

Colorado Problem Identification Report

Colorado Department of Transportation

Fiscal Year 2015



COLORADO

Department of Transportation

Office of Transportation
Safety & Risk Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2013, the total number of motor vehicle fatalities in Colorado increased for the second time in seven years, after steadily declining between 2007 and 2011. There were 481 motor vehicle fatalities in 2013, a 1.9 percent increase in fatalities from 2012. In contrast, the United States overall experienced a 2.5 percent decrease in motor vehicle fatalities from 2012 to 2013.

In order to reach the goals set forth in the Colorado Department of Transportation's 2015 Integrated Safety Plan, it is imperative to stop the recent increases in fatalities and then once again decrease fatalities. Data from 2013 indicate that Colorado has the following three key problem areas:

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

In 2013, speeding-related fatalities, unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, and fatalities with a driver impaired by alcohol accounted for the three largest proportions of the 481 motor vehicle deaths at 177 (36.8 percent), 150 (31.2 percent), and an estimated 134 (27.9 percent), respectively. Though the five year trend data show speeding and alcohol-related fatalities to be improving, the number of unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities increased 5.4 percent between 2009 and 2013 and by 12.0 percent between 2012 and 2013. Focusing prevention efforts on these three areas 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.

2013 TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Fatal Crashes

In 2013 there were:

- 431 fatal crashes, two crashes fewer than occurred in 2012;
- 481 persons killed, a 1.9 percent increase from 2012; and
- 150 fatalities related to speeding, 31.2 percent of all fatalities.

The counties with the highest number of traffic fatalities were: El Paso (63), Jefferson (43), Denver, (40) Weld (35), and Adams (33).

The counties with a 2013 fatality rate (per 100,000 population) two times higher than the 2014 state goal of 8.5 included: Bent, Clear Creek, Delta, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Montezuma, Morgan, Otero, Park, Rio Grande, Sedgwick, Teller, and Washington.

Injury Crashes

In 2013 there were:

- 9,649 non-fatal injury crashes, a 2.5 percent decrease from 2012; and
- 3,319 serious injuries from crashes, a 0.4 percent increase from 2012.

The counties with the highest number of non-fatal serious injuries were: Denver (597), Arapahoe (409), El Paso (352), Boulder (234), and Adams (291).

The counties with a 2013 serious injury rate (per 100,000 population) two times higher than the 2014 state goal of 8.5 included: Archuleta, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Dolores, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jackson, Kiowa, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mineral, Park, Saguache, Sedgwick, and Washington.

Occupant Protection

- 177 of the 317 (56 percent) motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2013 were not using seat belts or other restraints.
- 602 of the 2296 (26 percent) motor vehicle occupants who were seriously injured in a crash in 2013 were not using seat belts or other restraints.
- The estimate of overall statewide seat belt usage for all vehicle types in 2014 was 82.4 percent, a slight increase from 82.1 percent in 2013.
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities were: El Paso (24), Jefferson (14), Adams (12), Weld (12), and Pueblo (8).
- Of the 29 counties in the 2014 Statewide Seat Belt Survey, observed seat belt use was below the 2015 state goal of 84.0 percent for the following counties: Pueblo (63.4%), Delta (69.1%), Boulder (74.5%), Montrose (75.2%), Freemont (76.2%), Eagle (76.7), Freemont (76.2%), and El Paso (80.1%).

Impaired Driving

- In 2013, there were 142 estimated fatalities where a driver had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) greater or equal to 0.08, a six percent increase from 2012.
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of fatalities in crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a blood alcohol concentration ≥ 0.08 were: El Paso (17), Jefferson (10), Denver (8), Weld (7), and Boulder (6).

Motorcycles

- Of the 481 fatalities in 2013, 87 were among motorcyclists, corresponding to a 10.1 percent increase from 2012.
- Motorcyclists accounted for 18.1 percent of the 481 fatalities in 2013.
- 57.5 percent; of the motorcyclists killed in 2013 were not wearing helmets, a 14 percent decrease from 2012 (67.1%).
- Injured motorcyclists accounted for 17 percent of all individuals seriously injured while riding in/on a motor vehicle in in 2013.
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of motorcycle fatalities were: El Paso (12), Jefferson (9), Mesa (7), Arapahoe (6), and Larimer (6).
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities were: Jefferson (7), El Paso (5), Denver (4), Mesa (4), and Weld (4).

Speeding

- In 2013, there were 150 speeding related fatalities, corresponding to a 8.5 percent decrease from 2012.
- Law enforcement officers indicated that speeding was the driver action, or specific law violation, leading to a crash in 5 percent of all crashes (fatal and non-fatal) and 4 percent of all non-injury crashes in 2013.
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of speeding related fatalities were: El Paso (24), Weld (16), Jefferson (14), Denver (13), and Adams (8),

Young Drivers

- 64 of the 627 drivers involved in fatal crashes in 2013 were age 20 or younger (10.2 percent), a 3 percent decrease from 2012.
- In 2013, 57 of the traffic fatalities were among persons age 20 or younger; corresponding with a 14.9 percent decrease from 2012.
- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes were: El Paso (11), Adams (7), Larimer (5), Arapahoe (4), and Pueblo (4).

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

- Of the 481 fatalities in 2013, 50 were pedestrians; corresponding with a 34.2 percent decrease from 2012.

- In 2013, the counties with the highest number of pedestrian fatalities were: Denver (14), Adams (7), El Paso (6), Arapahoe (5), and Pueblo (5).
- 12 of the 481 fatalities were bicyclists in 2013, compared to 13 bicyclists in 2012.

Distracted Driving

- In 2013, over 203,827 drivers were involved in a crash. Law enforcement officers reported a human contributing factor for 58,802 (29 percent) of the drivers. Distraction is one of the specified human contributing factors and was recorded as the human contributing factor for 24.4 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, as well as 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 other stakeholders. These partners develop and implement education and enforcement programs targeted at reducing high-risk driving behaviors (e.g., impaired driving) and delivering impactful messaging to high-risk drivers (e.g., teens). In order for the HSO to direct its limited resources in the most efficient and effective manner, the HSO conducts an annual analysis of Colorado crash and traffic safety data, which is published in the Problem Identification Report and disseminated to stakeholders.

Overview of the 2015 Problem Identification Report

The FY2015 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 draw conclusions; but instead is advised to evaluate trends over time, such as percent change over five-years.

The first section of the report contains aggregate state data organized by emphasis areas and core performance measures in the CDOT 2015 Integrated Safety Plan. The second section displays county comparison maps highlighting differences in performance measures by county. The third section contains regional data based on Colorado's 11 Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Council regions. Finally, each county has a section to highlight their performance over time and current problems. Please note 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 2013. Final data on 2014 events will be available in mid-2015, after the federal deadline for this Problem Identification report.

What is new in the 2015 Problem Identification Report?

- Listed the five counties with the largest burden for each performance measure in the Statewide Perspective
- Changed the age grouping for older drivers from 70+ to 65+ to align with national data
- Changed the definition of "serious injury" to only include an injury where the officer marked the injury severity as: "evident incapacitating" to align with the investigators manual and the Colorado Strategic Highway Safety Plan
- Added a new map for Speeding-related Fatalities
- Created a new regional data fact sheets based on Colorado's 11 Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Council Regions

Data Sources for the FY 2015 Problem Identification Report

Colorado Performance Measures and statewide goals for 2015

This information comes from the 2015 Colorado Integrated Safety Plan by the Colorado Department of Transportation.

Countermeasures that Work

Countermeasures that have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating for select performance measures are 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.

Electronic Accident Reporting System (EARS)

EARS provides crash data, defined as an incident where at least one motor vehicle in motion on a traffic way (public road) resulted in an injury or unintentional property damage. This data tracking system originates from the Colorado Department of Revenue.

Distracted driver

This information comes from a 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)

FARS provides data of persons who died within 30 days of the crash, including pedestrians, motorcyclists, motor vehicle drivers, passengers in motor vehicles, and bicyclists hit by a motor vehicle. FARS SAS data files are obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) website. This report includes fatalities that occurred in 2013. Final data on fatalities in 2014 will be available in mid-2015, after the federal deadline for this Problem Identification report.

Hospital Discharge Data

Hospital discharge data provides 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 2004 through 2013) as reported to the Colorado Hospital Association (CHA). This data source is referenced as "CHA Discharge Data" in figures in this report.

Population Estimates

State and county population estimates come either from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) through their website or through the Colorado Health Information Dataset website. This data is referenced as DOLA data in the figures of this report. Population estimates for the United States were obtained from the U.S. Census website.

Restraint Use

The prevalence of seat belt use, car seat use, and booster seat use for 2013 come from observational surveys conducted by the Institute of Transportation Management at Colorado State University and posted on the Colorado Department of Transportation website.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

VMT data come from the Office of Highway Policy Information, Highway Statistics Series at the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and are referenced as “USDOT FHA” in figures in this report. VMT for Colorado in 2013 is not yet available.

Acknowledgements

CDOT-OTS contracted with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to prepare the FY2015 Problem Identification Report. CDPHE would like to gratefully acknowledge the leadership and contributions of the following individuals:

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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 useful to analyze newer data 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 2009-2013. 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							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent Change 2012-2013	Five Year Percent Change
Total crashes	101,153	99,715	103,195	101,533	108,238	↑ 6.6%	↑ 7.0%
Colorado population (millions)	4.98M	5.05M	5.12M	5.19M	5.26M	1.4%	5.6%
Licensed drivers (millions)	3.71M	3.78M	3.67M	3.81M	--	--	--
Seatbelt use	81.1%	82.9%	82.1%	80.7%	82.1%	↑ 1.7%	↑ 1.2%
Core Performance Measures – to reduce the number of:							
Traffic fatalities	465	450	447	474	481	↑ 1.5%	↑ 3.4%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	3,476	3,187	3,334	3,305	3,319	↑ 0.4%	↓ 4.5%
Injuries in traffic crashes	13,357	12,328	12,664	12,564	12,324	↓ 1.9%	↓ 7.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.01	0.96	0.96	1.01	--	--	--
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	168	162	185	158	177	↑ 12.0%	↑ 5.4%
+Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of ≥0.08	158	120	160	134	142	↑ 6.0%	↓ 10.1%
	133	104	138	109	100	↓ 8.3%	↓ 24.8%
Speeding-related fatalities	171	162	183	164	150	↓ 8.5%	↓ 12.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	88	82	78	79	87	↑ 10.1%	↓ 1.1%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	60	55	49	53	50	↓ 5.7%	↓ 16.7%
Drivers age 20 or younger involved in fatal crashes	64	64	63	67	57	↓ 14.9%	↓ 10.9%
Pedestrian fatalities	47	36	45	76	50	↓ 34.2%	↑ 6.4%

+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.

-- Not yet available.

Fatal Crashes and Fatalities

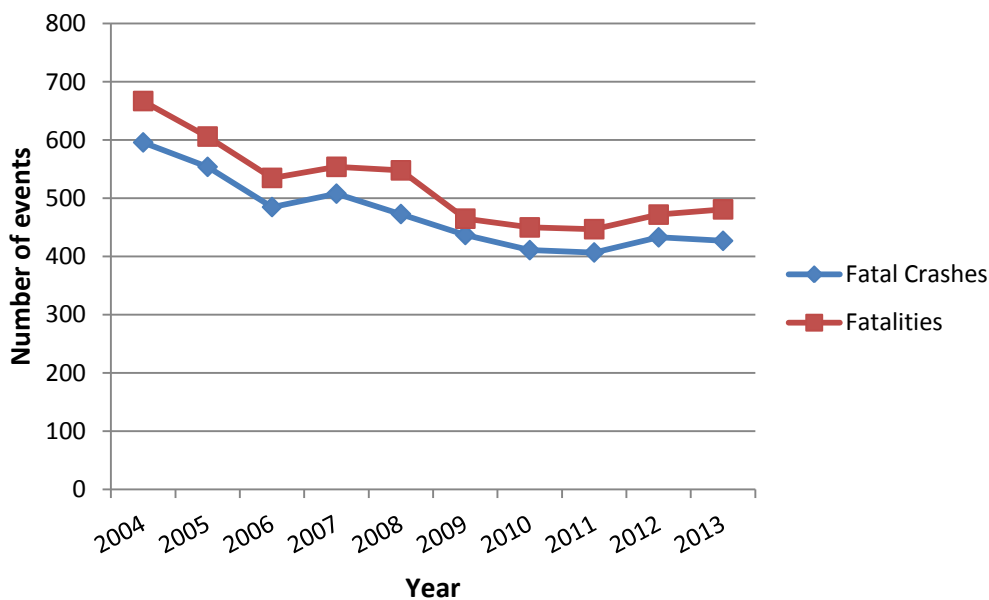
Core Performance Measure (C-1): Reduce the number of traffic fatalities.

Between 2012 and 2013, the number of fatal crashes decreased slightly, while the number of fatalities increased slightly in Colorado. This increase marks the second year that fatalities increased after four consecutive years when fatalities declined. Six fewer fatal crashes occurred in 2013 than in 2012, though still 20 more fatal crashes than in 2011. Nine more people died, a 1.9 percent increase (Figure 1). In contrast, fatalities in the entire United States increased in 2012 and then decreased in 2013. Specifically, there were 32,479 deaths in United States in 2011, 33,561 in 2012 (a 3.3 percent increase) and 32,850 in 2013 (a 2.1 percent decline).¹ In Colorado, few fatal crashes had more than one death. In 2013, 389 (90.3%) of the fatal crashes in Colorado resulted in one death, 35 (8.1%) crashes resulted in two deaths, six (1.4%) crashes resulted in three deaths, and one (0.2%) crash resulted in four deaths.

