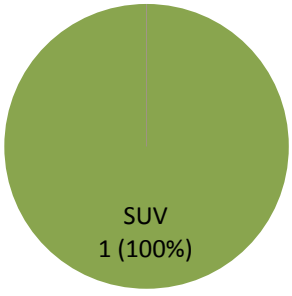
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 fatality in 2012.

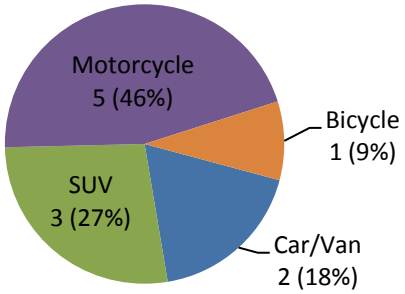
Figure 211: Mode of transportation in Jackson County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 11 injuries in 2012.

Figure 212: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Jackson County, 2012

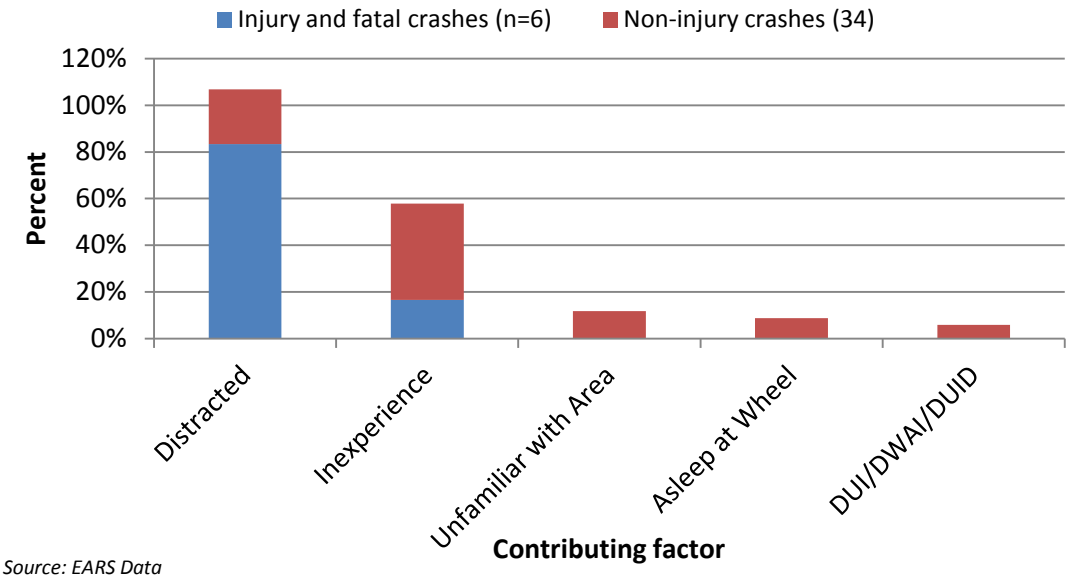


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 85 crashes in Jackson County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 40 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 213).

Figure 213: Contributing factors among drivers in Jackson County, 2012 (n=40)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Jackson County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Table 103: Jefferson County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	14,386	14,869	29,256
5-8 years	12,606	13,357	25,963
9-15 years	23,170	24,407	47,576
16-20 years	17,484	19,083	36,567
21-34 years	44,669	48,757	93,426
35-54 years	80,130	78,324	158,453
55-69 years	54,557	51,572	106,129
70+ years	28,387	20,896	49,282
Total	275,388	271,265	546,653

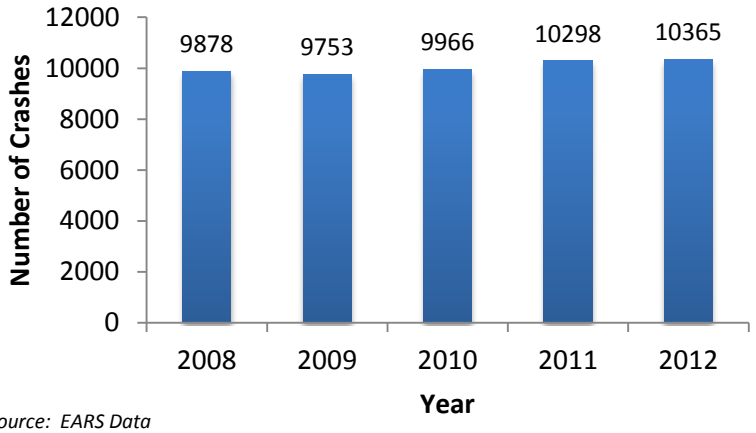
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 104: JEFFERSON COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Jefferson County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	39	28	35	32	32	6.2	↓ 17.9%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	1293	1136	1154	1091	1134	216.3	↓ 12.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	8	8	10	8	1.5	↑ 14.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	14	7	9	10	11	1.9	↓ 21.4%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	18	5	14	13	12	2.3	↓ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	13	7	8	6	9	1.6	↓ 30.8%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	10	4	5	3	5	1.0	↓ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	5	2	2	8	5	10.3	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	3	4	5	5	4	0.8	↑ 33.3%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 214: Total number of crashes in Jefferson County, 2008-2012

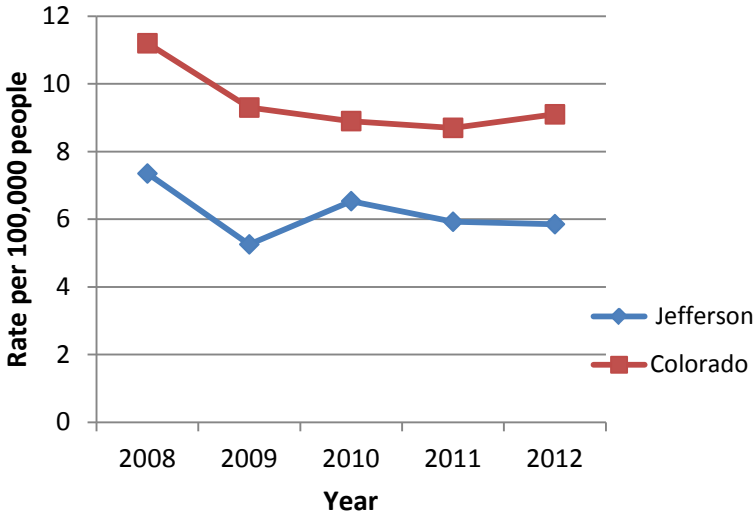


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 32 fatal crashes, resulting in 32 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people was stable in Jefferson County from 2008-2012.

Figure 215: Fatality rate in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Jefferson County declined between 2008 and 2012 and is lower than the state injury rate. In 2012, there were 207 injuries per 100,000 people, a 2.7 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 32 fatalities in 2012, 11 (34%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 5% of the 1,649 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 18,007 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 1,649 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained the same.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 9 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 5 (56 %) were unhelmeted.

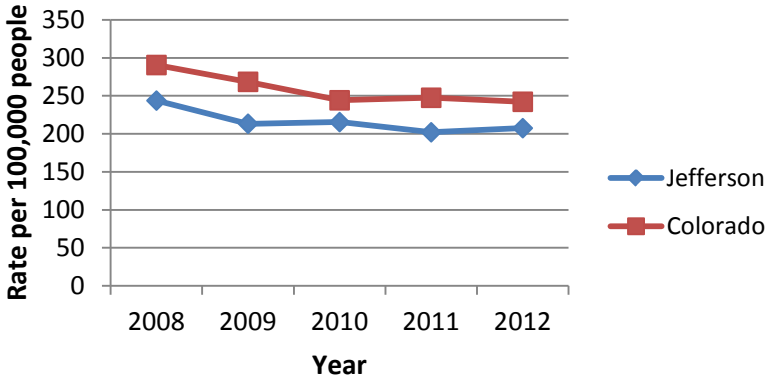
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

4 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 216: Injury rate in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 8 of the 17 (47%) motor vehicle fatalities and 148 of the 770 (19%) motor vehicle occupants injured in traffic crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Jefferson County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 82.5%
Teen seat belt: 80.9%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 98.2%
Front/rear booster: 85.5%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 76.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 105: Jefferson County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

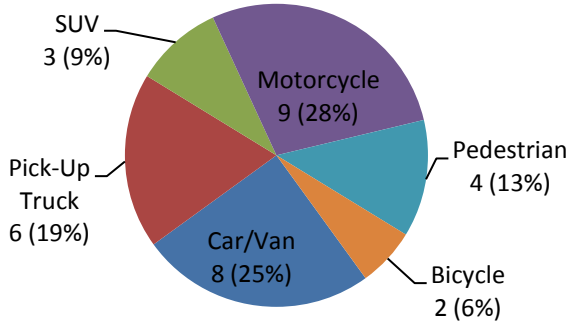
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	4
5-8	1	0	0	5
9-15	1	1	0	28
16-20	8	0	0	98
21-34	22	3	4	292
35-54	37	5	12	314
55-69	17	3	7	203
70+	12	2	0	97
Total	**99**	**14**	**23**	**1041**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 17 of the 32 fatalities in 2012.

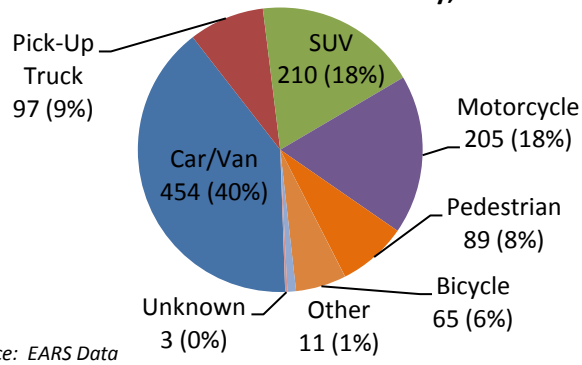
Figure 217: Mode of transportation in Jefferson County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 761 of the 1134 injuries in 2012.

Figure 218: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Jefferson County, 2012

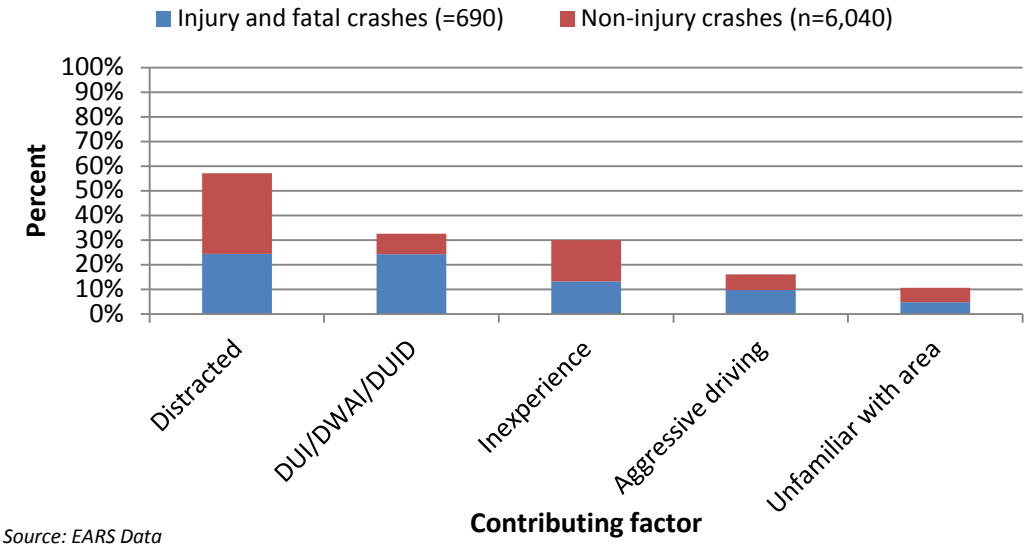


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 10,365 crashes in Jefferson County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,730 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 219).

Figure 219: Contributing factors among drivers in Jefferson County, 2012 (n=6,730)

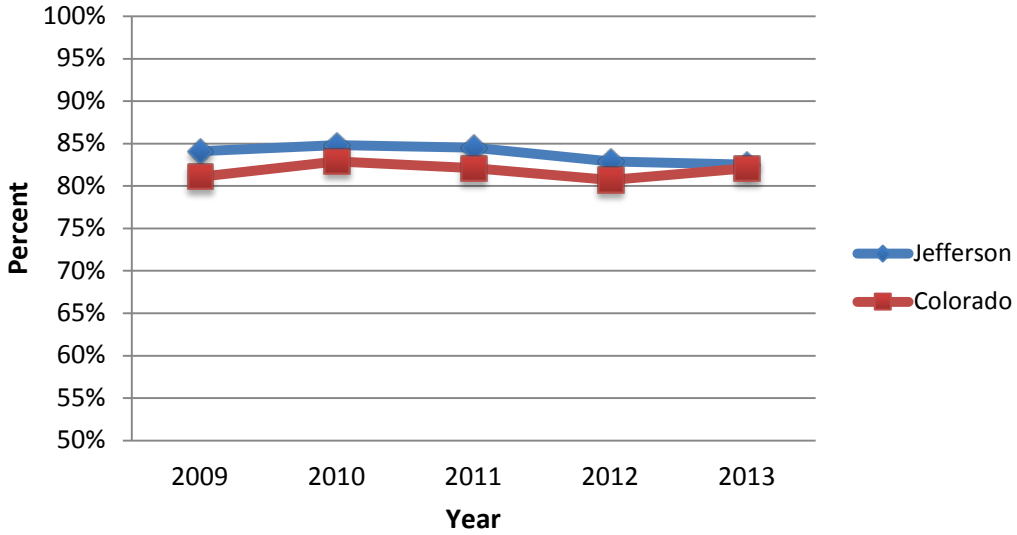


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Jefferson County was stable and similar to the statewide seat belt use between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 220: Seat belt use in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

KIOWA COUNTY

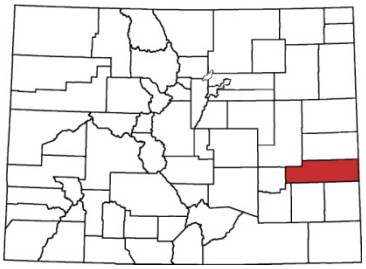


Table 106: Kiowa County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	43	30	73
5-8 years	25	30	55
9-15 years	63	73	136
16-20 years	48	52	100
21-34 years	77	89	166
35-54 years	182	171	353
55-69 years	152	152	304
70+ years	128	98	226
Total	717	695	1,412

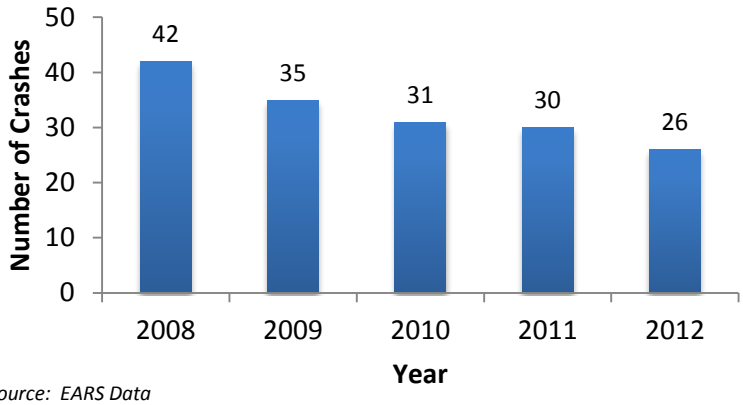
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 107: KIOWA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Kiowa County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	4	2	0	0	141.2	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	14	6	7	3	1	437.9	↓ 92.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	2	0	0	42.4	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	1	0	0	14.1	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	1	0	0	350.9	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 221: Total number of crashes in Kiowa County, 2008-2012

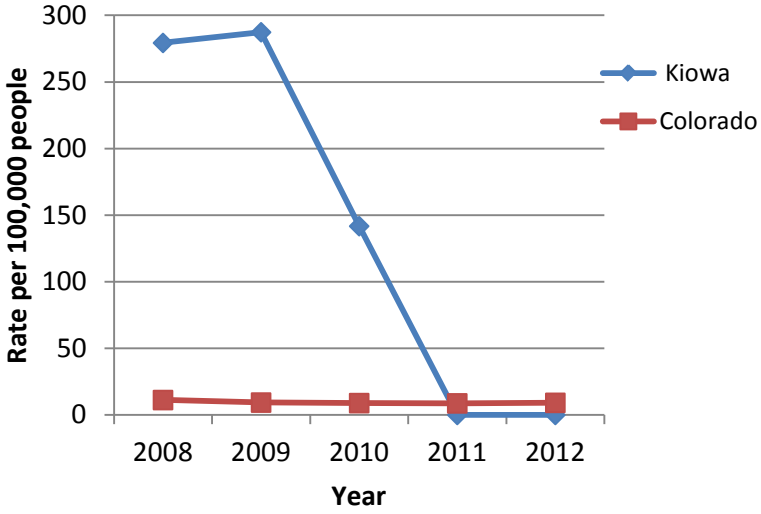


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people declined in Kiowa County.

Figure 222: Fatality rate in Kiowa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Kiowa County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 71 injuries per 100,000 population, a 66 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, no fatalities involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, the 1 driver in and injury and fatal crash was not speeding and 10% of the 31 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 1 driver was in an injury or fatal crash and they were not distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

There were no drivers age 20 or under in fatal crashes in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

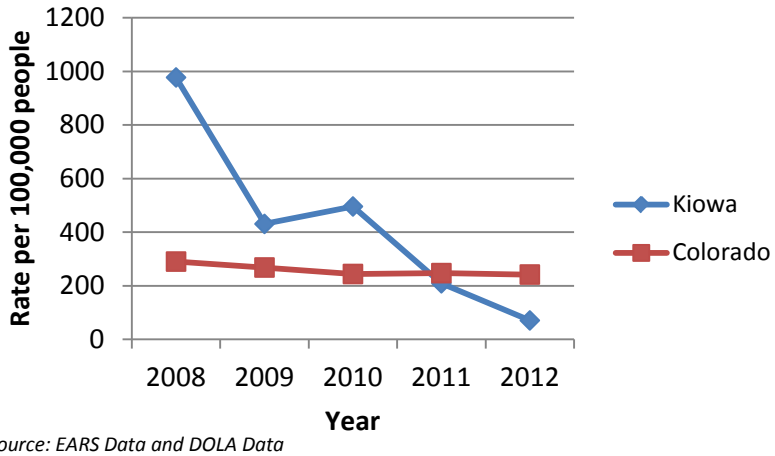
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 223: Injury rate in Kiowa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, the one motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 108: Kiowa County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

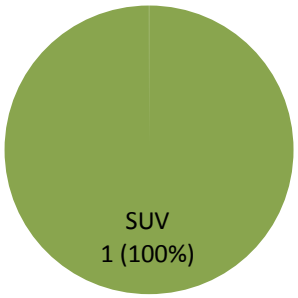
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	1	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	0
35-54	1	0	0	0
55-69	0	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 injury in 2012.

Figure 224: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Kiowa County, 2012

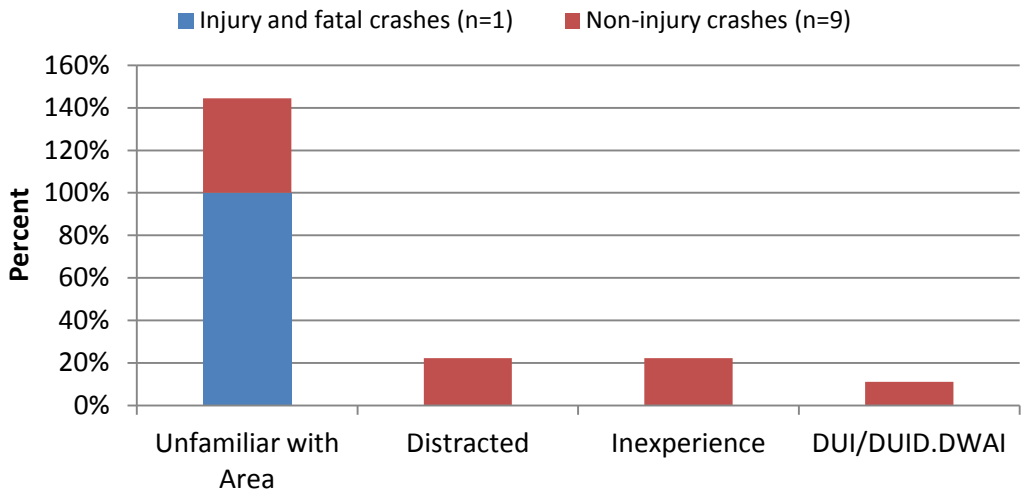


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 26 crashes in Kiowa County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 10 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 225).

Figure 225: Contributing factors among drivers in Kiowa County, 2012 (n=10)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Kiowa County.

KIT CARSON COUNTY

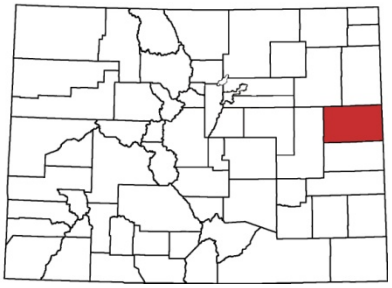


Table 109: Kit Carson County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	253	244	497
5-8 years	201	203	405
9-15 years	313	334	646
16-20 years	240	264	504
21-34 years	481	923	1,404
35-54 years	870	1,394	2,264
55-69 years	643	740	1,383
70+ years	528	438	966
Total	3,529	4,541	8,070

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 110: KIT CARSON COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

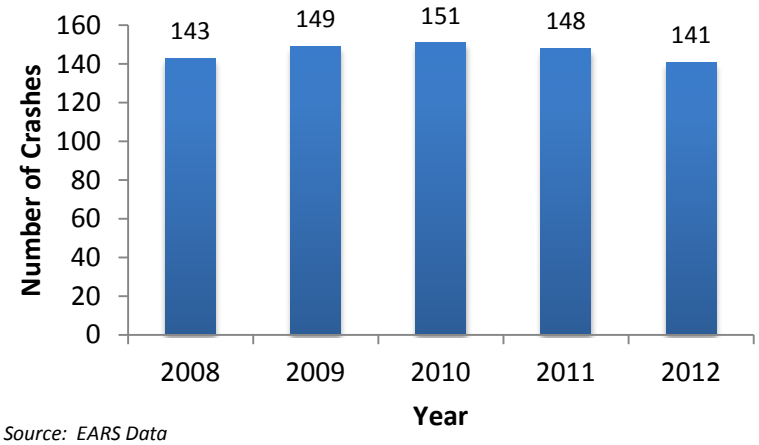
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Kit Carson County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	4	7	3	6	56.4	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	31	40	20	29	18	338.3	↓ 41.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	3	1	1	4	27.0	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	1	0	1	7.4	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	1	0	2	2	12.3	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	2.5	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	2.5	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	2	1	95.9	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	2.5	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 226: Total number of crashes in Kit Carson County, 2008-2012

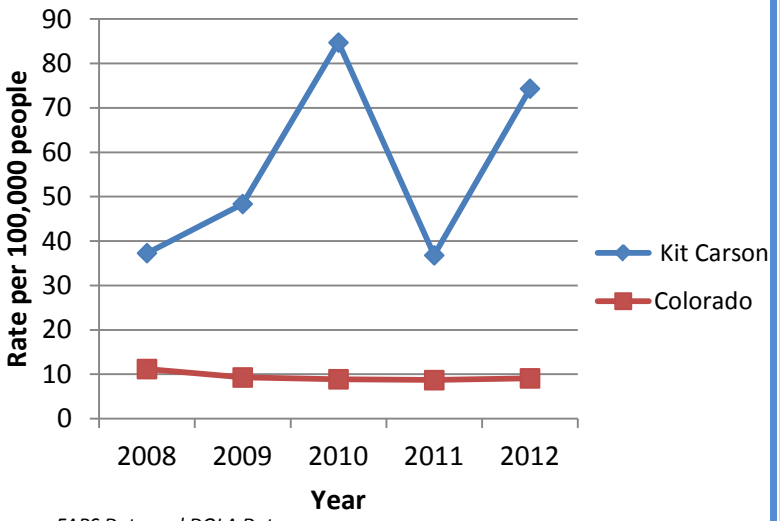


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 6 fatal crashes, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Kit Carson County from 2008 to 2012.

Figure 227: Fatality rate in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Kit Carson County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 223 injuries per 100,000 people, a 37 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2012, 1 (17%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 10% of the 21 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 5% of the 166 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 21 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there was 1 driver age 20 or younger in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and this motorcyclist was unhelmeted.

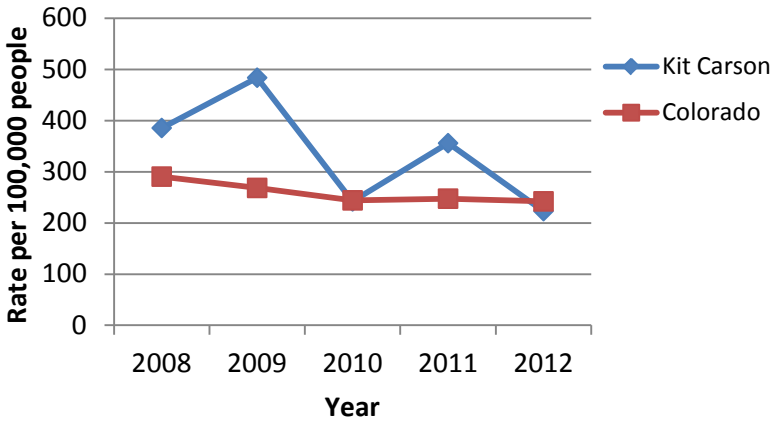
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 228: Injury rate in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 6 (67%) motor vehicle fatalities and 10 of the 15 (67%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Kit Carson County Occupant Protection Usage:
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 85.7%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 85.2%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 111: Kit Carson County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	2	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	4
21-34	5	0	0	6
35-54	2	0	0	*
55-69	2	0	1	*
70+	4	0	0	*
Total	**16**	**0**	**1**	**17**

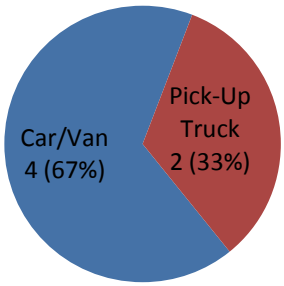
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 6 of the fatalities in 2012.

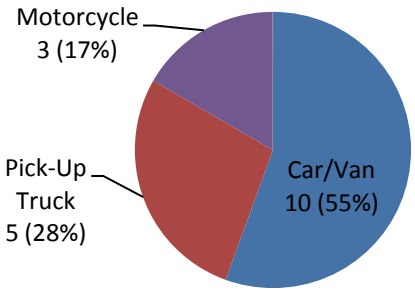
Figure 229: Mode of transportation in Kit Carson County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 15 of the 18 injuries in 2012.

Figure 230: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Kit Carson County, 2012

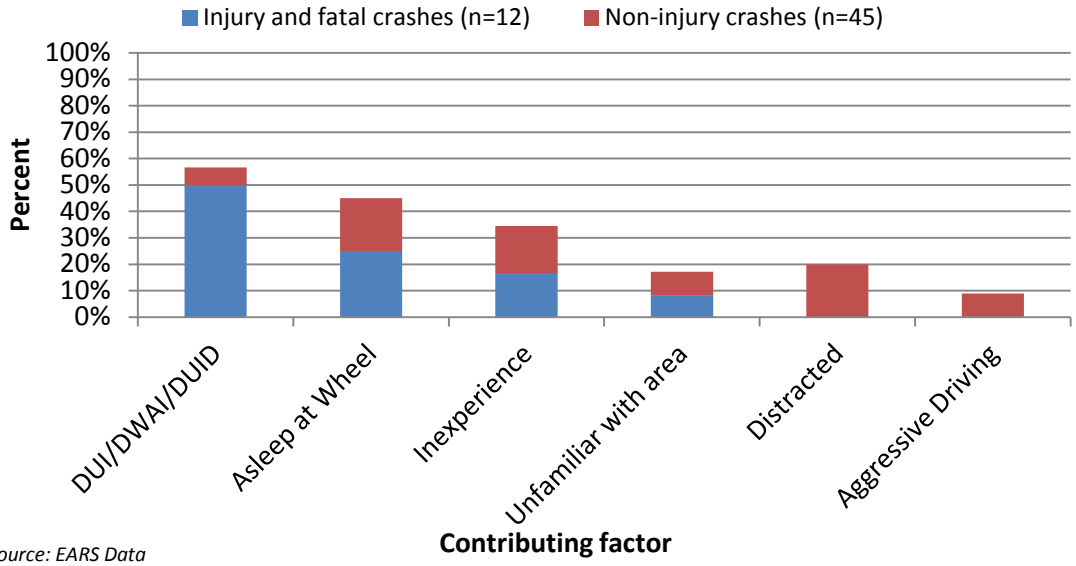


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 141 crashes in Kit Carson County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 57 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 231).

Figure 231: Contributing factors among drivers in Kit Carson County, 2012 (n=57)



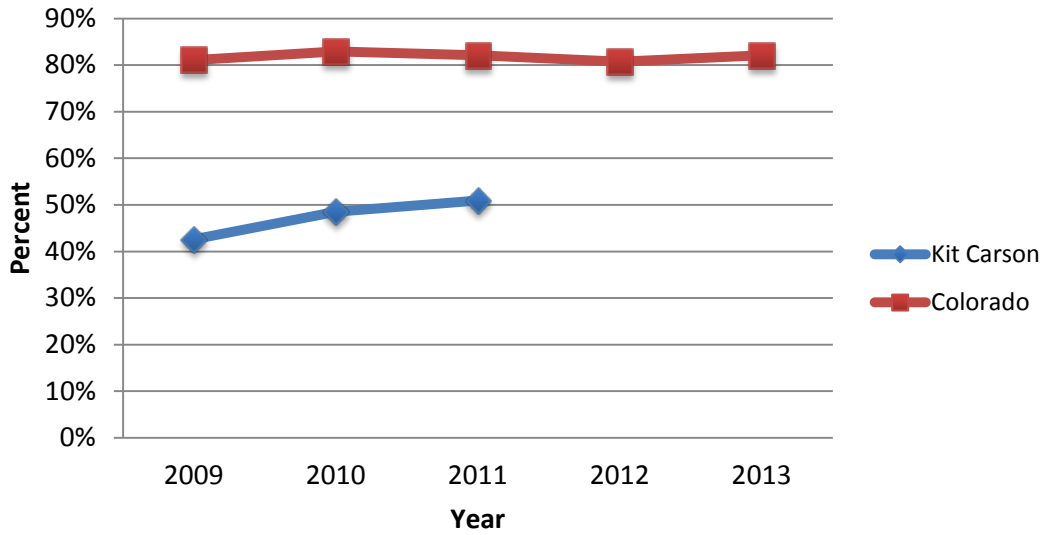
Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Kit Carson County increased between 2009 and 2011, though it was still below the statewide usage. Kit Carson County was not in the statewide seat belt survey in 2012 or 2013.

Figure 232: Seat belt use in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LA PLATA COUNTY

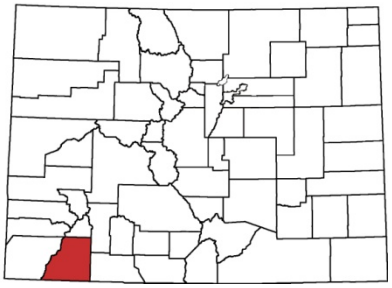


Table 112: La Plata County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	1,388	1,471	2,859
5-8 years	1,156	1,270	2,426
9-15 years	1,971	2,092	4,063
16-20 years	1,822	1,991	3,814
21-34 years	4,927	5,495	10,423
35-54 years	7,000	7,030	14,030
55-69 years	5,302	5,372	10,674
70+ years	2,232	1,986	4,218
Total	25,798	26,708	52,506

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

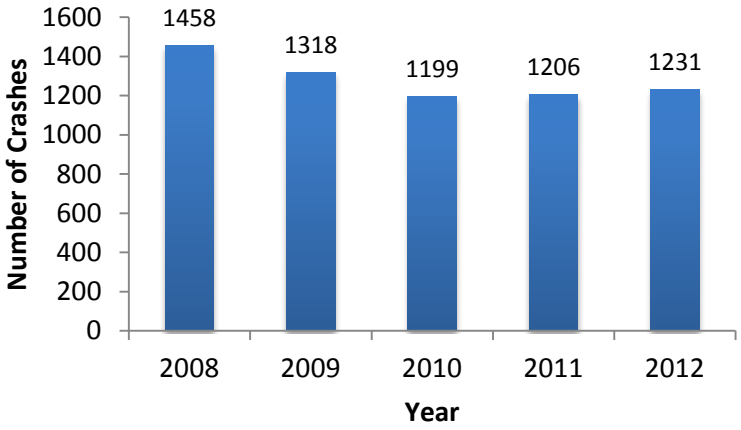
TABLE 113: LA PLATA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**La Plata County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	8	13	6	11	17	21.4	↑ 112.5%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	185	211	184	185	183	369.3	↓ 1.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	5	4	1	4	6	7.8	↑ 20.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	4	5	0	3	5	6.6	↑ 25.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	3	3	1	3	8	7.0	↑ 166.7%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	4	3	0	4	4.7	↑ 300.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	4	3	0	3	4.3	↑ 200.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	2	1	1	2	26.5	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	2	0	0	0	1.2	↓ 100.0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 233: Total number of crashes in La Plata County, 2008-2012

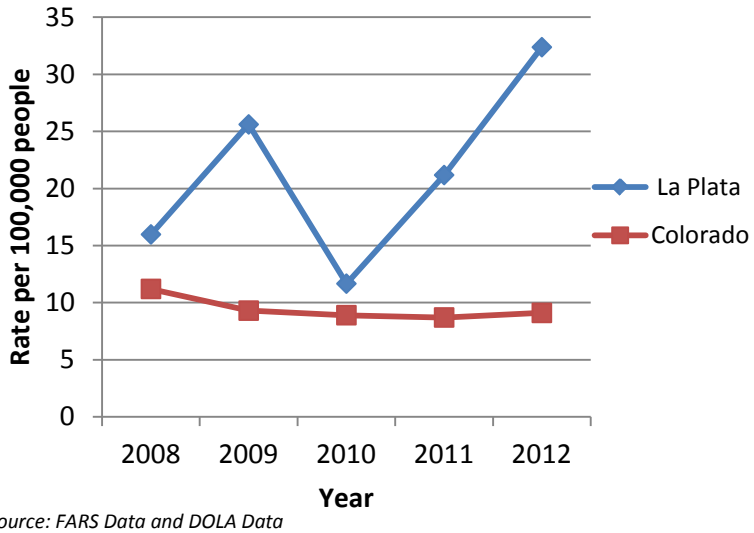


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 15 fatal crashes, resulting in 17 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population fluctuated over the past 5 years, but ultimately increased from 2008-2012.

Figure 234: Fatality rate in La Plata County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in La Plata County remained similar over the past five years. In 2012, there were 349 injuries per 100,000 people, a 2 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 17 fatalities in 2012, 5 (29%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 8% of the 230 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 1640 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 230 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, two drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 75 percent (3/4) were unhelmeted.

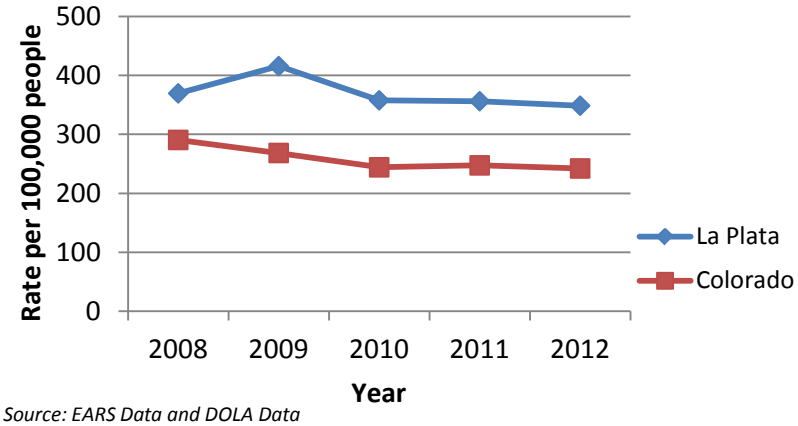
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 235: Injury rate in La Plata County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 13 (46%) motor vehicle fatalities and 21 of the 138 (15%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 La Plata County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 93.1%
Teen seat belt: 84.8%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 88.5%
Front/rear booster: 61.9%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 90.1%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 114: La Plata County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	6
16-20	4	0	0	11
21-34	7	0	0	24
35-54	9	0	3	36
55-69	6	0	2	15
70+	7	0	2	9
Total	**34**	**0**	**7**	**102**

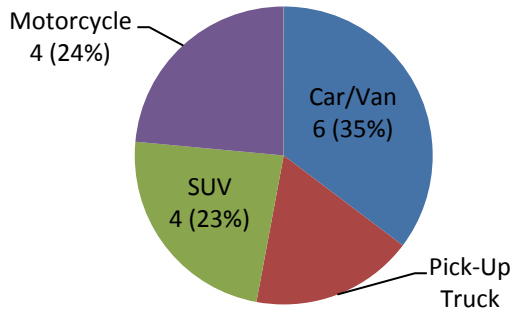
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 17 fatalities in 2012.

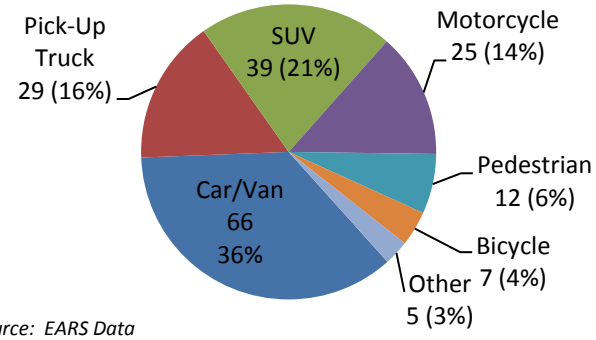
Figure 236: Mode of transportation in La Plata County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 134 of the 183 injuries in 2012.

Figure 237: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in La Plata County, 2012

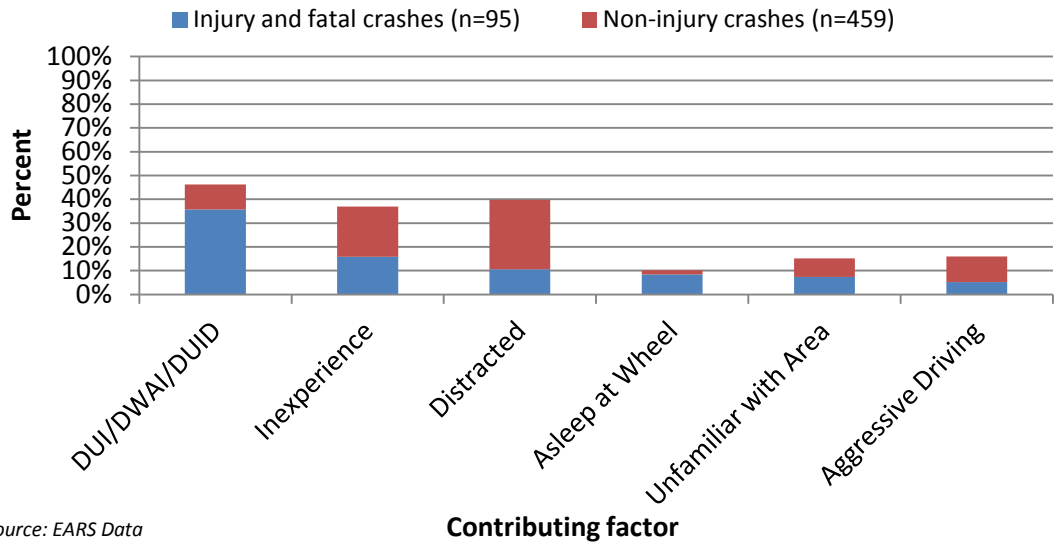


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,231 crashes in La Plata County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 554 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 238).