C-1 Top Five Counties

El Paso- 63 fatalities
 Jefferson- 43 fatalities
 Denver - 40 fatalities
 Weld- 35 fatalities
 Adams - 33 fatalities

Figure 1: Fatal crashes and fatalities in Colorado, 2004-2013



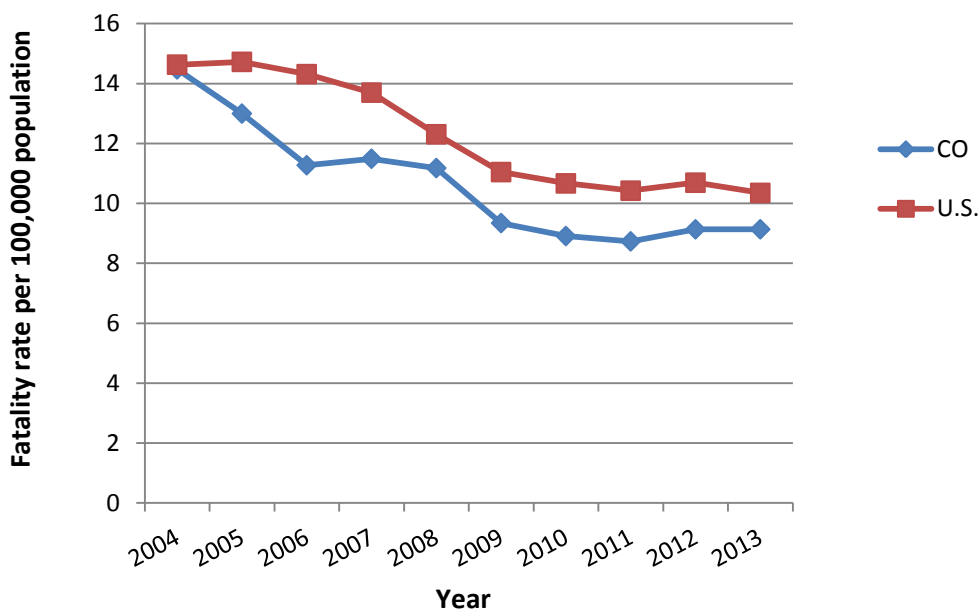
Source: FARS Data

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 2013, 9.1 persons per 100,000 population died in motor vehicle crashes, similar to the previous year. Although Colorado experienced a

¹ National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2014, May). Early Estimate of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities for 2013. (Crash•Stats Brief Statistical Summary. Report No. DOT HS 812 024). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

slight increase in fatalities per population in 2013, it still had approximately 1.2 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, 2004-2013



Source: FARS, DOLA and US Census Bureau Data

Table 2 describes who died as a result of a motor vehicle crash between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. The total number of fatalities for the latest three year period decreased. In general, and for age groups older than 8 years old, more males died in crashes in each period compared to females. The only age category that saw an increase in fatalities between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013 is the 55-64 year old group, due to an increase in fatalities among males in this age group.

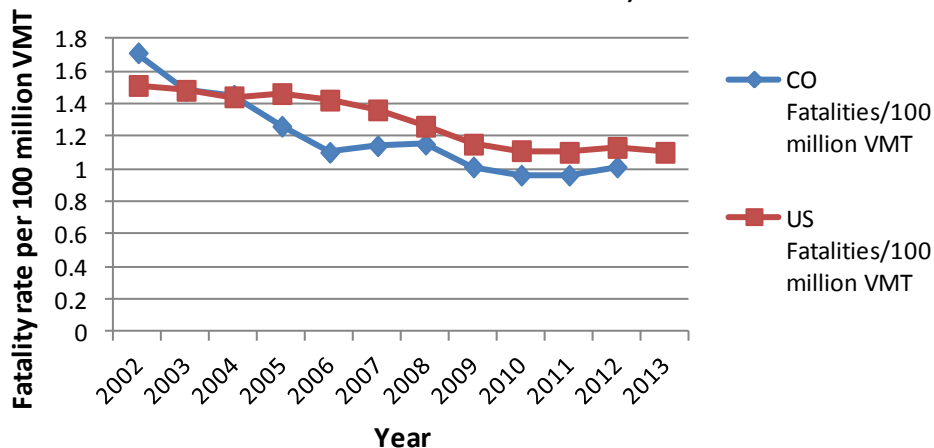
Age Group	2008-2010 Fatalities			2011-2013 Fatalities		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	11	8	19	4	8	12
5-8	7	8	15	7	5	12
9-15	21	15	36	24	7	31
16-20	99	60	159	97	45	142
21-34	270	115	385	277	94	371
35-54	327	121	448	311	97	408
55-64	123	52	175	166	45	211
65+	129	97	226	132	81	213
All Ages	987	476	1,463	1,018	382	1,400

Source: FARS Data

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

In addition to reporting the observed number of fatalities, it is useful to divide the fatalities by the number of 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. (Vehicle miles traveled for Colorado in 2013 is not yet available.)

Figure 3: Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Colorado and in the United States, 2002-2013



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, crashes resulting in 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 2008-2013. In this report, unless otherwise specified, injury is defined as an injury where the officer marked the injury severity as: “evident non-incapacitating” or “evident incapacitating” injury. Serious injury is defined as an injury where the officer marked the injury severity as: “evident incapacitating injury”. This includes any injury, other than a fatal injury, that prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities he/she was capable of performing before the

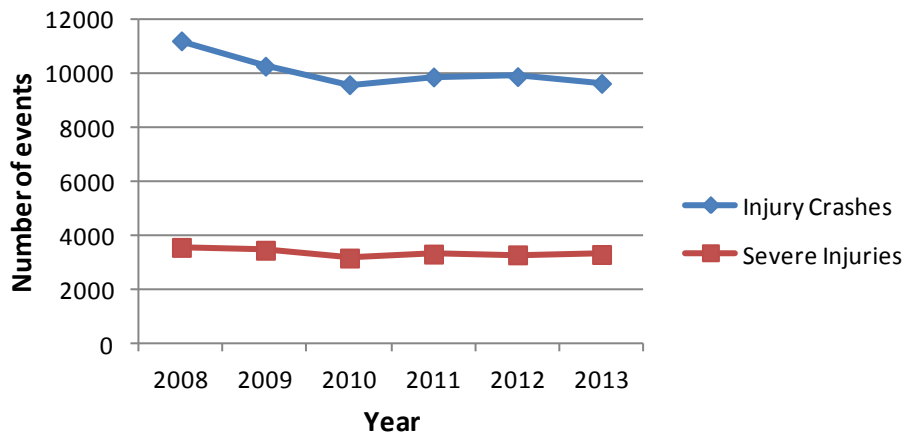
C-2 Top Five Counties

- Denver- 597 injuries
- Arapahoe- 409 injuries
- El Paso - 352 injuries
- Boulder- 234 injuries
- Adams - 291 injuries

injury occurred.

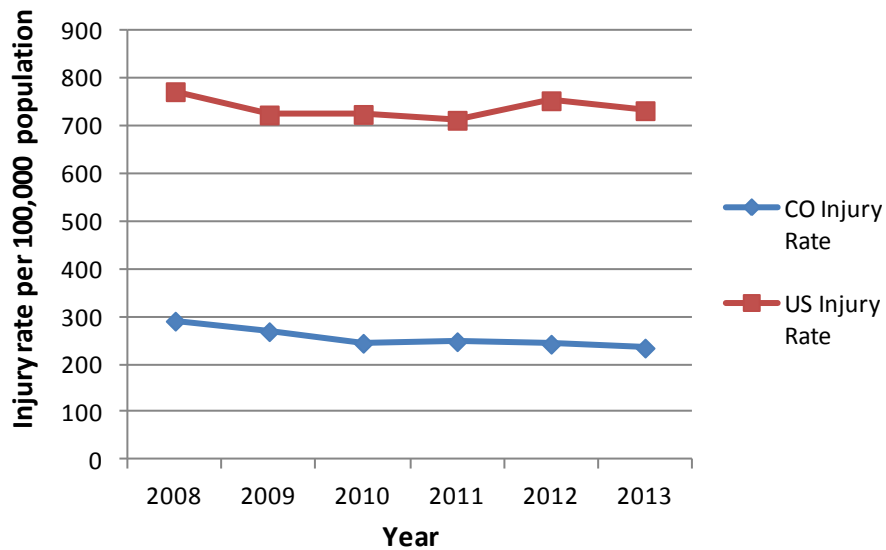
As with fatalities, there is an overall decline in the number of injury crashes and serious injuries over time. In 2013, there were 1,575 fewer injury crashes and 1,916 fewer people injured than in 2008. In 2013, there was a decrease in the absolute number of injury crashes and the number of people injured compared to 2012. However, 14 more people had a serious injury in 2013 than in 2012. The rate of injuries per 100,000 population decreased only slightly from 242.1 in 2012 to 234.1 in 2013. The rate of serious injury remained stable (63.7 serious injuries per 100,000 population in 2012, compared to 63.0 in 2013).

Figure 4: Injury crashes and severe injuries in Colorado, 2008-2013



Source: EARS Data

Figure 5: Injury rate per 100,000 population in Colorado and the United States, 2008-2013



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

Table 3 describes persons seriously injured due to motor vehicle crashes in Colorado between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. The total number of injuries decreased slightly, with three percent fewer injuries in 2011-2013 than 2008-2010. Similarly, the number of seriously injured males in motor vehicle crashes and the number of seriously injured females decreased slightly in 2011-2013. Still, more males were injured in crashes than females. There was no clear pattern of increases or decreases among age groups or among males grouped by age or among females grouped by age.

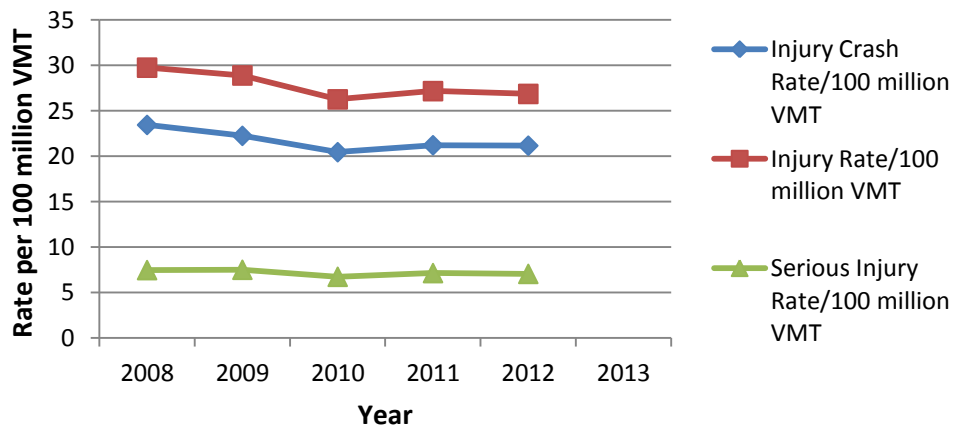
Age Group	2008-2010 Serious Injuries				2011-2013 Serious Injuries			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<5*	50	39	0	89	61	42	0	103
5-8	59	74	0	133	80	66	2	148
9-15	221	199	1	421	195	186	5	386
16-20	732	598	17	1,347	631	494	7	1,132
21-34	1,711	1,091	61	2,863	1,752	1,194	28	2,974
35-54	1,925	1,290	65	3,280	1,763	1,209	20	2,992
55-64	710	433	17	1,160	727	441	14	1,182
65+	399	408	21	828	466	442	5	913
Unknown	42	35	47	124	41	28	59	128
All Ages	5,849	4,167	229	10,245	5,716	4,102	140	9,958

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'.

The injury crash rate per 100 million VMT in Colorado 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). VMT for Colorado in 2013 is not yet available to calculate more recent changes.

Figure 6: Injury crash rate and injury rate per 100 million vehicle mile traveled (VMT) in Colorado, 2008-2013

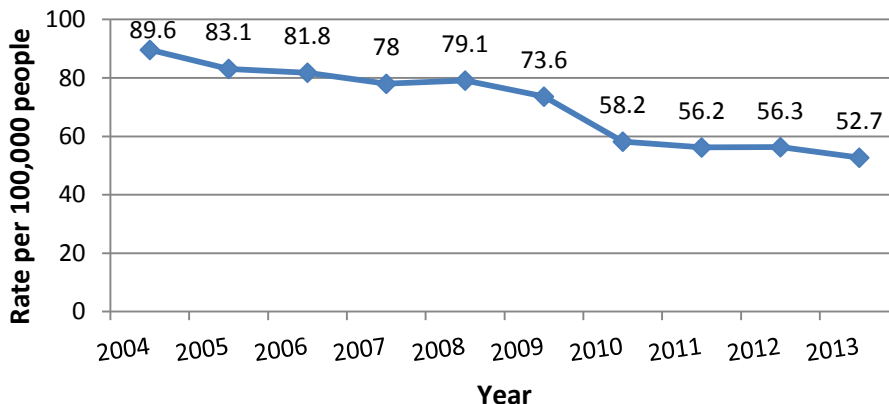


Source: EARS and USDOT FHWA Data

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 41 percent since 2004 (Figure 7).

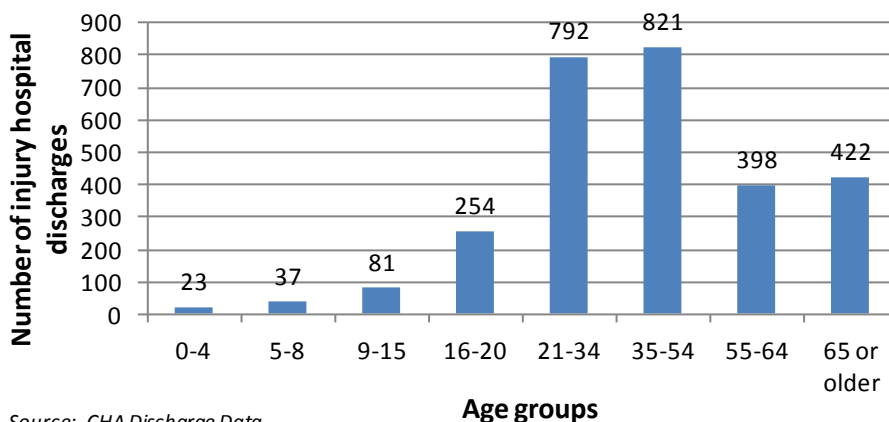
Figure 7: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes, 2004-2013



Source: CHA Discharge Data

There were 2,828 hospital discharges after injuries in motor vehicles crashes among Coloradans in 2013. Figure 8 shows the number of injury hospital discharges related to motor vehicle crashes by age group.

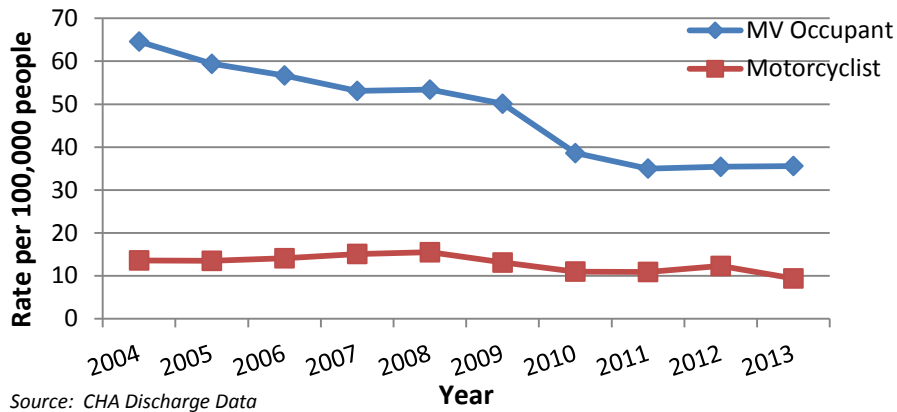
Figure 8: Colorado injury hospital discharges related to motor vehicles (traffic) by age group, 2013



Source: CHA Discharge Data

The age-adjusted rate of hospitalization for Colorado residents sustaining injuries in motor vehicle crashes varies by person type. The motor vehicle occupant hospitalization rate decreased by 45 percent between 2004 and 2013, from 64.6 to 35.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 people. The rate of motorcyclist hospitalizations dropped 31 percent, from 13.6 to 9.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 people (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes by person type, 2004-2013

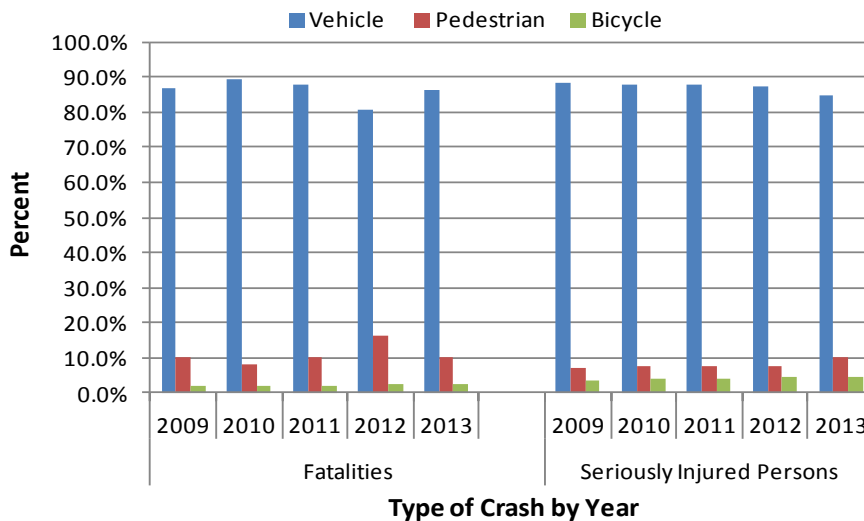


Mode of Transportation

In Colorado, persons traveling in motor vehicles made up 86 percent of the fatalities from 2009 to 2013. Pedestrians accounted for 11 percent of fatalities, while bicyclists comprised two percent of fatalities. Results for 2013 were similar to the average from 2009 to 2013. In 2013, persons traveling in motor vehicles represented 86 percent of the fatalities, pedestrian 11 percent, and bicycles were the mode of transportation in two percent of all fatalities (Figure 10).

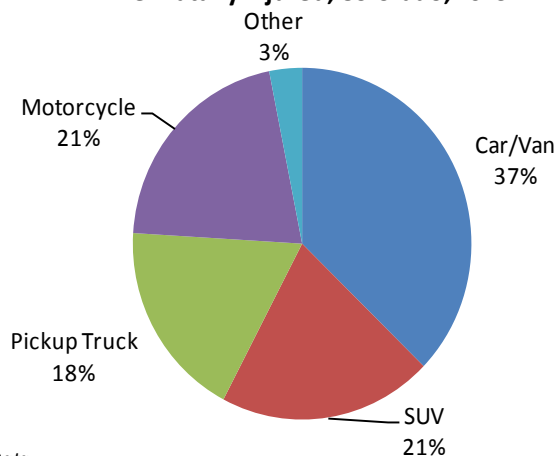
The mode of transportation when serious injuries occur remained similar over the past five years. Approximately 87 percent of injured individuals occupied a motor vehicle; eight percent were pedestrians, and bicyclists comprised four percent of the injuries (Figure 10). A mode of transportation was not specified for less than one percent of the persons with serious injuries and is therefore missing.

Figure 10: Mode of transportation among seriously injured person and fatalities in Colorado, 2009-2013



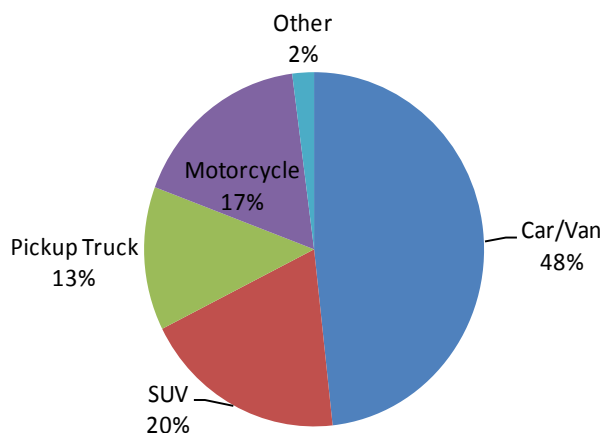
Motor vehicle occupants account for the majority of fatalities and injuries. A motor vehicle can be a car/van, motorcycle, pickup truck, SUV, or other type of vehicle (i.e. large truck, motor home, bus, all terrain vehicle, snowmobile, and farm or construction equipment other than truck). In 2013, a car/van was occupied in 37 percent of the motor vehicle crashes resulting in a fatality (Figure 11) and in almost half (48 percent) of the motor vehicle crashes resulting in an injury (Figure 12).

Figure 11: Type of motor vehicle individuals were riding in when fatally injured, Colorado, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 12: Type of motor vehicle individuals were riding in when seriously injured, Colorado, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Tables 4 and 5 show the number and percent of each motor vehicle type occupied when fatal and serious injuries occur. The information is shown separately for crashes in rural and urban areas, approximated by the county where the crash occurred. (Note: the definition of rural and urban county is in the glossary.) 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 is similar in rural and urban areas.

Table 4: Frequency and percent of type of motor vehicle occupied when fatally injured in Colorado, 2008-2013

Motor vehicle type	Rural		Urban		Colorado	
	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 438	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 409	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 854	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 780	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 1,292	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 1,189
Car/Van	141 (32.2%)	158 (38.6%)	393 (46.0%)	322 (41.3%)	534 (41.3%)	480 (40.4%)
SUV	103 (23.5%)	83 (20.3%)	153 (17.9%)	139 (17.8%)	256 (19.8%)	222 (18.7%)
Pickup Truck	117 (26.7%)	85 (20.8%)	83 (9.7%)	116 (14.9%)	200 (15.5%)	201 (16.9%)
Motorcycle	62 (14.2%)	57 (13.9%)	206 (24.1%)	187 (24.0%)	268 (20.7%)	244 (20.5%)
Other	15 (3.4%)	26 (6.4%)	19 (2.2%)	16 (2.1%)	34 (2.6%)	42 (3.5%)

Source: FARS Data

Table 5: Frequency and percent of type of motor vehicle occupied when seriously injured in Colorado, 2008-2013

Motor vehicle type	Rural		Urban		Colorado	
	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 2091	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 1730	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 6938	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 6897	2008-2010 <i>n</i> = 9029	2011-2013 <i>n</i> = 8627
Car/Van	782 (37%)	597 (35%)	3538 (51%)	3486 (51%)	4320 (48%)	4083 (47%)
SUV	374 (18%)	352 (20%)	1100 (16%)	1267 (18%)	1474 (16%)	1619 (19%)
Pickup Truck	478 (23%)	370 (21%)	738 (11%)	709 (10%)	1216 (13%)	1079 (13%)
Motorcycle	356 (17%)	326 (19%)	1308 (19%)	1289 (19%)	1664 (18%)	1615 (19%)
Other	96 (5%)	83 (5%)	202 (3%)	135 (2%)	298 (3%)	218 (3%)

Source: EARS Data Included in the totals are the less than 1% of seriously injured persons missing type of motor vehicle. Percentage totals might not add to 100% due to rounding errors.

Occupant Protection

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

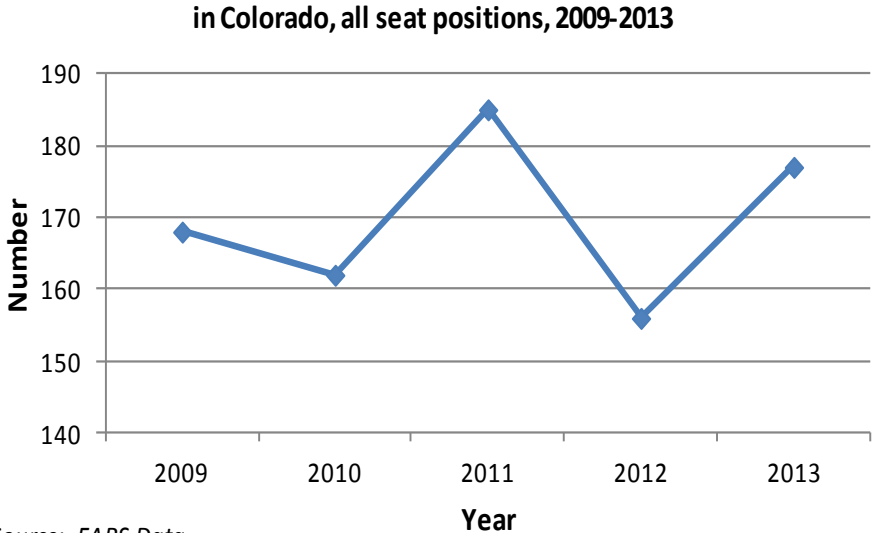
Between 2008 and 2013, the number of unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities varied, with a 9.8 percent decrease from 2008 to 2012 and increases in 2011 and 2013. In 2013, 177 unrestrained fatalities occurred, an increase of 21 deaths (13.5 percent increase), compared to 2012 (Figure 13). In 2013, 56 percent of the 317 passenger vehicle occupant fatalities were not using a restraint system and 26 percent of motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using restraints.

Table 6 shows the number of unrestrained fatalities and person seriously injured in Colorado for 2008-2010 and 2011-2013, by age and sex. The number of unrestrained fatalities increased between these two time periods for males aged 5-8, 9-15, 21-34, 55-64, and 65 years and older. The number of people with a serious injury that were unrestrained decreased for males and females, overall, and for males and females in most age groups: 5-8, 9-15, 16-20, 35-54, 55-64 years old 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 Table 6 in the 'Unrestrained/Total' row within each age group. In 2011-2013, compared to 2008-2010,

C-4 Top Five Counties

- El Paso- 24 fatalities
- Jefferson- 14 fatalities
- Adams- 12 fatalities
- Weld- 12 fatalities
- Pueblo- 8 fatalities



Source: FARS Data

the percent of unrestrained fatalities out of all passenger vehicle occupant fatalities increased for most age categories: 5-8 year olds, 9-15 year olds, 16-20 year olds, 21-34 year olds, 35-54 year olds, and 65 years or older. In 2011-2013, the percentage of the 16 to 54 year old fatalities that were unrestrained was greater than the 57 percent unrestrained among all age ages.

Table 6: Unrestrained fatalities and persons serious injured* in Colorado, by age and sex					
Age Group	Sex	2008-2010		2011-2013	
		Unrestrained Fatalities	Unrestrained Serious Injuries	Unrestrained Fatalities	Unrestrained Serious Injuries
<5	Male	3	9	1	10
	Female	4	5	2	10
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	7/16 (43.8%)	14/77 (18.2%)	3/11 (27.3%)	20/93 (21.5%)
5-8	Male	1	18	2	10
	Female	2	18	1	12
	Unknown	0	0	0	1
	Unrestrained/Total	3/11 (27.3%)	36/98 (36.7%)	3/8 (37.5%)	23/98 (23.5%)
9-15	Male	6	52	11	30
	Female	5	52	3	45
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	11/22 (50.0%)	104/268 (38.8%)	14/24 (58.3%)	75/247 (30.4%)
16-20	Male	48	266	48	204
	Female	27	169	28	130
	Unknown	0	3	0	2
	Unrestrained/Total	75/128 (58.6%)	438/1,140 (38.4%)	76/120 (63.3%)	336/924 (36.4%)
21-34	Male	126	482	143	502
	Female	46	231	53	260
	Unknown	0	6	0	3
	Unrestrained/Total	172/286 (60.1%)	719/2,177 (33.0%)	196/271 (72.3%)	765/2,186 (35.0%)
35-54	Male	102	343	86	255
	Female	44	200	43	157
	Unknown	0	6	0	1
	Unrestrained/Total	146/266 (54.9%)	549/2,130 (25.8%)	129/218 (59.2%)	413/1,938 (21.3%)
55-64	Male	26	81	35	80
	Female	13	55	9	40
	Unknown	0	2	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	39/89 (43.8%)	138/743 (18.6%)	44/103 (42.7%)	120/744 (16.1%)
65+	Male	24	46	38	49
	Female	26	41	15	38
	Unknown	0	5	0	0
	Unrestrained/Total	50/172 (29.1%)	92/674 (13.6%)	53/149 (35.6%)	87/713 (12.2%)
Unknown	Male	0	11	0	13
	Female	0	3	0	0
	Unknown	0	4	0	4
	Unrestrained/Total	0/0 (0.0%)	18/55 (32.7%)	0/0 (0.0%)	17/70 (24.3%)
All Ages	Male	336	1,308	364	1,153
	Female	167	774	154	692
	Unknown	0	26	0	11
	Unrestrained/Total	503/990 (50.8%)	2,108/7,362 (28.6%)	518/904 (57.3%)	1,856/7,013 (26.5%)

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 2005 to 2014. 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. In 2014, Colorado's rate was 82.4 percent, similar to 2012. (A national comparison for 2014 is not yet available.)