Figure 238: Contributing factors among drivers in La Plata County, 2012 (n=554)



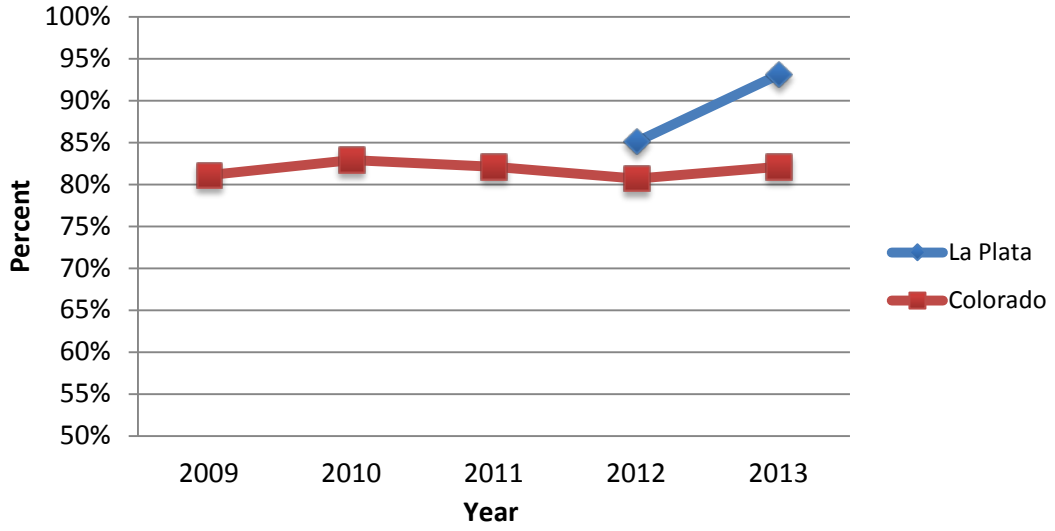
Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

La Plata County was included in the statewide seat belt survey starting in 2012. La Plata County's seat belt use is above the statewide use and increased from 85.1 percent in 2012 to 93.1 percent in 2013.

Figure 239: Seat belt use in La Plata County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LAKE COUNTY

Table 115: Lake County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	252	253	504
5-8 years	220	212	431
9-15 years	331	347	678
16-20 years	240	247	488
21-34 years	603	824	1,427
35-54 years	943	1,125	2,068
55-69 years	591	664	1,255
70+ years	231	217	448
Total	3,410	3,889	7,299

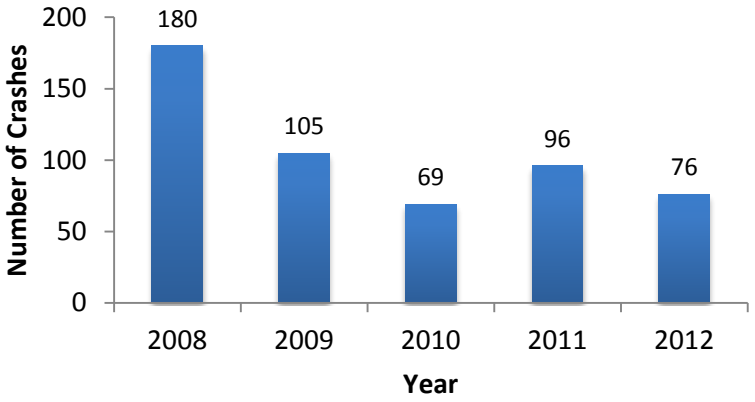
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 116: LAKE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Lake County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	1	2	0	0	8.2	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	24	15	22	12	12	233.4	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	1	0	0	5.5	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	1	0	0	5.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	1	0	0	2.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	1	0	0	2.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 240: Total number of crashes in Lake County, 2008-2012

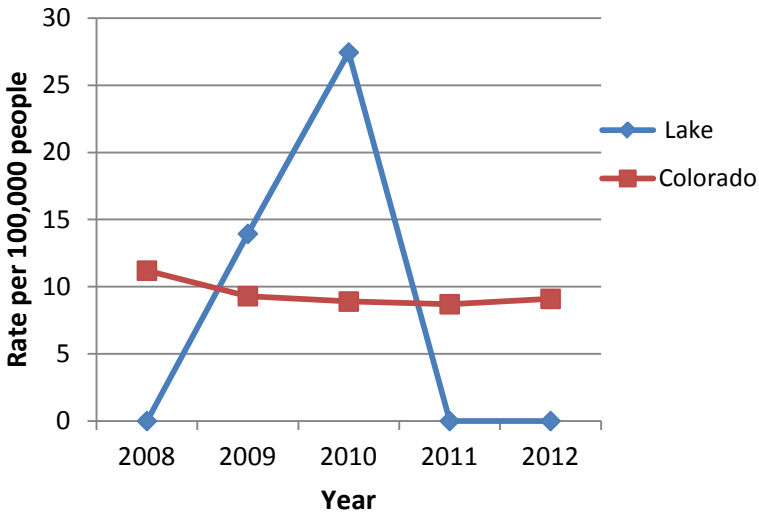


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied because a change of one fatality compared to the previous year had a large impact on the rate, given the few deaths (0, 1, 2) in any given year.

Figure 241: Fatality rate in Lake County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Lake County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 164 injuries per 100,000 people, similar to the rates in 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, 2 of the 3 fatalities (67%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 15% of the 13 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 14% of the 99 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 13 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, 0 drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

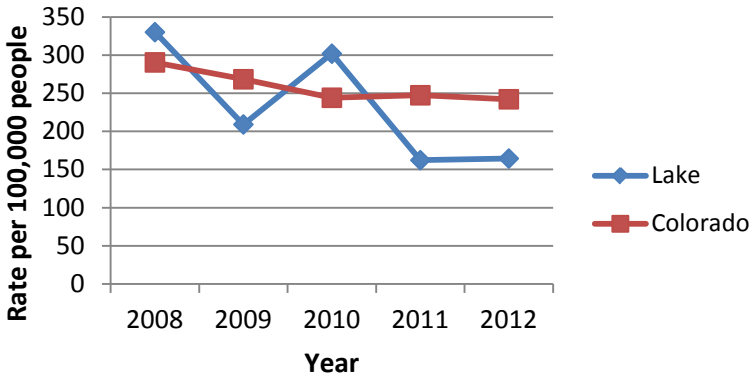
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 242: Injury rate in Lake County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 10 (20%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 117: Lake County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	0	0	0	4
35-54	1	0	1	9
55-69	1	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**19**

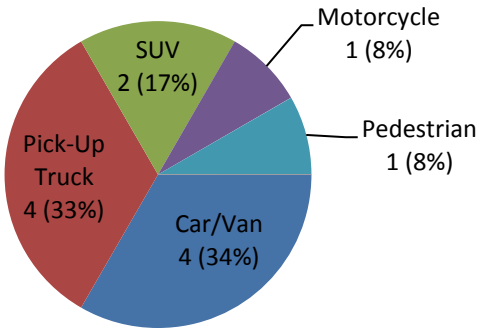
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 10 of the 12 injuries in 2012.

Figure 243: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Lake County, 2012

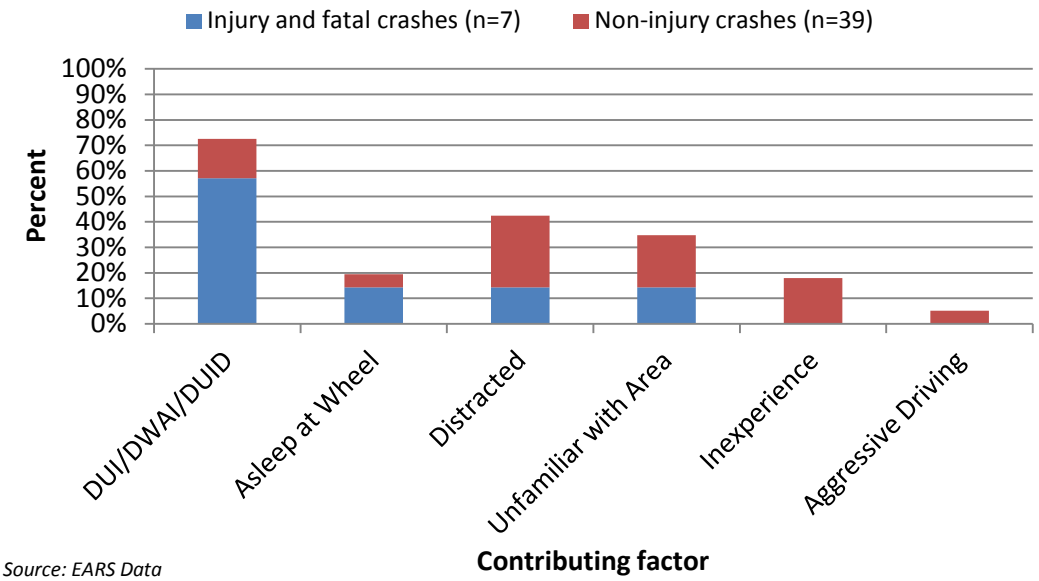


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 76 crashes in Lake County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 46 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 244).

Figure 244: Contributing factors among drivers in Lake County, 2012 (n=46)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Lake County.

LARIMER COUNTY

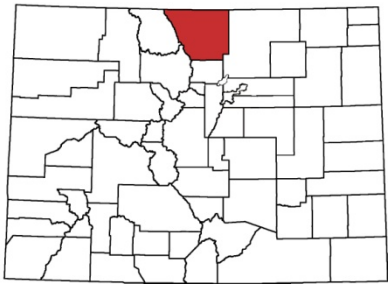


Table 118: Larimer County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	8,541	9,072	17,613
5-8 years	7,416	7,681	15,097
9-15 years	12,497	12,997	25,494
16-20 years	11,969	12,175	24,144
21-34 years	33,765	35,008	68,773
35-54 years	39,857	39,708	79,565
55-69 years	27,621	26,447	54,068
70+ years	14,857	11,104	25,961
Total	156,522	154,193	310,715

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

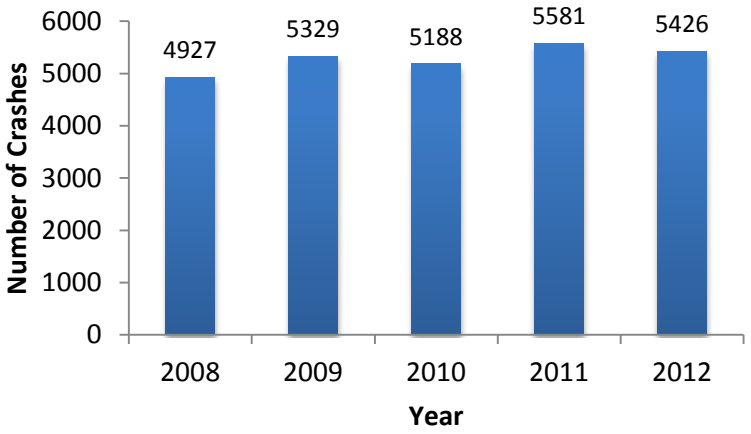
TABLE 119: LARIMER COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Larimer County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	26	27	16	22	23	7.6	↓ 11.5%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	860	760	742	800	865	267.3	↑ 0.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	8	5	7	11	12	2.9	↑ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	4	11	5	6	8	2.3	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	9	10	5	9	7	2.7	↓ 22.2%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	3	13	5	2	3	1.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	2	7	1	2	2	0.9	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	3	5	3	3	0	9.8	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	2	1	0	3	0.4	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 245: Total number of crashes in Larimer County, 2008-2012

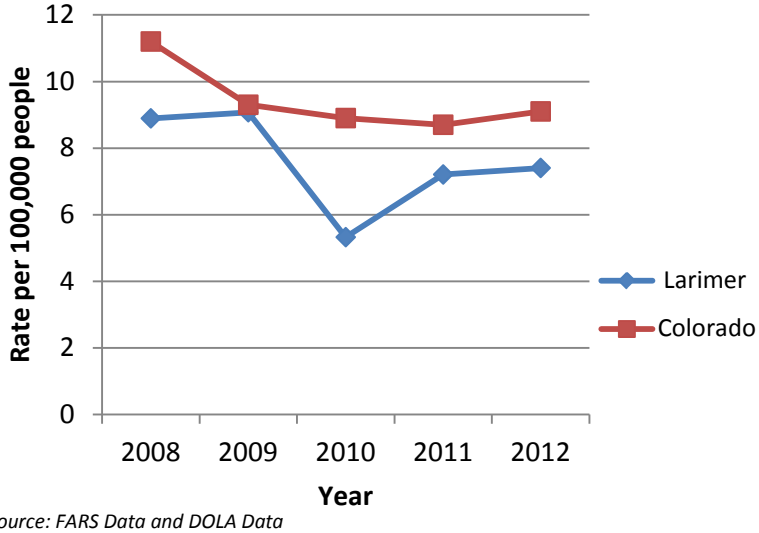


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 23 fatal traffic crashes in Larimer County, resulting in 23 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people is below the statewide rate and varied between 5 and 9 fatal crashes per 100,000 people during 2008-2012 in Larimer County.

Figure 246: Fatality rate in Larimer County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Larimer County stayed between 247 and 294 injuries per 100,000 people for the past 5 years. In 2012, there were 278 injuries per 100,000 people, a 6 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 23 fatalities in 2012, 8 (35%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 4% of the 1,303 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 8,961 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 1,303 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 67 percent (2/3) were unhelmeted.

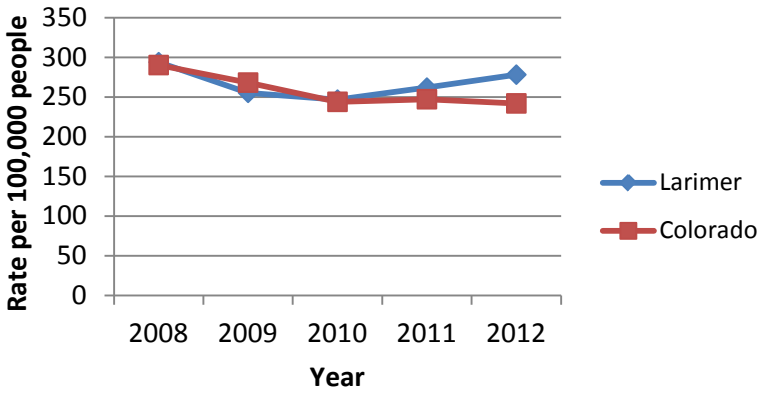
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

3 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 247: Injury rate in Larimer County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 12 of the 17 (71%) motor vehicle fatalities and 104 of the 572 (18%) motor vehicle occupants injured in crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Larimer County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 94.1%
Teen seat belt: 95.8%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 81.1%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 98.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 120: Larimer County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

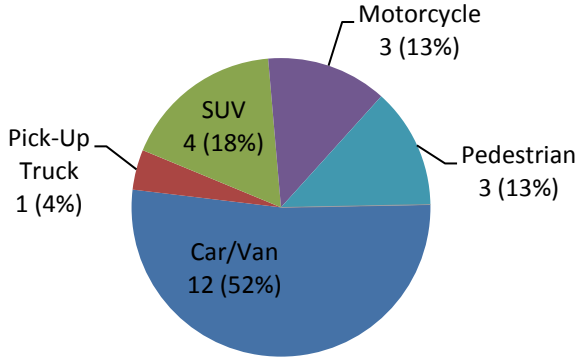
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	0	0	0	3
9-15	0	0	0	9
16-20	6	1	1	44
21-34	25	1	1	85
35-54	15	0	6	107
55-69	6	0	1	92
70+	9	2	1	51
Total	**61**	**4**	**10**	**394**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 17 of the 23 fatalities in 2012.

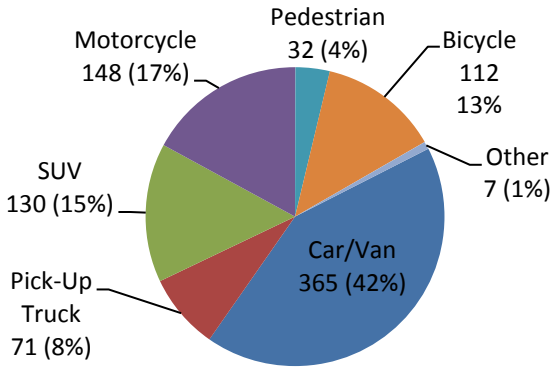
Figure 248: Mode of transportation in Larimer County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 566 of the 865 injuries in 2012

Figure 249: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Larimer County, 2012

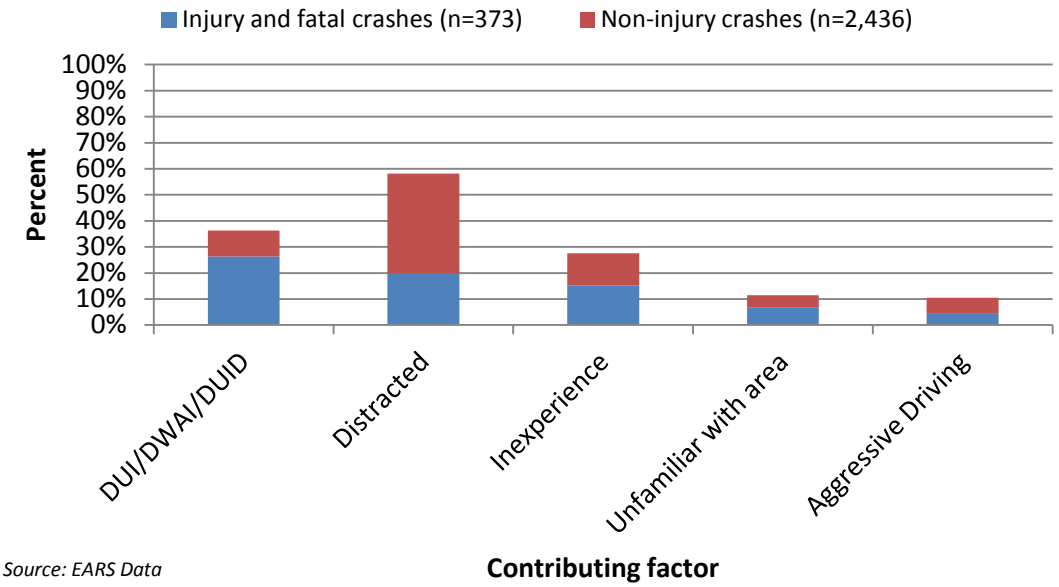


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 5,426 crashes in Larimer County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2,809 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 250).

Figure 250: Contributing factors among drivers in Larimer County, 2012 (n=2,809)

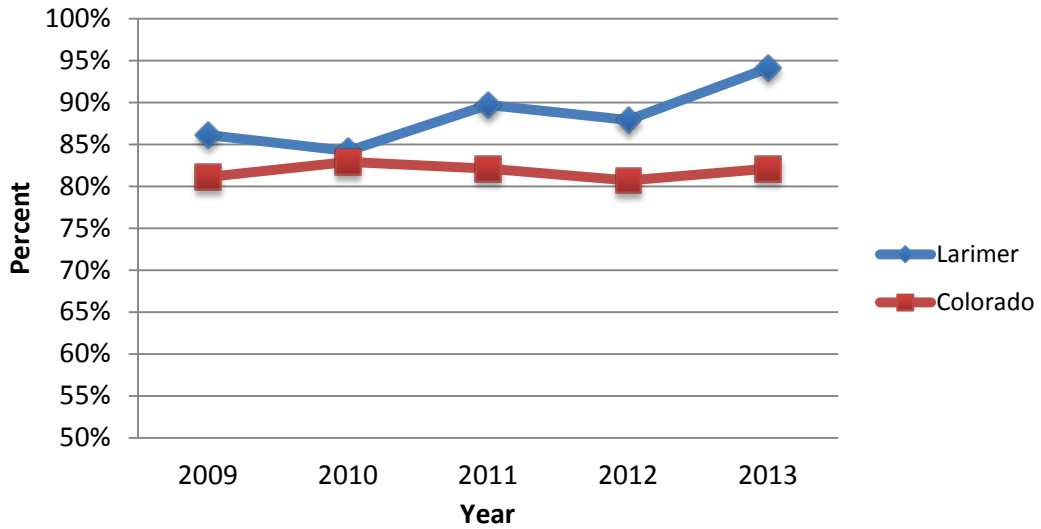


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Larimer County ranged from 84.2 percent to 94.1 percent during 2009-2013. Over the past 5 years, Larimer County's observed overall seat belt use exceeded the statewide use.

Figure 251: Seat belt use in Larimer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

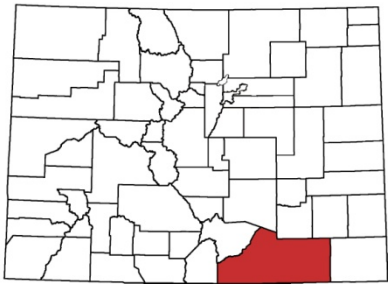


Table 121: Las Animas County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	349	420	770
5-8 years	359	340	699
9-15 years	601	562	1,163
16-20 years	444	446	889
21-34 years	957	1,312	2,270
35-54 years	1,759	1,921	3,680
55-69 years	1,646	1,754	3,400
70+ years	1,144	900	2,043
Total	7,259	7,654	14,913

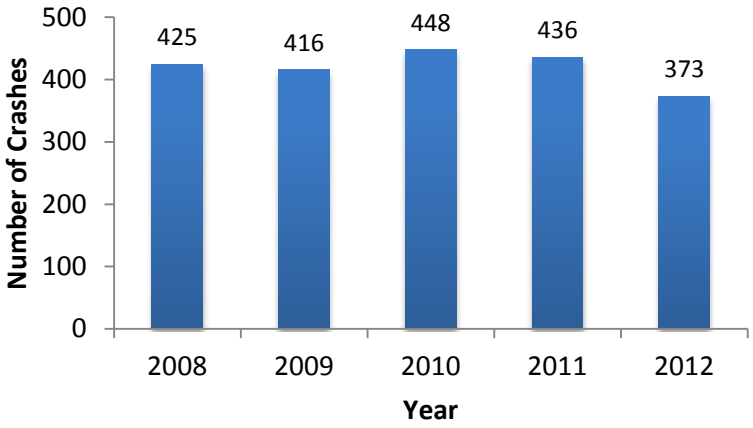
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 122: LAS ANIMAS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Las Animas County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	6	4	7	2	6	32.8	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	69	63	68	54	50	398.7	↓ 27.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	3	5	1	1	18.4	↓ 75.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	0	0	0	0	2.6	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	4	3	0	0	11.8	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	1	0	0	0	50.3	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 252: Total number of crashes in Las Animas County, 2008-2012

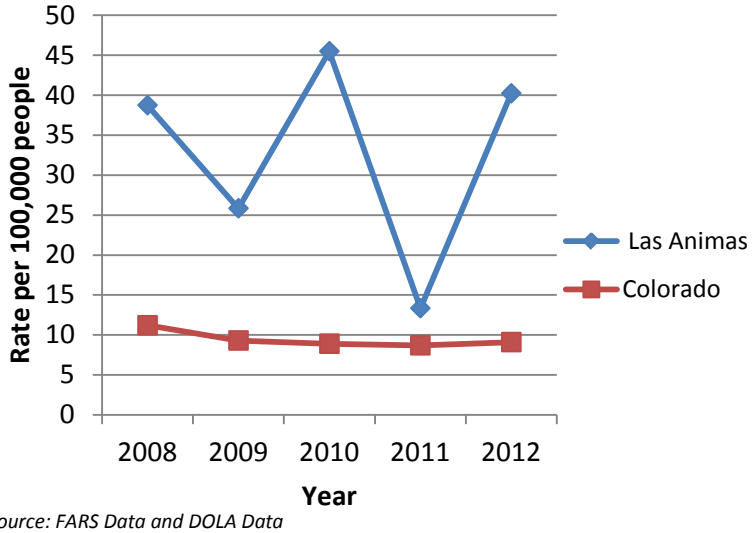


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Las Animas County between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 253: Fatality rate in Las Animas County and Colorado, 2007-2011



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Las Animas County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 335 injuries per 100,000 people, an almost 7 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 12% of the 50 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 454 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 50 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100% from 2 to 0 young drivers.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

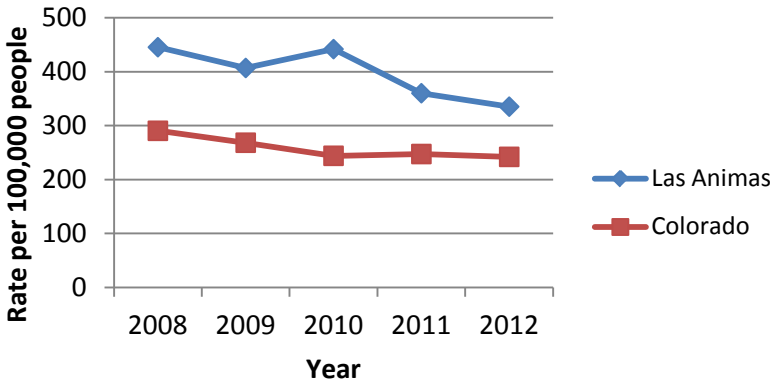
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 254: Injury rate in Las Animas County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 5 (20%) motor vehicle fatalities and 2 of the 38 (5%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Las Animas Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 81.2%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 82.1%
Front/rear booster: 42.2%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 66.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 123: Las Animas County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	5
21-34	4	0	0	4
35-54	2	0	0	9
55-69	5	0	0	6
70+	3	0	0	5
Total	**15**	**0**	**0**	**30**

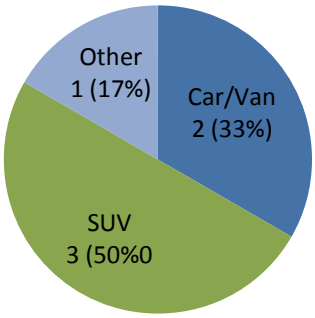
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 6 fatalities in 2012.

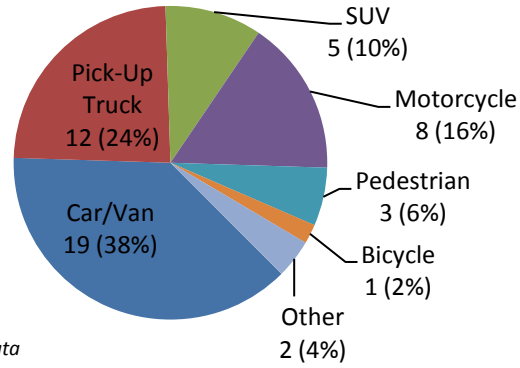
Figure 255: Mode of transportation in Las Animas County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 36 of the 50 injuries in 2012.

Figure 256: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Las Animas County, 2012

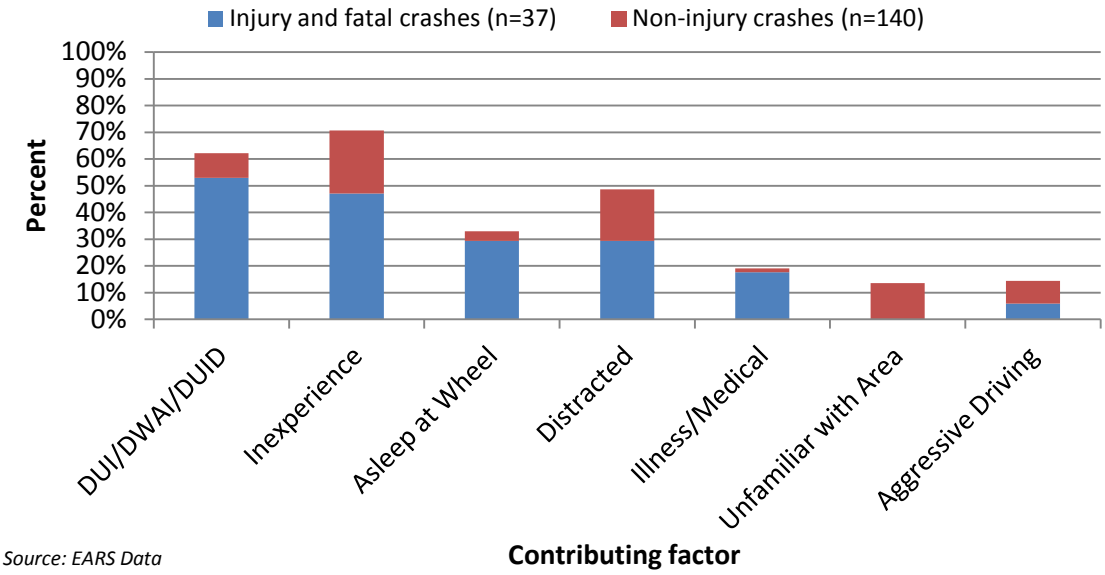


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 373 crashes in Las Animas County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 177 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 257).

Figure 257: Contributing factors among drivers in Las Animas County, 2012 (n=177)



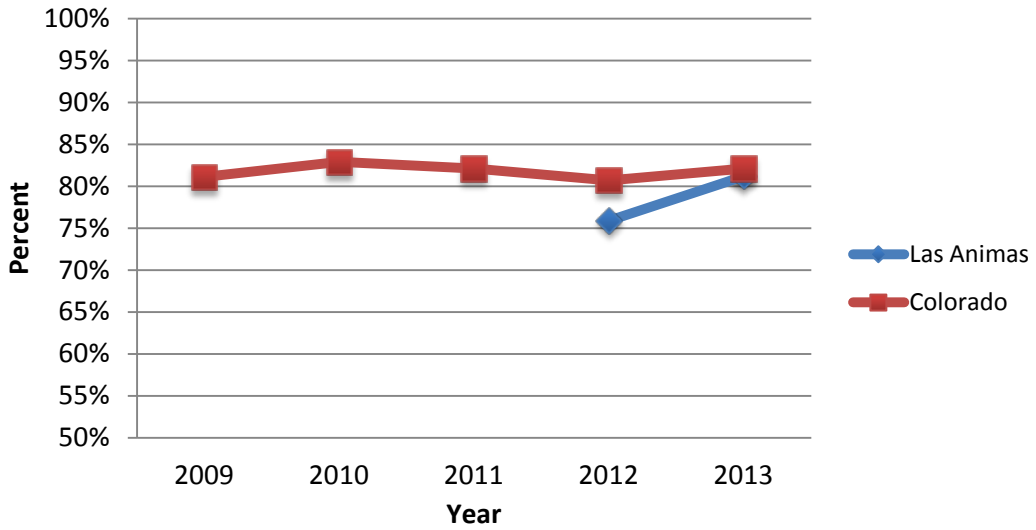
Source: EARS Data

Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

The observed seat belt use in Las Animas County increased 5.3 percentage points from 2012 to 2013 and is now similar to the overall statewide belt use.

Figure 258: Seat belt use in Larimer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LINCOLN COUNTY

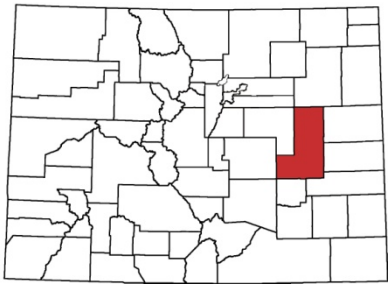


Table 124: Lincoln County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	135	160	295
5-8 years	111	131	242
9-15 years	212	180	392
16-20 years	154	198	351
21-34 years	309	739	1,047
35-54 years	580	932	1,512
55-69 years	413	500	913
70+ years	367	319	686
Total	2,281	3,157	5,438

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

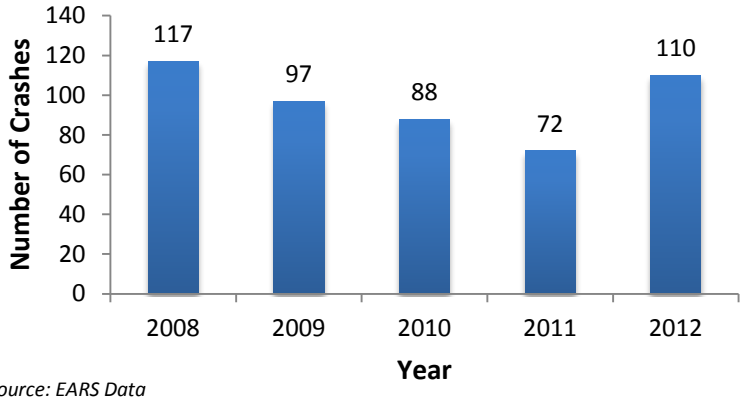
TABLE 125 : LINCOLN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Lincoln County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	5	8	5	4	4	95.2	↓ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	29	27	28	37	34	567.3	↑ 17.2%
Fatalities per 100 Million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	0	2	2	1	29.3	↓ 66.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	2	3	3	0	29.3	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	1	0	0	1	148.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	2	7.3	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 259: Total number of crashes in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

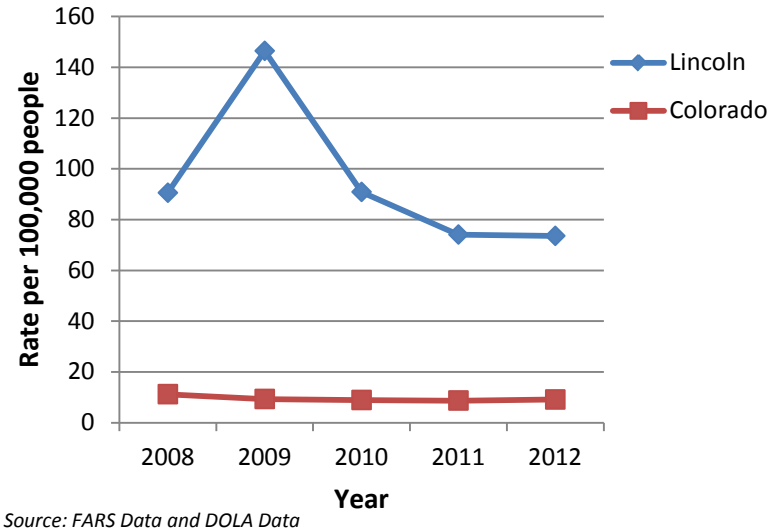


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Lincoln County, because a change in one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatal crashes ranges from 4 to 8 in a small county.

Figure 260: Fatality rate in Lincoln County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Lincoln County increased between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 625 injuries per 100,000 people, over an 8 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 16% of the 43 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 98 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 12% of the 43 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained 1.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

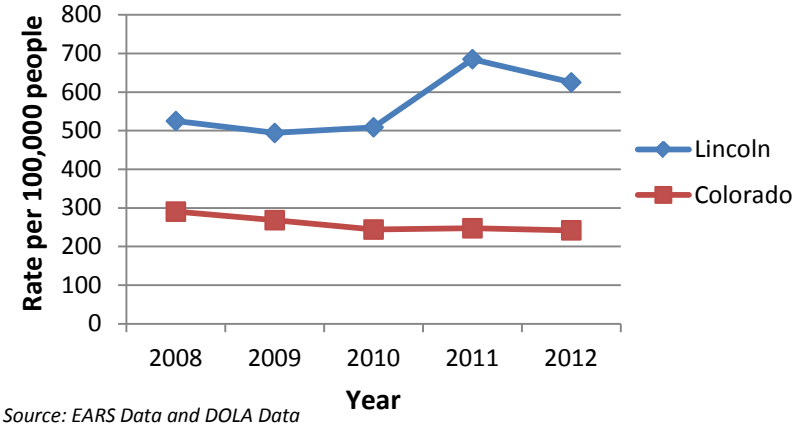
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 261: Injury rate in Lincoln County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, the one (100%) motor vehicle fatality and 12 of the 32 (38%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Lincoln County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt : 82.6%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 126: Lincoln County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

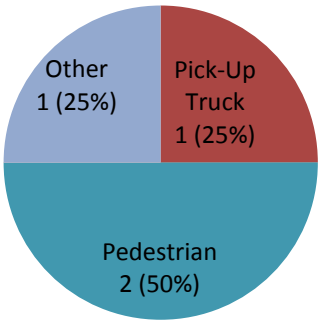
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	3	0	0	3
35-54	7	2	0	4
55-69	1	0	0	0
70+	1	0	0	3
Total	**13**	**2**	**0**	**10**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 1 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

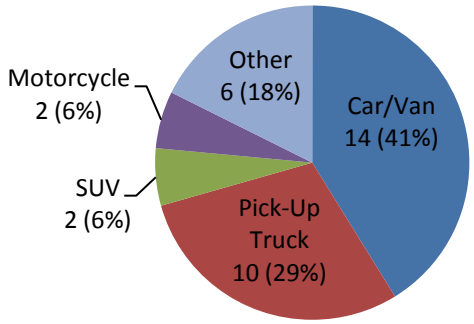
Figure 262: Mode of transportation in Lincoln County Fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 26 of the 34 injuries in 2012.

Figure 263: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Lincoln Counties, 2012

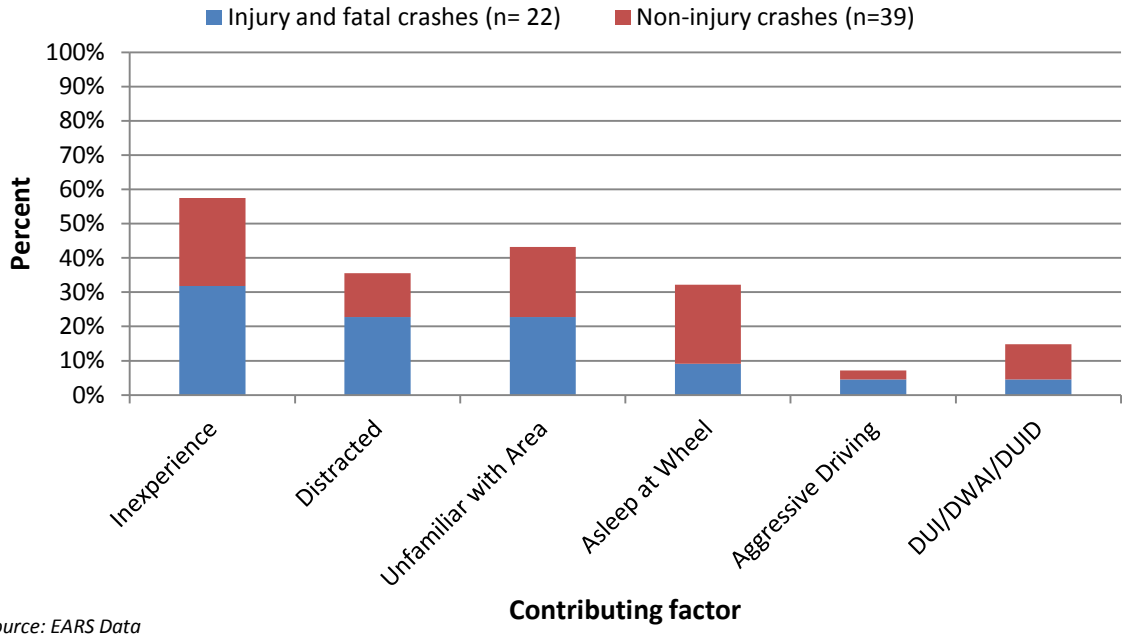


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 110 crashes in Lincoln County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 61 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 264).