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 72 percent in 2014. Despite this improvement, 10 percent fewer light truck occupants use seat belts compared to everyone observed (82 percent overall seat belt use)(Figure 14).

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

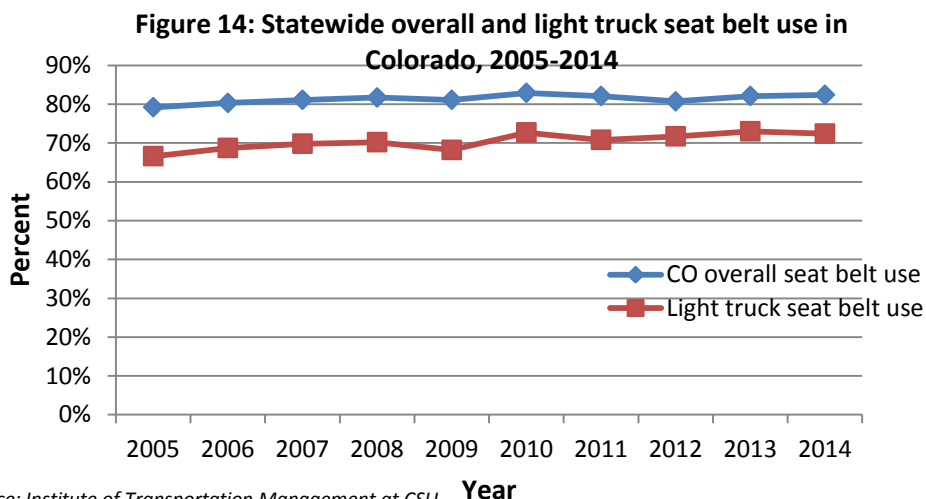
- Short high-visibility belt law enforcement
- Combined enforcement, nighttime
- Sustained enforcement

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>



Child and Youth Passenger Safety

Observations of child (ages 0-4) restraint use in the front or rear of the vehicle varied between 83 and 95 percent for the past decade. In 2014, the estimated combined front/rear child restraint use hit a high of 95 percent. This is 11 percentage points higher than in 2012. Since 2005, child restraint use exceeded 90 percent only twice: in 2013 and 2014.

Child booster restraint use, combining front and rear observations, was 66 percent when first observed in 2011. Since 2011 booster restraint use increased to 75 percent, but remains lower than other child restraint systems.

Juvenile (ages 5-15) front/rear seat belt use was 85 percent in 2014, an increase from 78 percent in 2013. Seat belt use for this age group was 80 percent or more in 2011, 2012, and 2014.

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

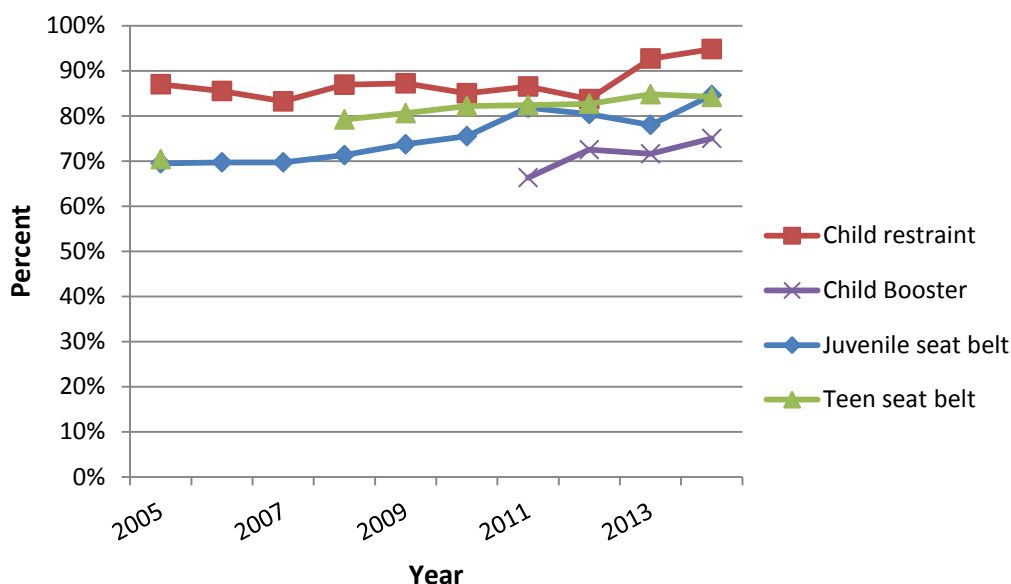
- School Programs

*Countermeasures listed have a 3-5 star effectiveness rating. For all countermeasures, visit

<http://www.qhsa.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 high of 84.8 percent in 2013 and 84.2 percent in 2014 (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Child, juvenile, and teen restraint use, 2005-2014



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 Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of ≥ 0.08 .

Information regarding driving while impaired in Colorado is complex. In fatal crashes, all fatalities are to be tested for alcohol and/or drugs. An arrested driver's is required to take a chemical test of their breath or blood if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the driver's impairment is from alcohol. An arrested driver is required to take a blood test if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe the driver's impairment is from drugs. Though arrested drivers are required to be tested they can refuse and have driver's licenses consequences for refusal. 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 available on crash reports. On crashes involving fatalities all drivers involved are not tested. To remedy missing test results on BAC, 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 imputation; and, 2) the number of alcohol fatalities based on actual BAC data reported to the CDOT, recognizing CDOT does not receive all BAC values for a variety of reasons.

C-5 Top Five Counties

El Paso- 17 fatalities

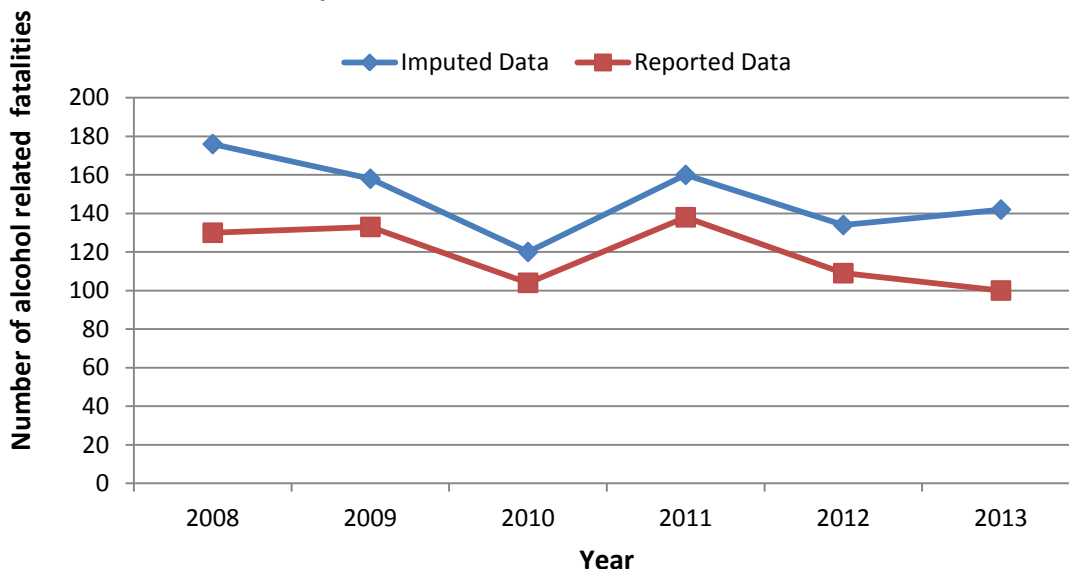
Jefferson- 10 fatalities

Denver- 8 fatalities

Weld- 7 fatalities

Boulder- 6 fatalities

Figure 16: Fatalities in Colorado crashes involving a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC ≥ 0.08 , 2008-2013



Source: FARS Data

Table 7 shows that, in general, the number of drivers with a reported BAC ≥ 0.08 in fatal crashes and drivers suspected of alcohol involvement in serious injury crashes decreased between 2009-2010 and 2011-2013.

However, among these types of drivers, age ≥ 55 years, the number increased in 2011-2013. Though small as a number and percentage, drivers suspected of being impaired by drugs in serious injury crashes slightly 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 show as a percentage in the 'Total' row for each age group.



Countermeasures that Work*

To reduce alcohol-impaired driving:

Deterrence: Laws

- ALR/ALS
- Open Containers
- High-BAC sanctions
- BAC test refusal penalties

Deterrence: Enforcement

- Sobriety Checkpoints
- Saturation patrols
- PBT devices
- 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>

Table 7: Drivers with a blood alcohol concentration \geq 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

Age Group	Sex	2008-2010			2011-2013		
		Drivers with BAC \geq 0.08 in fatal crashes	Drivers suspected of alcohol in serious injury crashes	Drivers suspected of drugs in serious injury crashes	Drivers with BAC \geq 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	5	3	0	6	1
	Female	0	3	2	0	2	1
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Total	0/8 (0.0%)	9/461 (2.0%)	5/461 (1.1%)	0/4 (0.0%)	9/414 (2.2%)	3/414 (0.7%)
16-20	Male	19	454	90	27	383	146
	Female	5	158	36	7	114	28
	Unknown	0	7	2	0	9	5
	Total	24/207(11.6%)	619/7,269 (8.5%)	128/7,269 (1.8%)	34/182(18.7%)	506/6,175 (8.2%)	179/6,175 (2.9%)
21-34	Male	132	1,867	234	109	1,667	351
	Female	22	544	100	26	522	129
	Unknown	0	32	5	0	12	2
	Total	154/573(26.9%)	2,443/17,224(14.2%)	339/17,224(2.0%)	135/557(24.2%)	2,201/16,707(13.2%)	482/16,707(2.9%)
35-54	Male	103	1215	159	94	941	176
	Female	23	377	78	14	298	97
	Unknown	0	30	8	0	19	2
	Total	126/715(17.6%)	1,622/17,801 (9.1%)	245/17801(1.4%)	108/572(18.9%)	1,258/16,238 (7.7%)	275/16,238(1.7%)
55-64	Male	21	215	36	24	219	48
	Female	4	35	18	1	64	29
	Unknown	0	7	2	0	3	1
	Total	25/225 (11.1%)	257/5,836 (4.4%)	56/5,836 (1.0%)	25/277 (9.0%)	286/5,874 (4.9%)	78/5,874 (1.3%)
65+	Male	8	46	14	9	77	9
	Female	0	8	4	3	12	9
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	8/220 (3.6%)	56/4,179 (1.3%)	18/4,179 (0.4%)	12/227 (5.3%)	89/4,434 (2.0%)	18/4,434 (0.4%)
Unkown	Male	0	15	3	0	31	5
	Female	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Unknown	0	21	2	0	30	4
	Total	0/18 (0.0%)	37/4,927 (0.8%)	6/4,927 (0.1%)	0/25 (0.0%)	62/3,161 (2.0%)	9/3,161 (0.3%)
All Ages	Male	283	3,817	539	263	3,324	736
	Female	54	1,126	239	51	1,031	293
	Unknown	0	100	19	0	74	15
	Total	337/1,966 (17.1%)	5,043/57,773 (8.7%)	797/57,773 (1.4%)	314/1,844 (17.0%)	4,411/53,080 (8.3%)	1,044/53,080 (2.0%)

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Speed Enforcement

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

In 2013, speeding related fatalities decreased to a six-year low of 150, representing a 29 percent decrease from 210 speeding related fatalities in 2008 (Figure 17). Still, speeding contributed to almost one-third (150/481) of all fatalities in 2013. Law enforcement officers indicated that speeding was the driver action, or specific law violation, leading to a crash in 5 percent of all crashes (fatal and non-fatal) and 4 percent of all non-injury crashes in 2013.

C-6 Top Five Counties

El Paso- 24 fatalities

Weld- 16 fatalities

Jefferson- 14 fatalities

Denver- 13 fatalities

Adams- 8 fatalities

Figure 17: Speeding Related Fatalities in Colorado, 2008-2013

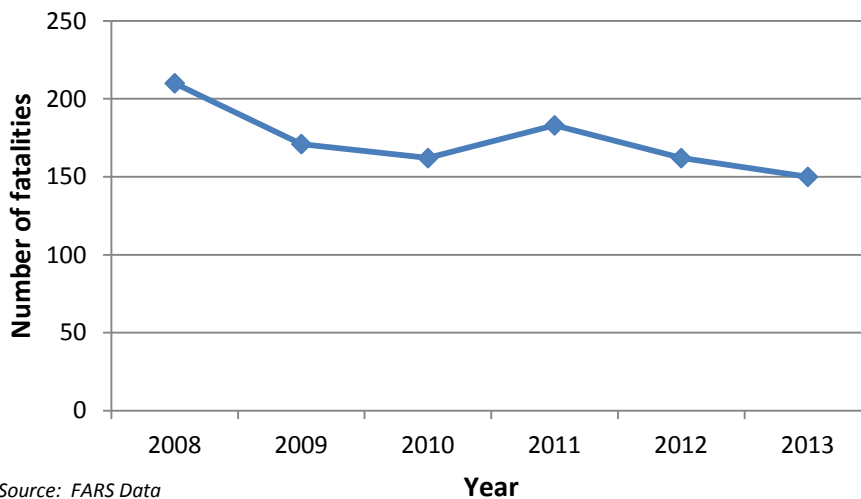


Table 8 compares the number of drivers noted to be speeding, which entails exceeding the safe or posted speed, in fatal or serious injury crashes between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. Overall, and for most groups defined by age and sex, the number of speeding drivers decreased, except for males 55-64 years old. Except for drivers that are age 55-64 years old, the percentage of drivers who are speeding in each age group is also decreasing for fatal or serious injury crashes (shown in the “Total” row for each age). Based upon these percentages, it appears as though speeding plays less of a role in crashes in 2011-2013 than it did in 2008-2010. The percentage of 16-20 year olds and 21-34 year olds who were speeding decreased from 2008-2010 to 2011-2013. However, the percentage of speeders in fatal

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.qhsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html>

crashes and serious injury crashes in these age groups were higher than for all ages in fatal (31.5 percent) or serious injury crashes (5.2 percent) in 2011-2013. 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					
		2008-2010		2011-2013	
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	0	8	3	9
	Female	1	11	0	3
	Unknown	0	0	0	1
	Total	1/8 (12.5%)	19/461 (4.1%)	3/4 (75.0%)	13/414 (3.1%)
16-20	Male	67	425	51	329
	Female	28	257	25	183
	Unknown	0	9	0	3
	Total	97/207 (46.9%)	691/7,269 (9.5%)	76/182 (41.8%)	515/6,175 (8.3%)
21-34	Male	192	952	174	715
	Female	47	396	42	298
	Unknown	0	16	0	4
	Total	239/573 (41.7%)	1,364/17,224 (7.9%)	216/557 (38.8%)	1,017/16,707 (6.1%)
35-54	Male	178	735	141	507
	Female	56	356	30	244
	Unknown	0	14	0	2
	Total	234/715 (32.7%)	1,105/17,801 (6.2%)	171/572 (29.9%)	753/16,238 (4.6%)
55-64	Male	32	251	56	186
	Female	18	91	10	73
	Unknown	0	1	0	1
	Total	50/225 (22.2%)	343/5,836 (5.9%)	66/277 (23.8%)	260/5,874 (4.4%)
65+	Male	31	139	33	119
	Female	12	42	12	33
	Unknown	6	2	0	0
	Total	49/220 (22.3%)	183/4,179 (4.4%)	45/227 (19.8%)	152/4,434 (3.4%)
Unknown	Male	0	12	0	7
	Female	0	1	0	4
	Unknown	0	61	3	25
	Total	0/18 (0.0%)	74/4,927 (1.5%)	3/25 (12.0%)	36/3,161 (1.1%)
All Ages	Male	500	2522	458	1872
	Female	162	1154	119	838
	Unknown	6	103	3	36
	Total	668/1,966 (34.0%)	3,779/57,773 (6.5%)	580/1,844 (31.5%)	2,746/53,080 (5.2%)

Source: FARS and EARS data

Motorcycle Safety

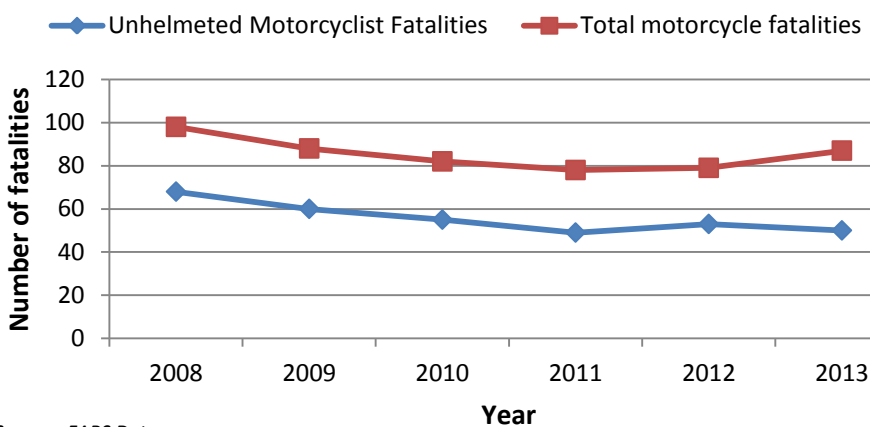
Core Performance Measure (C-7): Reduce the number of motorcyclist fatalities.

Motorcyclist fatalities decreased by 11 percent since 2008. In 2008, there were 98 fatalities per year, and in 2013 there were 87 (Figure 18). The 87 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 account for 18 percent of the total motor vehicle fatalities. As a proportion of persons injured in crashes, motorcyclists accounted for 17 percent of total injuries when a motor vehicle was the mode of transportation.

C-7 Top Five Counties

- El Paso- 12 fatalities
- Jefferson- 9 fatalities
- Mesa- 7 fatalities
- Arapahoe- 6 fatalities
- Larimer- 6 fatalities

Figure 18: Motorcyclist fatalities in Colorado, 2008-2013



Source: FARS Data

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

C-8 Top Five Counties

- Jefferson- 7 fatalities
- El Paso- 5 fatalities
- Denver- 4 fatalities
- Mesa- 4 fatalities
- Weld- 4 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.htm>

Of the 87 motorcyclist fatalities, 50 riders (58 percent) were not wearing helmets (Figure 18). From 2008 until 2013, the percent of motorcyclists who died each year and were not wearing helmets ranged between 58 and 69 percent.

Table 9 compares the number of motorcyclists (operators and/or passengers) killed or seriously injured in crashes between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. The total number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured slightly declined between these two time periods. However, there was a slight increase in the number and percentage of motorcyclists seriously injured and not wearing a helmet in 2011-2013. Also, the number of motorcyclists seriously injured increased among males and females ages 16-20, 21-34, 55-64, and 65 years or older. Twelve times more males, than females, were killed in motorcycle crashes, and five times more males were seriously injured than females. A majority of motorcyclists killed in crashes were not wearing helmets in each of the time periods (68 percent in 2008-2010 and 62 percent in 2011-2013, respectively).

		2008-2010				2011-2013			
		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
9-15	Male	2	2	3	14	0	0	2	7
	Female	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	3 (100.0%)	3	3 (20.0%)	15	0 (0.0%)	0	3 (25.0%)	12
16-20	Male	10	15	19	47	5	9	30	62
	Female	4	5	7	15	0	0	10	19
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	14 (70.0%)	20	26 (41.3%)	63	5 (55.6%)	9	40 (49.4%)	81
21-34	Male	31	52	151	336	26	52	161	375
	Female	7	8	34	64	1	2	44	69
	Unknown	0	0	5	11	0	0	3	8
	Total	38 (63.3%)	60	190 (46.2%)	411	27 (50.0%)	54	208 (46.0%)	452
35-54	Male	70	98	332	644	69	94	291	525
	Female	17	21	66	158	8	13	78	138
	Unknown	0	0	6	11	0	0	4	7
	Total	87 (73.1%)	119	404 (49.7%)	813	77 (72.0%)	107	373 (55.7%)	670
55-64	Male	28	43	93	243	34	50	106	247
	Female	3	6	11	33	1	3	13	42
	Unknown	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
	Total	31 (63.3%)	49	106 (38.1%)	278	35 (66.0%)	53	119 (40.6%)	293
65+	Male	9	16	20	77	7	20	29	87
	Female	1	1	3	7	1	1	2	9
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10 (58.8%)	17	23 (27.4%)	84	8 (38.1%)	21	31 (32.3%)	96
Unknown	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
	Female	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2
	Unknown	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	7
	Total	0 (0.0%)	0	3 (42.9%)	7	0 (0.0%)	0	8 (57.1%)	14
All Ages	Male	150	226	618	1,362	141	225	623	1,310
	Female	33	42	123	281	11	19	150	284
	Unknown	0	0	14	28	0	0	11	27
	Total	183 (68.3%)	268	755 (45.2%)	1,671	152 (62.3%)	244	784 (48.4%)	1,621

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 2008, the number of drivers age 20 and younger involved in a fatal crash declined. Thirty (35 percent) fewer drivers, age 20 or younger, were involved in a fatal crash in 2013 compared to 2008 (Figure 19). From 2008 to 2013, the number of fatalities in people 20 or younger decreased by 24 percent (Figure 20). Drivers aged 20 or younger involved in a fatal crash decreased slightly in 2013. However, 10 more persons 20 or younger died in a crash in 2013, compared to 2012.

C-9 Top Five Counties

El Paso- 11 fatalities

Adams- 7 fatalities

Larimer- 5 fatalities

Arapahoe- 4 fatalities

Pueblo- 4 fatalities

Figure 19: Drivers in Colorado, age 20 or younger, involved in fatal crashes, 2008-2013

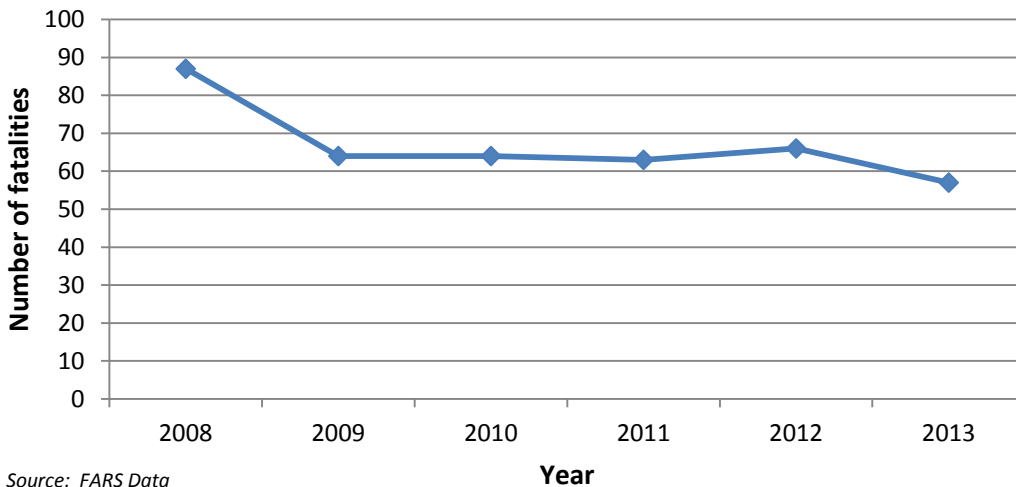
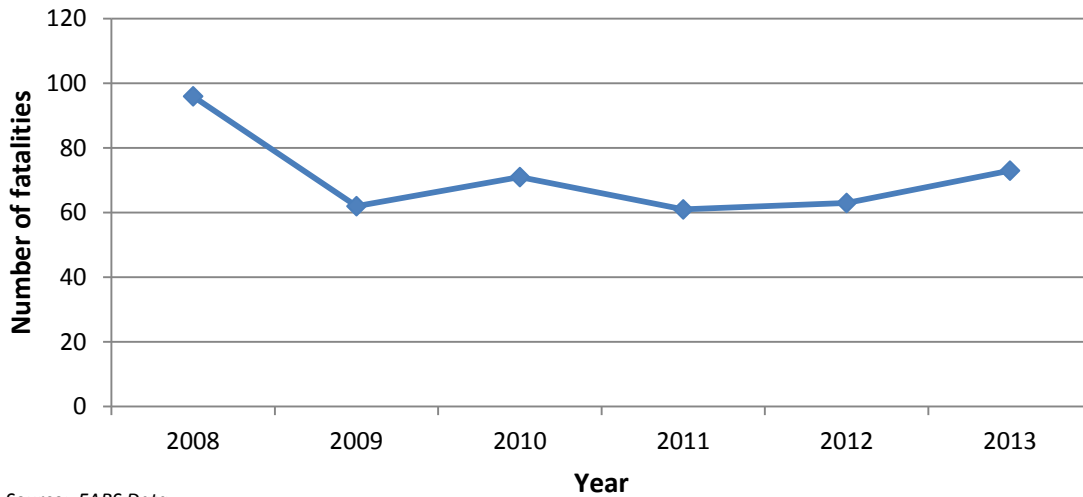


Figure 20: The number of fatalities in Colorado among persons ages 20 or younger, 2008-2013



Source: FARS Data

Table 10 compares the number of drivers ages 20 and younger in a fatal or serious injury crash between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. 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. Overall, the total number of drivers (all ages) involved in each type of crash also decreased.

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.qhsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html>

Table 10: Young drivers in fatal crashes and serious injury crashes, by age and sex of driver					
		2008-2010		2011-2013	
Age Group	Sex	Drivers in fatal crashes <i>n</i> = 1,966	Drivers in serious injury crashes <i>n</i> = 52,846	Drivers in fatal crashes <i>n</i> = 1,844	Drivers in serious injury crashes <i>n</i> = 49,922
15 and under	Male	5	367	4	362
	Female	3	157	0	120
	Unknown	0	13	0	9
	Total (%)	8 (0.4%)	537 (1.0%)	4 (0.2%)	491 (1.0%)
16-17	Male	40	1,174	26	999
	Female	20	1,011	18	766
	Unknown	0	85	0	34
	Total (%)	60 (3.1%)	2,270 (4.3%)	44 (2.4%)	1,799 (3.6%)
18-20	Male	98	2,825	93	2,521
	Female	49	2,000	45	1,792
	Unknown	0	174	0	63
	Total (%)	147 (7.5%)	4,999 (9.5%)	138 (7.5%)	4,376 (8.8%)
Total: 20 and younger	Male	143	4,366	123	3,882
	Female	72	3,168	63	2,678
	Unknown	0	272	0	106
	Total (%)	215 (10.9%)	7,806 (14.8%)	186 (10.1%)	6,666 (13.4%)

Source: FARS and EARS Data

The number of young drivers in a fatal or injury crash represents 10 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. However, in both time periods, when a driver age 20 or younger was involved in a crash that caused a death or a serious injury, the young driver was at fault at least two-thirds of the time.