Figure 264: Contributing driver factors among drivers in Lincoln County, 2012 (n=61)

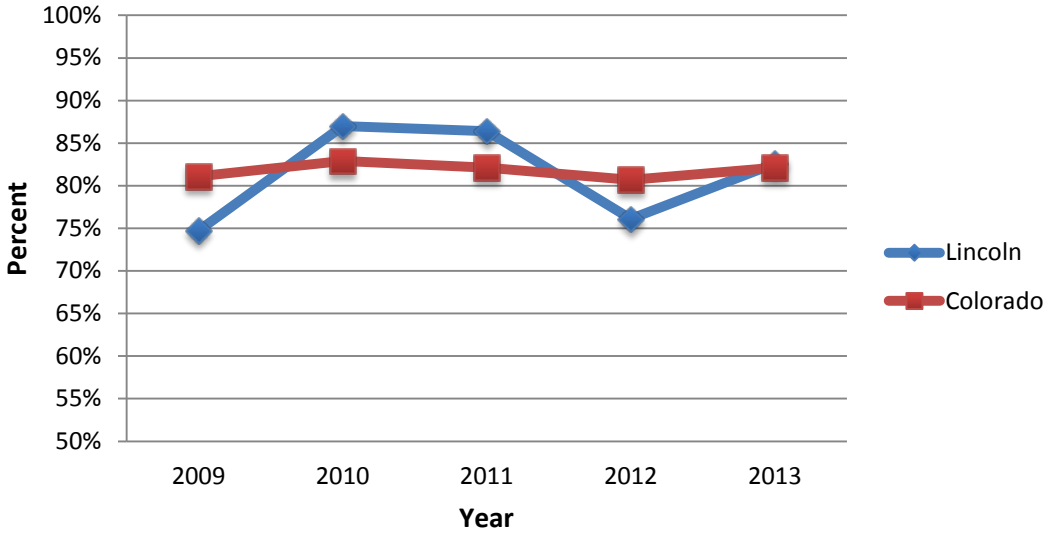


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Lincoln County varied between 2009 and 2013. However, Lincoln County's seat belt use was similar to the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 265: Seat belt use in Lincoln County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LOGAN COUNTY

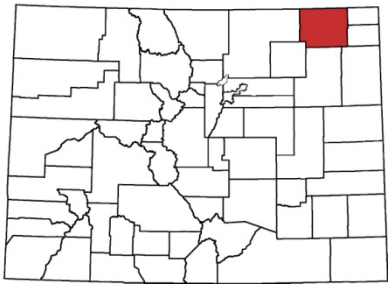


Table 127: Logan County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	556	559	1,115
5-8 years	456	497	953
9-15 years	825	908	1,733
16-20 years	578	796	1,374
21-34 years	1,535	3,152	4,686
35-54 years	2,310	3,657	5,967
55-69 years	1,790	2,054	3,844
70+ years	1,439	1,022	2,461
Total	9,488	12,645	22,133

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

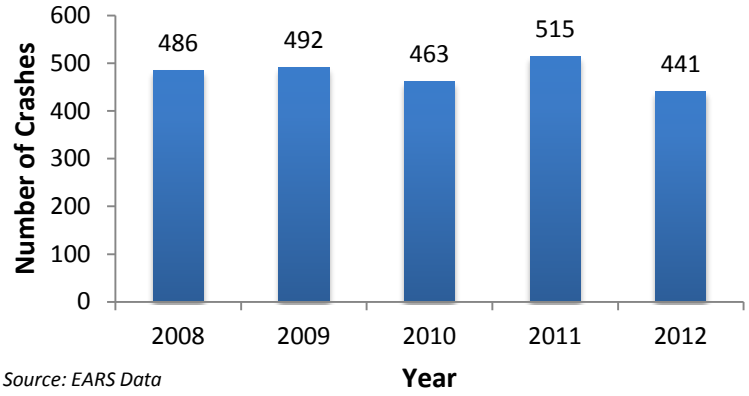
TABLE 128: LOGAN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Logan County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	5	5	1	2	2	13.5	↓ 60.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	60	61	41	55	54	243.1	↓ 10.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	3	1	1	0	6.3	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	1	0	0	0	2.7	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	3	0	0	0	3.6	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	1	1	0	3	63.6	↑ 200.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	↓ 100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 266: Total number of crashes in Logan County, 2008-2012

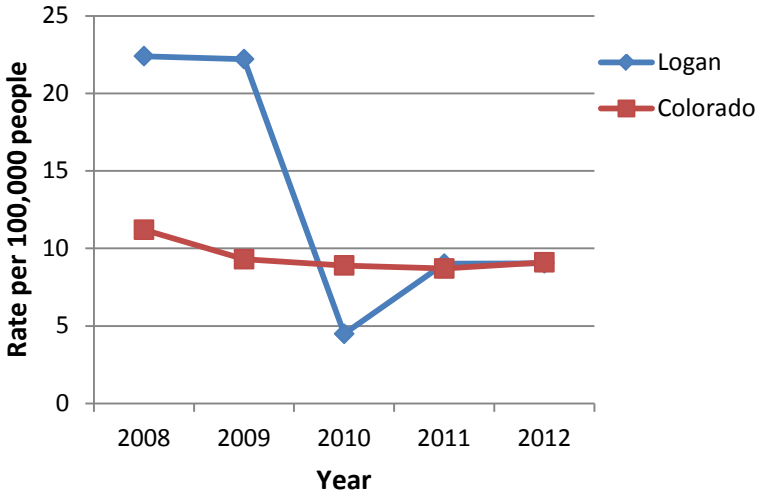


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes in Logan County, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people decreased since 2008 and ranged from approximately 5 to 10 fatalities per 100,000 people in Logan County between 2010 and 2012.

Figure 267: Fatality rate in Logan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved a driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 4% of the 71 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 579 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 71 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 200%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

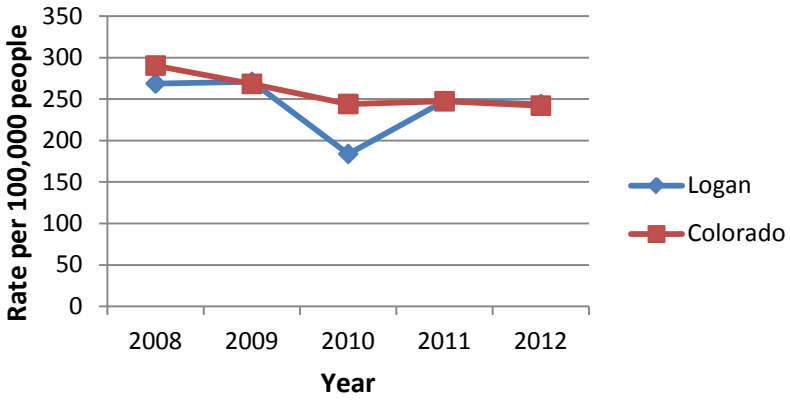
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

With the exception of 2010, the injury rate in Logan County has stayed between 244 and 271 injuries per 100,000 population. In 2012, there were 244 injury crashes per 100,000 people, a 1.5 percent decrease from the rate of injuries in 2011.

Figure 268: Injury rate in Logan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 0 of the 2 (0%) motor vehicle fatalities and 12 of the 46 (26%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Logan County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt usage: 83.2%
Teen seat belt: 74.6%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 129: Logan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	6
21-34	1	0	0	12
35-54	1	0	0	13
55-69	1	0	0	4
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**5**	**0**	**0**	**41**

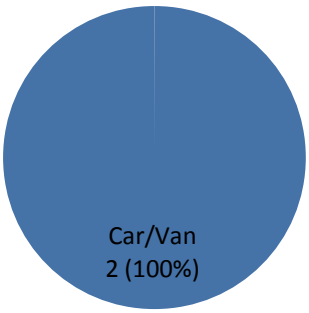
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for both of the fatalities in 2012.

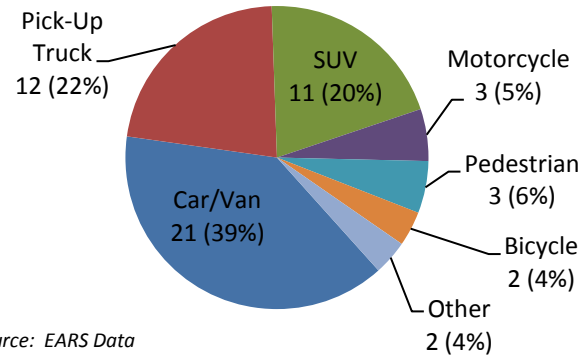
Figure 269: Mode of transportation in Adams County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 44 of the 54 injuries in 2012.

Figure 270: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Logan County, 2012

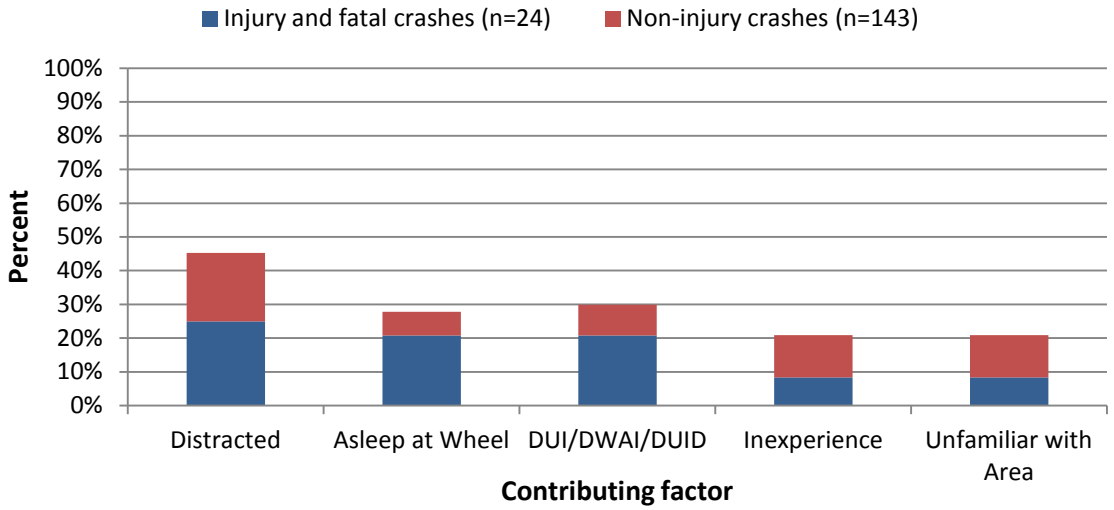


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 441 crashes in Logan County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 167 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 271).

Figure 271: Contributing factors among drivers Logan County crashes, 2012 (n=167)

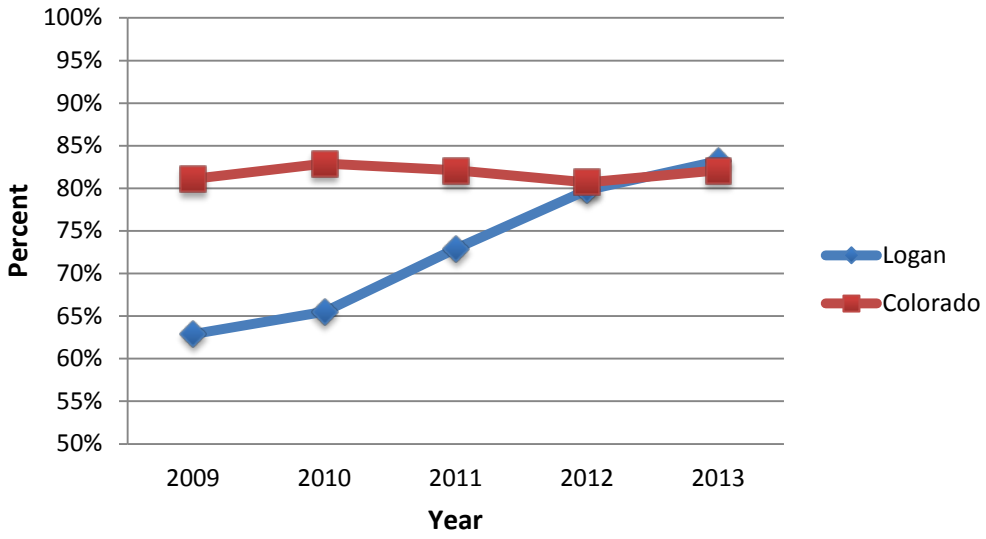


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Logan County increased from 62.9 percent in 2009 to 83.2 percent 2013. For the past two years, Logan County's seat belt use was similar to statewide seat belt use.

Figure 272: Seat belt use in Logan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

MESA COUNTY

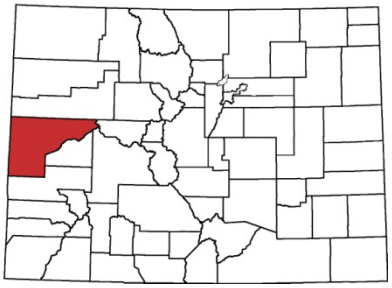


Table 130: Mesa County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	4,693	4,928	9,621
5-8 years	3,944	3,915	7,859
9-15 years	6,297	6,711	13,009
16-20 years	4,880	5,133	10,013
21-34 years	13,559	14,339	27,898
35-54 years	18,113	18,221	36,335
55-69 years	13,847	13,318	27,164
70+ years	9,154	6,960	16,114
Total	74,487	73,526	148,013

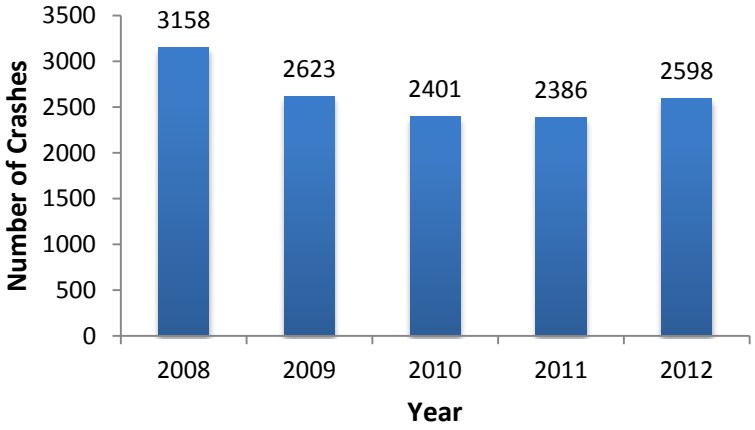
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 131: MESA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Mesa County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	14	17	12	19	15	10.6	↑ 7.1%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	489	464	399	372	415	293.9	↓ 15.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	7	6	7	6	4.1	↑ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	7	2	7	5	3.2	↑ 150.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	8	3	5	6	3	3.4	↓ 62.5%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	4	1	1	5	2	1.8	↓ 50.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	1	3	1	0.8	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	2	3	1	3	18.0	↑ 50.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	4	1	1	2	1.2	↑ 100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 273: Total number of crashes in Mesa County, 2008-2012

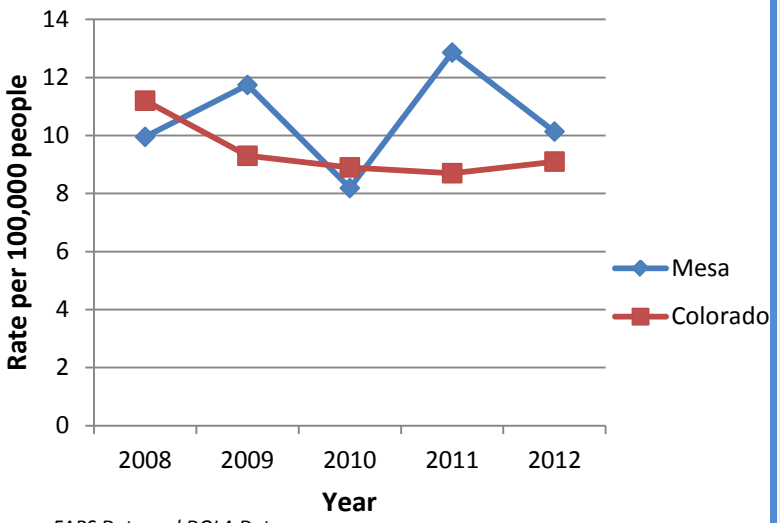


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 15 fatal crashes in Mesa County, resulting in 15 deaths. Overall, the annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people remained similar in Mesa County from 2008 to 2012, ranging between 8 and 13 fatalities per 100,000 people.

Figure 274: Fatality rate in Mesa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Mesa County declined between 2008 and 2011. However, in 2012, there were 280 injuries per 100,000 people, an 11 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 15 fatalities in 2012, 5 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 5% of the 575 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 4,020 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 575 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes increased by 50%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012, and 50 percent (1/2) were unhelmeted.

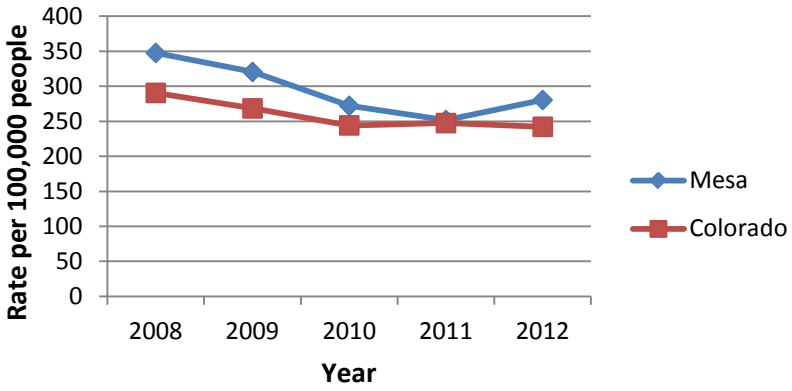
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrian and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 275: Injury rate in Mesa County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 11 (55%) motor vehicle fatalities and 62 of the 341 (18%) motor vehicle occupants injured in crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Mesa County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 85.5%
Teen seat belt: 91.1%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 94.1%
Front/rear booster (0-4 years): 92.0%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 77.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 132: Mesa County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

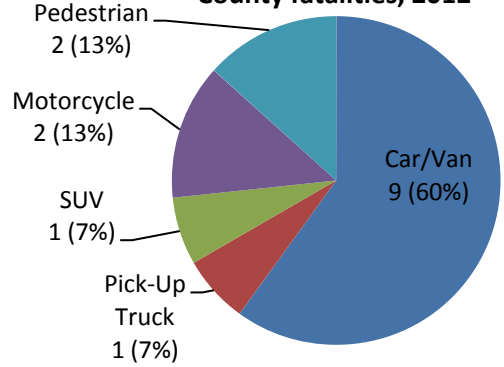
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	1	0	0	5
9-15	0	0	0	6
16-20	6	0	0	30
21-34	11	1	1	76
35-54	11	1	4	75
55-69	8	1	1	40
70+	9	1	2	44
Total	**46**	**4**	**8**	**279**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 15 fatalities in 2012.

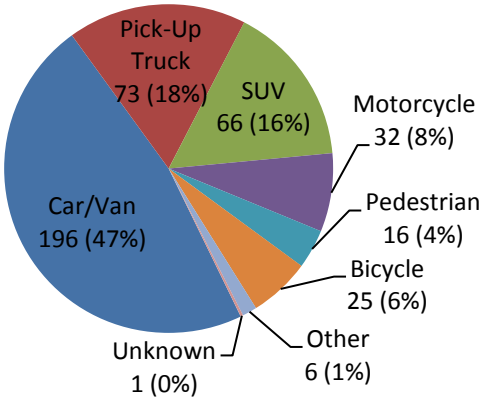
Figure 276: Mode of transportation in Mesa County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 335 of the 415 injuries in 2012.

Figure 277: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Mesa County, 2012

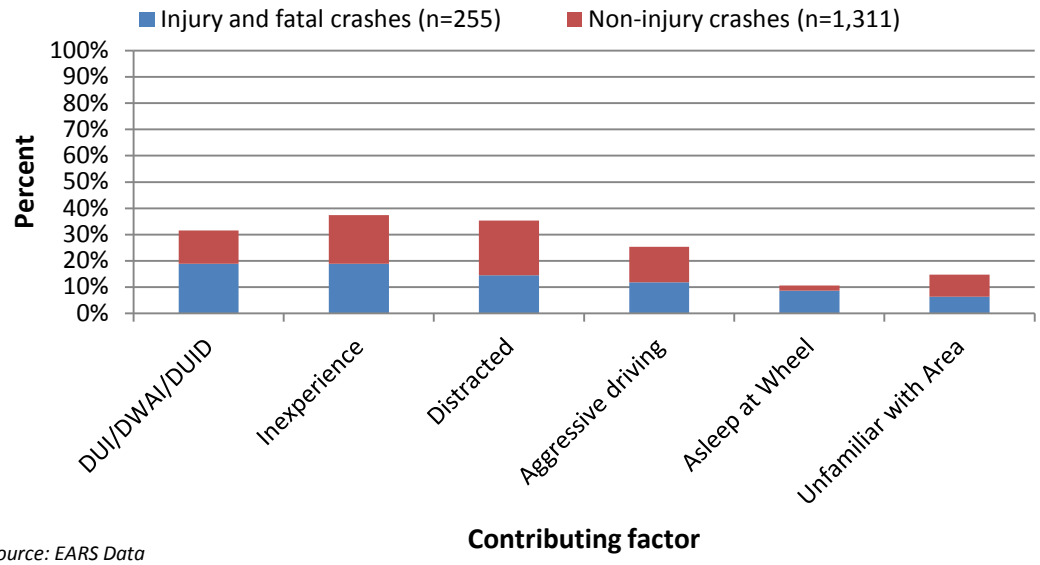


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 2,598 crashes in Mesa County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,566 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 278).

Figure 278: Contributing factors among drivers in Mesa County, 2012 (n=1,566)

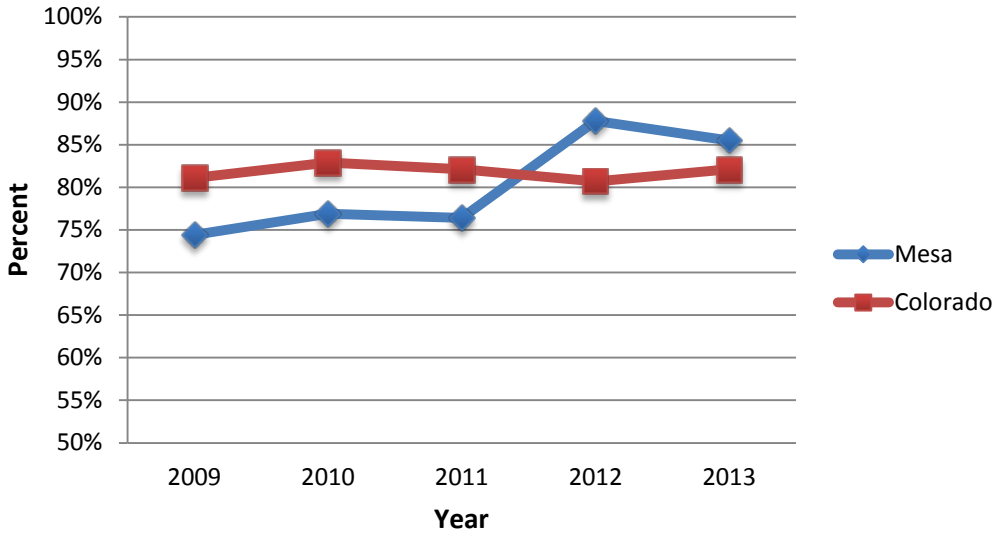


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Mesa County was increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, Mesa County's seat belt use was 85.5 percent, higher than the statewide use of 82.1 percent.

Figure 279: Seat belt use in Mesa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

MINERAL COUNTY

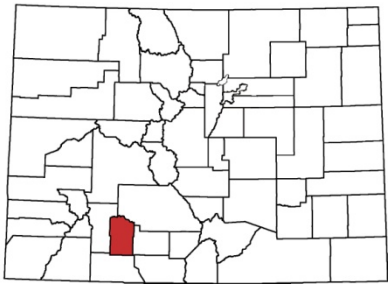


Table 133: Mineral County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	17	11	28
5-8 years	7	10	17
9-15 years	18	25	42
16-20 years	8	25	33
21-34 years	36	38	74
35-54 years	88	81	169
55-69 years	112	118	230
70+ years	63	52	115
Total	349	359	708

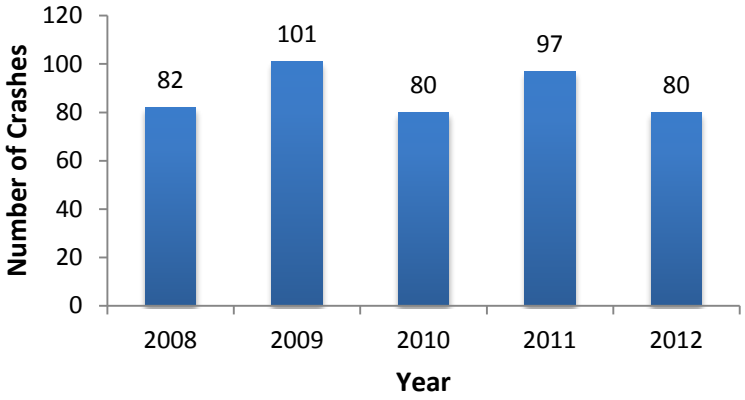
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 134: MINERAL COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Mineral County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	1	1	1	0	110.3	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	17	20	18	21	15	2509.7	↓ 11.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	0	0	0	27.6	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	1	1	1	0	110.3	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	0	0	0	0	27.6	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	27.6	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	0	0	0	548.7	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 280: Total number of crashes in Mineral County, 2008-2012

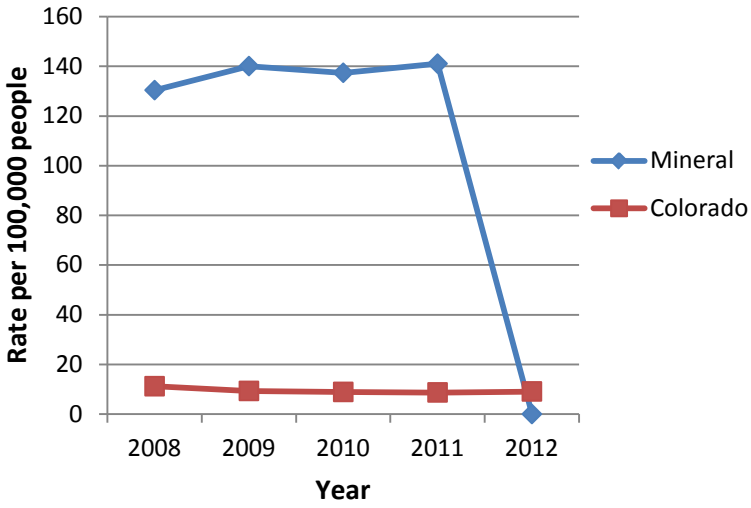


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes in Mineral County. One fatality represents a rate of approximately 140 fatalities per 100,000 people because of the small county size. Therefore, one fatality drastically changes the rate in Mineral County.

Figure 281: Fatality rate in Mineral County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no fatalities that involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 58% of the 12 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 29% of the 82 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 12 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, 0 drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

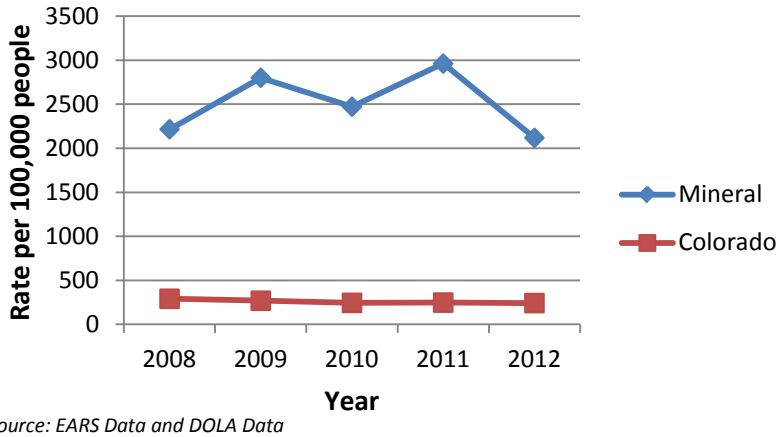
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Mineral County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 15 injuries which would be 2,119 injuries per 100,000 people, if Mineral County had a population that large.

Figure 282: Injury rate in Mineral County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2011, the 2 of the 11 (18%) motor vehicle occupants injured in crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 135: Mineral County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	0
55-69	1	0	0	0
70+	1	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**

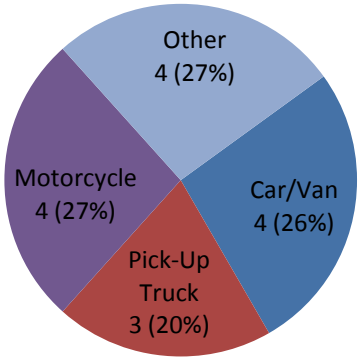
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 7 of the 15 injuries in 2012.

Figure 283: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Mineral County, 2012

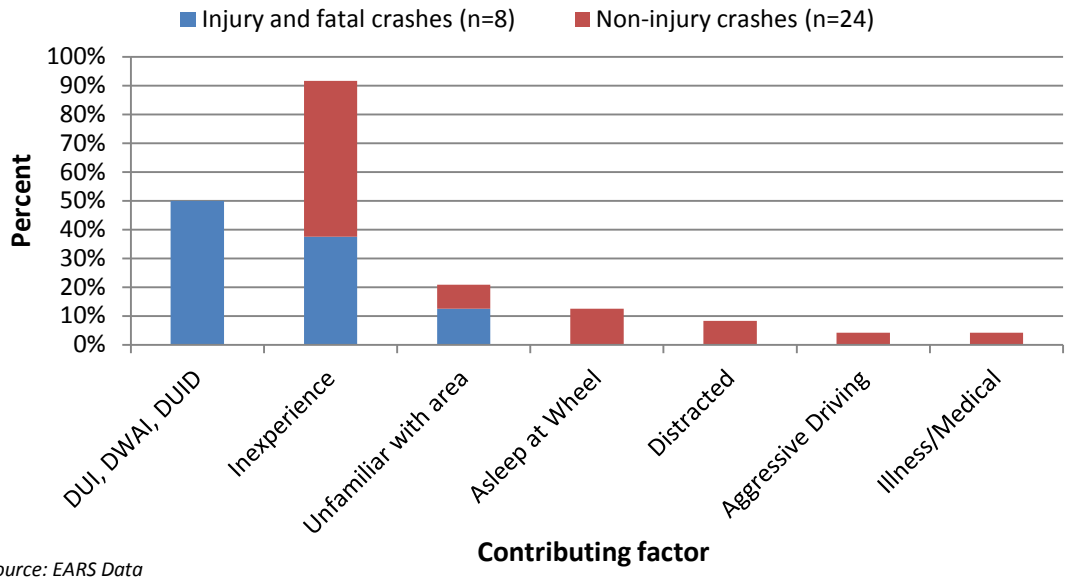


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 80 crashes in Mineral County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 32 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 284).

Figure 284: Contributing factors among drivers in Mineral County, 2012 (n=32)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Mineral County.

MOFFAT COUNTY

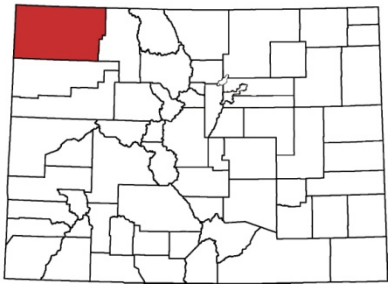


Table 136: Moffat County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	428	491	919
5-8 years	383	457	841
9-15 years	697	722	1,420
16-20 years	405	442	846
21-34 years	1,053	1,100	2,153
35-54 years	1,736	1,786	3,522
55-69 years	1,169	1,280	2,448
70+ years	560	446	1,006
Total	6,430	6,724	13,154

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

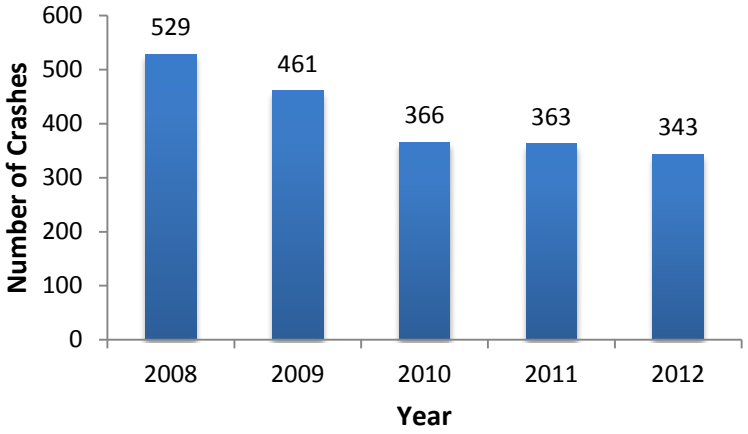
TABLE 137: MOFFAT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Moffat County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	2	4	4	5	26.7	↑ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	57	56	49	45	55	388.8	↓ 3.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	2	1	1	10.4	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	2	2	0	2	0	8.9	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	2	2	3	1	14.8	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	1	1	1	4.5	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	1.5	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	1	0	54.1	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.5	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 285: Total number of crashes in Moffat County, 2008-2012

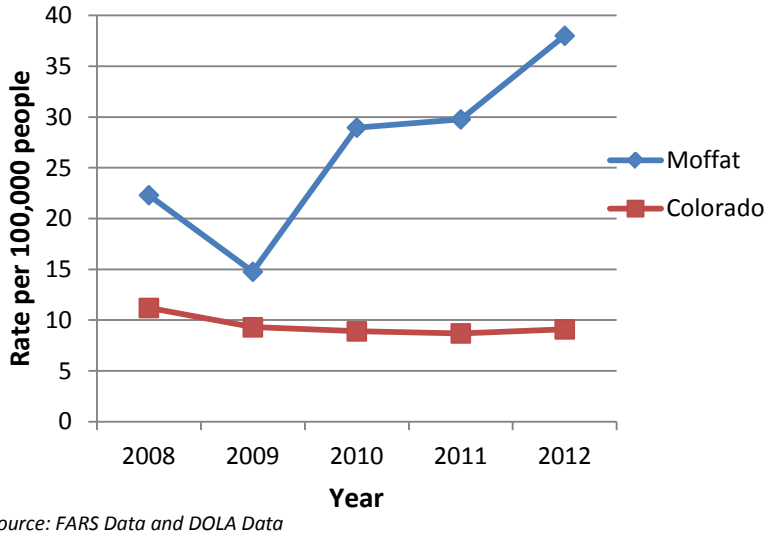


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes in Moffat, resulting in 5 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people increased in Moffat County during 200 to 2012.

Figure 286: Fatality rate in Moffat County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Moffat County declined between 2008 and 2011. However, in 2012, there were 418 injuries per 100,000 people, a 25 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 5 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 18% of the 61 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 369 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 12% of the 61 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and they were wearing a helmet.

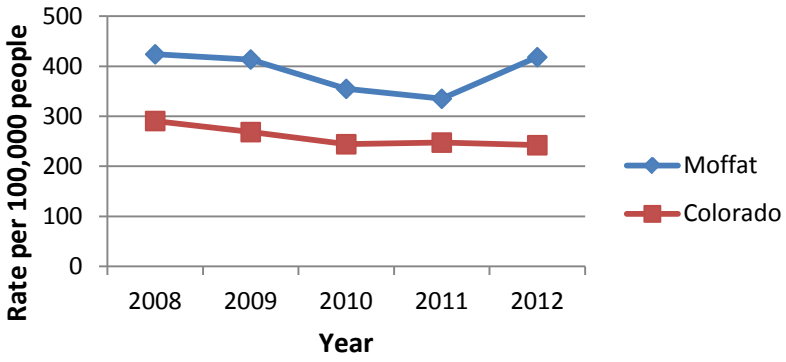
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 287: Injury rate in Moffat County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 4 (25%) motor vehicle fatalities and 14 of the 50 (28%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Moffat County Occupant Protection Usage:
Front/rear seat (0-4 years):100.0%
Front/rear booster: 95.0%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 87.5%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 138: Moffat County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	3	0	0	3
21-34	3	1	0	11
35-54	3	0	1	8
55-69	2	0	1	5
70+	2	0	1	3
Total	**13**	**1**	**3**	**31**

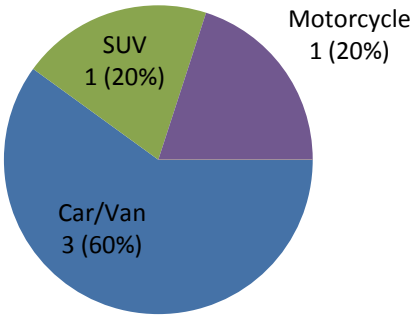
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 5 fatalities in 2012.

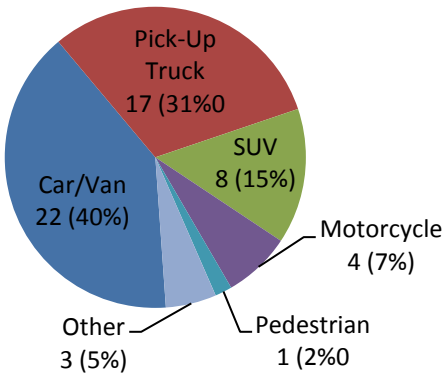
Figure 288: Mode of transportation in Moffat County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 47 of the 55 injuries in 2012.

Figure 289: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Moffat County , 2012

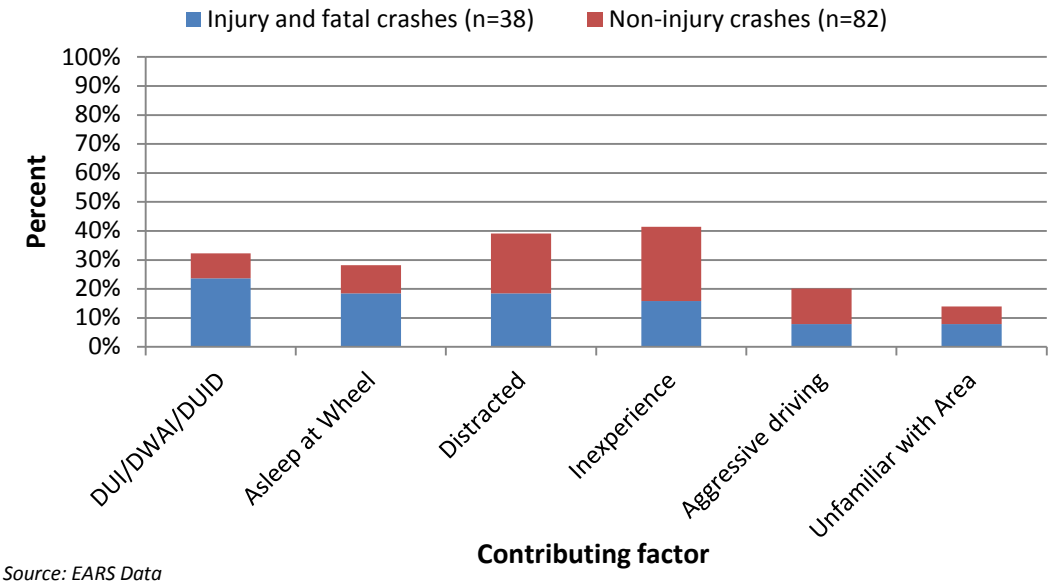


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 343 crashes in Moffat County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 120 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 290).

Figure 290: Contributing factors among drivers in Moffat County, 2012 (n=120)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Moffat County.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Table 139: Montezuma County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	737	805	1,542
5-8 years	612	678	1,290
9-15 years	1,123	1,215	2,338
16-20 years	775	815	1,590
21-34 years	1,733	1,752	3,485
35-54 years	3,295	3,094	6,390
55-69 years	2,906	2,749	5,655
70+ years	1,687	1,430	3,117
Total	12,869	12,538	25,407

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

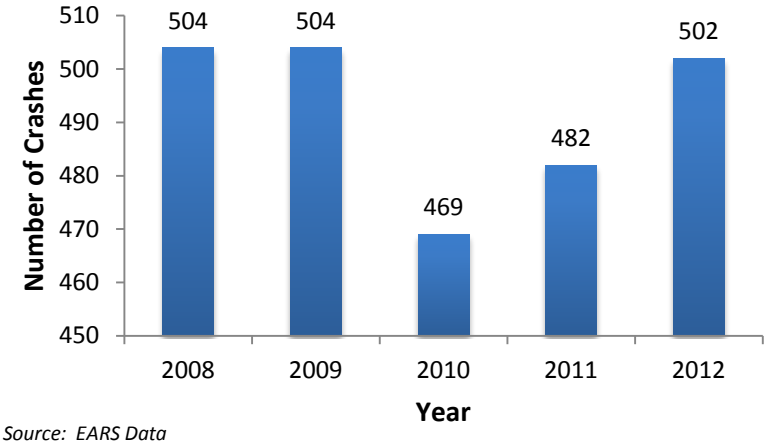
TABLE 140: MONTEZUMA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Montezuma County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	4	7	5	3	17.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	94	121	101	99	130	429.5	↑ 38.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	1	2	1	2	5.5	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	2	3	1	2	7.1	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	0	0	3	0	3.9	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	1	0	1.6	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	1	0	1	0	41.9	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	2	2	0	0	3.2	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 291: Total number of crashes in Montezuma County, 2008-2012

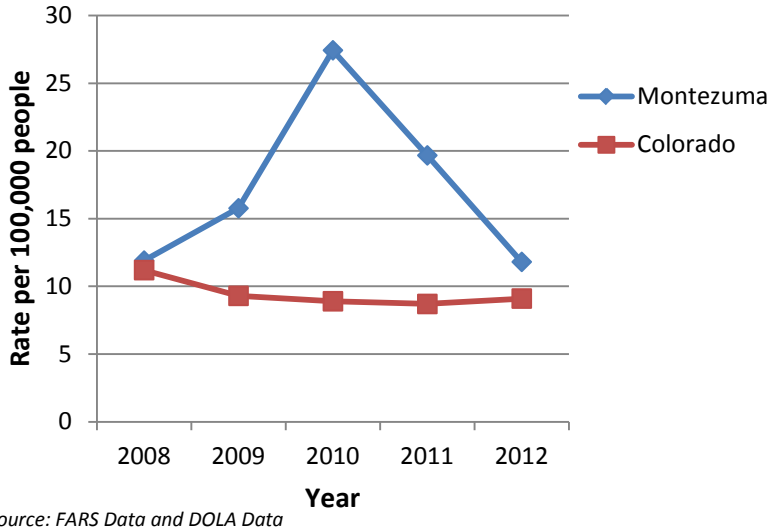


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes in Montezuma County, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied over time in Montezuma County.