In fatal crashes, the biggest decrease or improvement occurred in the percent of young drivers at fault occurred among drivers 16-17 years old. Specifically, 87 percent of the drivers ages 16-17 years old involved in a fatal crash in 2008-2010 were also at fault. In 2011-2013, 71 percent of the drivers 16-17 years old were at fault. No improvement occurred among the 18-20 year old drivers who were “at-fault” in the majority of fatal crashes in which they were involved. Drivers 18-20 year old drivers were at-fault in 80 percent of fatal crashes in both time periods.

In crashes that caused serious injuries, when a driver age 20 or younger was involved, the young driver was at fault at least two-thirds of the time. In 2008-2010 and 2011-2013 drivers 15 and younger were “at-fault” in 69 and 65 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.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

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

Pedestrian fatalities decreased in 2013. Fifty pedestrians died in 2013, a 34 percent decrease from the high of 76 fatalities in 2012 (Figure 21). The 50 pedestrian deaths in 2013 account for 10 percent of all fatalities, similar to previous years except for 2012. In 2013, ten percent (335/3,319) of the motor vehicle related serious injuries happened to pedestrians.

C-10 Top Five Counties

Denver- 14 fatalities

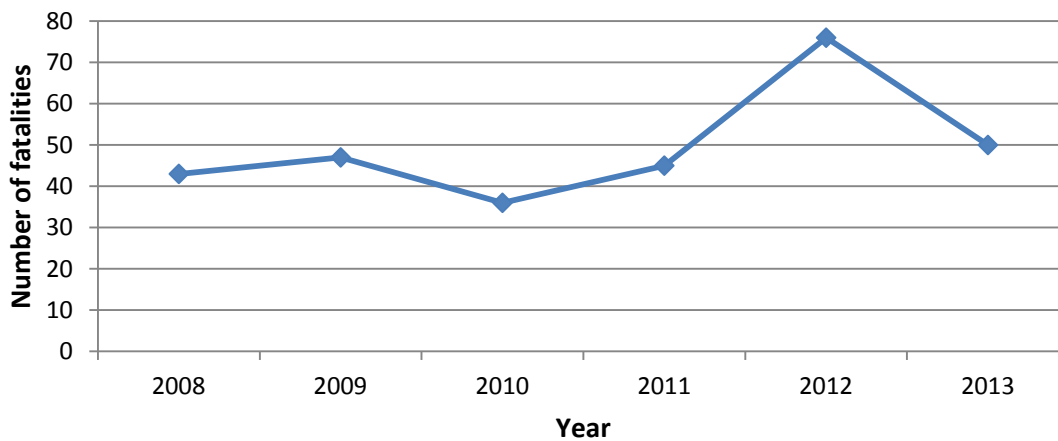
Adams- 7 fatalities

El Paso- 6 fatalities

Arapahoe- 5 fatalities

Pueblo- 5 fatalities

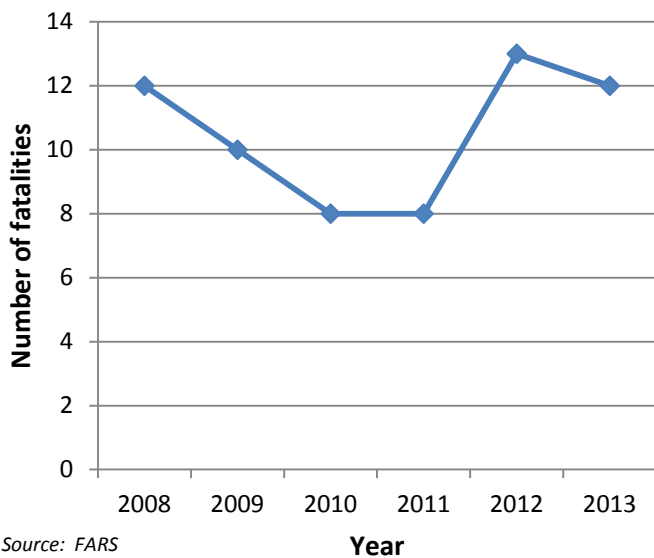
Figure 21: Pedestrian fatalities in Colorado, 2007-2013



Source: FARS Data

Bicyclist fatalities fell slightly from 13 in 2012 to 12 in 2013 (Figure 22). Bicyclist fatalities account for two percent of all fatalities and three percent (114/3,319) of all serious injuries.

Figure 22: Bicyclist fatalities in Colorado, 2008-2013



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.qhsa.org/html/publications/countermeasures.html>

Table 11 shows pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and serious injuries due to motor vehicles for each age and sex group in 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. A “Total” row within each age group shows the total number of fatalities or persons with serious injuries in that age group and their proportion out of all of ages (last row). Pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries increased in 2011-2013. The number and percent of pedestrian fatalities increased for: 5-8, 16-20, and 35-64 years. The number and percent of serious injuries to pedestrians increased for nearly all age groups. Pedestrian fatalities increased 43 percent for males and decreased 18 percent for females. Overall, bicyclist fatalities increased 10 percent and serious injuries increased 21 percent in 2011-2013. Age groups with increases in fatalities were: 21-34 and 65 years or older. Five times more male than female bicyclists died, and three times more males were seriously injured in 2011-2013 (Table 11).

		PEDESTRIANS				BICYCLISTS			
		2008-2010		2011-2013		2008-2010		2011-2013	
Age Group	Sex	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*	Fatalities	Injuries*
<5	Male	2	7	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	4	1	3	0	1	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2 (1.6%)	11 (12.4%)	1 (0.6%)	9 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
5-8	Male	0	12	2	21	0	7	0	12
	Female	1	9	1	9	0	6	1	5
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1 (0.8%)	21 (15.8%)	3 (1.8%)	31 (21.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (9.8%)	1 (3.0%)	17 (11.5%)
9-15	Male	4	52	6	40	1	34	0	39
	Female	1	36	1	33	4	14	0	9
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	5 (4.0%)	88 (20.9%)	7 (4.1%)	74 (19.2%)	5 (16.7%)	48 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (12.7%)
16-20	Male	5	66	9	53	0	27	1	25
	Female	1	37	2	32	1	9	0	11
	Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	6 (4.8%)	103 (7.7%)	11 (6.4%)	86 (7.6%)	1 (3.3%)	36 (2.7%)	1 (3.0%)	36 (3.2%)
21-34	Male	18	100	23	128	4	72	5	86
	Female	9	62	11	82	1	26	1	29
	Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	27 (21.4%)	162 (5.7%)	34 (19.9%)	212 (7.1%)	5 (16.7%)	98 (3.4%)	6 (18.2%)	115 (3.9%)
35-54	Male	29	138	48	159	10	67	11	104
	Female	7	77	10	79	0	27	0	31
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Total	36 (28.6%)	215 (6.6%)	58 (33.9%)	238 (8.0%)	10 (33.3%)	96 (2.9%)	11 (33.3%)	136 (4.6%)
55-64	Male	13	51	21	72	6	32	7	44
	Female	7	35	7	24	1	6	1	6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	20 (15.9%)	86 (7.4%)	28 (16.4%)	96 (8.1%)	7 (23.3%)	38 (3.3%)	8 (24.2%)	50 (4.2%)
65+	Male	17	33	17	38	2	10	4	15
	Female	12	23	12	46	0	0	2	4
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	29 (23.0%)	56 (6.8%)	29 (17.0%)	84 (9.2%)	2 (6.7%)	10 (1.2%)	6 (18.2%)	19 (2.1%)
Unknown	Male	0	14	0	6	0	6	0	3
	Female	0	8	0	5	0	1	0	0
	Unknown	0	13	0	19	0	15	0	13
	Total	0 (0.0%)	35 (28.2%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (23.4%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (17.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (12.5%)
All Ages	Male	88	473	126	523	23	255	28	328
	Female	38	291	45	313	7	90	5	95
	Unknown	0	13	0	24	0	17	0	15
	Total	126	777	171	860	30	362	33	438

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

There were 108,238 crashes in Colorado in 2013 involving 203,827 drivers. Law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 58,802 (29 percent) of all drivers involved in all crashes. Figure 23 shows the percent of drivers with a specific human contributing factor recorded by law enforcement officer out of all drivers in all crashes, out of all drivers in an injury and/or fatal crashes, and out of all drivers in property damage only crashes. For example, of the 58,802 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.

Countermeasures that Work*

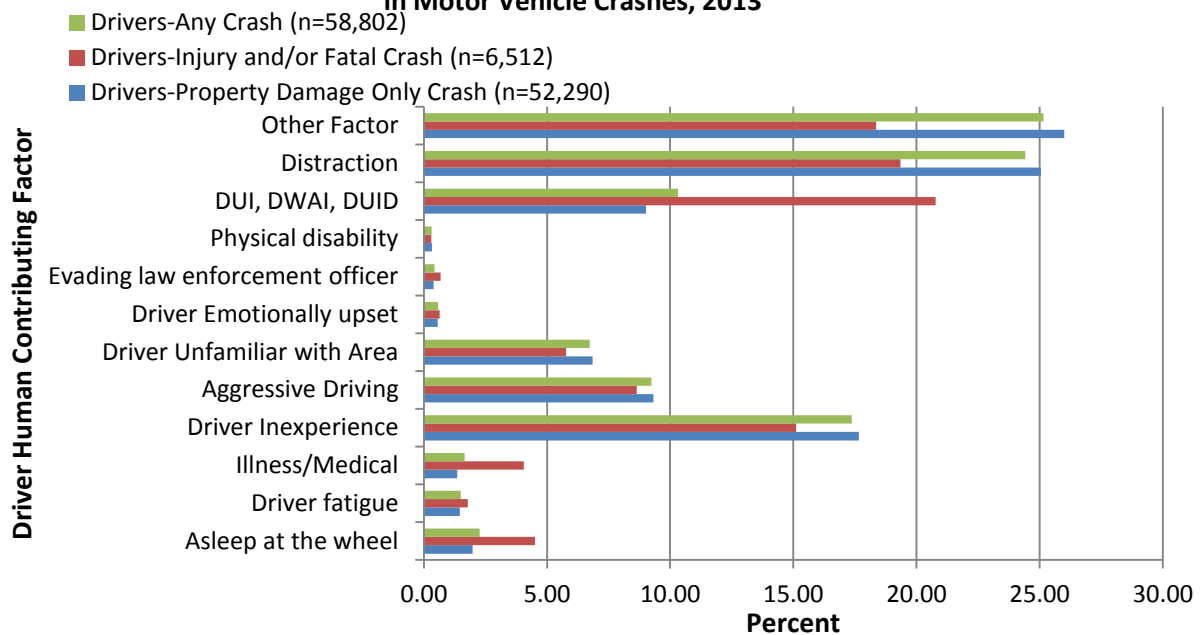
To reduce distracted and drowsy driving:

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>

Figure 23: Drivers with a Human Contributing Factor in Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2013



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.

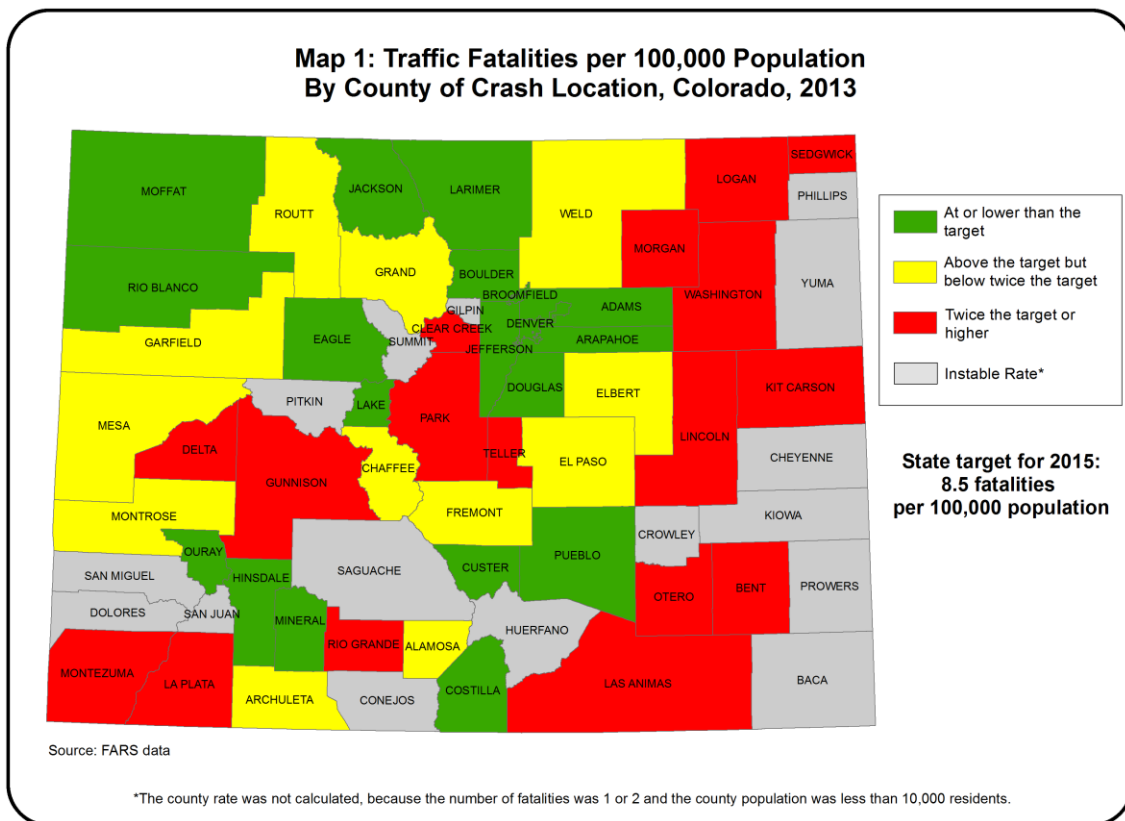
As evident in Figure 23, in 2013 24 percent of drivers in all crashes, 25 percent of drivers in property damage only crashes, and 19 percent of drivers in injury and/or fatal crashes are noted to be distracted. Table 12 shows the number of distracted drivers in all crashes by age and sex of the driver between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. Overall, the number of distracted drivers increased 9 percent in the most recent time period. The 16-20 year old age group saw a slight decrease. The number of distracted drivers increased between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013 increased for all other age groups.