Figure 292: Fatality rate in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Montezuma County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 512 injuries per 100,000 people, a 31 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 5% of the 130 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 7% of the 580 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 130 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes decreased 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

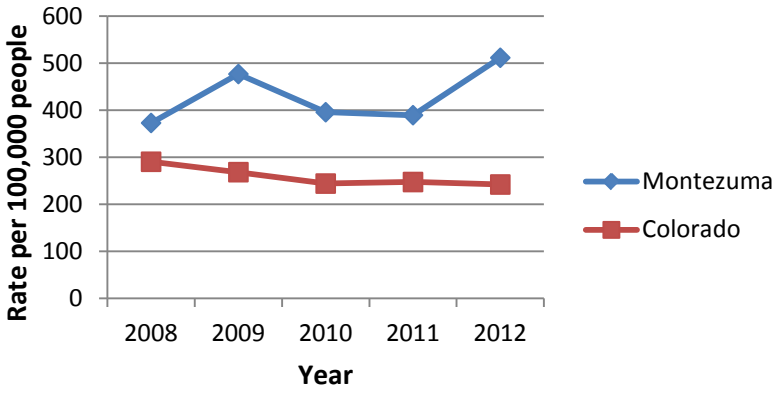
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 293: Injury rate in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 3 (67%) motor vehicle fatalities and 22 of the 110 (20%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Montezuma County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt use: 86.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 141: Montezuma County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	1	1	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	6
21-34	4	0	0	10
35-54	3	0	1	13
55-69	3	0	2	8
70+	2	1	0	*
Total	**15**	**2**	**3**	**43**

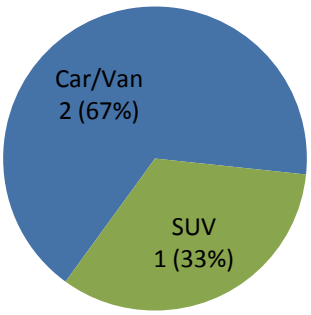
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 3 of the fatalities in 2012.

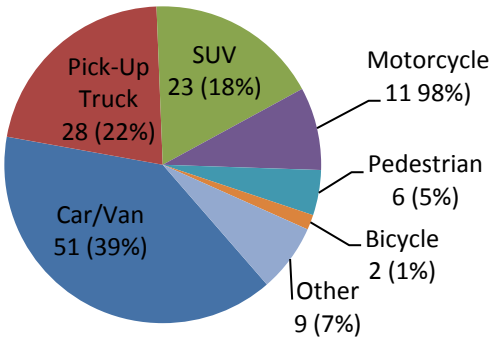
Figure 294: Mode of transportation in Montezuma County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 102 of the 130 injuries in 2012.

Figure 295: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Montezuma County , 2012

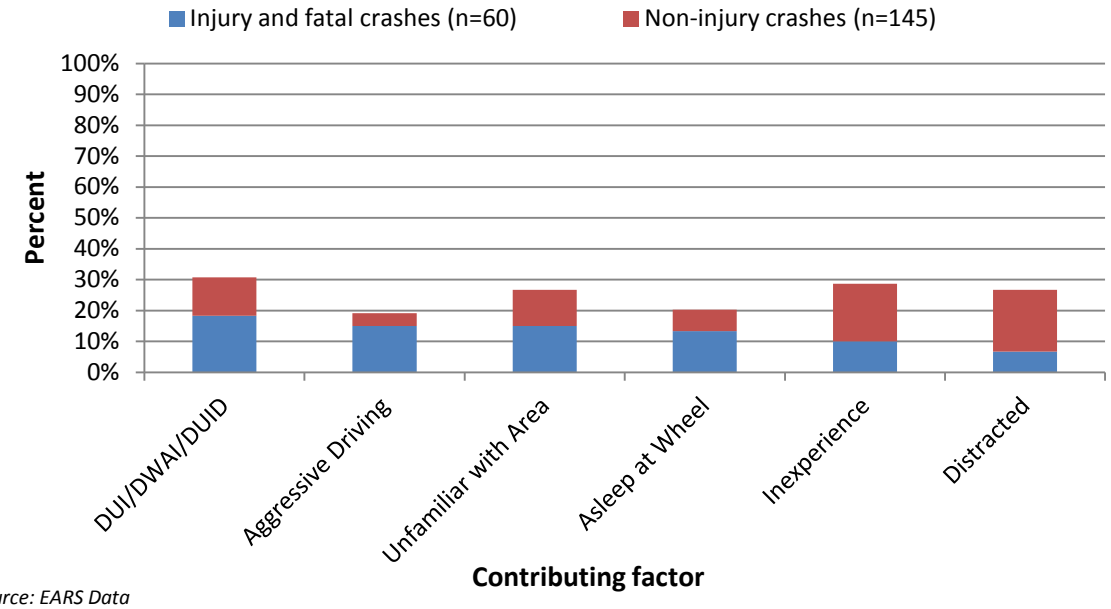


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 502 crashes in Montezuma County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 205 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 296).

Figure 296: Contributing factors among drivers in Montezuma County, 2012 (n=205)

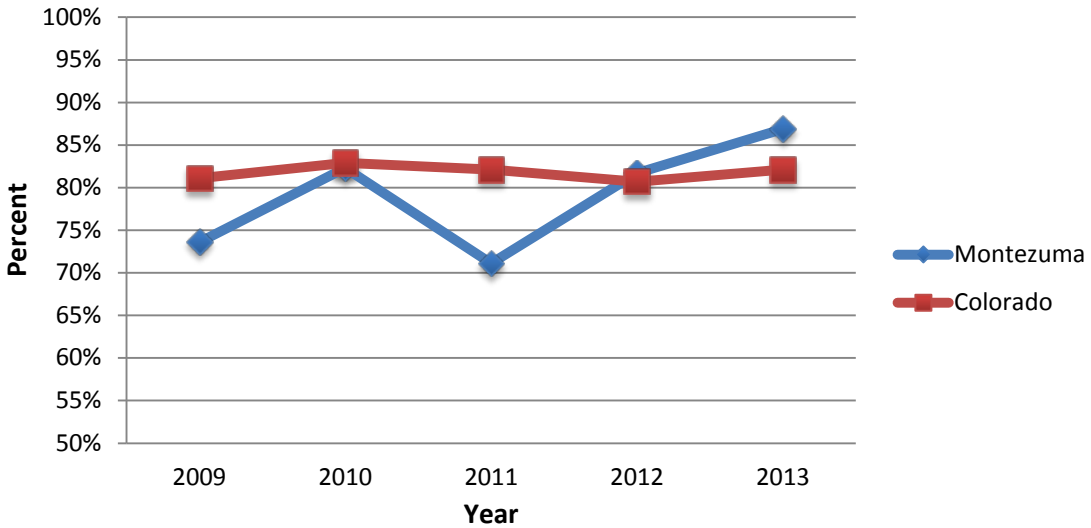


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Montezuma County increased between 2009 and 2013. Montezuma County's seat belt use was almost five percentage points higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 297: Seat belt use in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

MONTROSE COUNTY

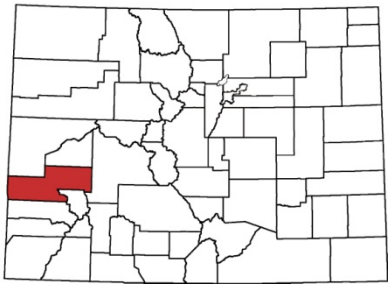


Table 142: Montrose County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	1,154	1,234	2,388
5-8 years	1,031	1,117	2,148
9-15 years	1,984	2,077	4,062
16-20 years	1,296	1,389	2,685
21-34 years	2,745	2,820	5,565
35-54 years	5,213	4,996	10,210
55-69 years	4,256	4,025	8,282
70+ years	3,036	2,411	5,447
Total	20,716	20,070	40,786

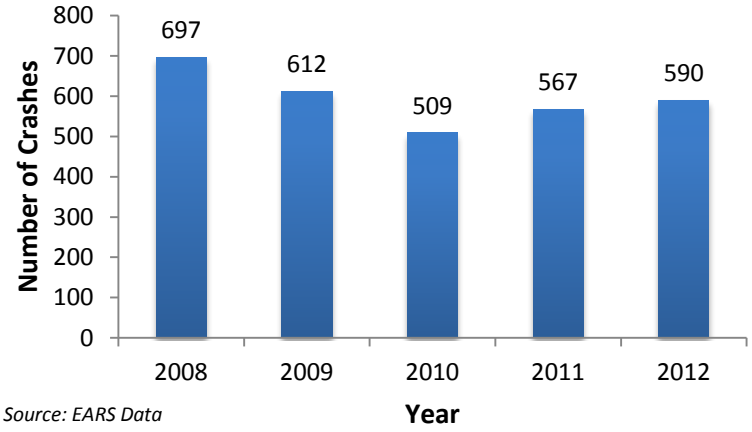
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 143: MONTROSE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Montrose County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	10	5	2	4	3	11.8	↓ 70.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	109	117	89	69	72	223.9	↓ 33.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	0	1	1	3	3.9	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	2	1	2	1	3.4	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	3	1	4	3	6.4	↑ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	1	1	3	0	3.4	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	1	1	2	0	2.5	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	0	1	19.4	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 298: Total number of crashes in Montrose County, 2008-2012

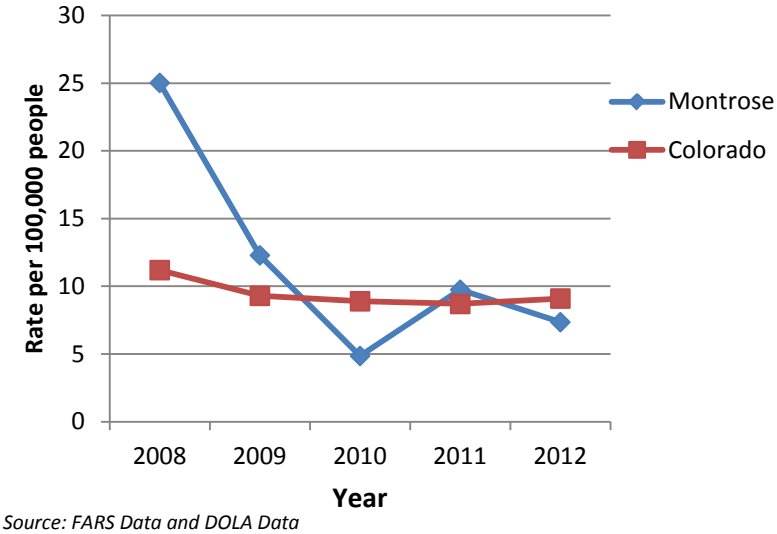


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths in Montrose County. Overall, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population are declining in Montrose County.

Figure 299: Fatality rate in Montrose County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Montrose County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 177 injuries per 100,000 population, a 5 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 11% of the 97 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 7% of the 870 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 97 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained the same.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

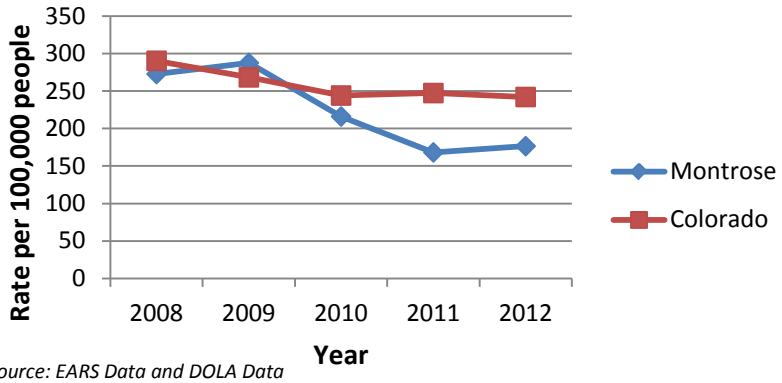
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 300: Injury rate in Montrose County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 3 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 11 of the 52 (21%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Montrose County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 76.3%
Teen seat belt: 69.9%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 85.6%
Front/rear booster 82.4%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 80.4%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 144: Montrose County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

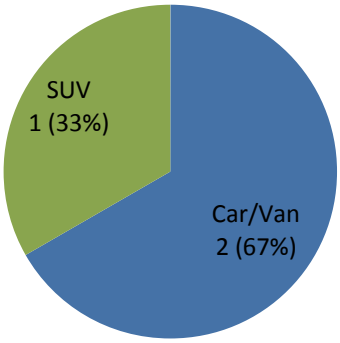
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	1	6
16-20	1	0	0	6
21-34	3	0	0	17
35-54	2	0	1	20
55-69	2	0	2	15
70+	0	0	0	13
Total	**9**	**0**	**4**	**77**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 3 of the fatalities in 2012.

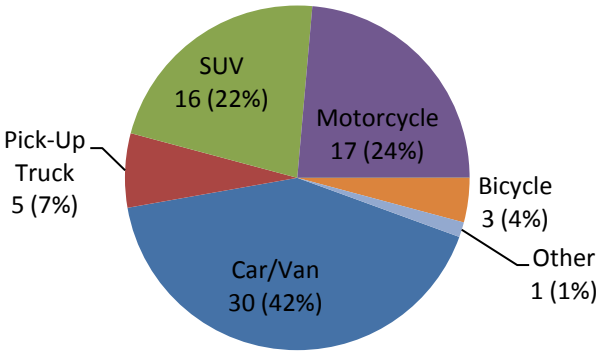
Figure 301: Mode of transportation in Montrose County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 51 of the 72 injuries in 2012.

Figure 302: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Montrose County, 2012

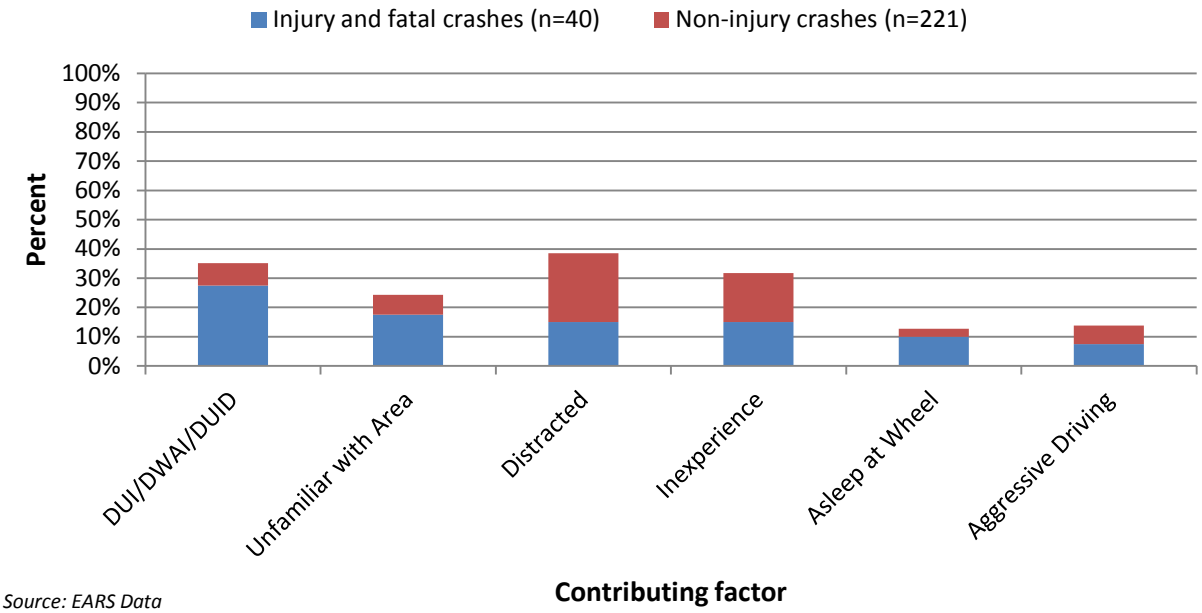


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 590 crashes in Montrose County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 261 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 303).

Figure 303: Contributing driver factors among drivers in Montrose County, 2012 (n= 261)

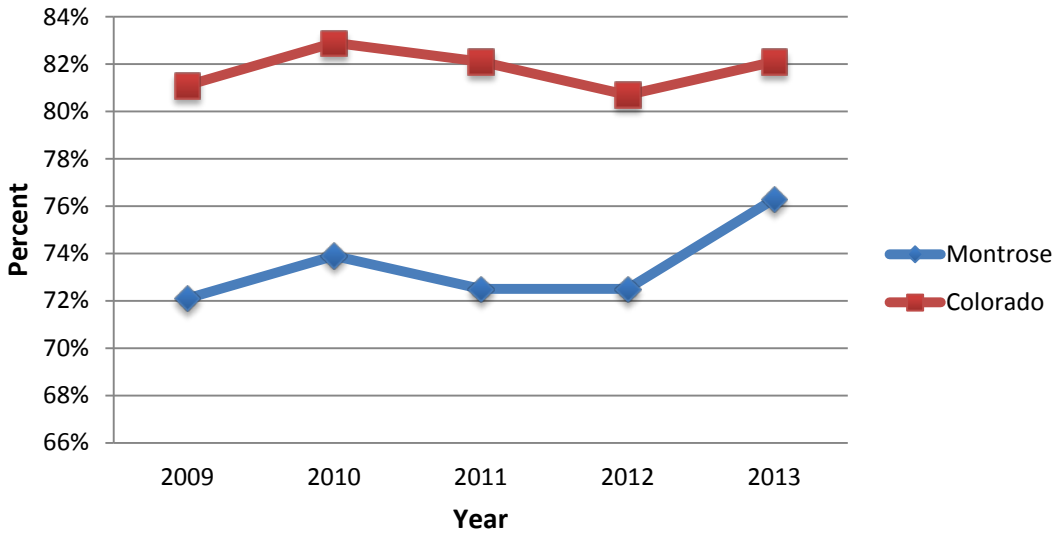


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Montrose County remained approximately the same between 2009 and 2012. In 2013, Montrose County's seat belt use was almost 4 points higher than it was in 2012, though seat belt use is still lower in Montrose County than the statewide use.

Figure 304: Seat belt Use in Montrose County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

MORGAN COUNTY

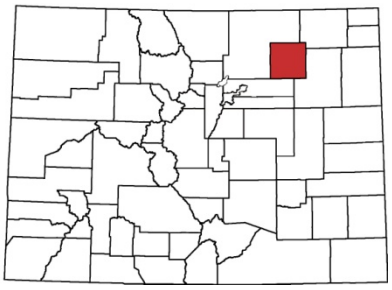


Table 145: Morgan County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	1,147	1,099	2,245
5-8 years	810	864	1,675
9-15 years	1,470	1,577	3,047
16-20 years	974	969	1,943
21-34 years	2,347	2,333	4,680
35-54 years	3,577	3,626	7,203
55-69 years	2,270	2,203	4,473
70+ years	1,683	1,258	2,941
Total	14,278	13,928	28,206

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

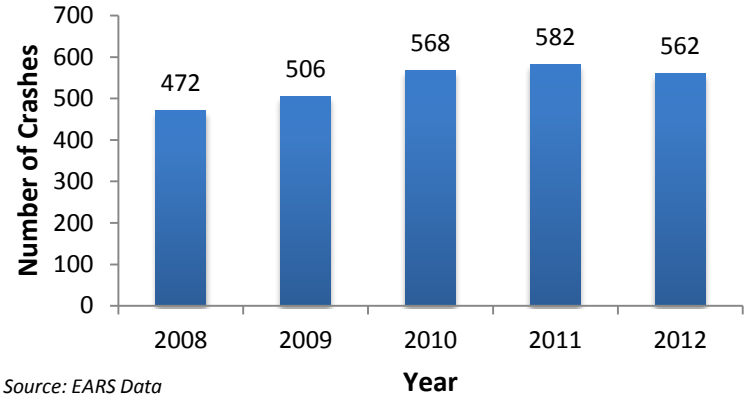
TABLE 146: MORGAN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Morgan County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	3	7	3	9	18.5	↑ 125.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	69	58	81	88	95	278.2	↑ 37.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	4	1	6	10.7	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	2	3	2	5.0	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	1	2	3	2	6.4	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	1	0	2	2.1	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	1	0	2	2.1	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	2	0	33.7	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 305: Total number of crashes in Morgan County, 2008-2012

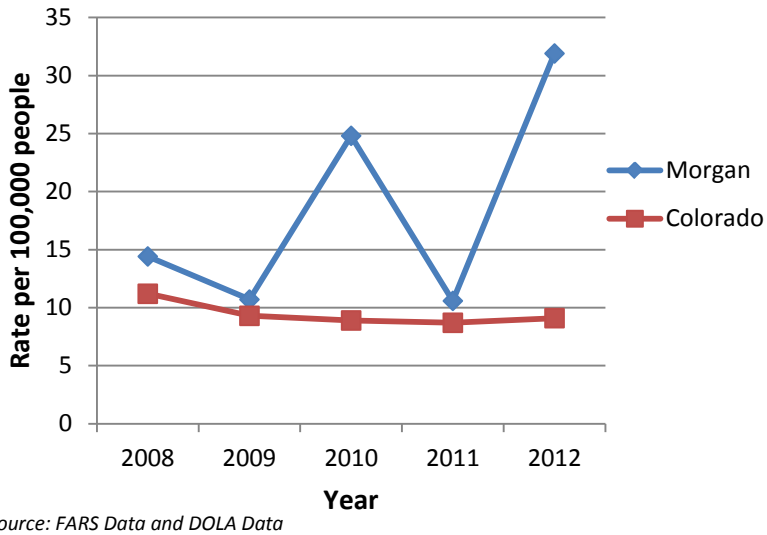


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 9 fatal crashes, resulting in 9 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Morgan County between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 306: Fatality rate in Morgan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Morgan County increased between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 337 injuries per 100,000 population, an 8 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 9 fatalities in 2012, 2 (22%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 9% of the 94 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 5% of the 794 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 94 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 100 percent (2/2) were unhelmeted.

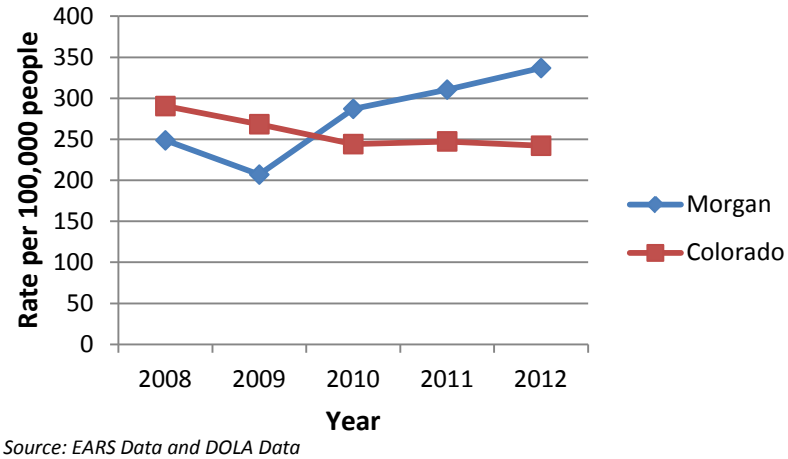
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 307: Injury rate in Morgan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 6 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 20 of the 83 (24%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Morgan County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 86.8%
Teen seat belt: 71.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 147: Morgan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	3	0	0	12
21-34	3	0	0	14
35-54	7	0	1	12
55-69	3	0	2	11
70+	3	0	0	5
Total	**19**	**0**	**3**	**56**

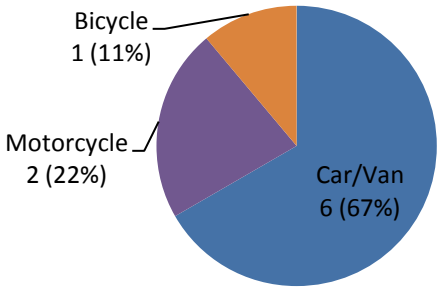
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 9 fatalities in 2012.

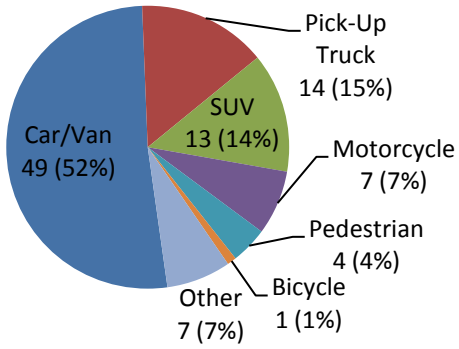
Figure 308: Mode of Transportation in Morgan County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 76 of the 95 injuries in 2012.

Figure 309: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Morgan County, 2012

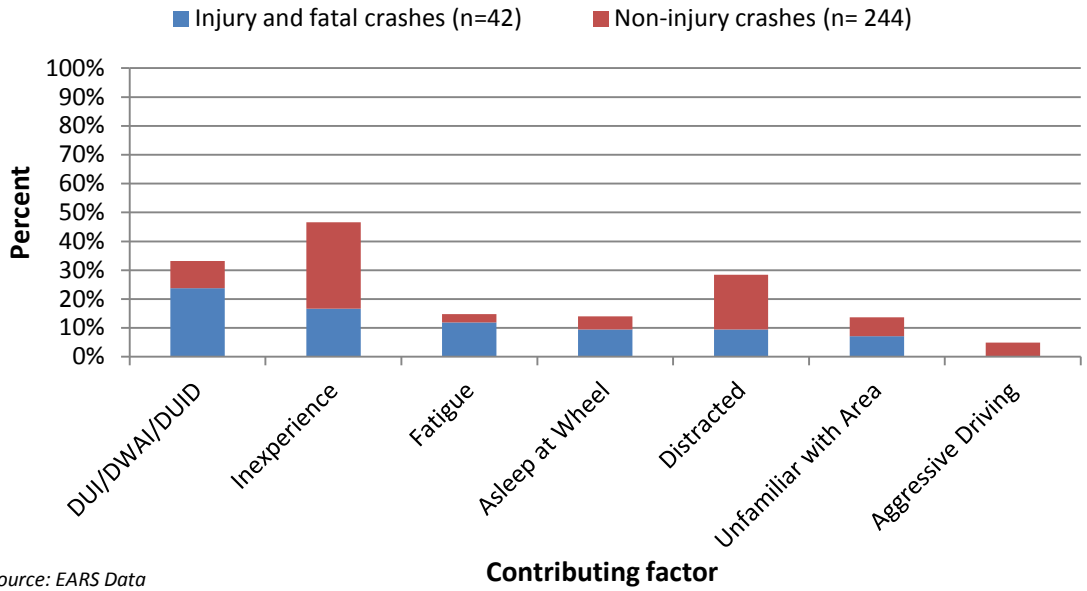


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 562 crashes in Morgan County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 286 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 310).

Figure 310: Contributing factors among drivers in Morgan County, 2012 (n=286)

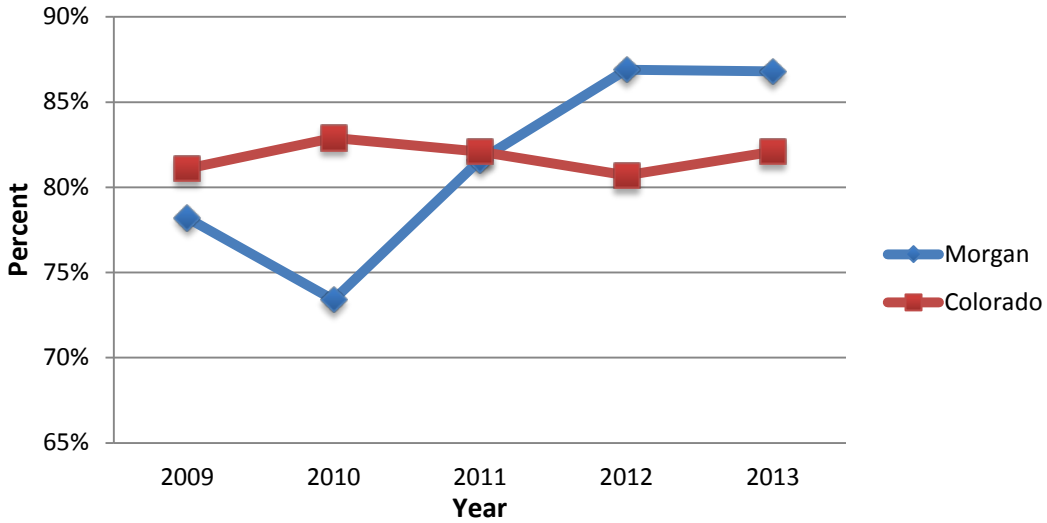


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Morgan County stayed at almost 87 percent in 2013, the same as it was in 2012. Morgan County's seat belt use has been above the statewide seat belt use for the past two seat belt surveys.

Figure 311: Seat belt Use in Morgan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

OTERO COUNTY

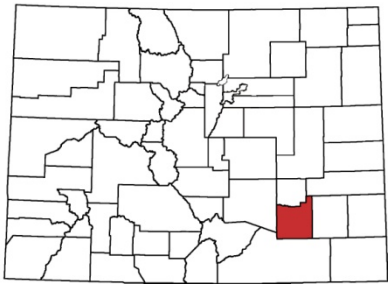


Table 148: Otero County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	599	615	1,214
5-8 years	497	532	1,029
9-15 years	839	953	1,792
16-20 years	599	649	1,248
21-34 years	1,418	1,345	2,764
35-54 years	2,277	2,144	4,421
55-69 years	1,794	1,805	3,598
70+ years	1,507	1,094	2,601
Total	9,530	9,138	18,668

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

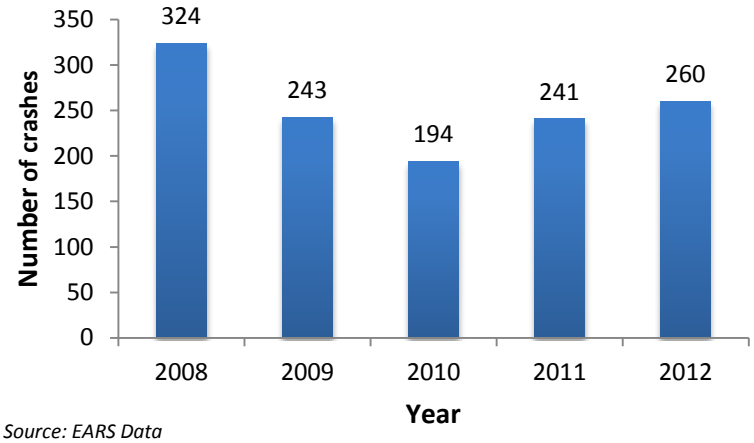
TABLE 149: OTERO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Otero County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	5	0	2	8	4	20.2	↓ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	50	53	40	48	51	257.2	↑ 2.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	0	2	5	2	12.8	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	3	0	3.2	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	5	2	7.4	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	0	0	0	12.2	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	1.1	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 312: Total number of crashes in Otero County, 2008-2012

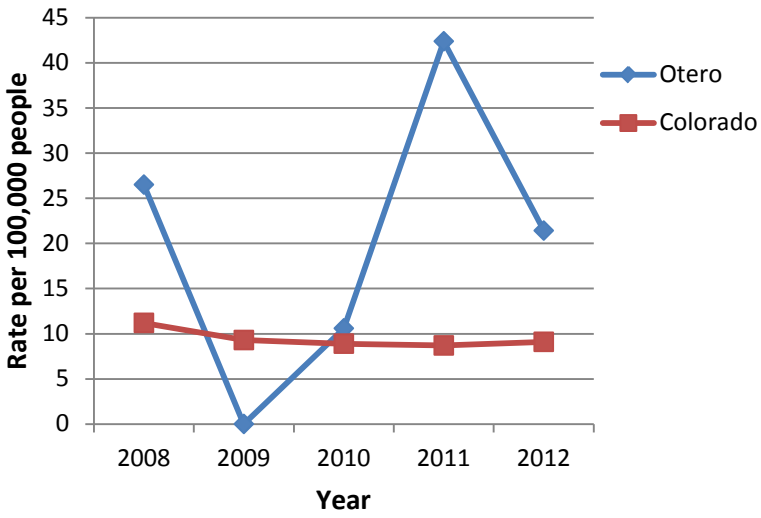


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per year varied in Otero County between 0 and 42 per 100,000 population between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 313: Fatality Rate in Otero County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 7% of the 55 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 331 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 18% of the 55 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

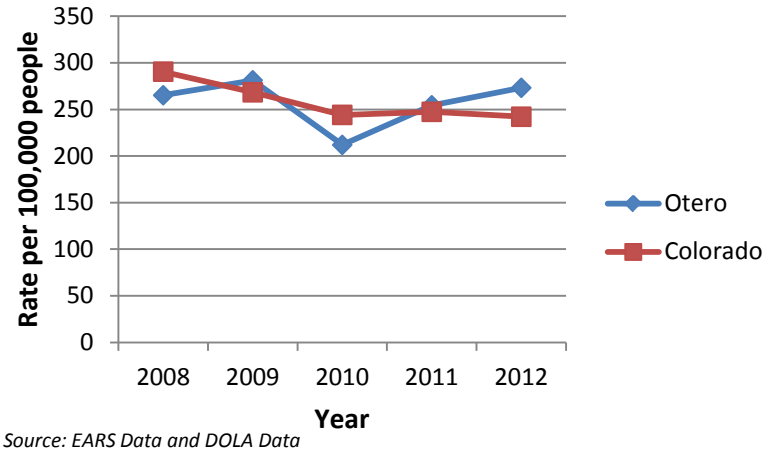
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Otero County varied slightly between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 273 injuries per 100,000 population, a 7 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011. The Otero County injury rate is similar to the Colorado injury rate.

Figure 314: Injury rate in Otero County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 3 (67%) motor vehicle fatalities and 15 of the 42 (36%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 150: Otero County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	10
21-34	3	0	0	16
35-54	4	1	0	11
55-69	3	0	0	8
70+	3	0	0	6
Total	**14**	**1**	**0**	**52**

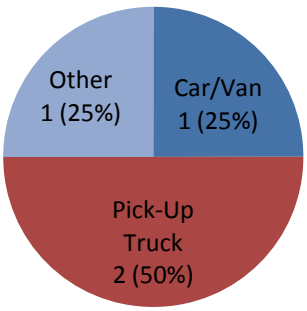
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 3 of the 4 fatalities in 2012.

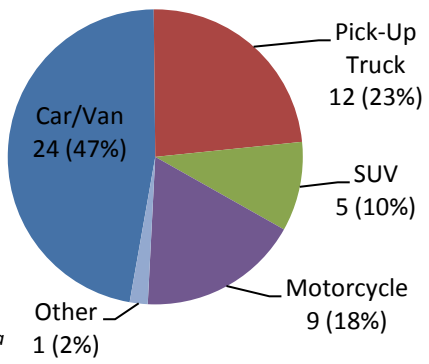
Figure 315: Mode of Transportation in Otero County Fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 41 of the 51 injuries in 2012.

Figure 316: Mode of transportation of injured indiviudals in Otero County, 2012

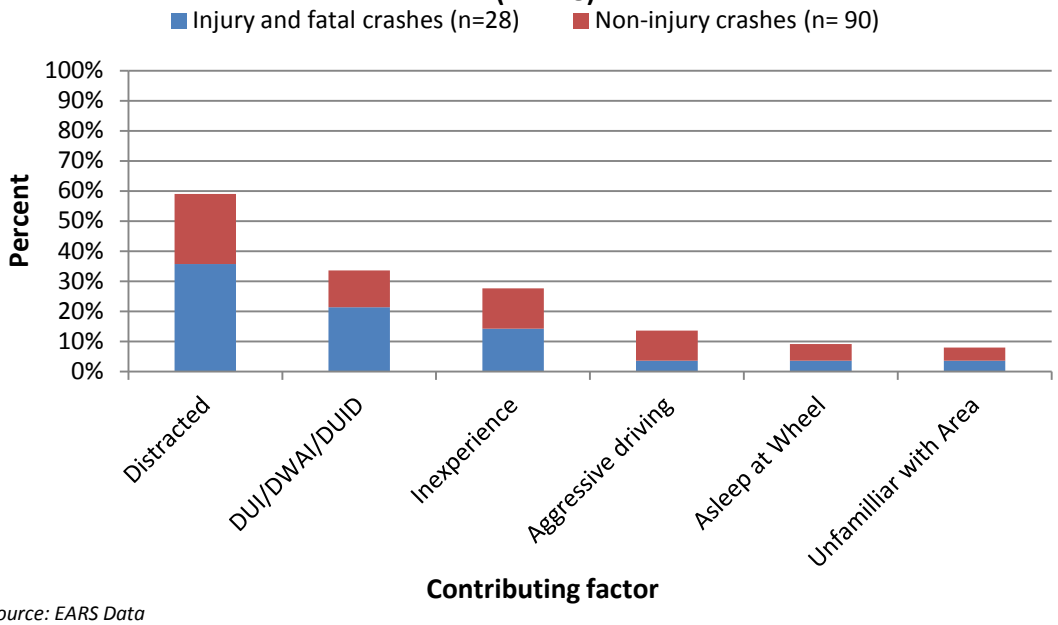


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 260 crashes in Otero County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 118 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 317).

Figure 317: Contributing factors among drivers in Adams County, 2012 (n= 118)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Otero County.

OURAY COUNTY

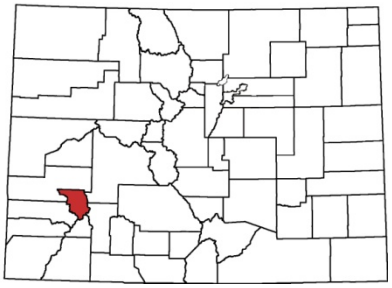


Table 151: Ouray County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	85	87	172
5-8 years	78	85	163
9-15 years	179	161	341
16-20 years	108	139	248
21-34 years	177	182	359
35-54 years	654	635	1,289
55-69 years	705	677	1,382
70+ years	246	264	509
Total	2,233	2,229	4,462

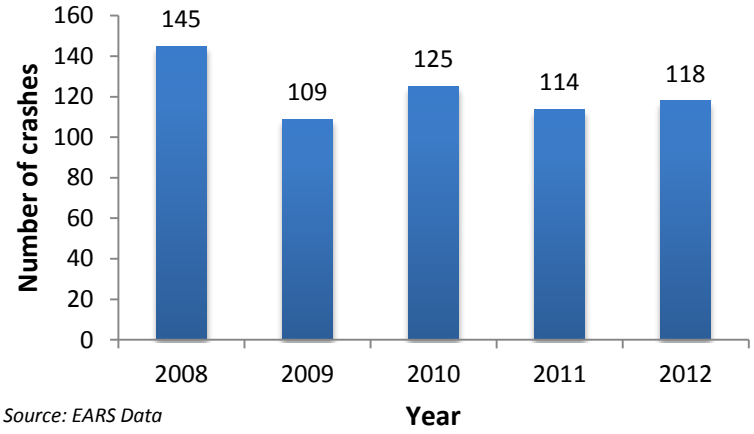
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 152: OURAY COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Ouray County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	3	1	0	0	27.2	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	27	27	24	11	24	512.1	↓ 11.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	1	0	0	0	9.1	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	4.5	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	1	0	0	145.5	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 318: Total number of crashes in Ouray County, 2008-2012

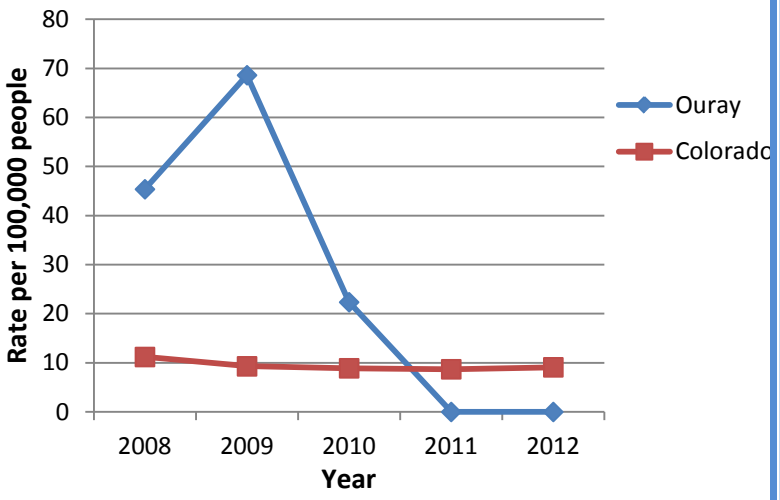


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes in Ouray County. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Ouray County to 0 fatalities in both 2011 and 2012.