		2008-2010	2011-2013	Percent Change between 2008-2010 and 2011-2013
Age Group	Sex	Distracted Drivers	Distracted Drivers	
9 - 15	Male	39	34	6.6% decrease
	Female	20	20	
	Unknown	2	3	
	Total	61	57	
16 - 20	Male	3,453	3,452	0.5% decrease
	Female	2,956	3,028	
	Unknown	294	190	
	Total	6,703	6,670	
21 - 34	Male	6,610	7,577	13.9% increase
	Female	5,612	6,525	
	Unknown	578	471	
	Total	12,800	14,573	
35 - 54	Male	6,039	6,152	0.2% increase
	Female	4,886	4,976	
	Unknown	579	401	
	Total	11,504	11,529	
55 - 64	Male	1,794	2,171	13.2% increase
	Female	1,533	1,683	
	Unknown	194	133	
	Total	3,521	3,987	
65+	Male	1,295	1,513	14.2% increase
	Female	1,117	1,286	
	Unknown	153	129	
	Total	2,565	2,928	
Unknown	Male	60	164	116.2% increase
	Female	19	122	
	Unknown	633	1,253	
	Total	712	1,539	
All Ages	Male	19,291	21,069	9.0% increase
	Female	16,143	17,644	
	Unknown	2,433	2,580	
	Total	37,867	41,293	

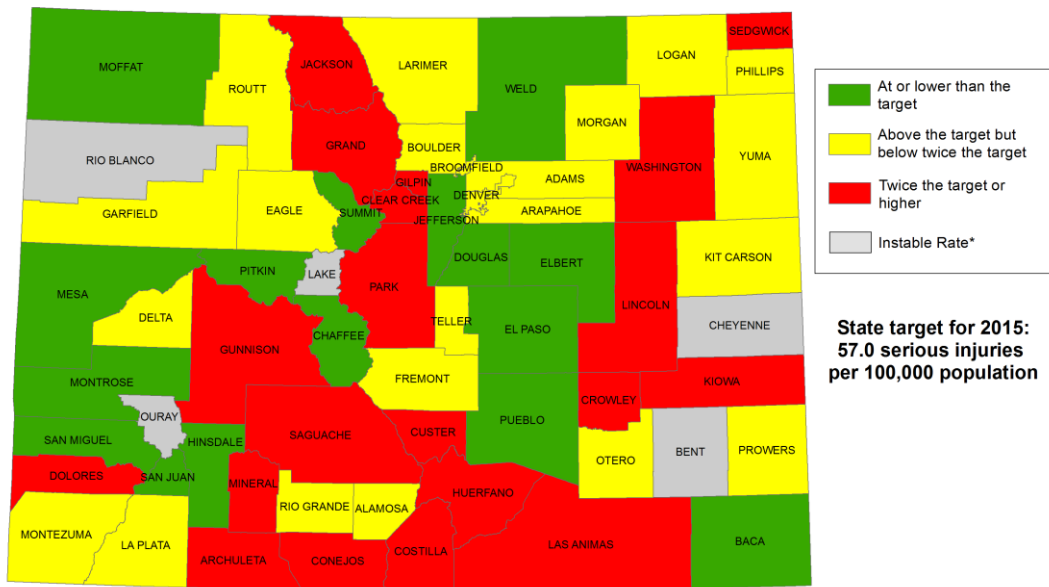
Source: EARS Data

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 2015. The data for each county were 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 total number of fatalities or injuries by the number of people that live in the county. Maps 3 through 8 show the number of specific types of traffic fatalities. These maps (3 – 8) show the location of where fatalities occurred, not rates. Map 9 displays the percentage of seat belt use in 2014 for 29 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, 2013**

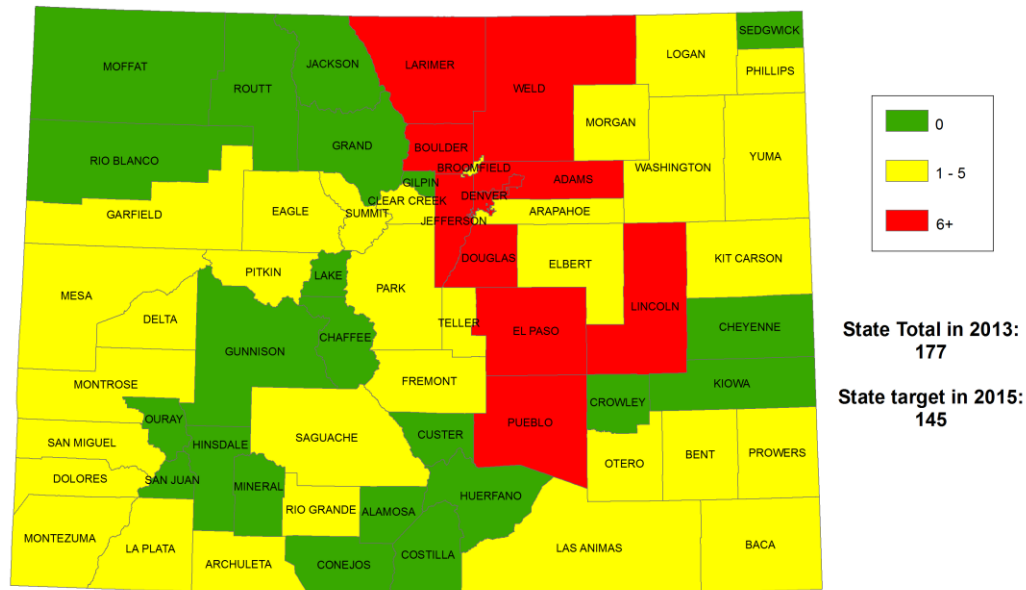


Source: EARS data

*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: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

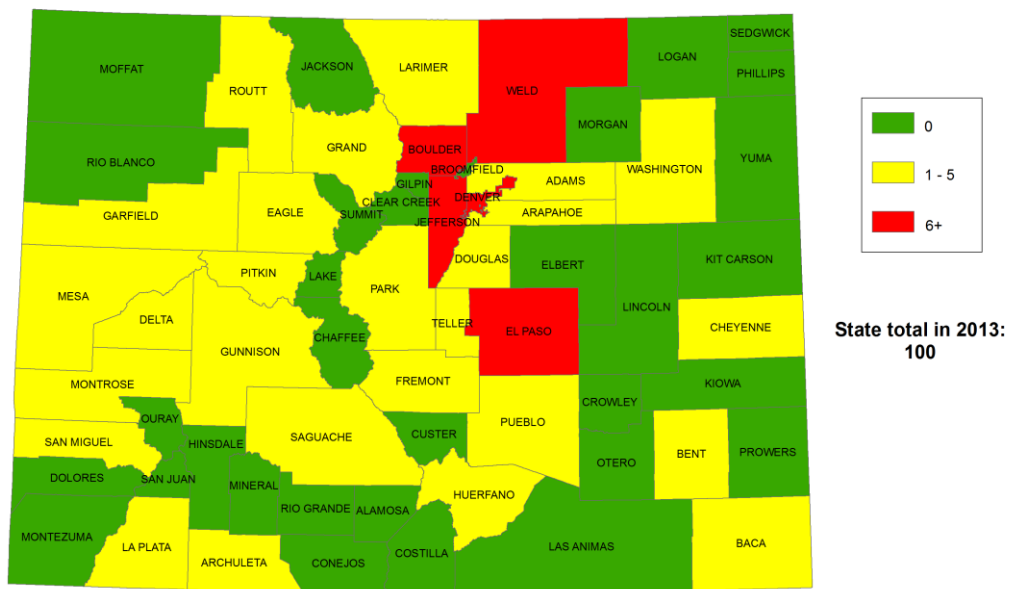
**Map 3: Number of Unrestrained Passenger Vehicle Occupant Fatalities, All Seat Positions
By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013**



Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

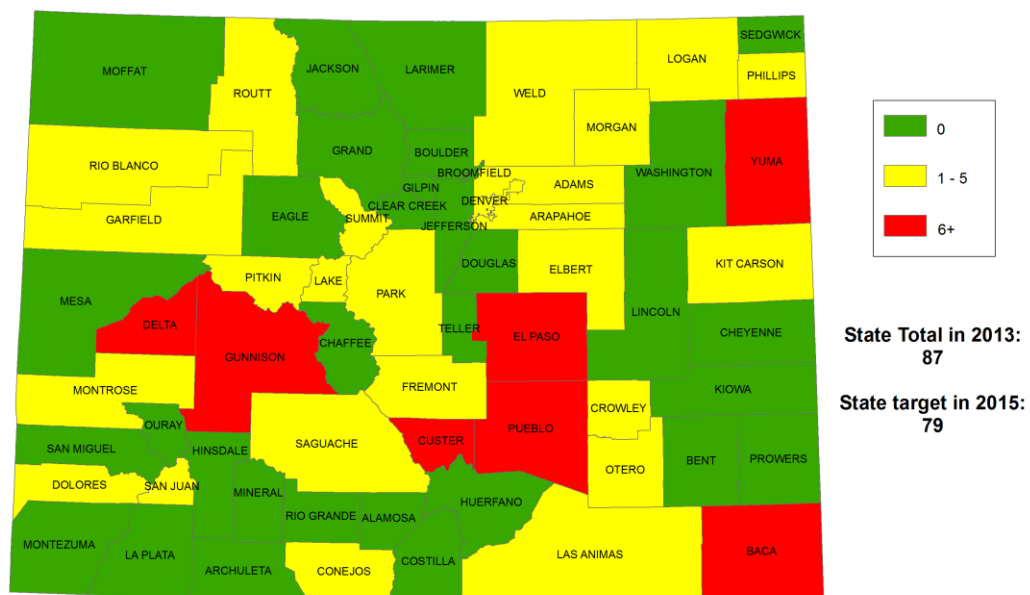
Map 4: Number of Fatalities in Crashes Involving a Driver or Motorcycle Operator with a BAC of .08 and Above, By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013



Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

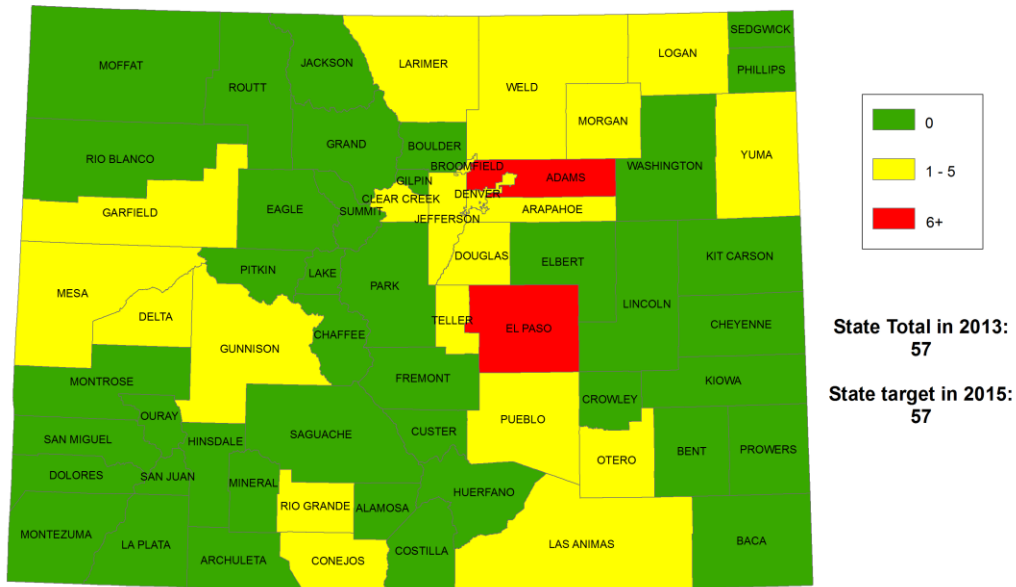
Map 5: Number of Motorcyclist Fatalities By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013



Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

Map 6: Number of Drivers Age 20 or Younger Involved in Fatal Crashes By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013

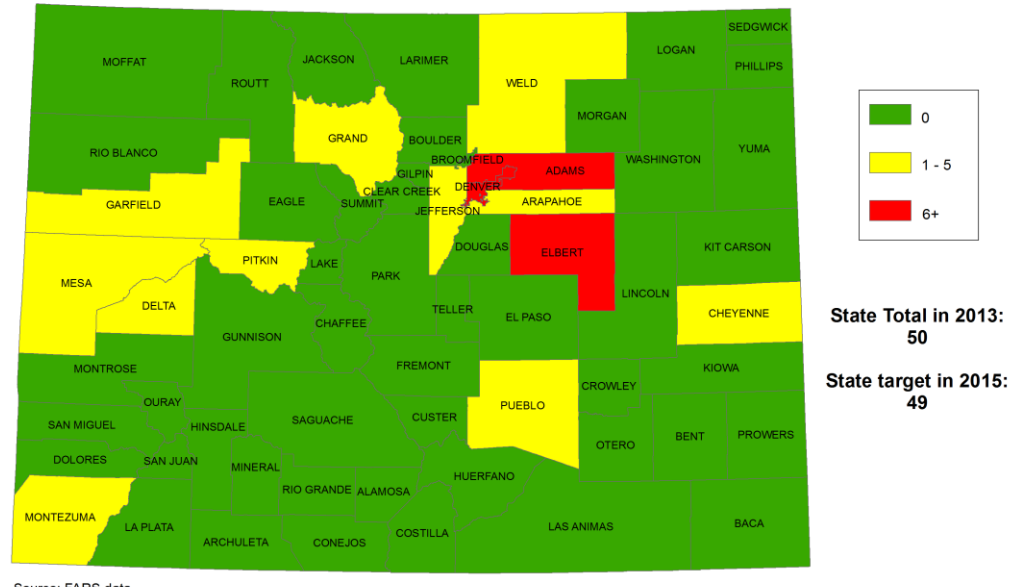


State Total in 2013:
57
State target in 2015:
57

Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2014

Map 7: Number of Pedestrian Fatalities By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013