Figure 319: Fatality rate in Ouray County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Ouray County is lower in 2012 than it was in 2008. However, in 2012, there were 538 injuries per 100,000 population, a 113 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, no fatalities involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 24% of the 21 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 121 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 21 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

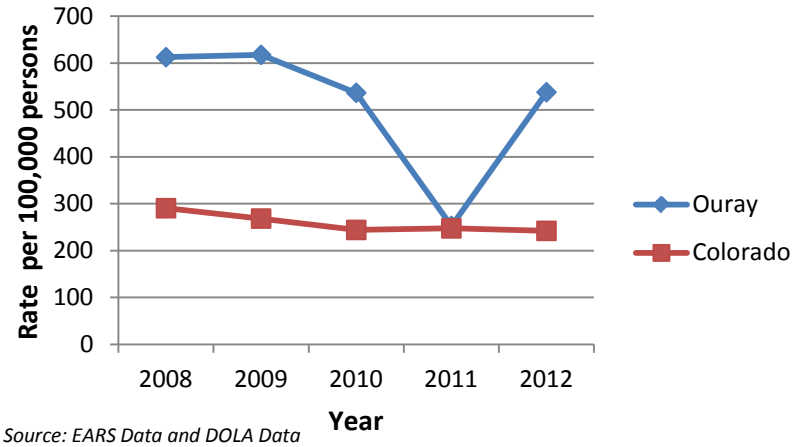
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 320: Injury rate in Ouray County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 6 of the 20 (30%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 153: Ouray County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

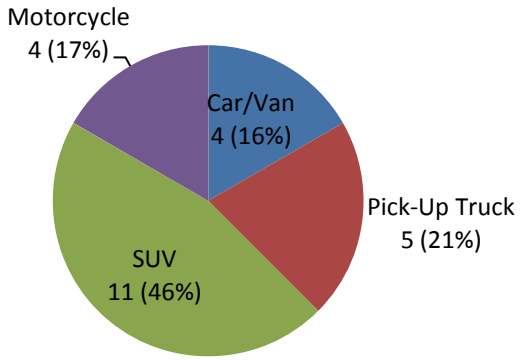
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	3
35-54	1	0	0	3
55-69	0	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**6**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 20 of the 24 injuries in 2012.

Figure 321: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Ouray County, 2012

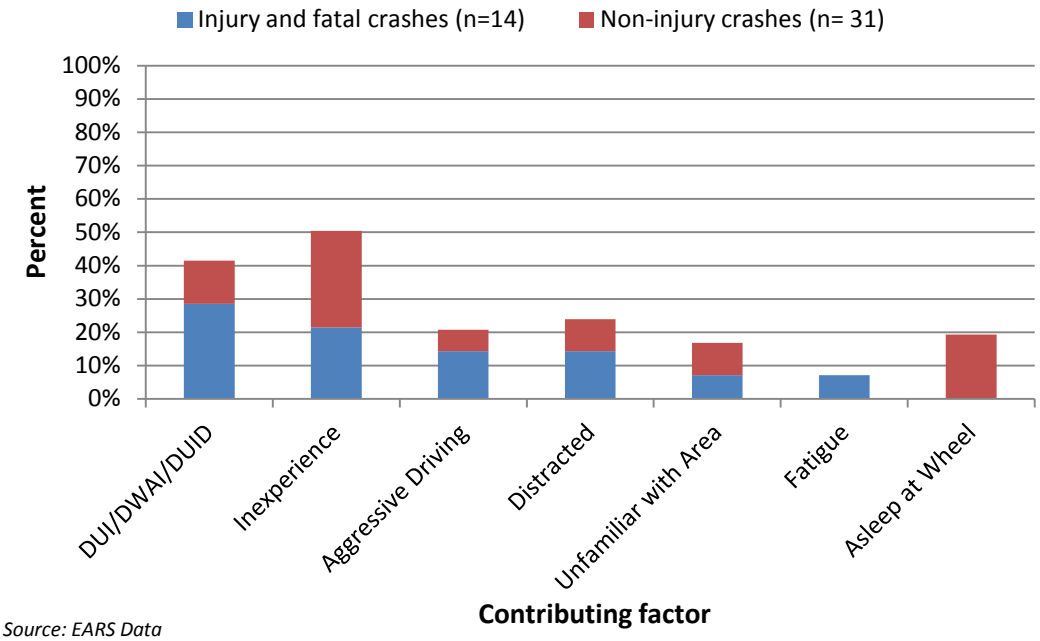


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 118 crashes in Ouray County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 45 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 322).

Figure 322: Contributing factors among drivers in Ouray County, 2012 (n=45)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Ouray County.

PARK COUNTY

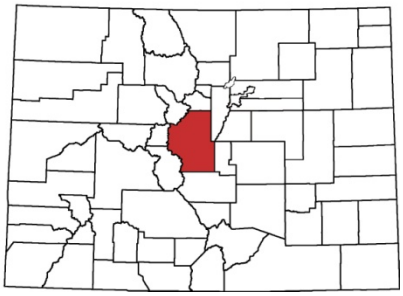


Table 154: Park County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	320	338	658
5-8 years	317	357	674
9-15 years	585	626	1,211
16-20 years	427	469	896
21-34 years	728	868	1,596
35-54 years	2,591	2,747	5,338
55-69 years	2,138	2,374	4,512
70+ years	548	630	1,178
Total	7,654	8,409	16,063

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 155: PARK COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

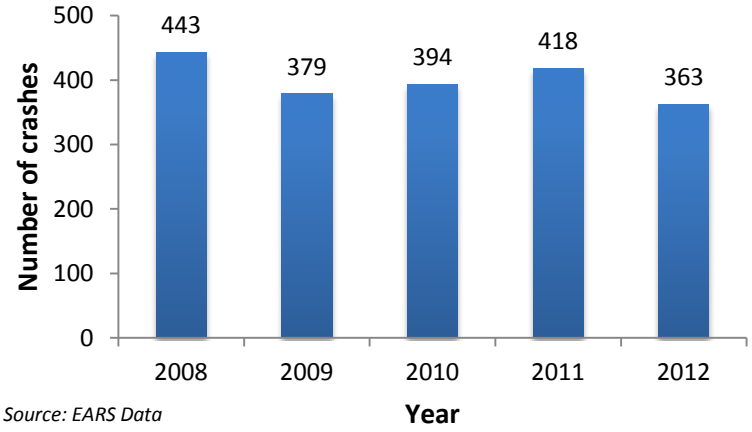
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Park County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	5	8	4	3	3	28.5	↓ 40.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	99	69	54	70	77	457.4	↓ 22.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	3	1	2	1	9.9	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	1	1	2	5.0	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	4	1	1	1	11.2	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	0	1	1	1	5.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	1.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	2	1	0	0	58.4	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 323: Total number of crashes in Park County, 2008-2012

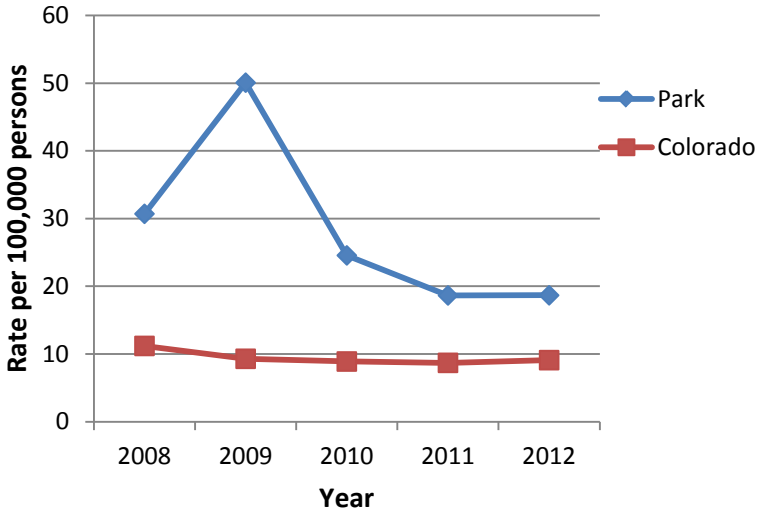


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population are declining in Park County.

Figure 324: Fatality rate in Park County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Park County is lower than it was in 2008, but increased for the past two years. In 2012, there were 479 injuries per 100,000 population, a 10 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 2 (67%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 21% of the 72 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 26% of the 379 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 18% of the 72 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and they were wearing a helmet.

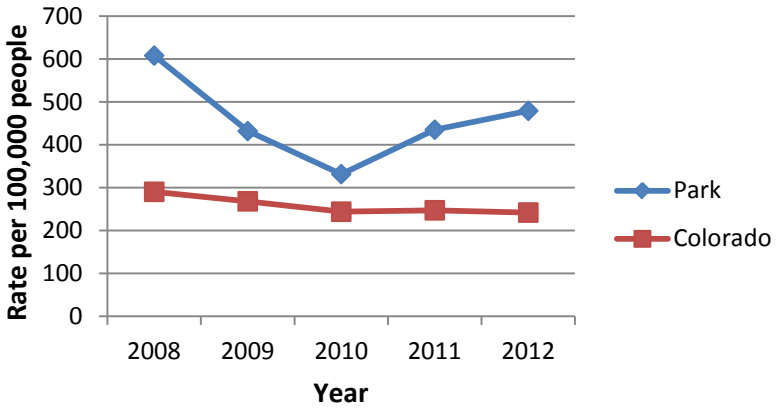
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 325: Injury rate in Park County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 14 of the 62 (23%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Park County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 90.5%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 156: Park County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	6
21-34	3	0	1	9
35-54	3	0	0	19
55-69	3	0	2	16
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**10**	**0**	**3**	**55**

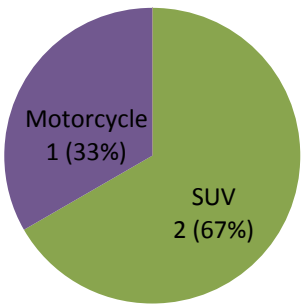
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

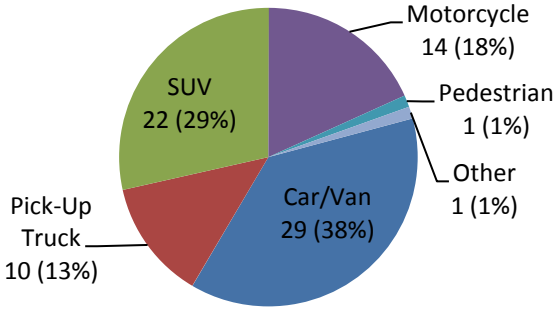
Figure 326: Mode of Transportation in Park County Fatalities, 2011



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 61 of the 77 injuries in 2012.

Figure 327: Mode of transportation in Park County injured individuals, 2011

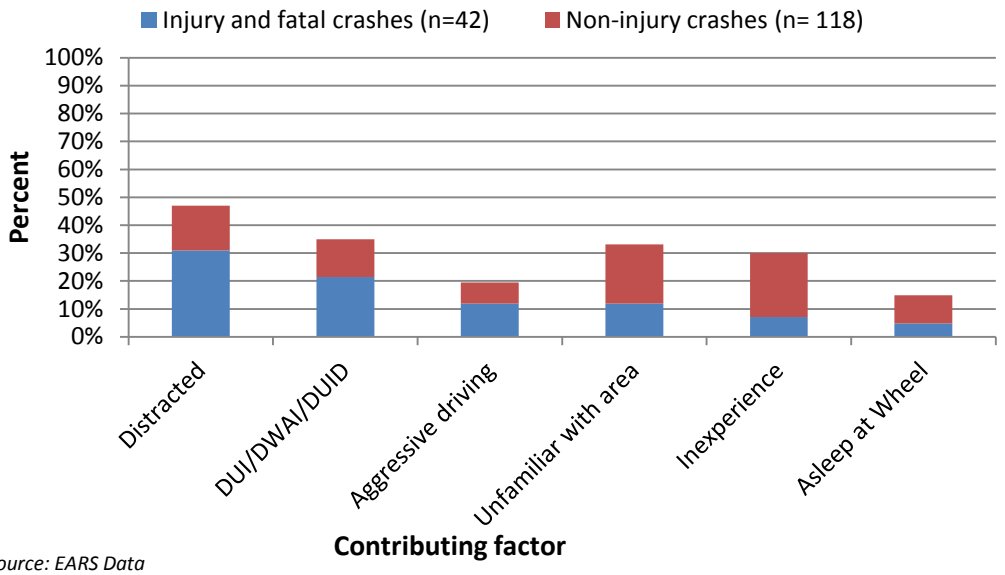


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 363 crashes in Park County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 160 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 328).

Figure 328: Contributing factors among drivers in Park County, 2012 (n= 160)

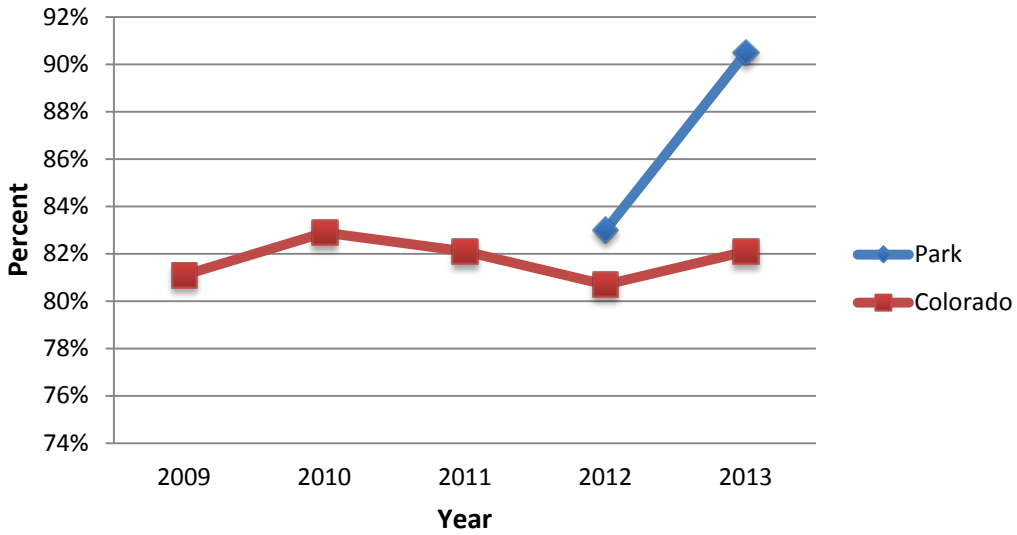


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data was not collected in Park County until 2012. In 2013, Park County's seat belt use increased over 7 points from 2012.

Figure 329: Seatbelt Use in Park County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

PHILLIPS COUNTY

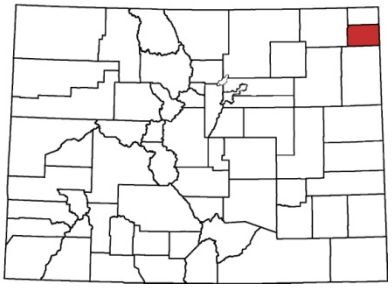


Table 157: Phillips County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	135	127	262
5-8 years	118	139	257
9-15 years	227	215	442
16-20 years	161	141	302
21-34 years	259	283	542
35-54 years	543	550	1,093
55-69 years	383	410	793
70+ years	416	293	709
Total	2,242	2,159	4,401

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

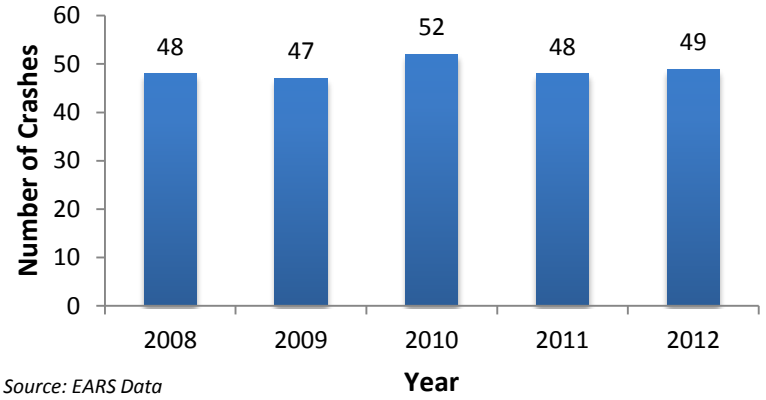
TABLE 158: PHILLIPS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Phillips County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	1	0	0	4	27.1	↑ 300.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	10	4	9	7	10	180.5	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	1	0	0	4	27.1	↑ 300.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	2	9.0	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	1	0	0	0	9.0	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 330: Total number of crashes in Phillips County, 2008-2012

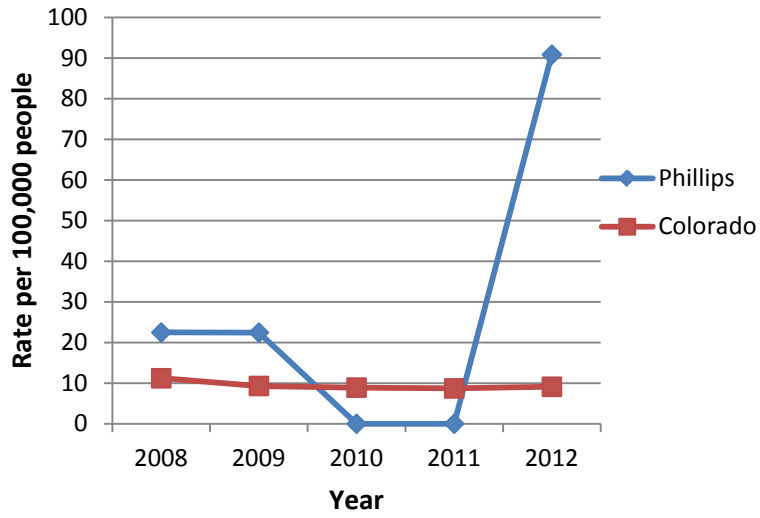


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The rate of fatalities in Phillips county, in 2012, was approximately 91 deaths per 100,000 population, the highest in the past 5 years.

Figure 331: Fatality rate in Phillips County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Phillips County decreased after 2008, but has since risen to be at the same rate in 2012 as it was in 2008. In 2012, there were 227 injuries per 100,000 population, a 42 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2012, 2 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 20% of the 15 drivers in injury crashes and 2% of the 53 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 15 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

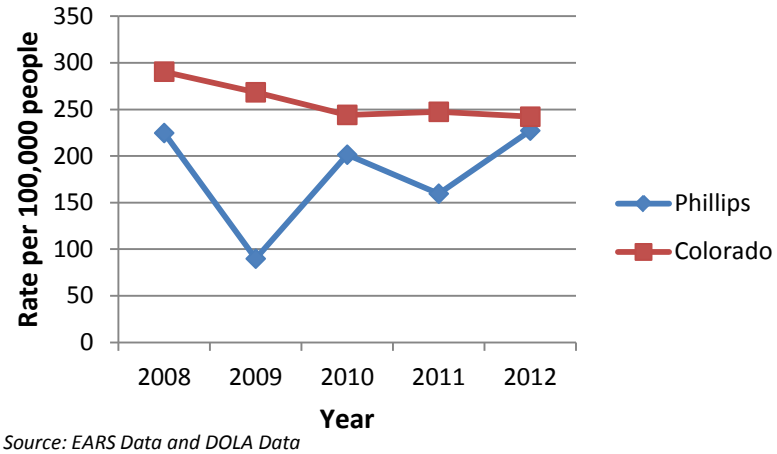
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 332: Injury rate in Phillips County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 4 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 3 of the 9 (33%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 159: Phillips County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	3	0	0	4
35-54	1	0	0	*
55-69	0	0	0	4
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**9**

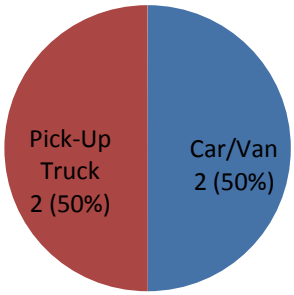
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the fatalities in 2012.

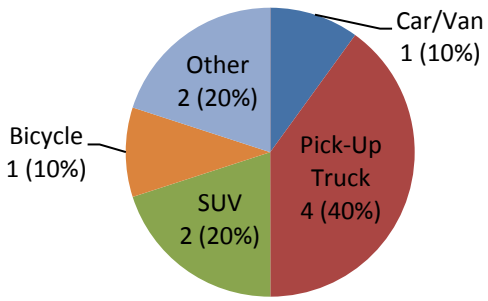
Figure 333: Mode of transportation in Phillips County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 7 of the 10 injuries in 2012.

Figure 334: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Phillips County , 2012

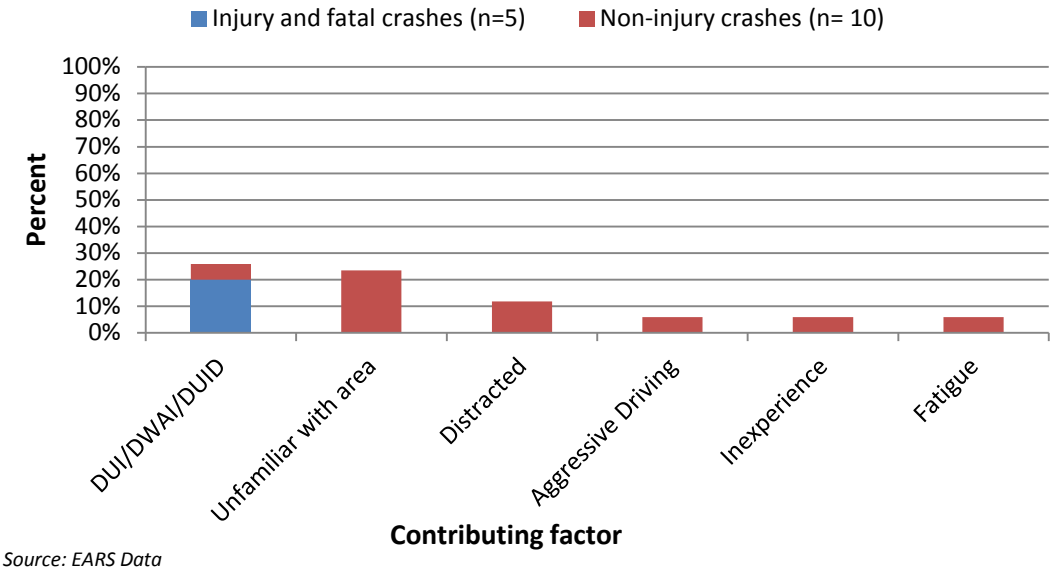


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 49 crashes in Phillips County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 15 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 335).

Figure 335: Contributing factors among drivers in Philips County, 2012 (n=15)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Phillips County.

PITKIN COUNTY

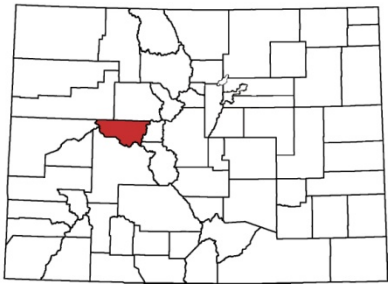


Table 160: Pitkin County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	361	390	751
5-8 years	299	337	635
9-15 years	623	607	1,230
16-20 years	389	438	827
21-34 years	1,379	1,639	3,017
35-54 years	2,599	2,923	5,522
55-69 years	1,880	2,069	3,949
70+ years	573	702	1,275
Total	8,102	9,104	17,206

TABLE 161: PITKIN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

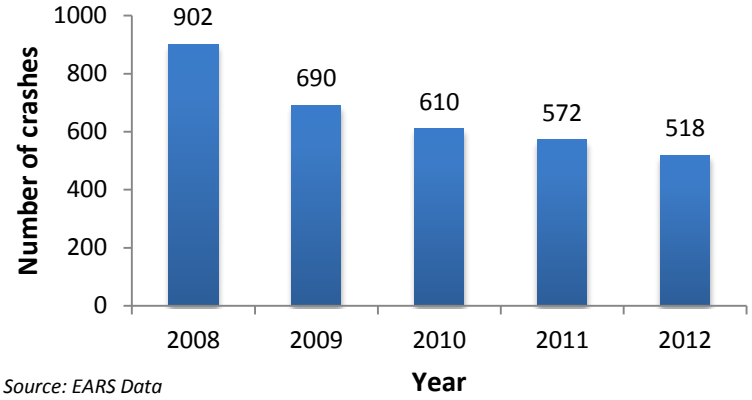
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Pitkin County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	2	2	3	1	11.7	↓ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	61	47	54	75	57	345.2	↓ 6.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	1	0	0	4.7	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	1	2	0	0	3.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	1	1	0	0	4.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	1	0	0	1.2	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	1	0	0	1.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	0	0	0	0	43.0	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 336: Total number of crashes in Pitkin County, 2008-2012

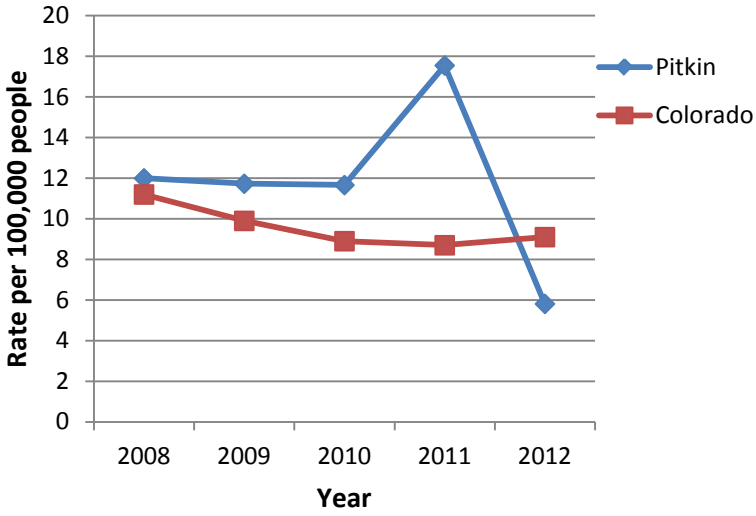


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Pitkin County.

Figure 337: Fatalitiy rate in Pitkin County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Pitkin County between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 331 injuries per 100,000 population, a 24 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The one fatality in 2012, did not involve at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 9% of the 66 drivers in injury or fatal crashes and 8% of the 772 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 15% of the 66 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

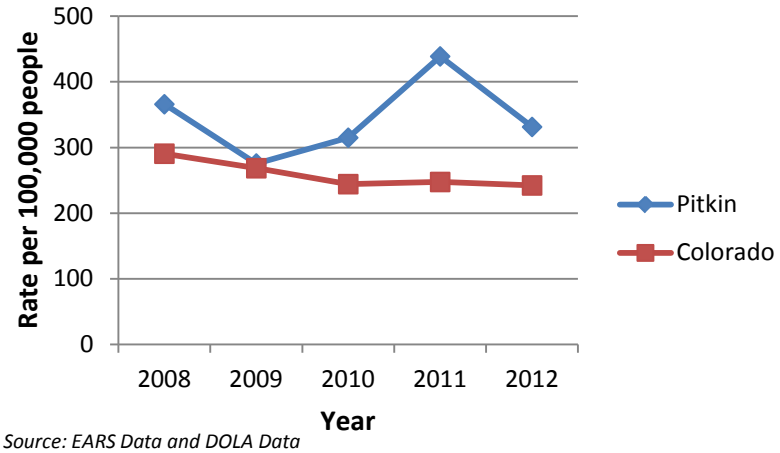
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 338: Injury rate in Pitkin County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 40 (10%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 162: Pitkin County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	3	1	0	3
35-54	0	0	0	9
55-69	2	0	1	4
70+	1	0	0	*
Total	**6**	**1**	**1**	**17**

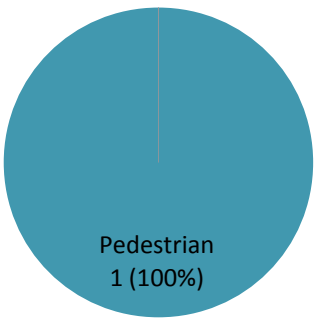
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) did not account for the fatality in 2012.

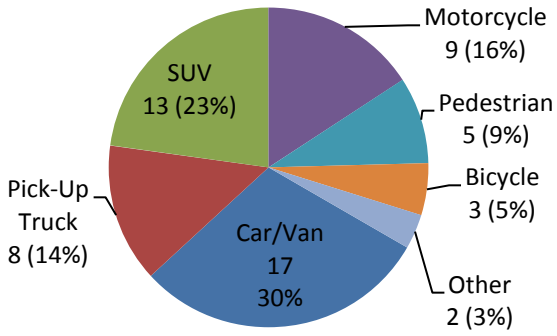
Figure 339: Mode of transportation in Pitkin County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 38 of the 57 injuries in 2012.

Figure 340: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Pitkin County, 2012

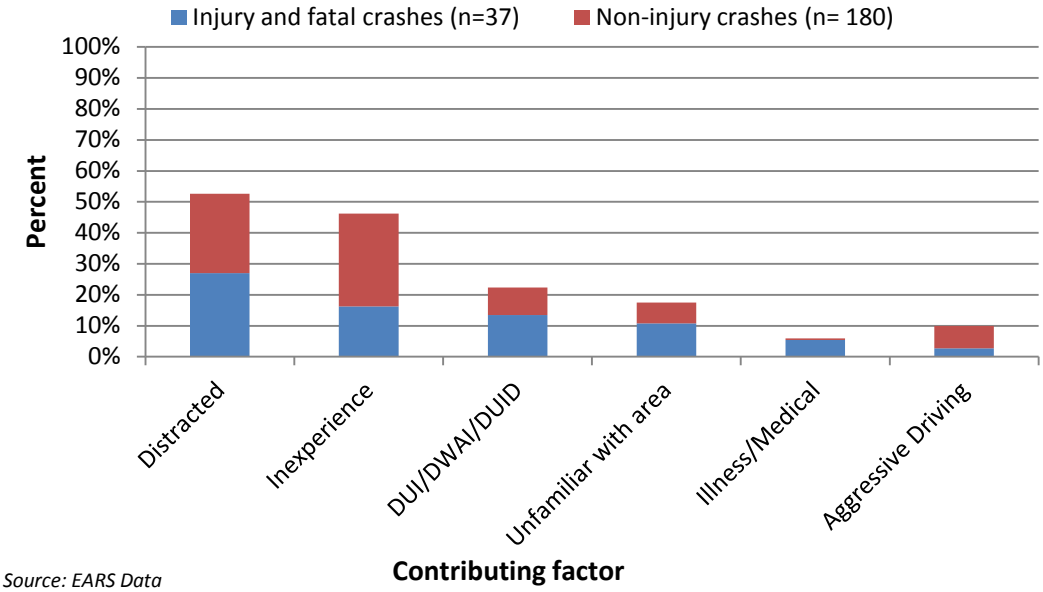


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 518 crashes in Pitkin County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 217 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 341).

Figure 341: Contributing factors among drivers in Pitkin County, 2012 (n= 217)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Pitkin County.

PROWERS COUNTY

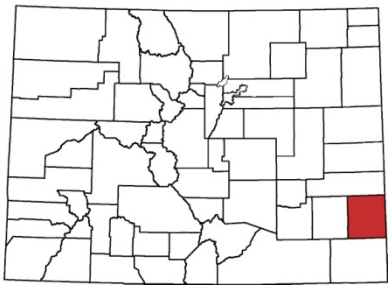


Table 163: Prowers County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	432	471	903
5-8 years	373	404	777
9-15 years	626	671	1,296
16-20 years	387	449	836
21-34 years	1,040	998	2,038
35-54 years	1,497	1,459	2,955
55-69 years	1,130	1,122	2,251
70+ years	797	555	1,353
Total	6,281	6,129	12,410

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

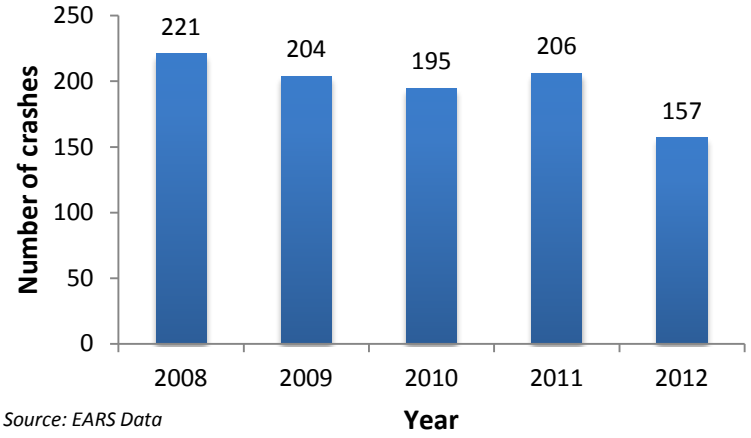
TABLE 164: PROWERS COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Prowers County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	5	2	3	3	25.5	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	24	27	14	19	24	172.3	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	0	2	1	8.0	*
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	2	0	3.2	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	3	1	1	1	12.8	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	1	0	0	0	1.6	*
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	1	18.4	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 342: Total Number of crashes in Prowers County, 2008-2012

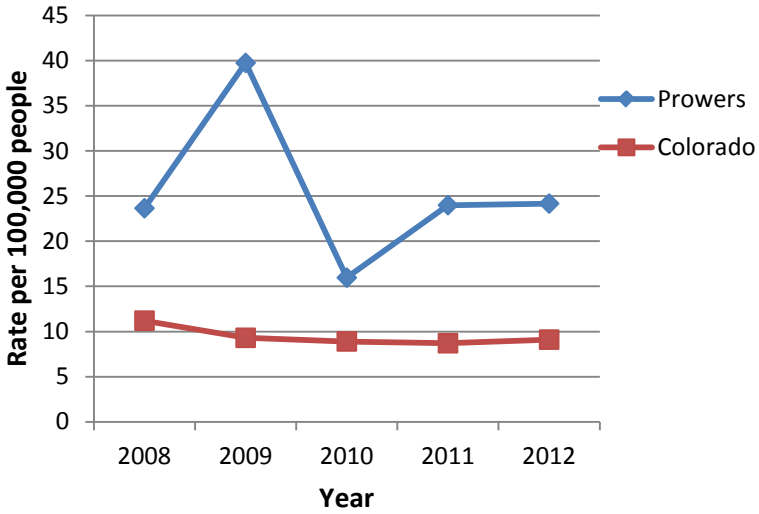


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The rate of fatalities stayed the same in 2012 as in 2011, 24 fatalities per 100,000 people.

Figure 343: Fatality rate in Prowers County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Prowers County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 193 injuries per 100,000 population, a 27 percent increase in the rate of crashes from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 14% of the 35 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 201 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 14% of the 35 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased from 0 to 1 driver.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

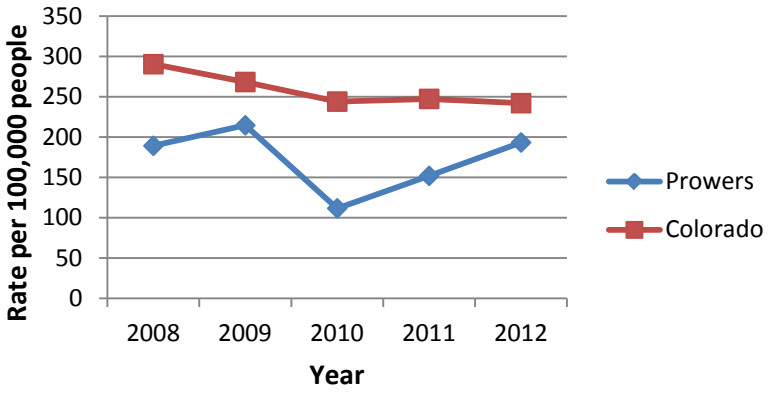
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 344: Injury rate in Prowers County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 3 (33%) motor vehicle fatalities and 5 of the 18 (28%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 165: Prowers County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	*
21-34	3	0	0	5
35-54	2	0	0	7
55-69	2	0	0	6
70+	0	0	0	3
Total	**8**	**0**	**0**	**25**

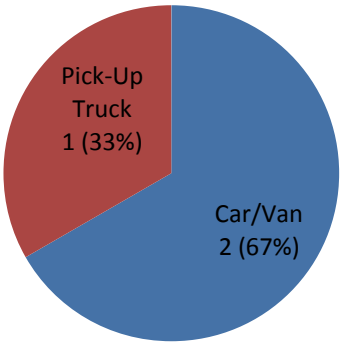
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 3 of the fatalities in 2012.

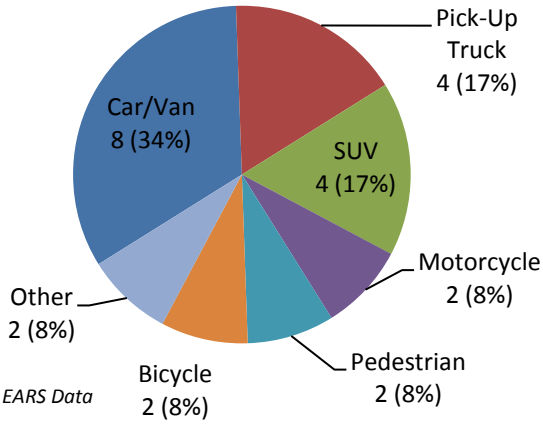
Figure 345: Mode of Transportation in Prowers County Fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 16 of the 24 injuries in 2012.

Figure 346: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Prowers County, 2012

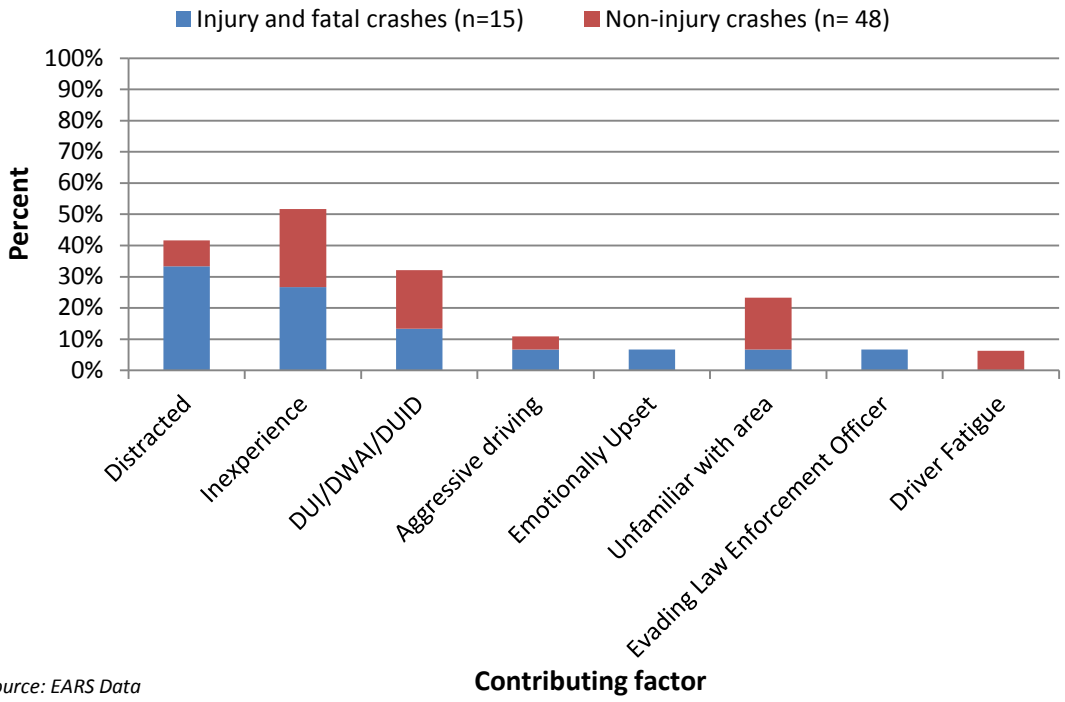


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 157 crashes in Prowers County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 63 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 347).

Figure 347: Contributing factors among drivers in Prowers County, 2012 (n= 63)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Prowers County.

PUEBLO COUNTY

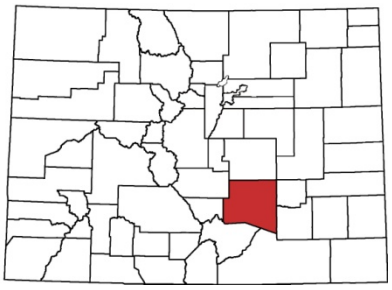


Table 166: Pueblo County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	4,812	5,199	10,011
5-8 years	4,162	4,408	8,570
9-15 years	7,488	7,853	15,340
16-20 years	5,602	6,075	11,677
21-34 years	13,626	13,750	27,376
35-54 years	20,375	19,778	40,153
55-69 years	15,250	14,313	29,563
70+ years	10,483	7,831	18,314
Total	81,799	79,206	161,005

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 167: PUEBLO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

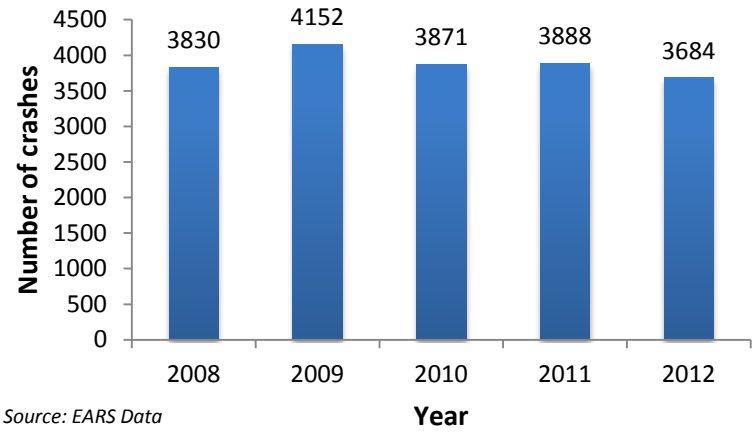
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Pueblo County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	26	22	20	24	26	14.9	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	509	484	392	411	348	269.9	↓ 31.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	9	13	2	12	10	5.8	↑ 11.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	3	7	3	10	9	4.0	↑ 200.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	8	3	1	9	12	4.2	↑ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	3	2	8	4	4	2.6	↑ 33.3%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	2	2	8	4	3	2.4	↑ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	4	3	0	4	5	23.1	↑ 25.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	2	3	6	4	1.9	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 348: Total Number of Crashes in Pueblo County, 2008-2012

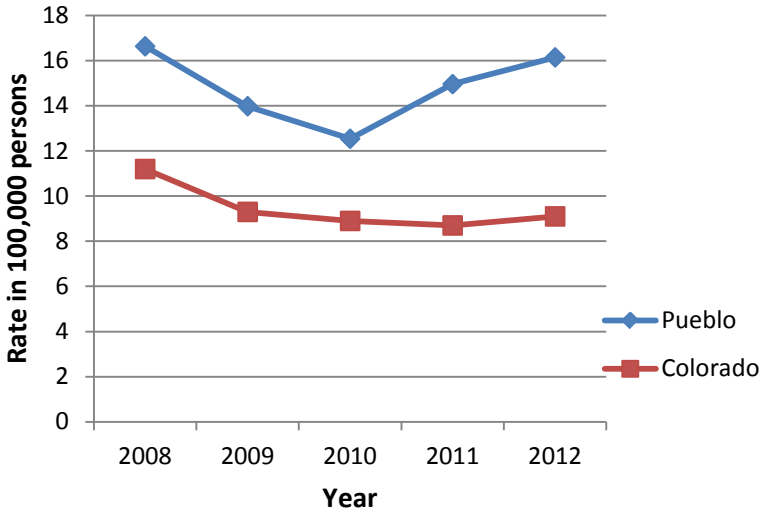


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 23 fatal crashes, resulting in 26 deaths. The rate of fatalities in Pueblo County stayed between 12 and 17 deaths per 100,000 between 2008 and 2012.

Figure 349: Fatallity rate in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Pueblo County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 216 injuries per 100,000 population, a 15.6 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 26 fatalities in 2012, 9 (35%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 3% of the 496 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 6,187 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 496 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 25%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 75 percent (3/4) were unhelmeted.

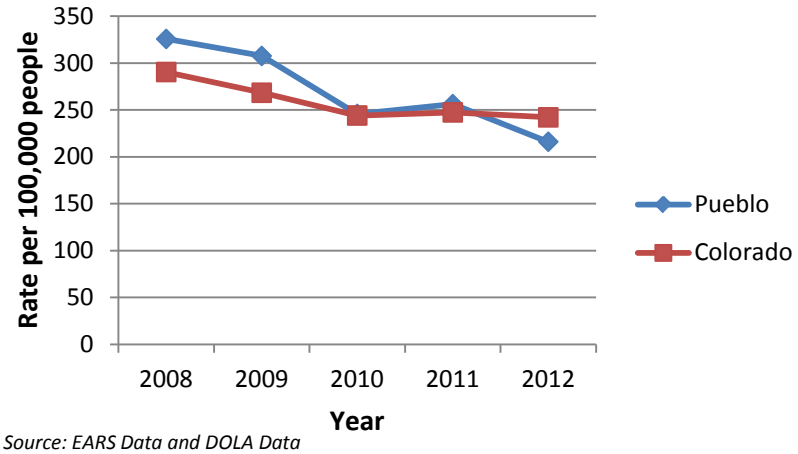
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

4 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 350: Injury rate in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 10 of the 16 (63%) motor vehicle fatalities and 88 of the 282 (31%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Pueblo County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 63.3%
Teen seat belt: 59.7%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 92.0%
Front/rear booster: 59.8%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 68.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 168: Pueblo County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

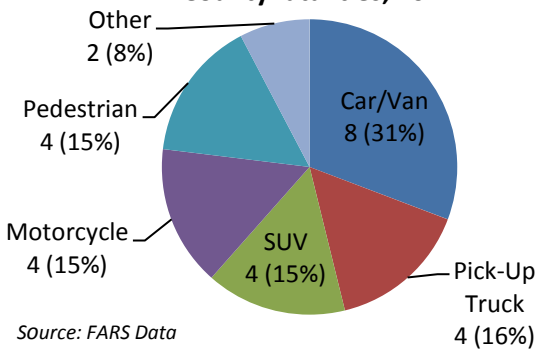
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	5
5-8	0	0	0	4
9-15	7	2	0	15
16-20	6	1	1	33
21-34	15	2	3	94
35-54	21	4	10	102
55-69	15	3	2	58
70+	6	1	0	30
Total	**70**	**13**	**16**	**341**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 16 of the 26 fatalities in 2012.

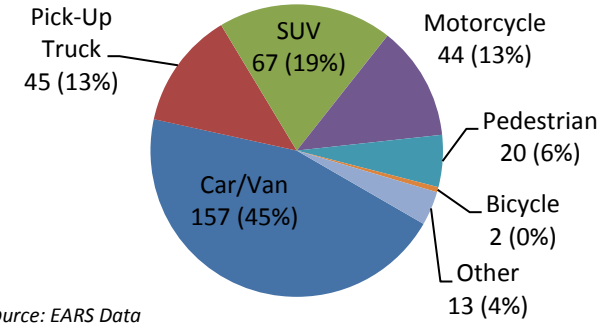
Figure 351: Mode of transportation in Pueblo County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 269 of the 348 injuries in 2012.

Figure 352: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Pueblo County, 2012

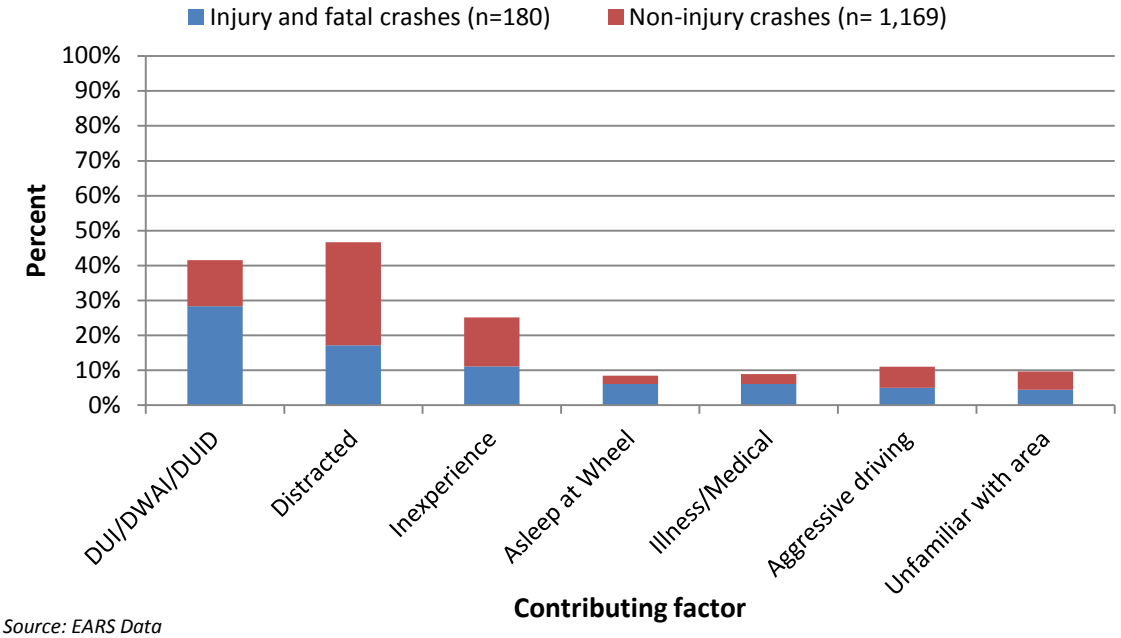


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 3,684 crashes in Pueblo County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,349 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 353).

Figure 353: Contributing factors among drivers in Pueblo County, 2012 (n= 1,349)

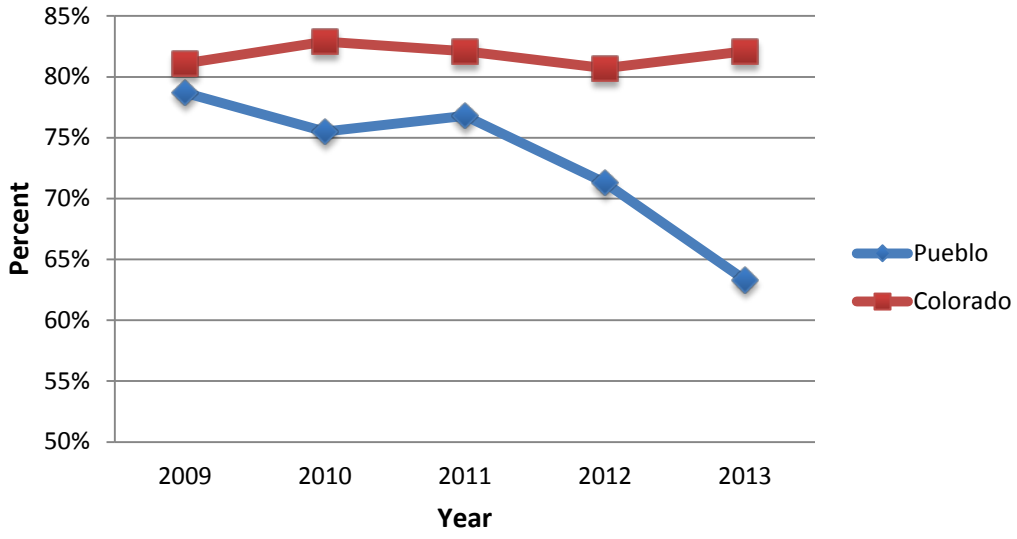


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Pueblo County declined between 2009 and 2013. Pueblo County's seat belt use is consistently lower than Colorado's seat belt use and the difference is widening.

Figure 354: Seat belt use in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

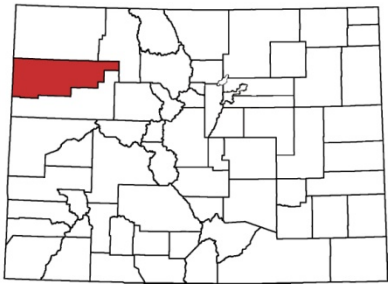


Table 169: Rio Blanco County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	221	249	470
5-8 years	190	195	385
9-15 years	288	334	622
16-20 years	216	220	435
21-34 years	602	664	1,266
35-54 years	878	916	1,794
55-69 years	559	616	1,175
70+ years	336	280	616
Total	3,289	3,474	6,763

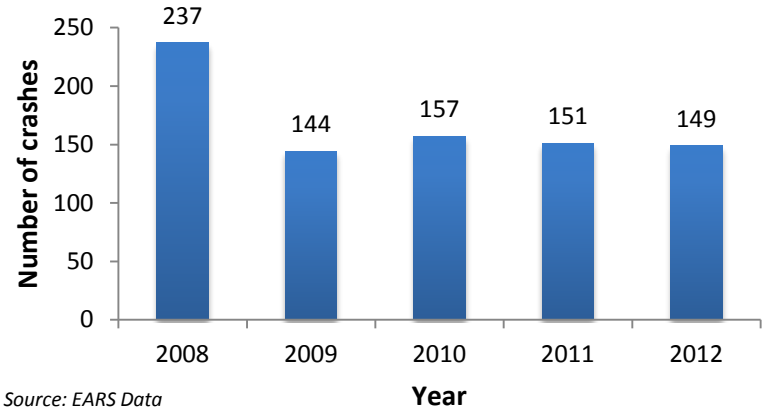
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 170: RIO BLANCO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Rio Blanco County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	6	0	2	4	1	39.8	↓ 83.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	54	34	20	32	33	529.7	↓ 38.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	0	0	4	1	21.4	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	4	1	18.4	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	1	4	1	21.4	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	0	0	0	0	6.1	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	3.1	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 355: Total number of crashes in Rio Blanco County, 2008-2012

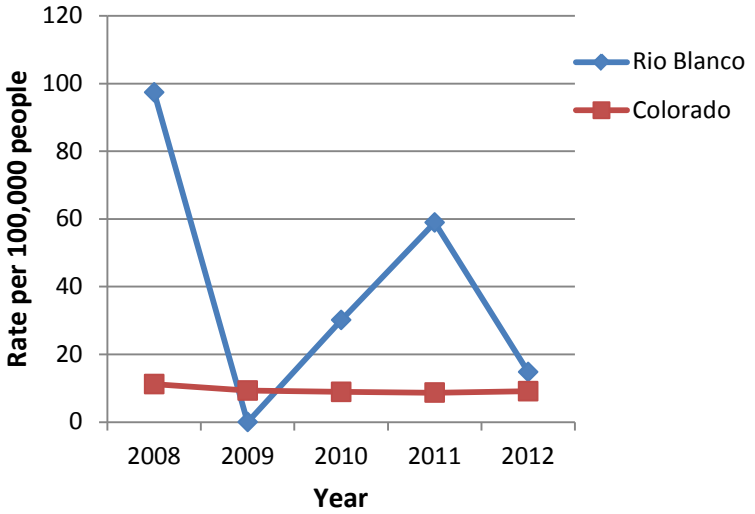


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased from 2011 to 2012 in Rio Blanco County.

Figure 356: Fatality rate in Rio Blanco County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Rio Blanco County declined between 2008 and 2010 and then increased in 2011 and 2012. In 2012, there were 488 injuries per 100,000 population, over a 3 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2012, involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 29% of the 31 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 143 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 31 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

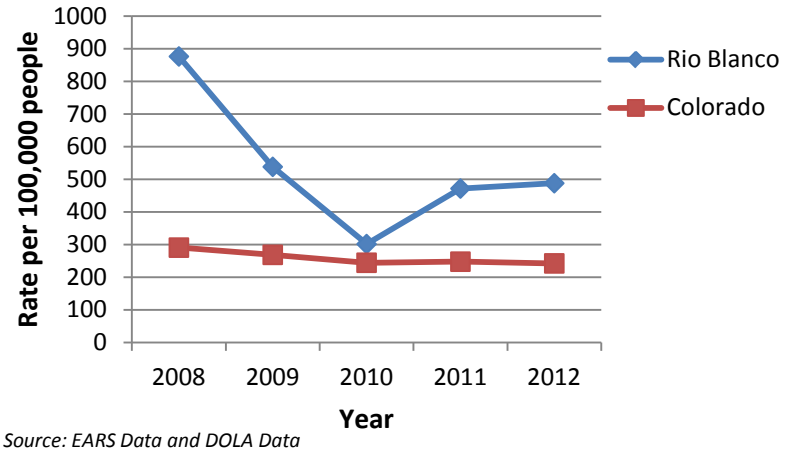
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 357: Injury rate in Rio Blanco County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 1 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 8 of the 26 (31%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 171: Rio Blanco County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	2	0	0	4
35-54	4	0	0	6
55-69	0	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**16**

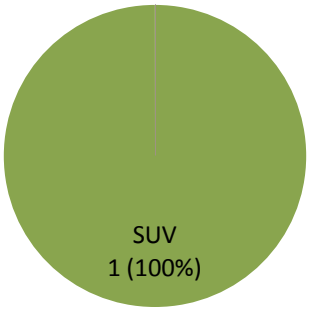
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the one fatality in 2012.

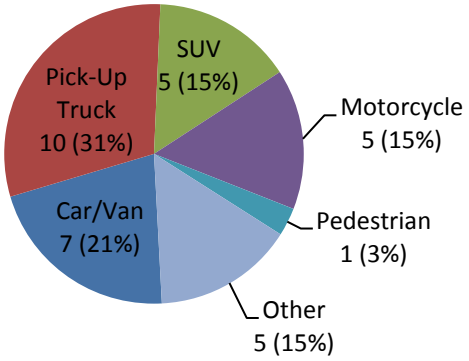
Figure 358: Mode of transportation in Rio Blanco County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 22 of the 33 injuries in 2012.

Figure 359: Mode of transportation in Rio Blanco County injured individuals, 2012

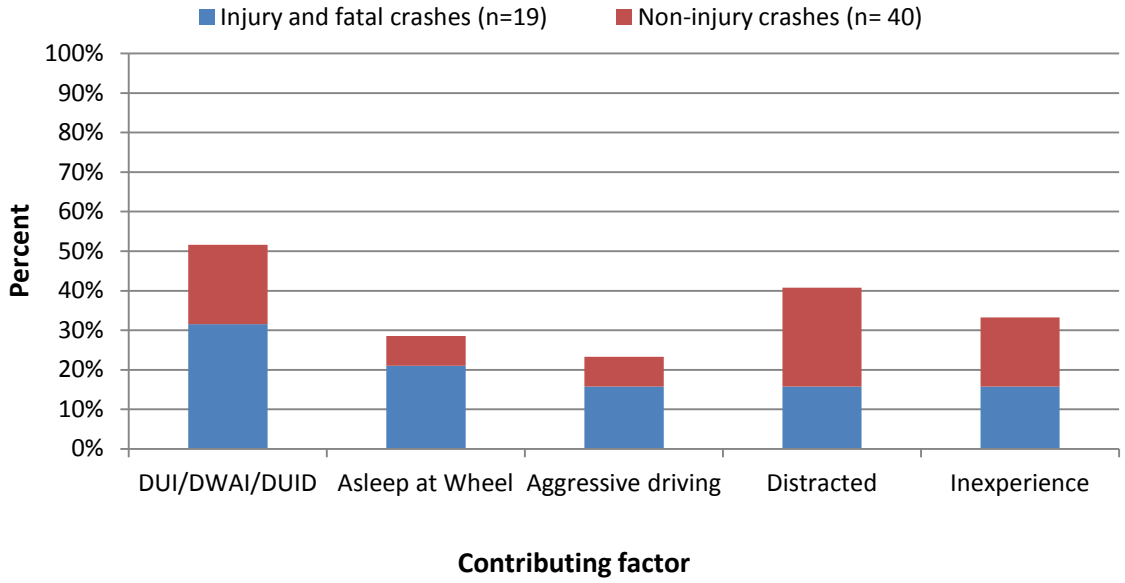


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 149 crashes in Rio Blanco County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 59 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 360).

Figure 360: Contributing factors among drivers in Rio Blanco County, 2012 (n= 59)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Rio Blanco County.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

Table 172: Rio Grande County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	366	369	736
5-8 years	317	362	679
9-15 years	588	606	1,194
16-20 years	375	385	760
21-34 years	849	811	1,660
35-54 years	1,536	1,454	2,991
55-69 years	1,221	1,245	2,465
70+ years	741	672	1,413
Total	5,993	5,905	11,898

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 173: RIO GRANDE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

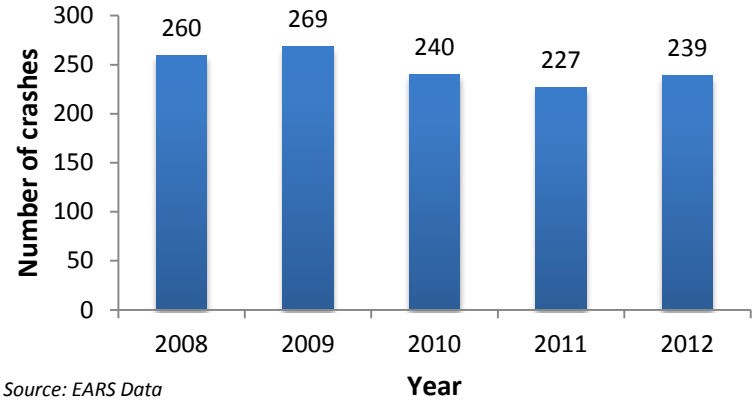
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Rio Grande County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	3	2	1	3	20.0	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	38	44	43	32	36	322.0	↓ 5.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	1	1	1	10.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	1	0	1.7	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	1	0	1	0	3.3	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	2	0	0	0	0	3.3	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	2	0	0	0	0	3.3	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 361: Total number of crashes in Rio Grande County, 2008-2012

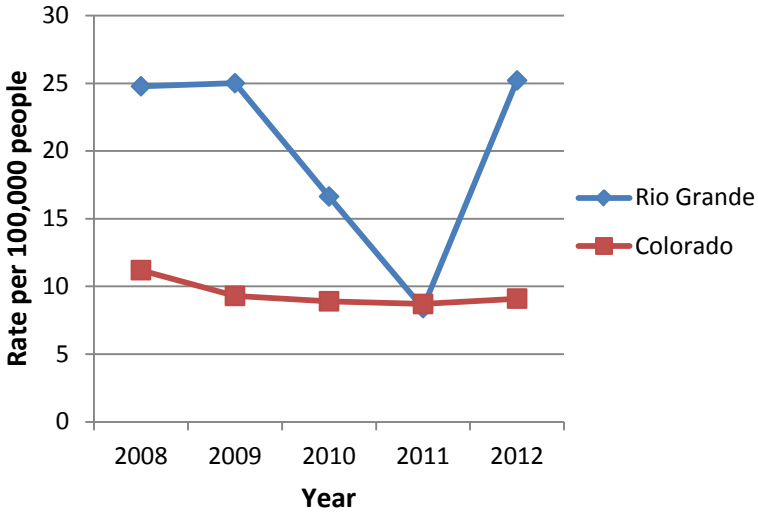


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased from 2011 to 2012 in Rio Grande County.

Figure 362: Fatality rate in Rio Grande County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 2% of the 43 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 278 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 43 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

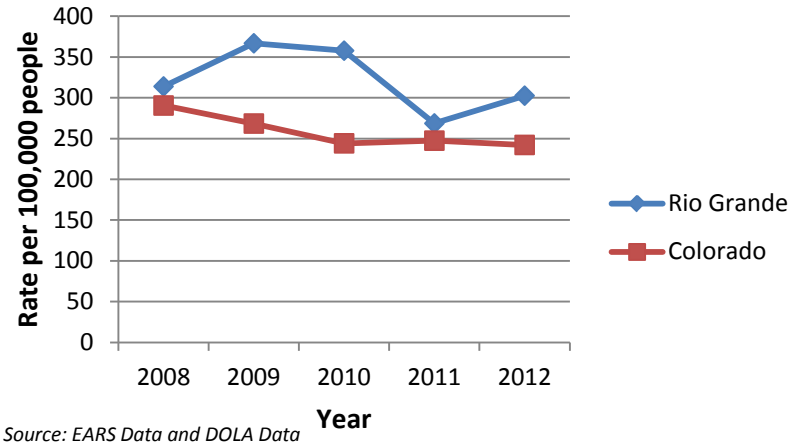
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Rio Grande County ranged between 269 and 367 injuries per 100,000 population over the past 5 years. In 2012, there were 303 injuries per 100,000 population, a 12.7 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Figure 363: Injury rate in Rio Grande County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 13 of the 33 (39%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Rio Grande County Occupant Protection Usage:
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 68.5%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 96.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 174: Rio Grande County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

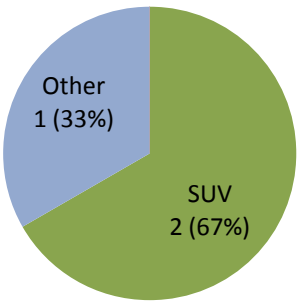
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	9
21-34	2	0	0	8
35-54	2	0	0	8
55-69	1	0	0	9
70+	1	0	0	6
Total	**6**	**0**	**0**	**40**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

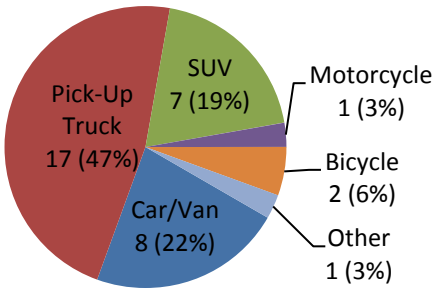
Figure 364: Mode of transportation in Rio Grande County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 32 of the 36 injuries in 2012.

Figure 365: Mode of transportation of injured indivudals in Rio Grande County, 2012

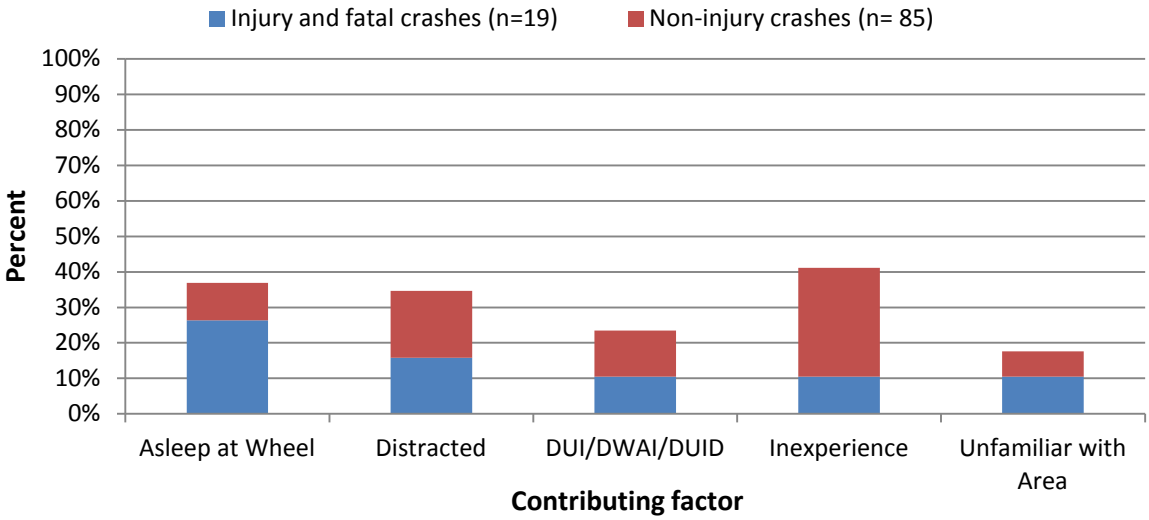


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 239 crashes in Rio Grande County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 104 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 366).

Figure 366: Contributing factors among drivers in Rio Grande County, 2012 (n= 104)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use data are not available for Rio Grande County.

ROUTT COUNTY

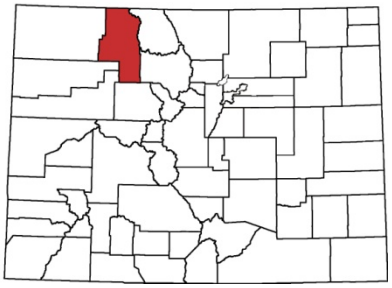


Table 175: Routt County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	604	585	1,189
5-8 years	510	553	1,063
9-15 years	919	1,010	1,929
16-20 years	637	695	1,332
21-34 years	1,871	2,391	4,262
35-54 years	3,477	3,908	7,385
55-69 years	2,262	2,581	4,842
70+ years	609	629	1,237
Total	10,889	12,351	23,240

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

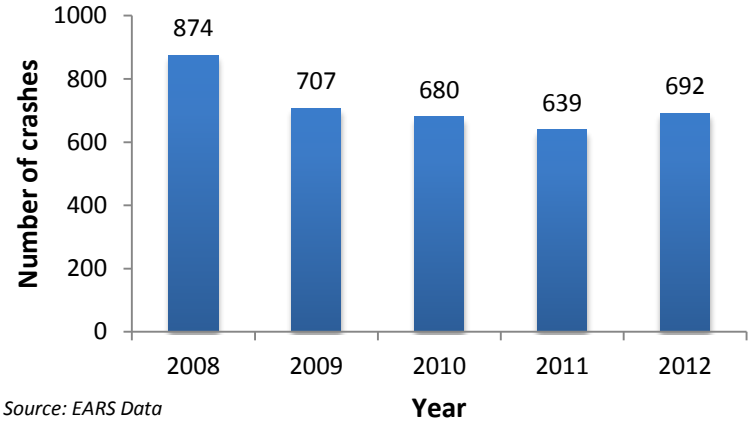
TABLE 176: ROUTT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Routt County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	6	3	3	2	12.9	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	103	68	83	68	67	334.9	↓ 35.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	3	1	2	2	6.9	*
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	2	1	1	0	4.3	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	3	1	2	0	5.2	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	1	0	0	0	12.2	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	2	0	0	0	1.7	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2007 to 2011, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2007 to 2011, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 367: Total Number of Crashes in Routt County, 2008-2012

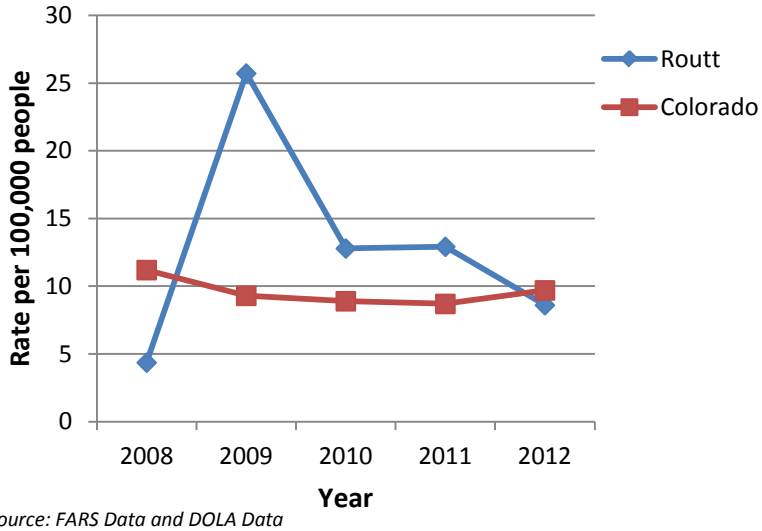


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased between 2011 and 2012 in Routt County.

Figure 368: Fatality rate in Routt County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Routt County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 288 injuries per 100,000 population, a 1.6 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 20% of the 84 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 16% of the 942 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 84 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained zero.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

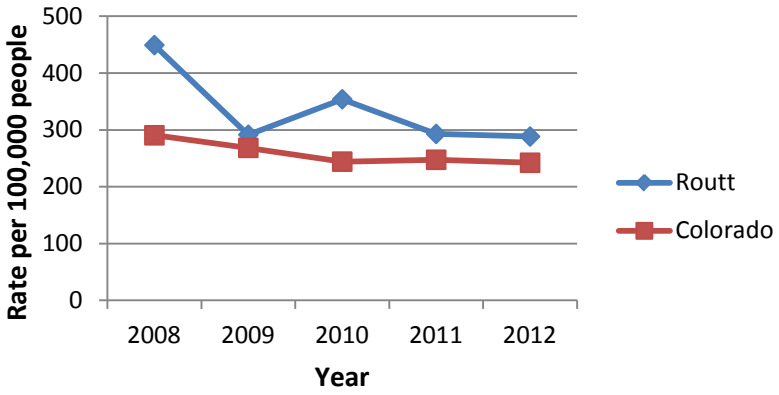
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 369: Injury rate in Routt County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 13 of the 50 (26%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Routt County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 93.4 %
Teen seat belt: 94.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 177: Routt County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	2	0	0	*
35-54	5	0	0	10
55-69	0	0	0	*
70+	1	0	0	*
Total	**8**	**0**	**0**	**15**

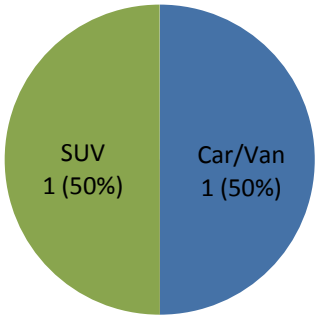
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 2 fatalities in 2012.

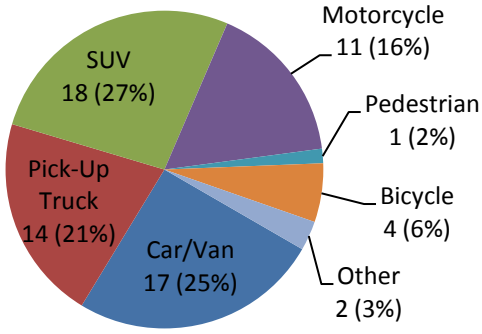
Figure 370: Mode of Transportation in Routt County Fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 49 of the 67 injuries in 2012.

Figure 371: Mode of transportation for injured indiviudals in Routt County, 2012

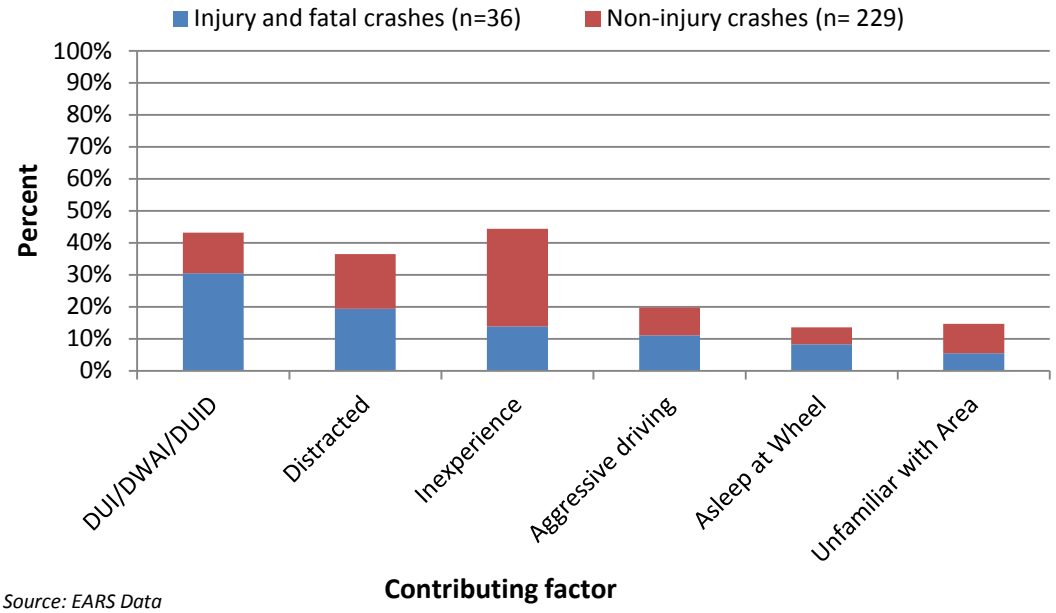


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 692 crashes in Routt County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 265 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 372).

Figure 182: Contributing factors among drivers in Routt County, 2012 (n= 372)

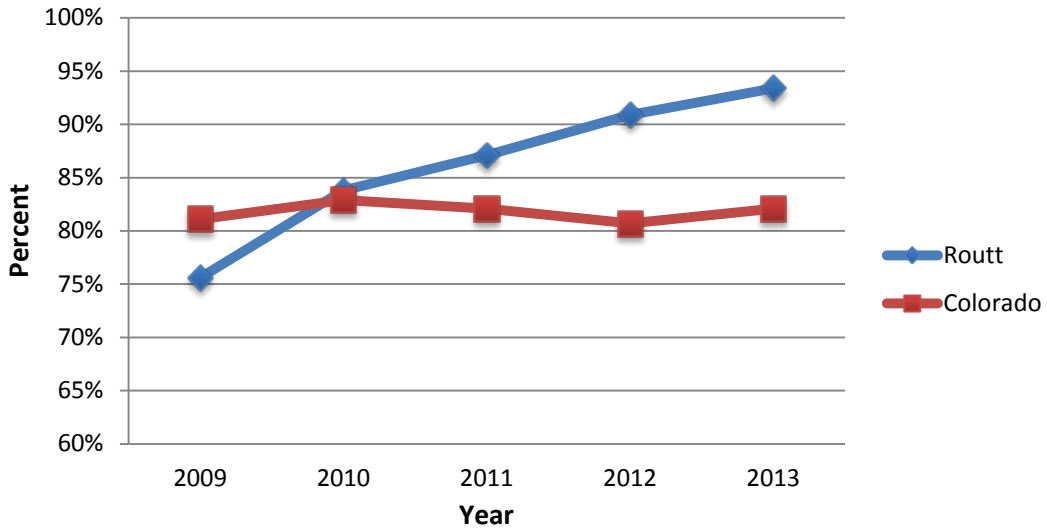


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Routt County increased between 2009 and 2013. Routt County's seat belt use exceeded statewide seat belt use in 2013 by over 10 percentage points.

Figure 373: Seat belt use in Routt County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

SAGUACHE COUNTY

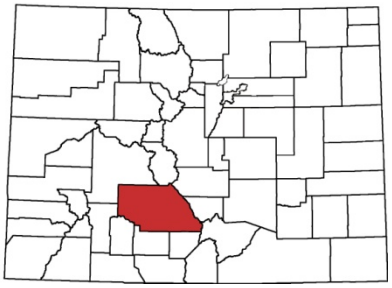


Table 178: Saguache County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	218	197	415
5-8 years	167	179	346
9-15 years	289	285	574
16-20 years	186	180	367
21-34 years	456	484	940
35-54 years	781	792	1,573
55-69 years	715	820	1,535
70+ years	318	322	639
Total	3,130	3,259	6,389

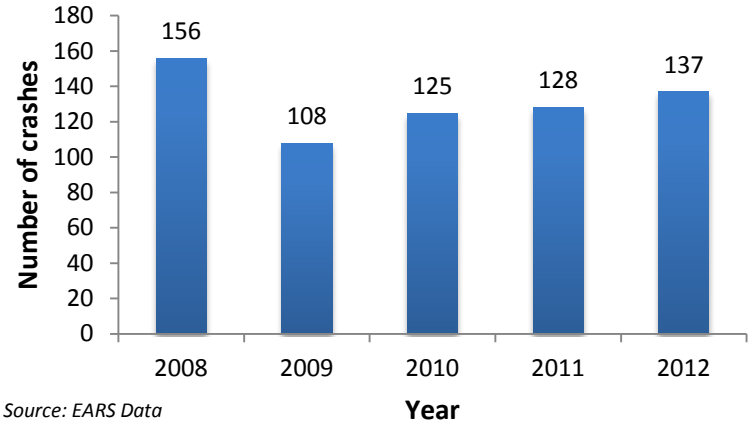
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 179: SAGUACHE COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Saguache County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	1	0	2	5	35.4	↑ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	34	37	38	24	25	508.9	↓ 26.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	4	16.1	↑ 300.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	1	2	12.9	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	0	2	2	16.1	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	1	0	0	0	6.4	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	1	0	0	0	0	43.3	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 374: Total number of crashes in Saguache County, 2008-2012

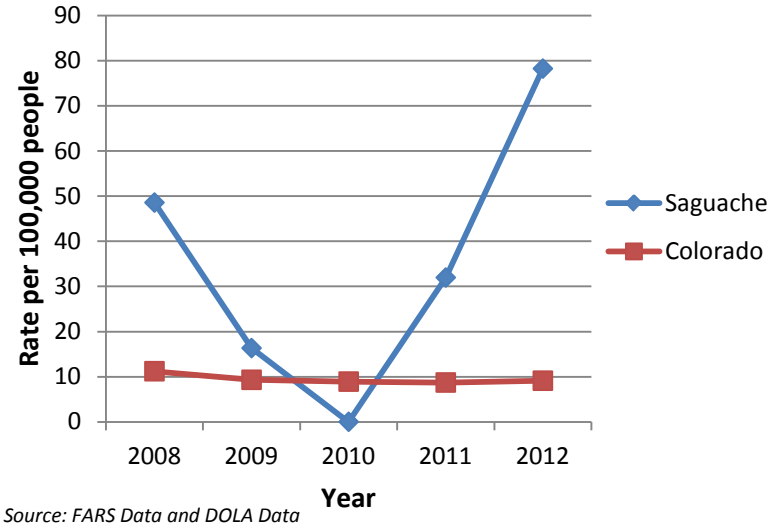


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 5 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population are increasing in Saguache County.

Figure 375: Fatality rate in Saguache County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Saguache County has decreased between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 391 injuries per 100,000 population, a 2 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 5 fatalities in 2012, 2 (40%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 17% of the 29 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 148 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 29 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

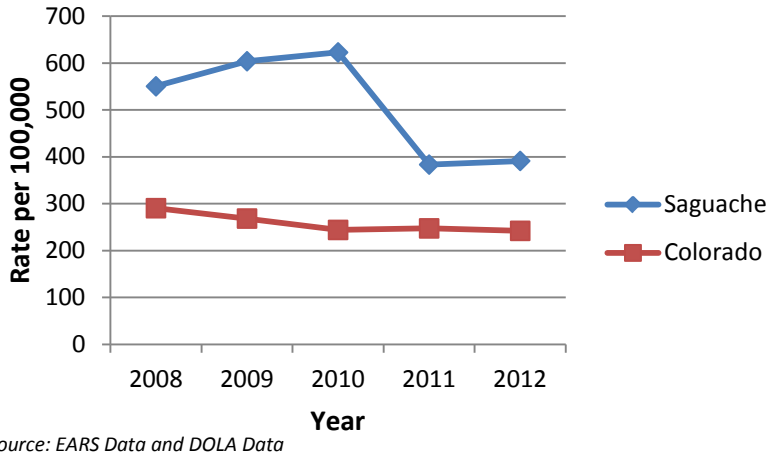
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 376: Injury rate in Saguache County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 4 of the 4 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 11 of the 24 (46%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 180: Saguache County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	3
21-34	4	0	0	3
35-54	2	0	0	*
55-69	1	0	0	4
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**14**

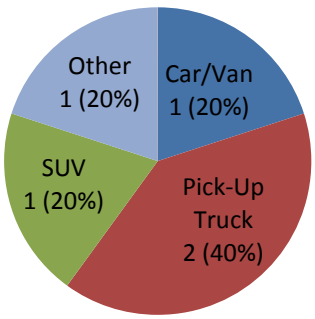
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 5 fatalities in 2012.

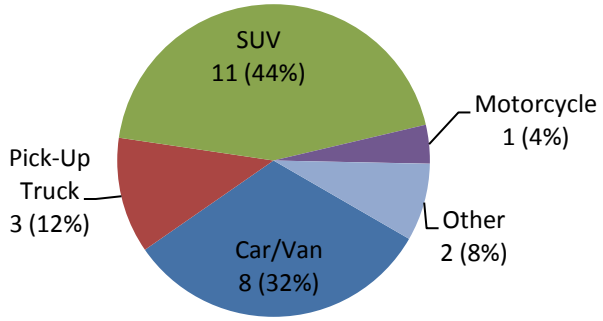
Figure 377: Mode of transportation in Saguache County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 22 of the 25 injuries in 2012.

Figure 378: Mode of transportationof injured individuals in Saguache County, 2012

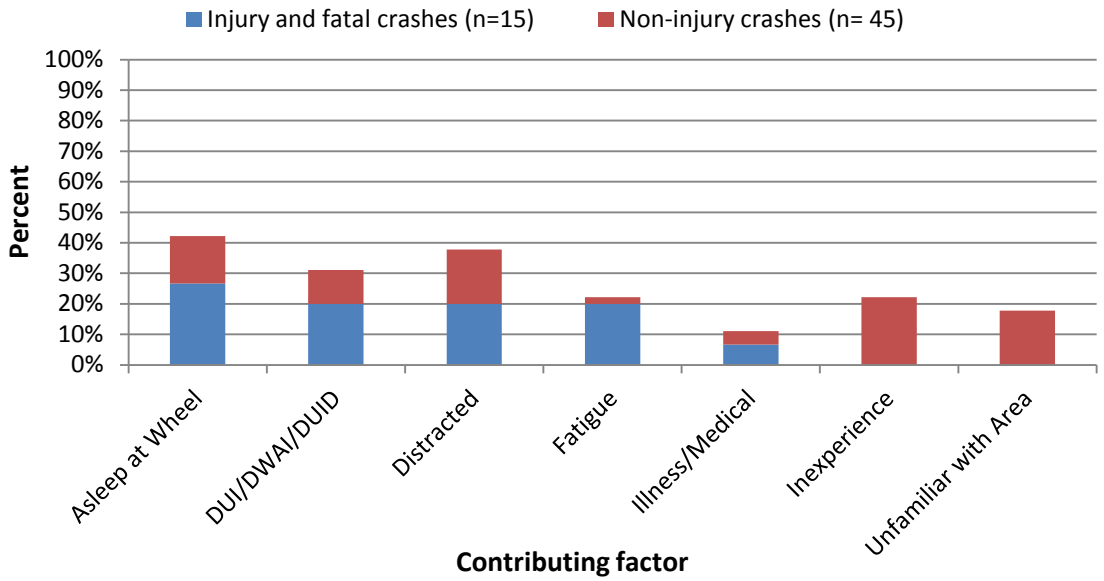


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 137 crashes in Saguache County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 60 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 379).

Figure 379: Contributing factors among drivers in Saguache County, 2012 (n=60)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Saguache County.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

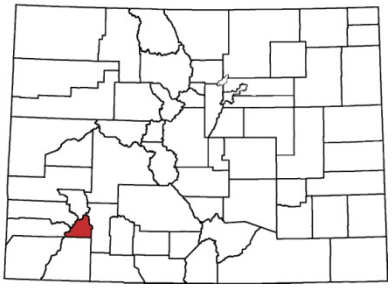


Table 181: San Juan County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	15	17	31
5-8 years	10	19	29
9-15 years	14	36	50
16-20 years	11	17	28
21-34 years	55	52	107
35-54 years	85	110	195
55-69 years	87	101	188
70+ years	22	32	54
Total	299	383	682

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

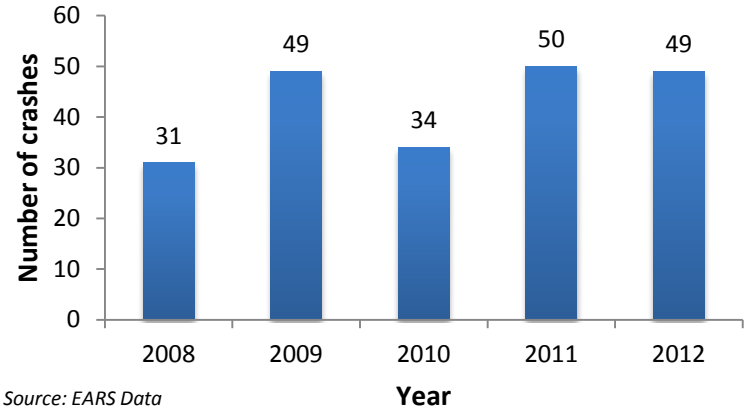
TABLE 182: SAN JUAN COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**San Juan County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	1	0	0	0	3	115.2	↑ 200.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	13	16	10	14	13	1900.9	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	2	86.4	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	0	1	57.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	0	0	2	86.4	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	1	670.3	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 380: Total number of crashes in San Juan County, 2008-2012

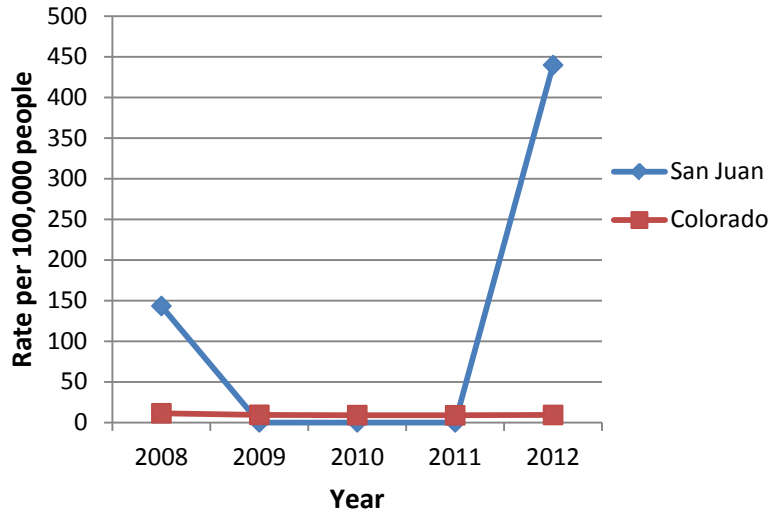


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in San Juan County in 2012. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population vary greatly in San Juan County because a change of one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatalities is low and the county population is small.

Figure 381: Fatality rate in San Juan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 24% of the 17 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 48 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 17 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there was one driver age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

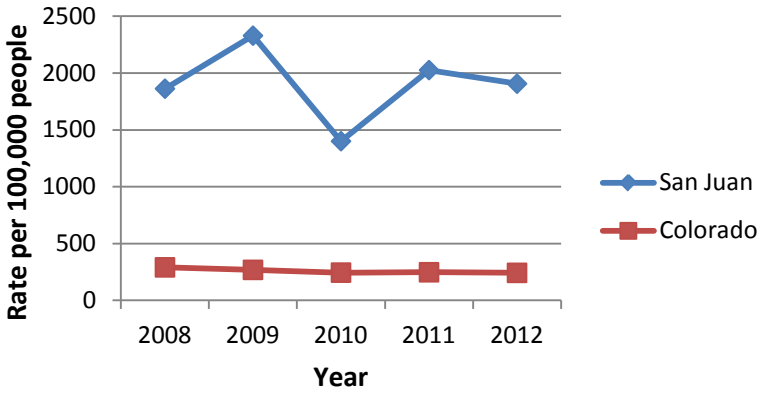
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The rate of injuries varies greatly in San Juan County because a change of one injury has a large impact when the number of injuries is low and the county population is small. In 2012, there were 1,906 injuries per 100,000 population, an almost 6 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Figure 382: Injury rate in San Juan County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 1 of the 7 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 183: San Juan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	1	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	0
35-54	1	0	0	0
55-69	1	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**

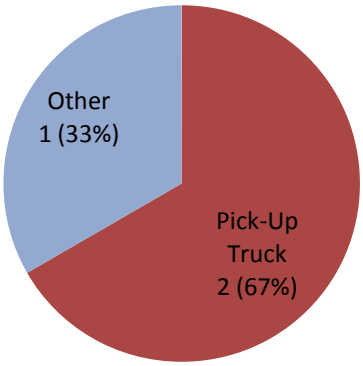
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

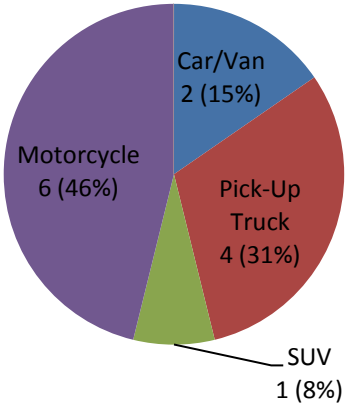
Figure 383: Mode of Transportation in San Juan County Fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 7 of the 13 injuries in 2012.

Figure 384: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in San Juan County, 2012

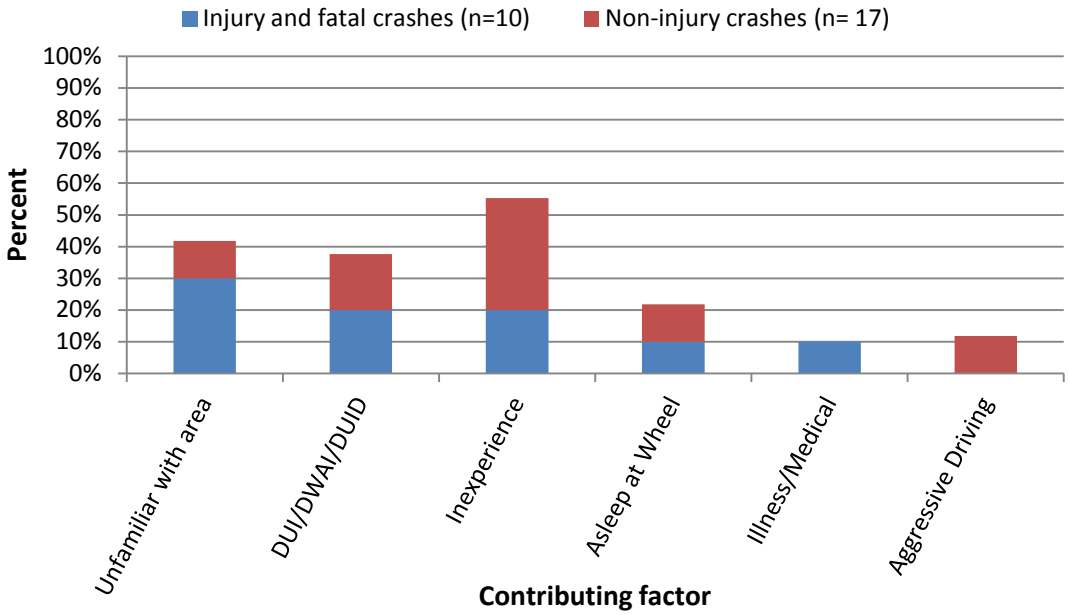


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 49 crashes in San Juan County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 27 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 385).

Figure 385: Contributing factors among drivers in San Juan County, 2012 (n= 27)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for San Juan County.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

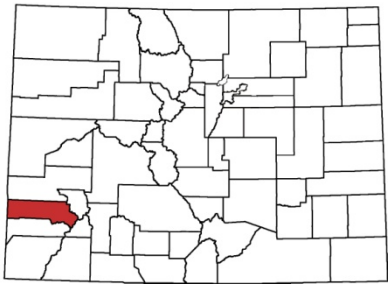


Table 184: San Miguel County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	197	230	426
5-8 years	188	180	368
9-15 years	278	287	565
16-20 years	158	176	334
21-34 years	624	834	1,458
35-54 years	1,199	1,400	2,599
55-69 years	710	830	1,540
70+ years	133	164	297
Total	3,486	4,102	7,588

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 185: SAN MIGUEL COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

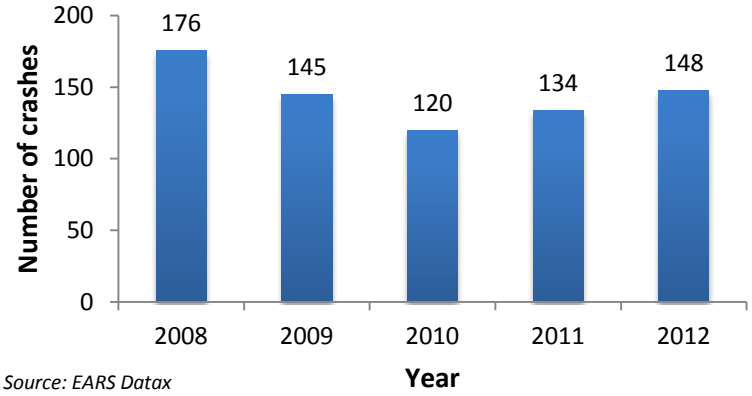
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**San Miguel County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	4	2	0	1	1	21.6	↓ 75.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	33	21	18	21	27	323.9	↓ 18.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	0	0	0	0	5.4	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	0	0	2.7	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	1	0	0	0	0	2.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	1	0	1	1	8.1	*
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	2.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	0	0	0	0	113.4	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 386: Total number of crashes in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

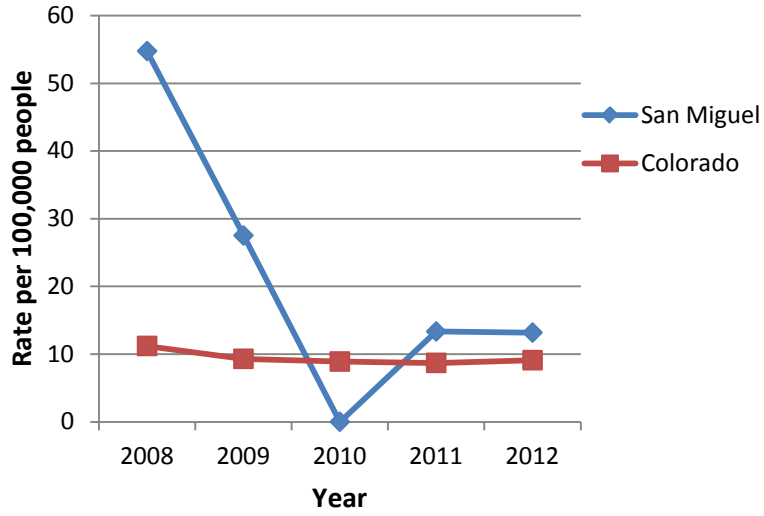


Source: EARS Datax

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied between 2008 to 2012 in San Miguel County.

Figure 387: Fatality rate in San Miguel County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in San Miguel County declined from 2008 to 2010 and since increased. In 2012, there were 356 injuries per 100,000 population, a 27 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2012, did not involve at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 28% of the 25 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 17% of the 183 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 25 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2012 and they were wearing a helmet.

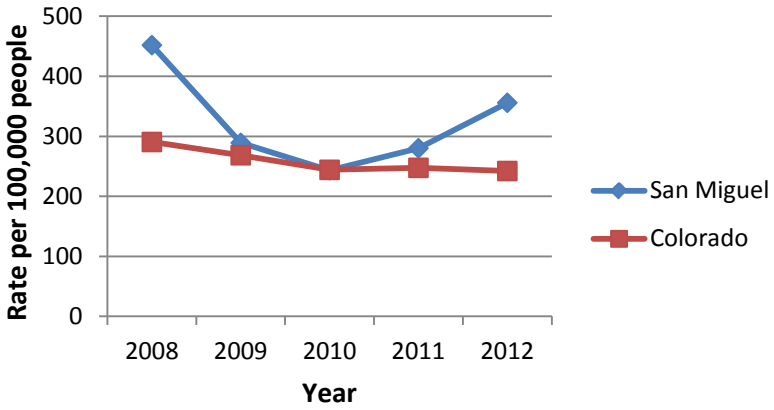
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 388: Injury rate in San Miguel County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 3 of the 22 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 186: San Miguel County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	0	0	0	3
35-54	0	0	0	4
55-69	2	0	2	4
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**14**

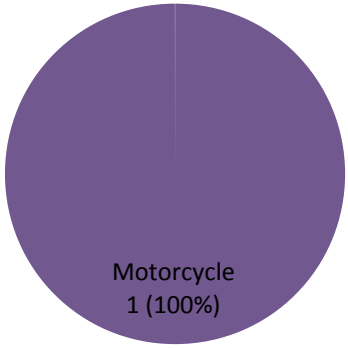
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

The one fatality in 2012 was not a motor vehicle occupant (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs).

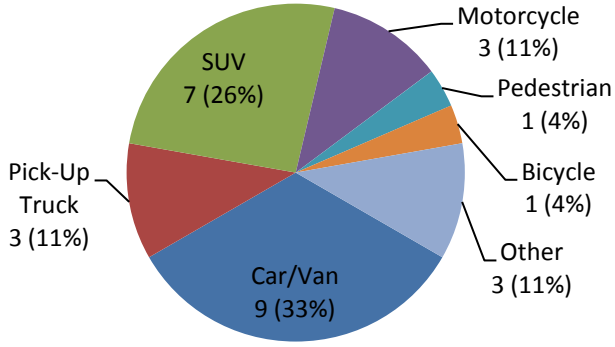
Figure 389: Mode of transportation in San Miguel County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 19 of the 27 injuries in 2012.

Figure 390: Mode of transportation of injured indiviudals in San Miguel County, 2012

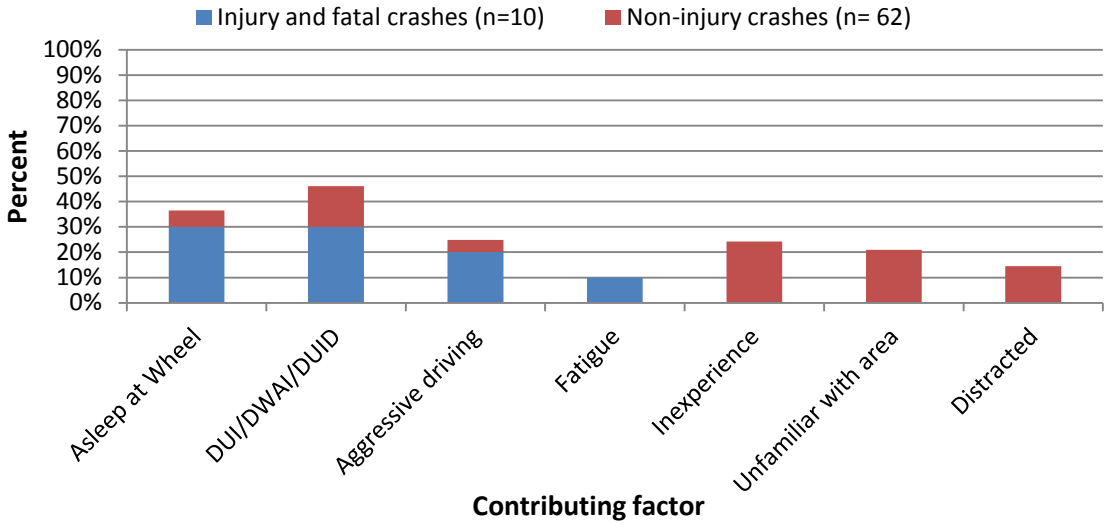


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 148 crashes in San Miguel County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 72 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 391).

Figure 391: Contributing factors among drivers in San Miguel County, 2012 (n= 72)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for San Miguel County.

SEDGWICK COUNTY

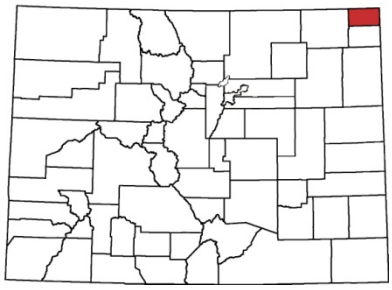


Table 187: Sedgwick County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	62	63	125
5-8 years	53	45	99
9-15 years	84	99	184
16-20 years	63	61	124
21-34 years	138	154	293
35-54 years	275	278	553
55-69 years	266	277	544
70+ years	253	182	435
Total	1,195	1,160	2,355

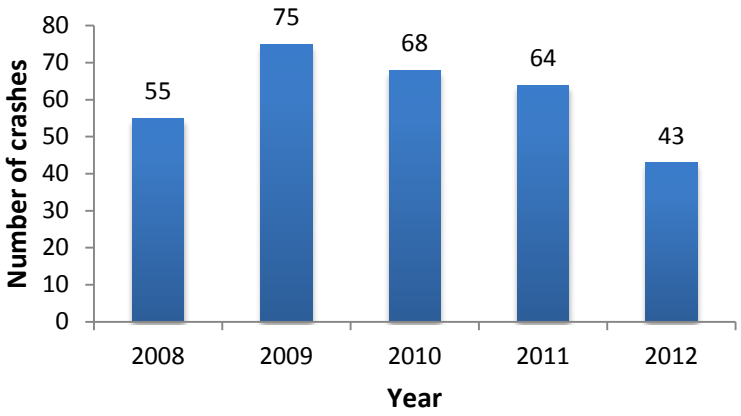
Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

TABLE 188: SEDGWICK COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Sedgwick County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	0	2	1	0	0	25.2	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	12	12	13	12	8	478.5	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	0	0	0	8.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	1	0	0	0	8.4	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 392: Total number of crashes in Sedgwick County, 2008-2012

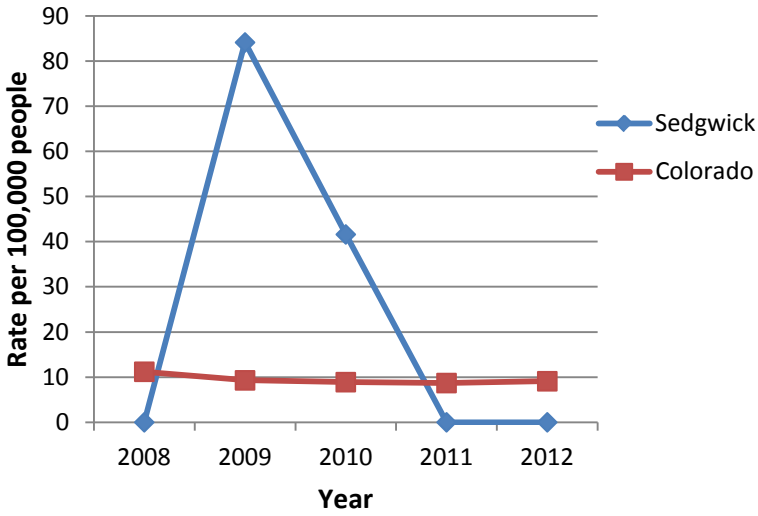


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 0 fatal crashes. The number of fatal crashes per 100,000 population vary in Sedgwick County because a change of one fatality has a large impact when the number of fatalities is low and the county population is small.

Figure 393: Fatality rate in Sedgwick County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no fatalities that involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 11% of the 9 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 43 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 22.2% of the 9 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

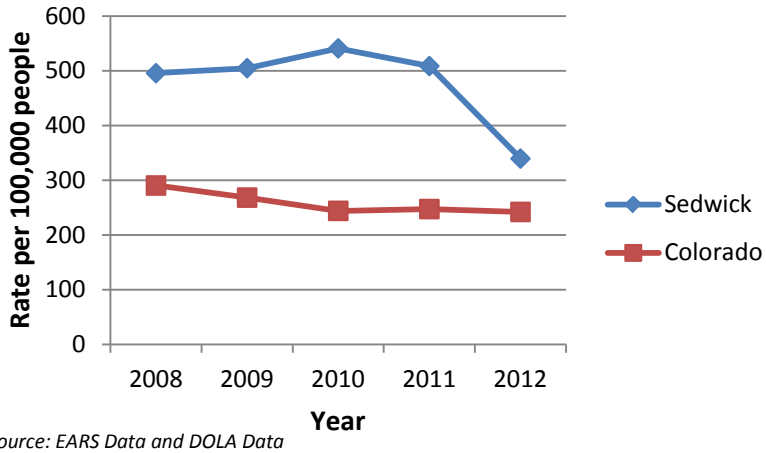
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Sedgwick County decreased between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 340 injuries per 100,000 population, a 33 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Figure 394: Injury rate in Sedgwick County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 7 (29%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 189: Sedgwick County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	0	0
55-69	0	0	0	*
70+	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**

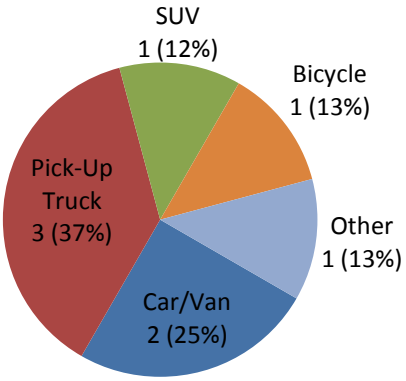
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 8 injuries in 2012.

Figure 395: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in Sedgwick County, 2012

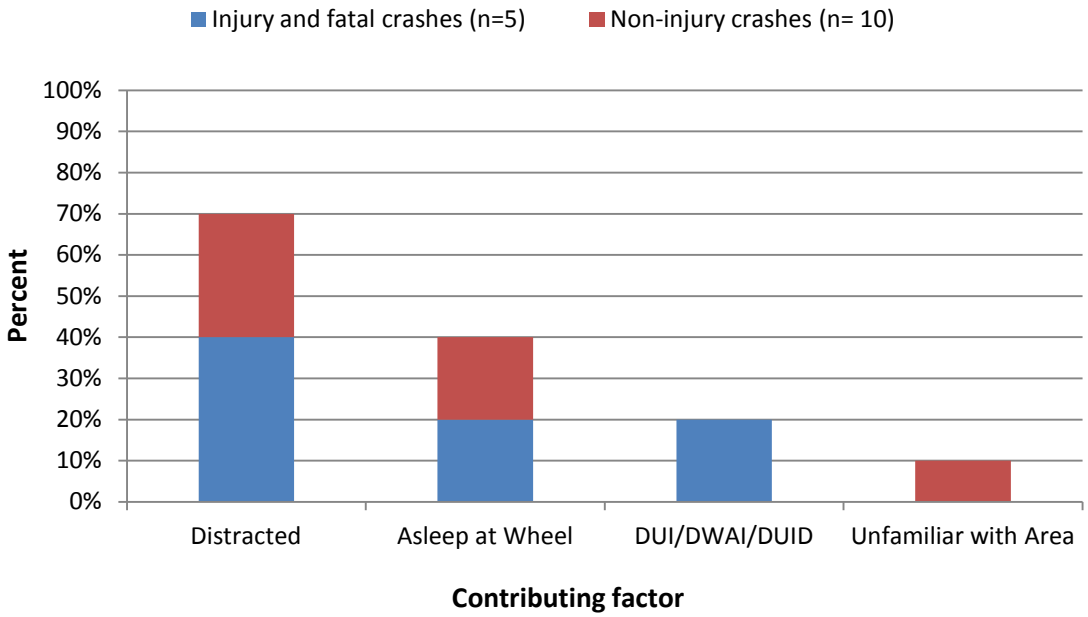


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 43 crashes in Sedgwick County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 15 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 396).

Figure 396: Contributing factors among drivers in Sedgwick County, 2012 (n= 15)

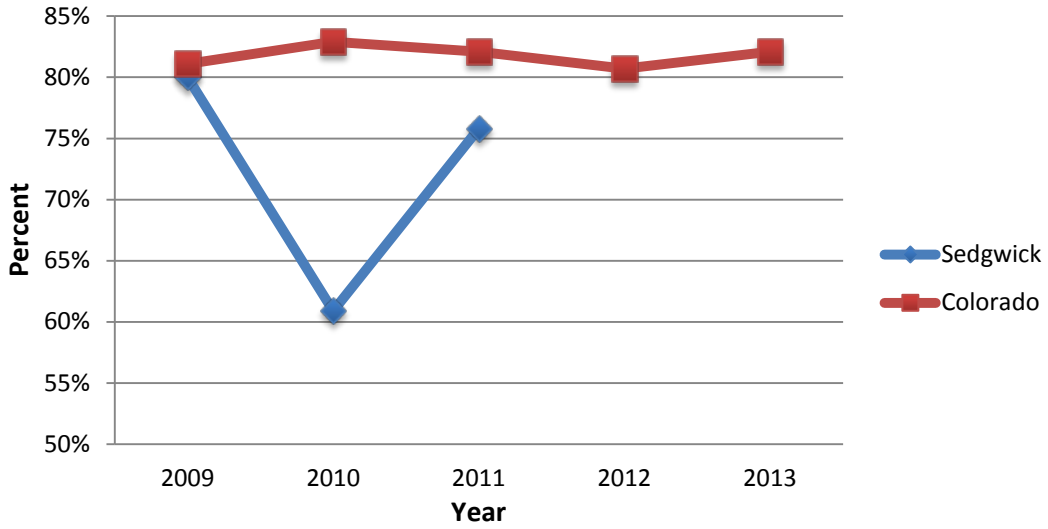


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Sedgwick County varied between 2009 and 2011. Seat belt use data for Sedgwick County's is not available after 2011.

Figure 397: Seat belt Use in Sedgwick County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

SUMMIT COUNTY

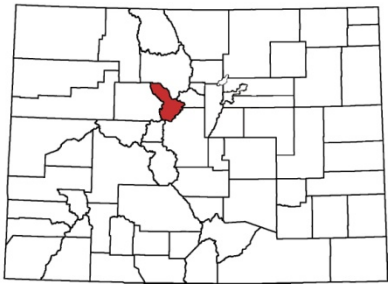


Table 190: Summit County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	729	776	1,505
5-8 years	544	593	1,137
9-15 years	898	894	1,792
16-20 years	579	691	1,271
21-34 years	2,908	4,027	6,935
35-54 years	4,017	4,996	9,013
55-69 years	2,434	2,708	5,142
70+ years	619	754	1,373
Total	12,729	15,438	28,167

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

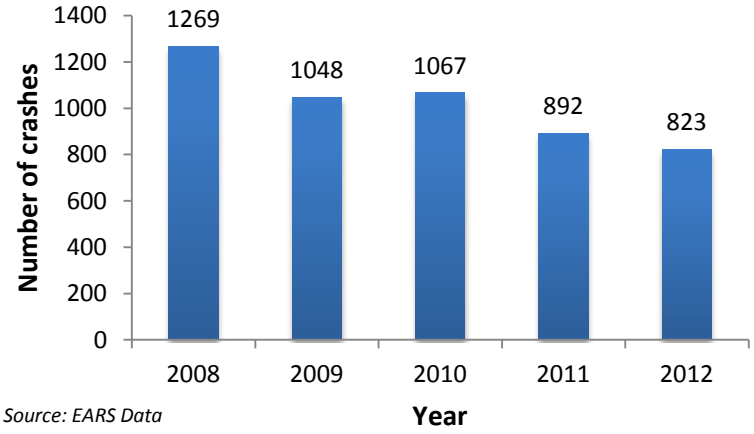
TABLE 191: SUMMIT COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Summit County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	6	5	8	3	17.9	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	135	109	83	85	83	354.9	↓ 38.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	1	3	1	4.3	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	1	1	2	1	4.3	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	3	3	5	6	2	13.6	↓ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	1	1	1	3	0	4.3	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	1	0	1	2	0	2.9	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	*

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 398: Total number of crashes in Summit County, 2008-2012

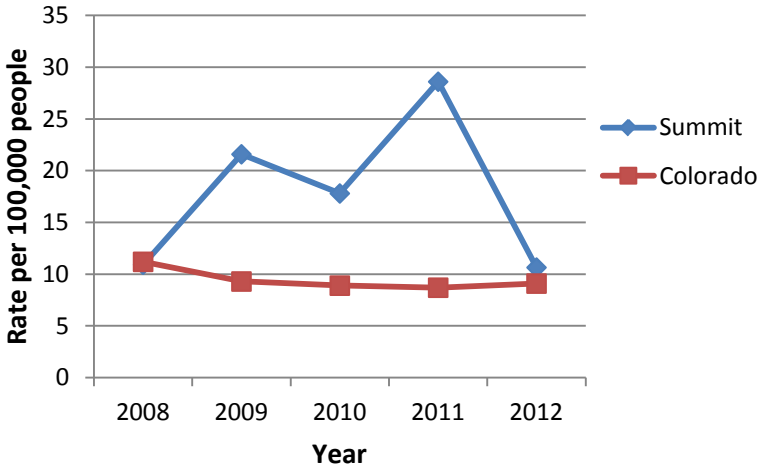


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The rate of fatalities varies in Summit County from 10 to 29 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 399: Fatality rate in Summit County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Summit County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 295 injuries per 100,000 population, a 3 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 28% of the 94 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 22% of the 1,189 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 94 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

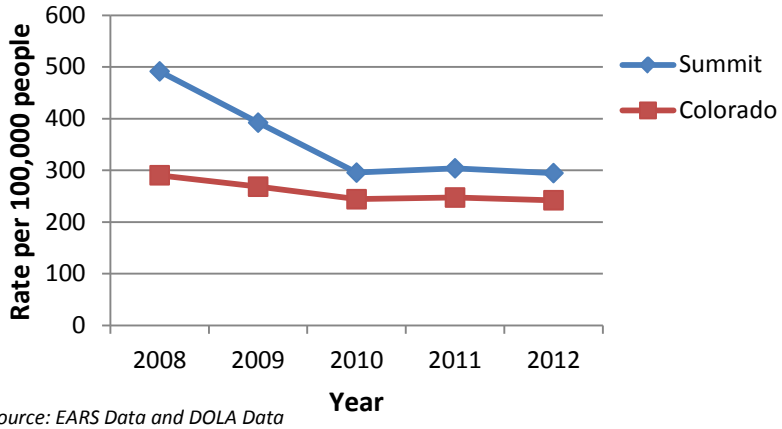
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 400: Injury rate in Summit County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 18 of the 75 (24%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Summit County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 96.2%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 93.6%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 91.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 192: Summit County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	3	0	1	4
21-34	4	1	0	10
35-54	4	0	0	12
55-69	4	0	3	8
70+	0	0	0	*
Total	**16**	**1**	**4**	**35**

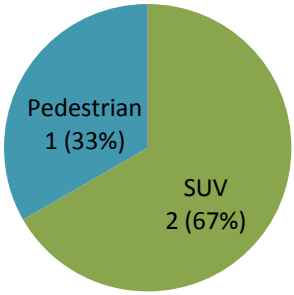
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

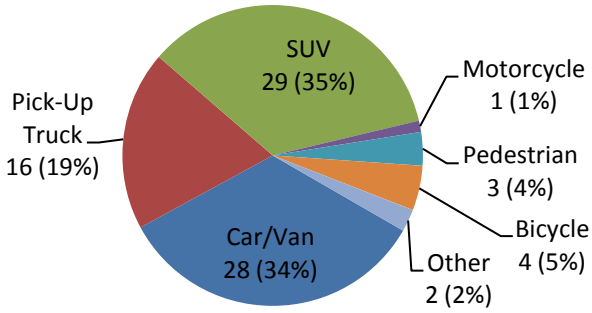
Figure 401: Mode of transportation in Summit County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 73 of the 83 injuries in 2012.

Figure 402: Mode of transportation for injured individuals in Summit County , 2012

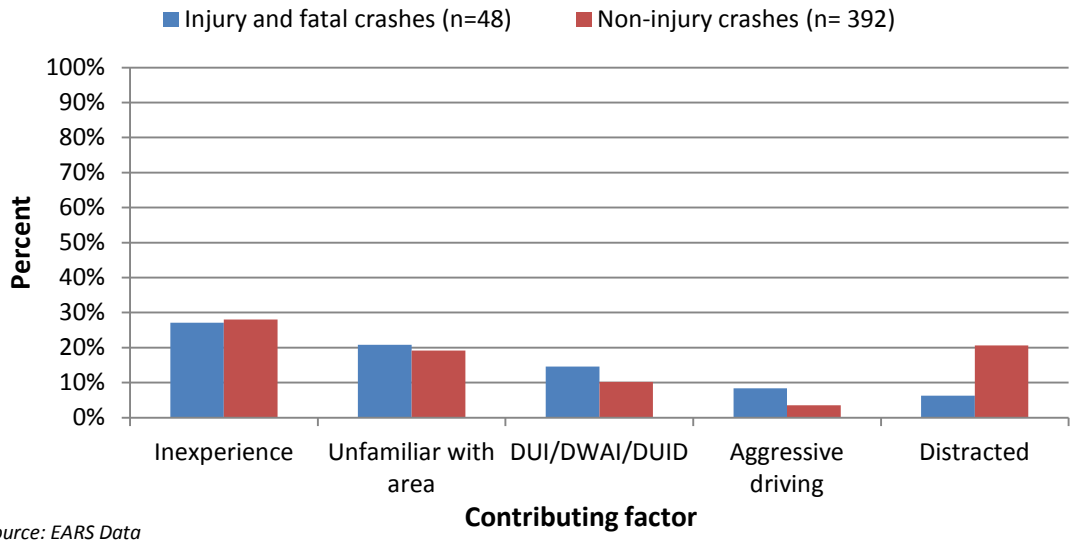


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 823 crashes in Summit County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 440 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 403).

Figure 403: Contributing factors among drivers in Summit County, 2012 (n= 440)

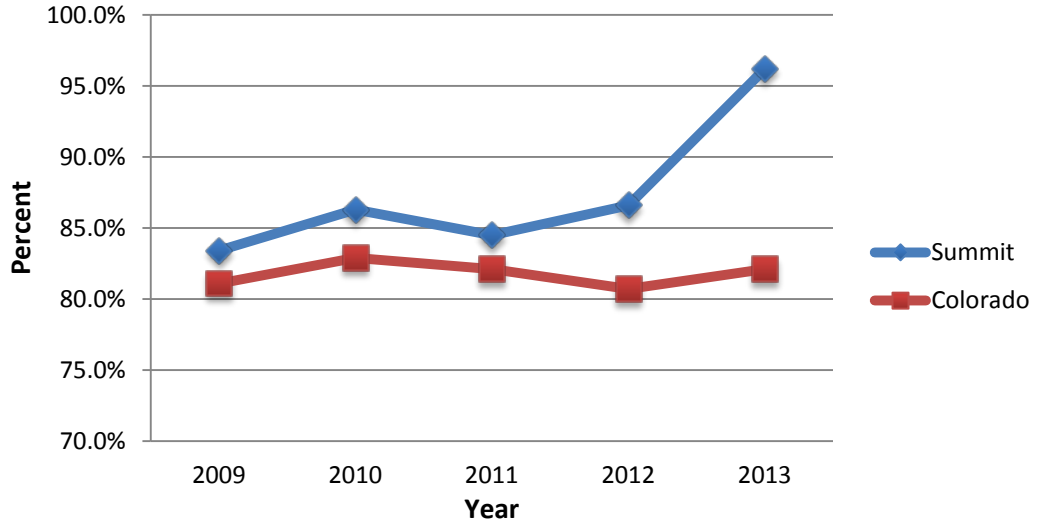


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Summit County increased between 2009 and 2013. Summit County's seat belt use was consistently higher than statewide seat belt use and increased almost 10 points from 2012 to 2013.

Figure 404: Seat belt use in Summit County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

TELLER COUNTY

Table 193: Teller County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	500	503	1,003
5-8 years	444	520	964
9-15 years	909	1,041	1,951
16-20 years	709	803	1,512
21-34 years	1,191	1,318	2,509
35-54 years	3,599	3,390	6,989
55-69 years	3,207	3,339	6,546
70+ years	971	992	1,962
Total	11,531	11,905	23,436

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

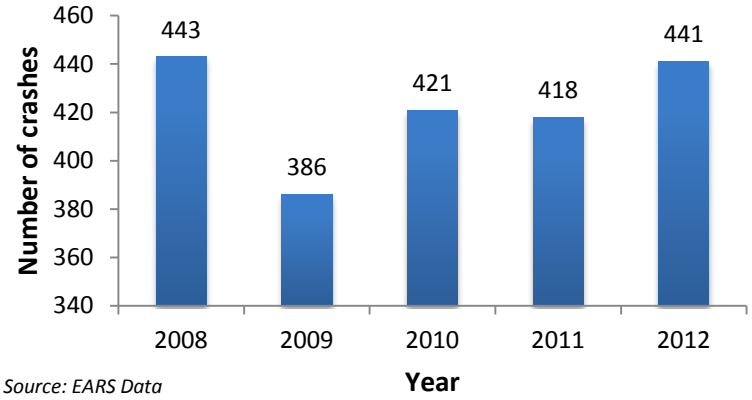
TABLE 194: TELLER COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Teller County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	2	2	1	1	6.9	↓ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	77	67	97	43	82	314.1	↑ 6.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	2	1	1	4.3	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	1	0.9	*
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	0	2	2	1	1	5.1	*
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	2	1	40.5	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 405: Total number of crashes in Teller County, 2008-2012

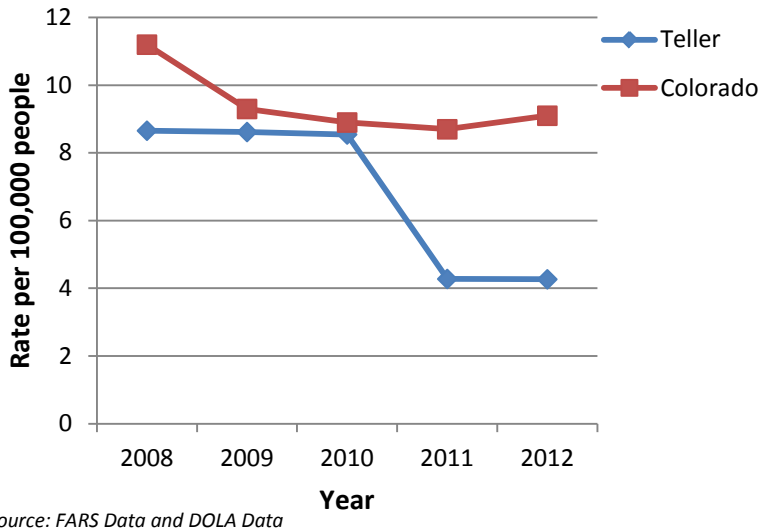


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined from 2008 to 2012 in Teller County.

Figure 406: Fatality rate in Teller County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Teller County varied between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 350 injuries per 100,000 population, a 90 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

The one fatality in 2012, involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 18% of the 85 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 539 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 85 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, there was 1 driver age 20 and under in a fatal crashes

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

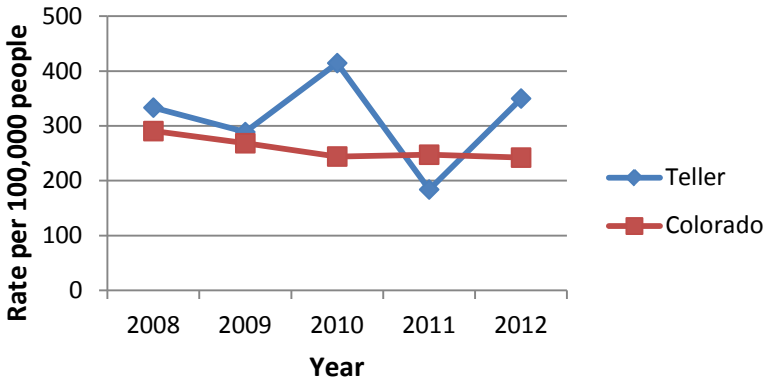
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 407: Injury rate in Teller County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 1 (100%) motor vehicle fatality and 16 of the 61 (26%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 195: Teller County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	5
21-34	2	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	0	14
55-69	1	0	0	10
70+	0	0	0	7
Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**40**

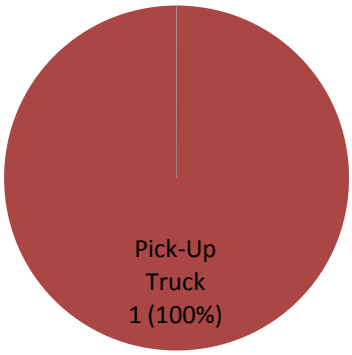
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

A motor vehicle occupant (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 fatality in 2012.

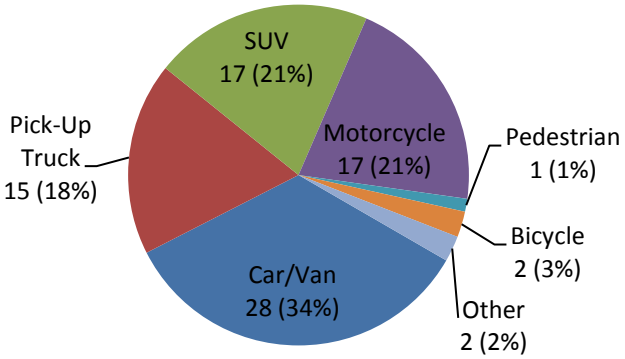
Figure 408: Mode of transportation in Teller County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 60 of the 82 injuries in 2012.

Figure 409: Mode of transportation for injured individuals in Teller County, 2012

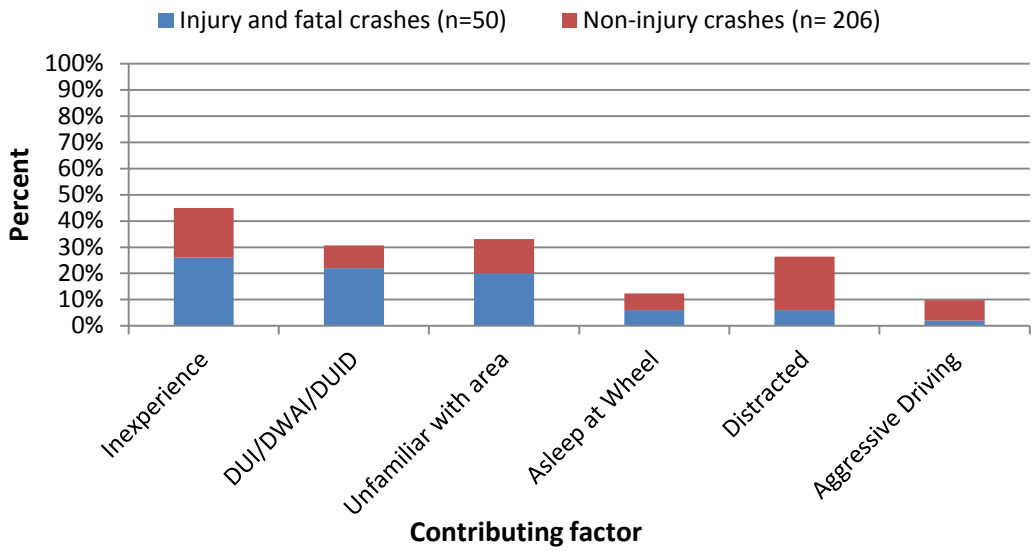


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 441 crashes in Teller County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 256 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 410).

Figure 410: Contributing factors among drivers in Teller County, 2012 (n= 256)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use are not available for Teller County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

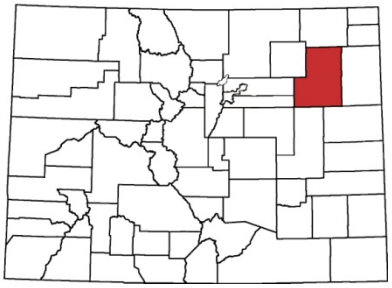


Table 196: Washington County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	112	130	242
5-8 years	106	113	220
9-15 years	215	224	439
16-20 years	159	154	313
21-34 years	256	338	594
35-54 years	587	642	1,229
55-69 years	473	490	963
70+ years	392	315	707
Total	2,300	2,406	4,706

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

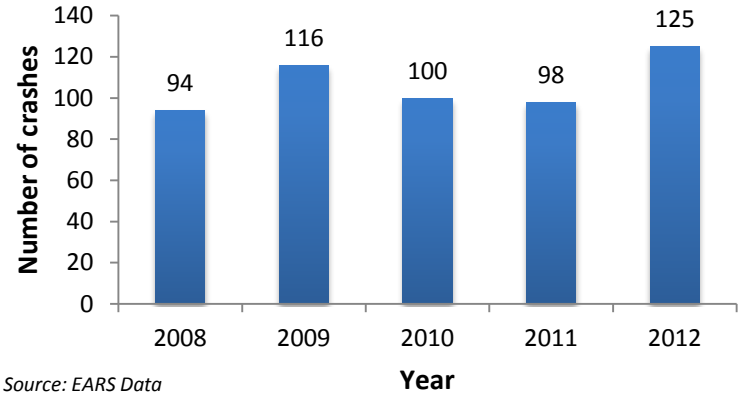
TABLE 197: WASHINGTON COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Washington County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	2	2	3	3	3	54.4	↑ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	23	23	17	25	6	393.4	↓ 73.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	3	2	2	37.7	*
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	2	0	2	1	0	269.5	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 411: Total number of crashes in Washington County, 2008-2012

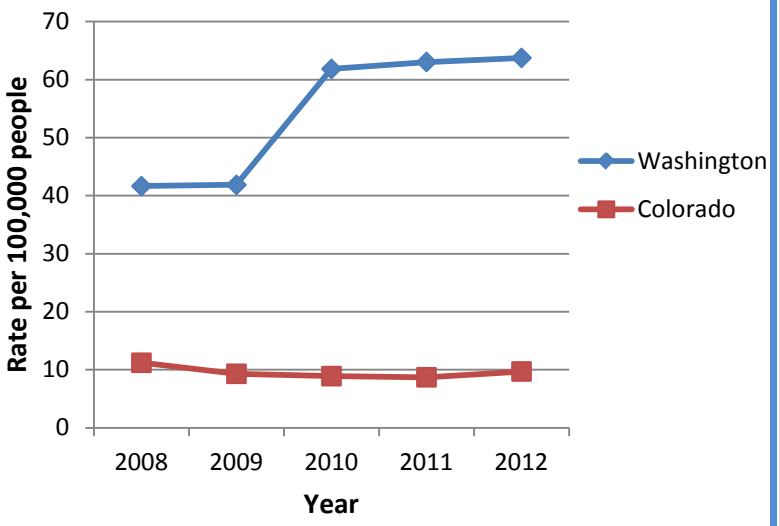


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Washington County from 2008 to 2012.

Figure 412: Fatality rate in Washington County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 0% of the 10 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 147 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 10 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

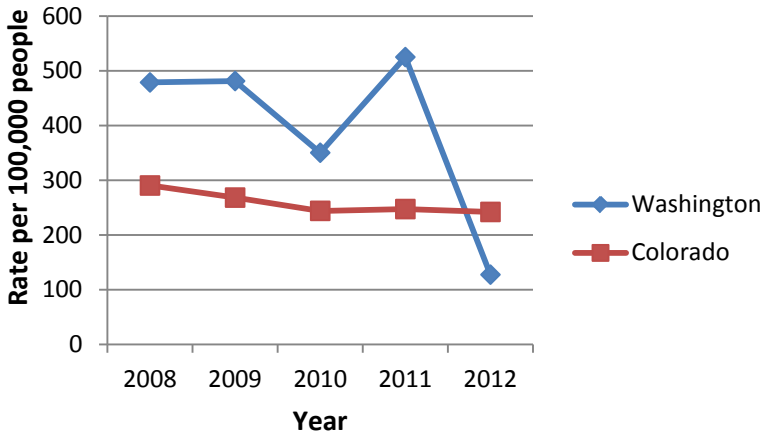
No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Washington County declined between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, there were 127 injuries per 100,000 population, an almost 76 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Figure 413: Injury rate in Washington County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 2 of the 6 (33%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 198: Washington County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	2	0	0	3
21-34	1	0	0	3
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-69	3	0	0	3
70+	3	0	0	0
Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**11**

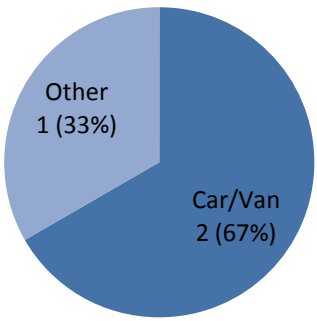
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2012.

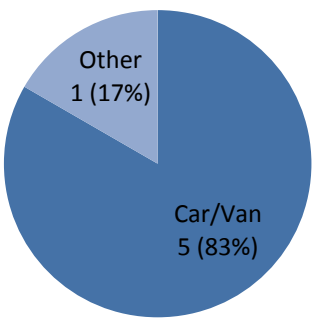
Figure 414: Mode of transportation in Washington County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 6 injuries in 2012.

Figure 415: Mode of transportation for injured individuals in Washington County, 2012

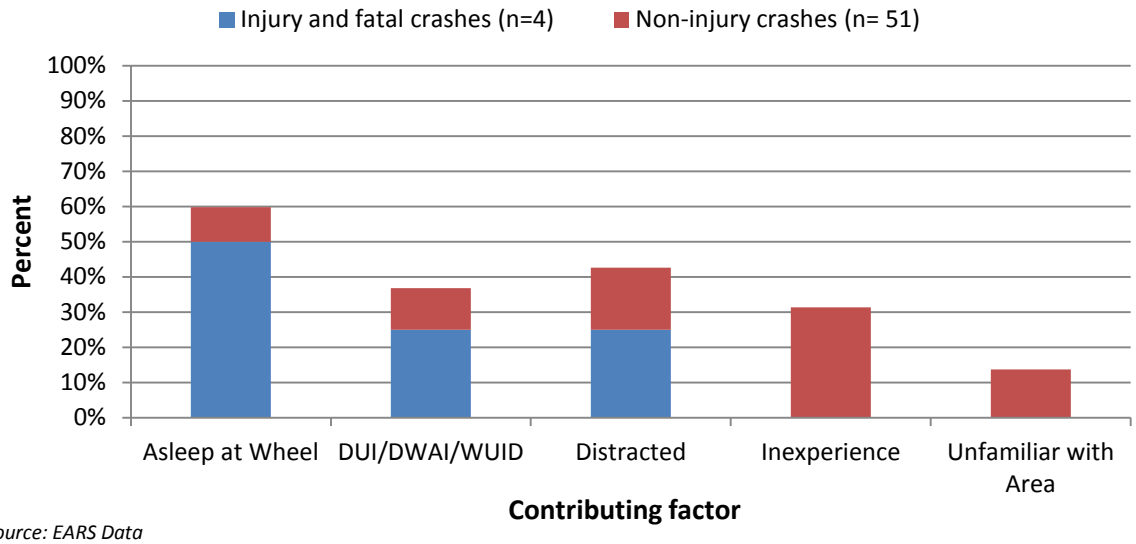


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 125 crashes in Washington County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 55 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 416).

Figure 416: Contributing factors among drivers in Washington County, 2012 (n= 55)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Washington County.

WELD COUNTY

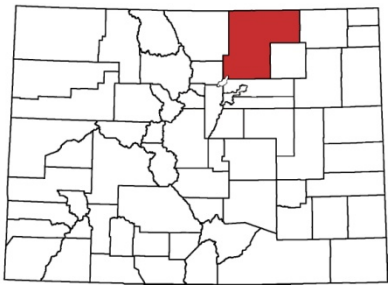


Table 199: Weld County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	9,508	10,046	19,554
5-8 years	8,366	8,758	17,123
9-15 years	13,818	14,217	28,035
16-20 years	10,848	11,061	21,909
21-34 years	25,089	25,189	50,278
35-54 years	34,696	35,713	70,409
55-69 years	19,684	19,136	38,820
70+ years	9,803	7,814	17,617
Total	131,812	131,934	263,746

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

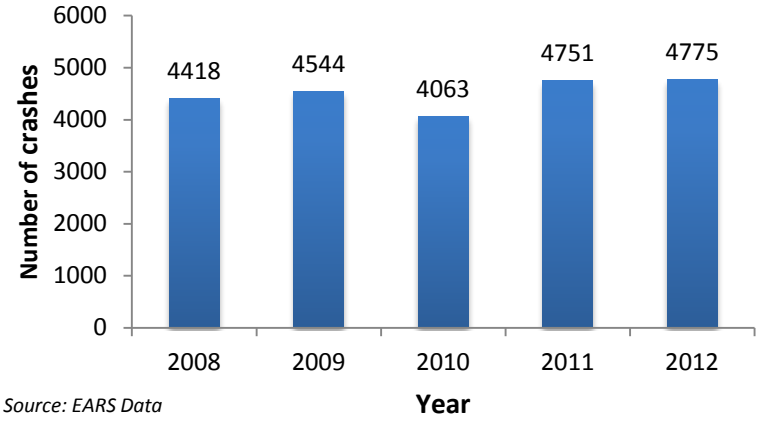
TABLE 200: WELD COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012

Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Weld County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	45	39	41	36	39	15.8	↓ 13.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	665	664	539	626	537	238.8	↓ 19.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	14	13	15	16	13	5.6	↓ 7.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	15	10	14	14	12	5.1	↓ 20.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	17	12	15	13	13	5.5	↓ 23.5%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	4	6	7	4	11	2.5	↑ 175.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	4	4	7	4	11	2.4	↑ 175.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	5	4	7	4	9	23.7	↑ 80.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	2	2	1	0	0.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 417: Total number of crashes in Weld County, 2008-2012

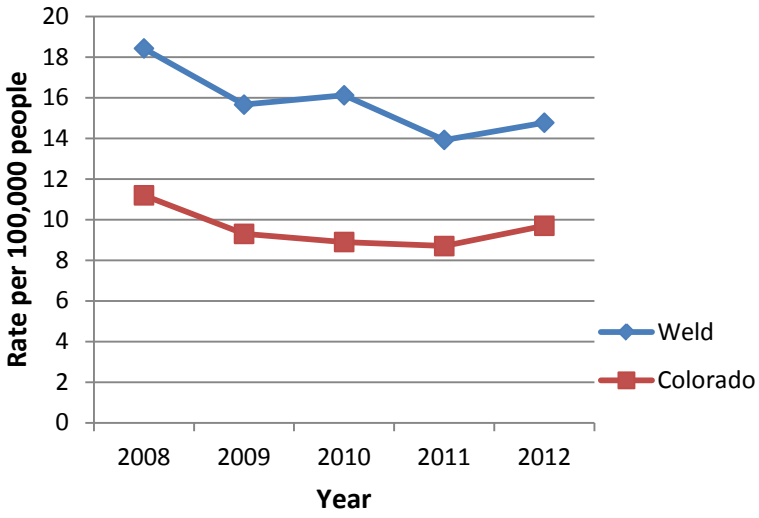


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 35 fatal crashes, resulting in 39 deaths. From 2008 to 2012, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Weld County.

Figure 418: Fatality rate in Weld County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

Overall, the injury rate in Weld County declined between 2008 and 2012 and is just below the statewide rate. In 2012, there were 204 injuries per 100,000 population a 19 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 39 fatalities in 2012, 12 (31%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 7% of the 747 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 7,682 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 747 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 80%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 11 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012 and 100 percent (11/11) were unhelmeted.

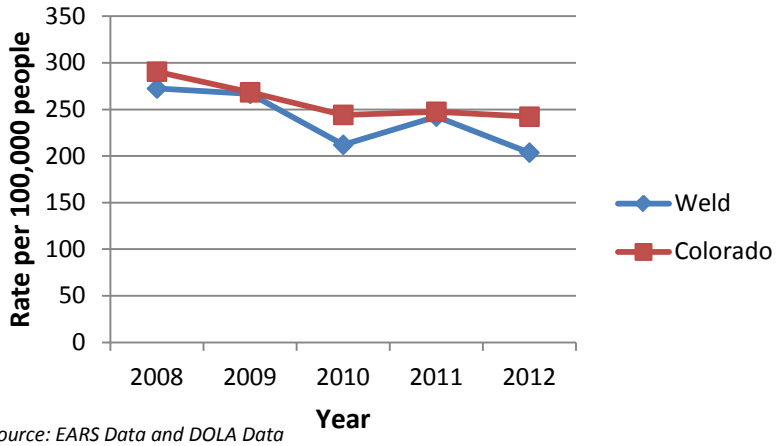
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrian and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 419: Injury rate in Weld County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 13 of the 26 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 95 of the 434 (22%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Weld County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 81.2%
Teen seat belt: 85.1%
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 74.9%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 99.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 201: Weld County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

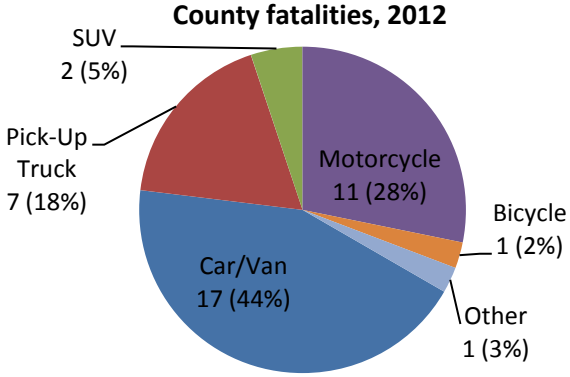
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	2	0	0	6
5-8	1	0	0	3
9-15	2	0	0	26
16-20	14	0	3	72
21-34	24	1	2	151
35-54	40	1	10	169
55-69	24	0	7	87
70+	9	1	0	54
Total	**116**	**3**	**22**	**568**

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 26 of the 39 fatalities in 2012.

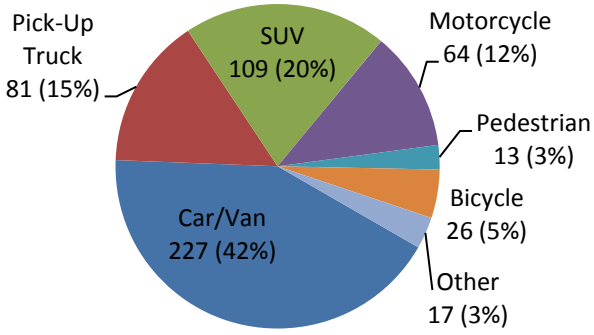
Figure 420: Mode of transportation in Weld County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 417 of the 537 injuries in 2012.

Figure 421: Mode of transportation for injured individuals in Weld County, 2012

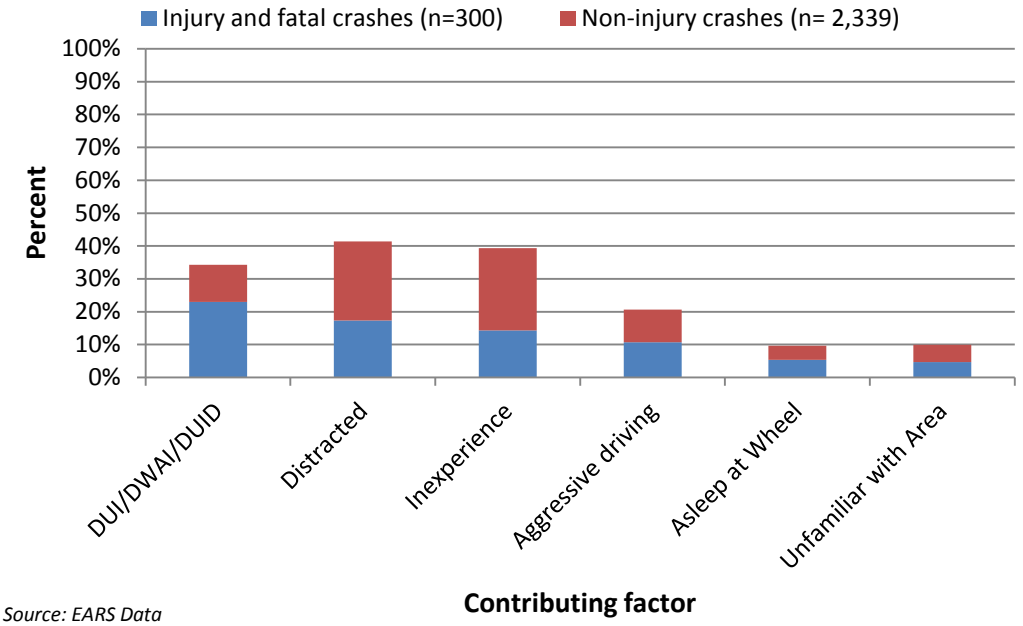


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 4,775 crashes in Weld County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2,639 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 422).

Figure 422: Contributing factors among drivers in Weld County, 2012 (n= 2,639)

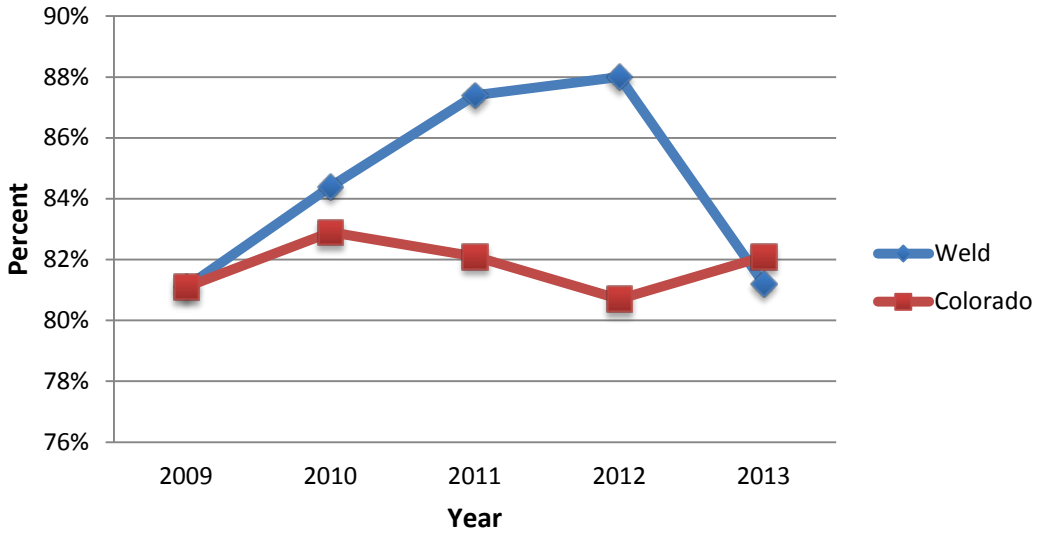


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Between 2009 and 2013, overall seat belt use in Weld County varied between 81 and 88 percent. Weld County's seat belt use decreased almost 7 points from 2012 to 2013.

Figure 423: Seat belt Use in Weld County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

YUMA COUNTY

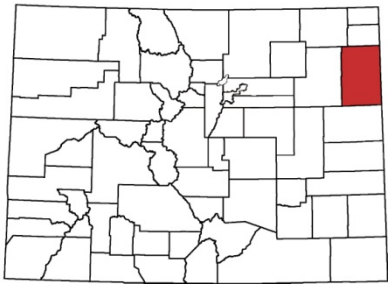


Table 202: Yuma County Demographics, 2012			
Age Group	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
<5 years	402	364	766
5-8 years	338	284	622
9-15 years	465	495	960
16-20 years	336	340	676
21-34 years	706	827	1,534
35-54 years	1,226	1,288	2,513
55-69 years	905	852	1,758
70+ years	673	521	1,194
Total	5,051	4,972	10,023

Data Source: 2012 DOLA Data

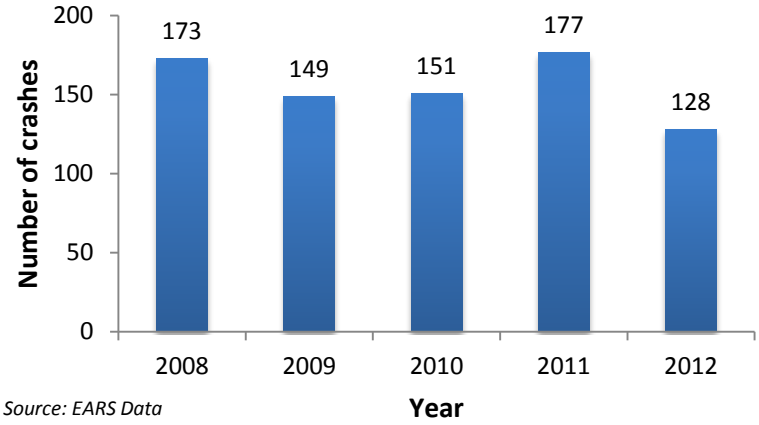
TABLE 203: YUMA COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2008-2012								
Performance Measure **Reduce the number of:**	**CO 5 Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Numbers By Year**					**Yuma County Five Year Crude Rate** Event/100,000 people	**Five Year Percent Change^**
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**		
Traffic fatalities	9.4	3	1	3	3	2	24.0	↓ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	258.2	37	32	28	23	15	269.7	↓ 59.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.02	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	3	1	2	20.0	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.4	1	0	0	1	0	4.0	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.5	3	0	0	2	0	10.0	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	16.5	0	0	0	0	1	24.5	*
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2008 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2012, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 424: Total number of crashes in Yuma County, 2008-2012

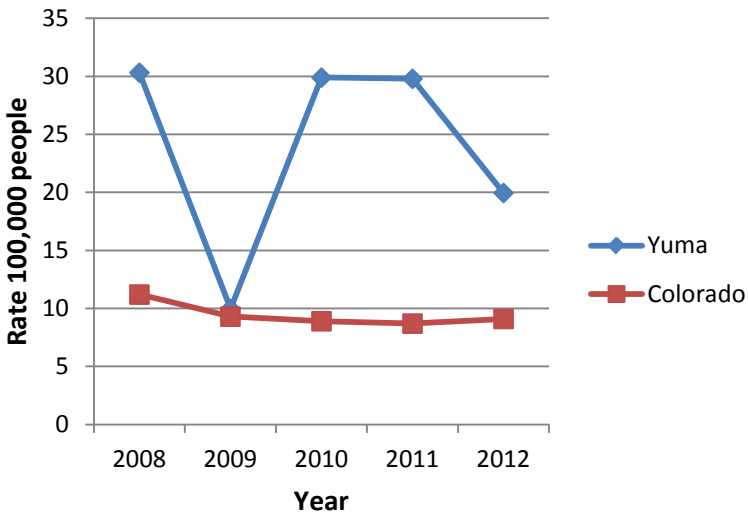


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2012, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Yuma County from 2008 to 2012 between 10 and 30 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 425: Fatality rate in Yuma County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

The injury rate in Yuma County declined between 2008 and 2012 and is below the statewide rate in 2012. In 2012, there were 150 injuries per 100,000 population, a 34 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2011.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2012, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2012, 35% of the 17 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 163 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2012, law enforcement reported that none of the 17 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012, 1 driver age 20 and under was in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2012.

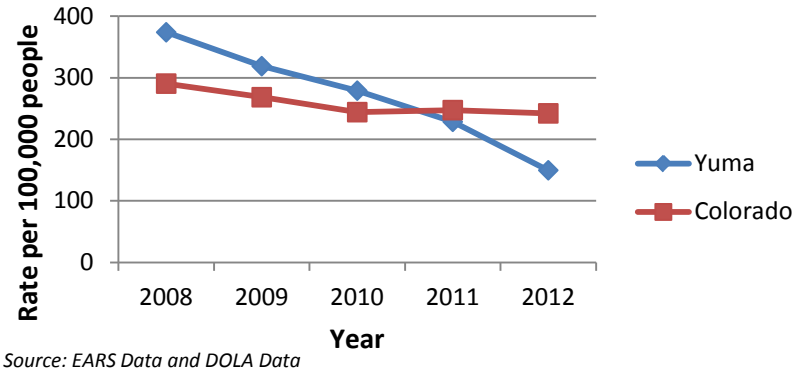
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 426: Injury rate in Yuma County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatalities and 5 of the 12 (42%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2013 Yuma County Occupant Protection Usage:
Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
Front/rear booster: 82.7%
Juvenile (5-15 years): 62.3%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU, FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 204: Yuma County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2010-2012

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	3
21-34	3	0	0	9
35-54	4	0	0	7
55-69	0	0	0	4
70+	1	0	0	0
Total	**8**	**0**	**0**	**25**

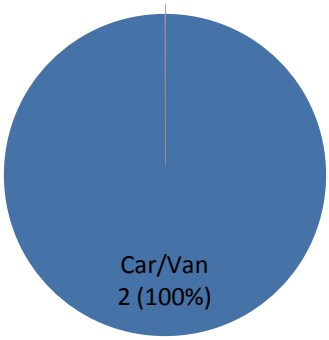
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

** indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)*

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted both of the fatalities in 2012.

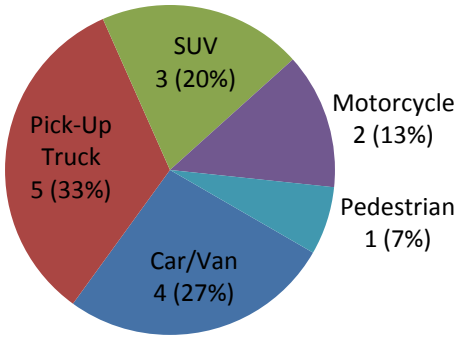
Figure 427: Mode of transportation in Yuma County fatalities, 2012



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 12 of the 15 injuries in 2012.

Figure 428: Mode of transportation for injured individuals in Yuma County, 2012

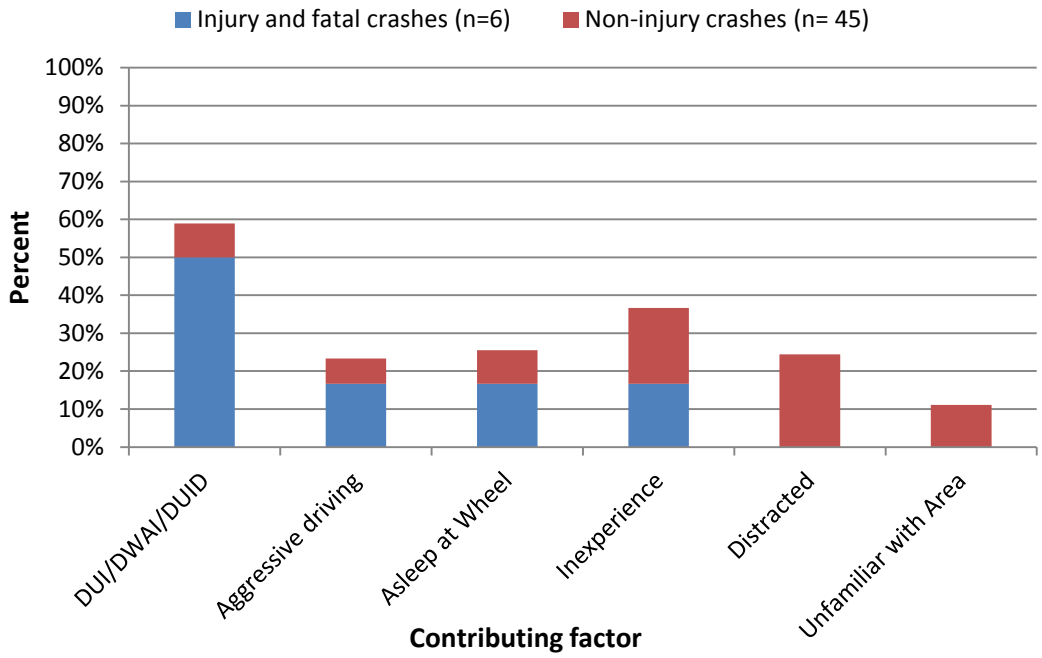


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 128 crashes in Yuma County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 51 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 429).

Figure 429: Contributing factors among drivers in Yuma County, 2012 (n= 51)



Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Yuma County.

Table 205: Colorado state performance measures by county, 2012

Reduce the number of:	Traffic fatalities	Serious injuries in traffic crashes	Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	Speeding related fatalities	Motorcyclist fatalities	Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	Drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes	Pedestrian fatalities
Colorado 2014 Target	463	11,953	160	160	159	79	51	62	78
COLORADO	447	12523	194	142	183	78	50	63	45
Adams	27	990	10	4	6	3	3	4	10
Alamosa	4	38	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Arapahoe	29	1268	7	8	6	6	3	4	7
Archuleta	1	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baca	2	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bent	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boulder	26	776	6	5	11	7	4	4	3
Broomfield	4	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chaffee	4	45	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Cheyenne	4	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Clear Creek	2	64	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Conejos	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costilla	1	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crowley	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custer	3	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Delta	8	88	2	1	3	2	2	0	0
Denver	36	1978	4	5	15	3	2	5	18
Dolores	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	15	428	1	2	8	2	0	5	5
Eagle	7	142	1	0	3	0	0	1	1
Elbert	4	54	1	2	2	2	2	2	0
El Paso	43	1322	12	11	10	11	7	2	12
Fremont	6	74	1	2	4	1	1	0	0
Garfield	8	172	4	3	5	0	0	1	0
Gilpin	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gunnison	6	34	2	0	2	1	1	1	0
Hinsdale	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huerfano	2	53	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jackson	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	32	1134	8	11	12	9	5	5	4
Kiowa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kit Carson	6	18	4	1	2	0	0	1	0
Lake	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 205 Continued: Colorado state performance measures by county, 2012

Reduce the number of:	Traffic fatalities	Serious injuries in traffic crashes	Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	Speeding related fatalities	Motorcyclist fatalities	Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	Drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes	Pedestrian fatalities
Colorado 2013 Target	**463**	**11,953**	**160**	**160**	**159**	**79**	**51**	**62**	**78**
COLORADO	**472**	**12564**	**156**	**133**	**162**	**79**	**53**	**66**	**76**
La Plata	17	183	6	5	8	4	3	2	0
Larimer	23	865	12	8	7	3	2	0	3
Las Animas	6	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	4	34	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Logan	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mesa	15	415	6	5	3	2	1	3	2
Mineral	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moffat	5	55	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Montezuma	3	130	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Montrose	3	72	3	1	3	0	0	1	0
Morgan	9	95	6	2	2	2	2	0	0
Otero	4	51	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ouray	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	3	77	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Phillips	4	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pitkin	1	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prowers	3	24	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pueblo	26	348	10	9	12	4	3	5	4
Rio Blanco	1	33	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	3	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Routt	2	67	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saguache	5	25	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
San Juan	3	13	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
San Miguel	1	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sedgwick	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summit	3	83	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Teller	1	82	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weld	39	537	13	12	13	11	11	9	0
Yuma	2	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	0

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ALR/ALS = Administrative License Restraint/Administrative License Suspension

BAC = Blood Alcohol Content

CDOT = Colorado Department of Transportation

CHA = Colorado Hospital Association

DOLA = Department of Local Affairs

DUI = Driving Under the Influence

DUID = Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

DWAI = Driving While Ability Impaired

EARS = Electronic Accident Reporting System

FARS = Fatality Analysis Reporting System

GDL = Graduated Driver Licensing

MLDA = Minimum Legal Drinking Age

NHTSA = National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

OTS = Office of Transportation Safety

PBT = Preliminary Breath Test

SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle

VMT = Vehicle Miles Traveled

Definitions:

Rural versus Urban – Counties were classified as rural or urban based upon the Colorado Rural Health Center Definition. Counties classified as urban include: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Elbert, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Park, Pueblo, Teller and Weld. The remaining 48 counties were classified as rural.
For more information, please visit:
http://www.coruralhealth.org/resources/images/2013ColoradoCountyDesignations.pdf