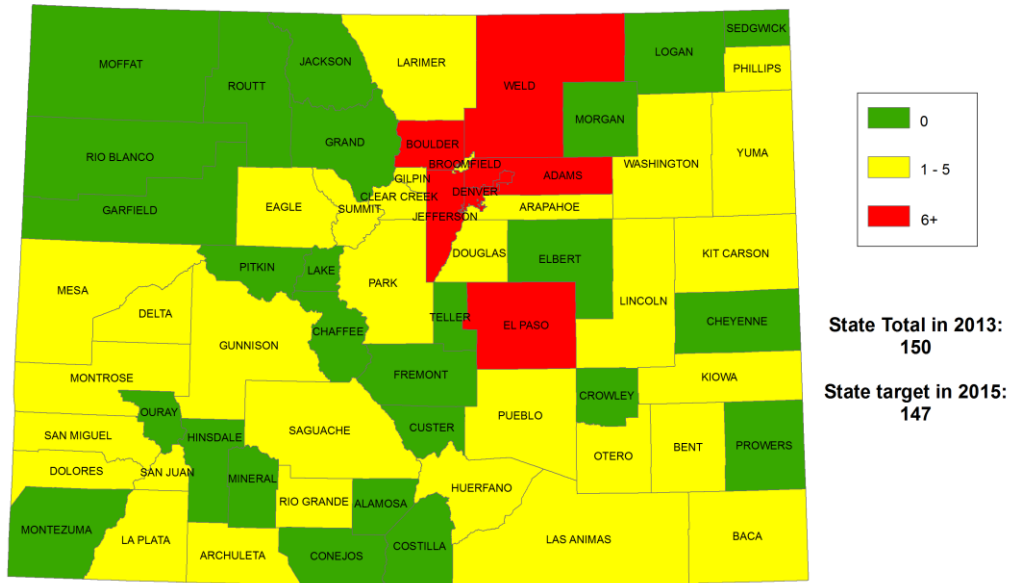


State Total in 2013:
50
State target in 2015:
49

Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

**Map 8: Number of Speeding-related Fatalities
By County of Crash Location, Colorado, 2013**



State Total in 2013:
150

State target in 2015:
147

Source: FARS data

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015

**Map 9: Observed Seat Belt Use*
In 29 Counties of the Statewide Seat Belt Survey, Colorado, 2014**



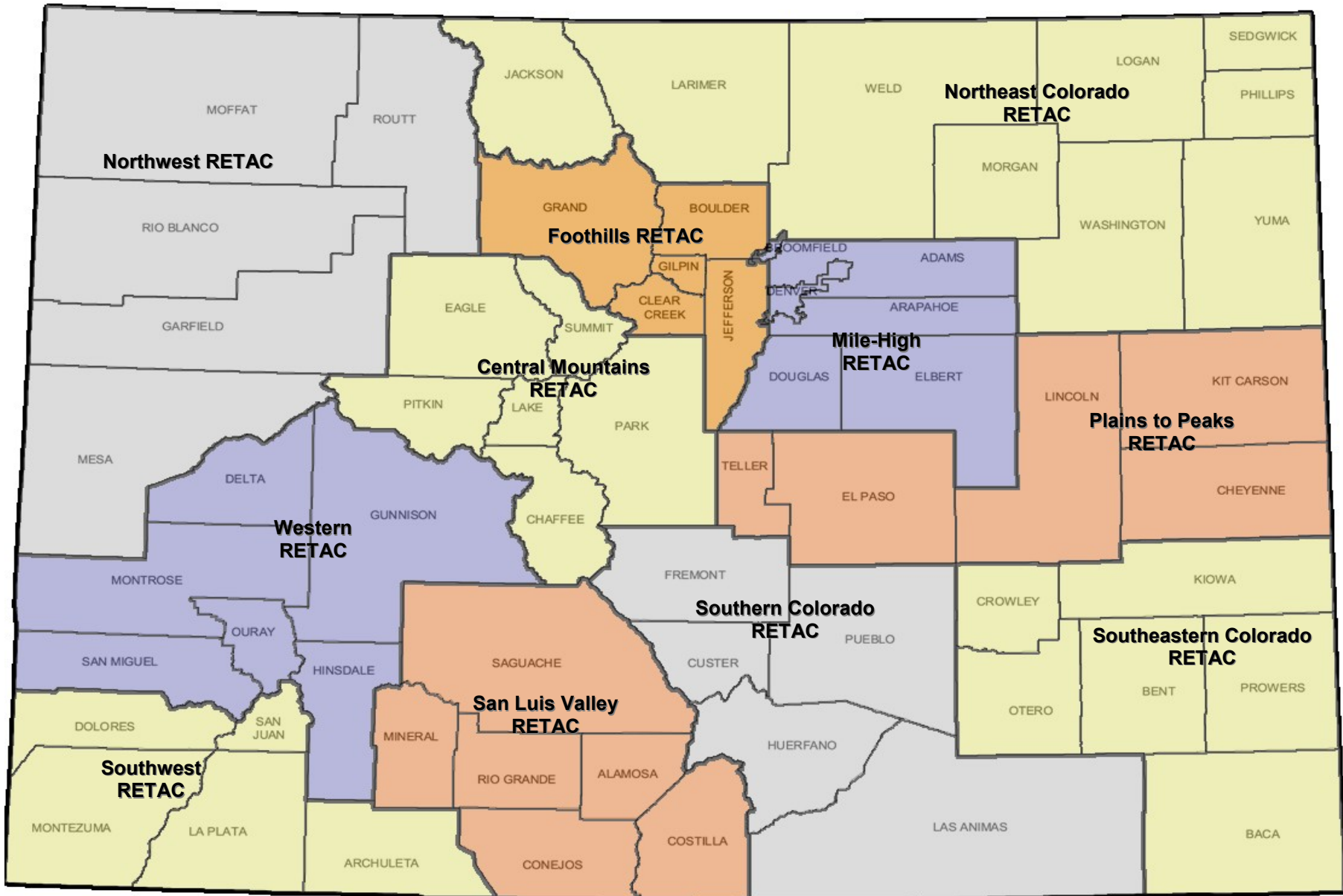
Statewide use in 2014:
82.4%

State target in 2015:
84%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

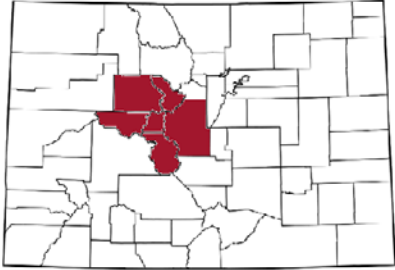
*Drivers and front seat onboard passengers were observed in cars, vans, pickup trucks, SUVs, and select commercial vehicles (10,000 pounds and under). The standard of error for the estimate of seat belt use in Baca County was 5 or higher, indicating that the sample of observations in this county was too small to provide a good estimate of seat belt use. "Significantly higher" meant that the State target 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 target" meant that 84% was above the 95% confidence interval for the estimate. For more details, see Table 6 in the statewide seatbelt report for the corresponding year available at: <https://www.codot.gov/programs/safety-data-sources-information/seat-belt-survey-results>

Created by: Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, CDPHE, January 2015



Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Councils

Central Mountains RETAC



Counties: Eagle, Summit, Pitkin, Lake, Park, and Chaffee.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	3678	3796	7474
5-8	3213	3447	6660
9-15	5535	5662	11196
16-20	3518	3915	7433
21-34	11227	14830	26057
35-54	20059	23485	43544
55-64	9954	10778	20733
65+	8249	8788	17038
TOTAL	65433	74702	140135

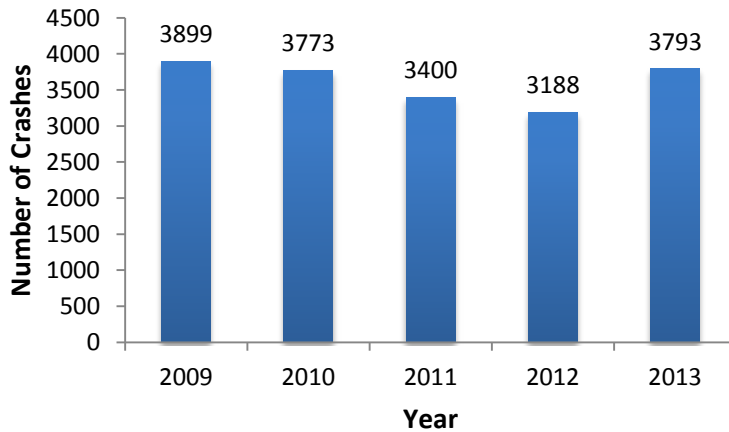
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					C.M. RETAC 5- Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	23	21	25	18	14	14.6	↓ 39.1%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	124	96	108	123	98	79.3	↓ 21.0%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	9	10	3	7	5.2	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	4	8	5	4	3	3.5	↓ 25.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	11	11	11	8	5	6.6	↓ 54.5%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	4	4	3	3	2.2	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	3	3	0	1	1.0	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	4	3	4	2	0	29.6	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	1	3	1	0.9	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

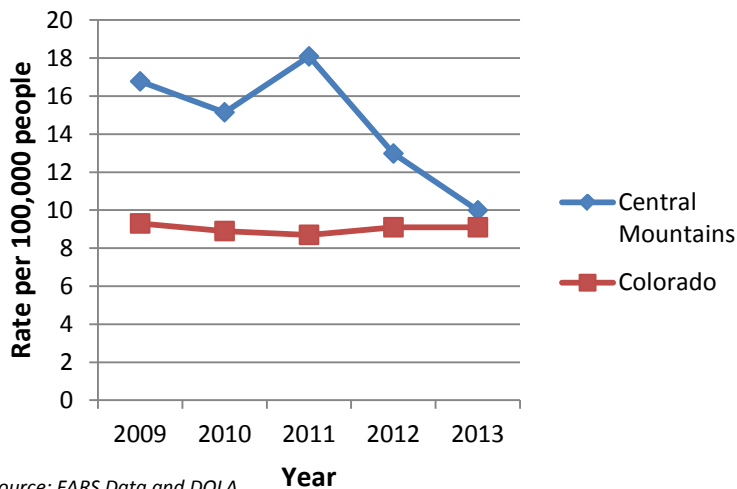
Figure 430: Total number of crashes in Central Mountains RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 13 fatal crashes, resulting in 14 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in the Central Mountains RETAC.

Figure 431: Fatality rate in Central Mountains RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 98 persons were seriously injured in 307 injury crashes that occurred in the counties of the Central Mountains RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Central Mountains RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 70 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 20 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 14 fatalities in 2013, 3 (21%) 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 2013, 26% of the 466 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 21% of the 1,116 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 446 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes decreased from 4 to 0 in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 34 percent (1/3) were unhelmeted.

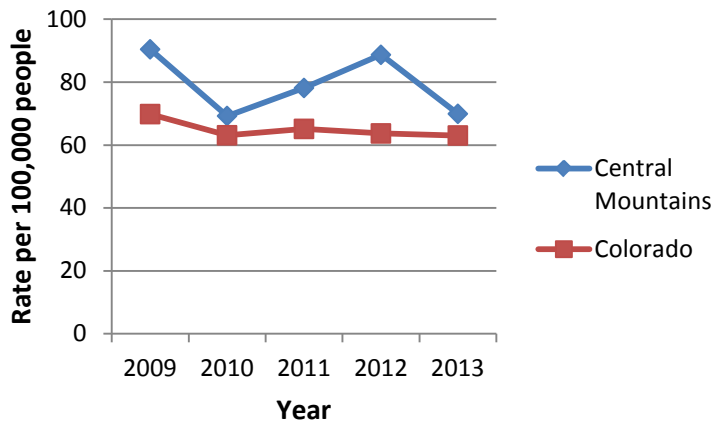
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 432: Serious injury rate in Central Mountains RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 7 of the 9 (78%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 23 of the 74 (31%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

County seat belt use in 2014:
 76.7% in Eagle
 85.7% in Park
 98.4% in Summit

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 207: Central Mountains RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

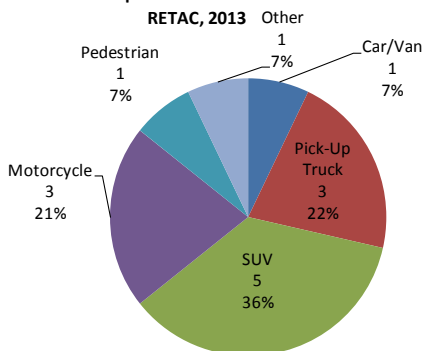
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	2
9-15	2	0	0	8
16-20	4	0	1	19
21-34	12	4	1	46
35-54	18	1	3	61
55-64	13	0	5	31
65+	6	0	0	32
Total	57	5	10	199

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 14 fatalities in 2013.

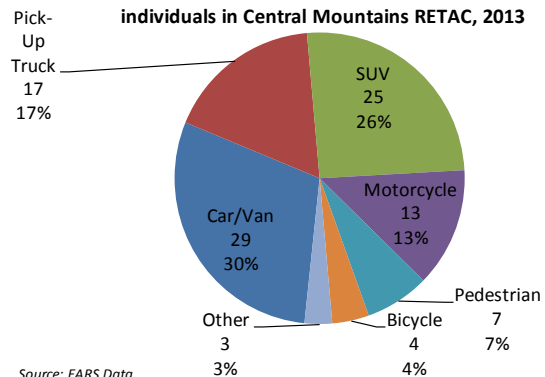
Figure 433: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Central Mountains RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 71 of the 98 serious injuries.

Figure 434: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Central Mountains RETAC, 2013

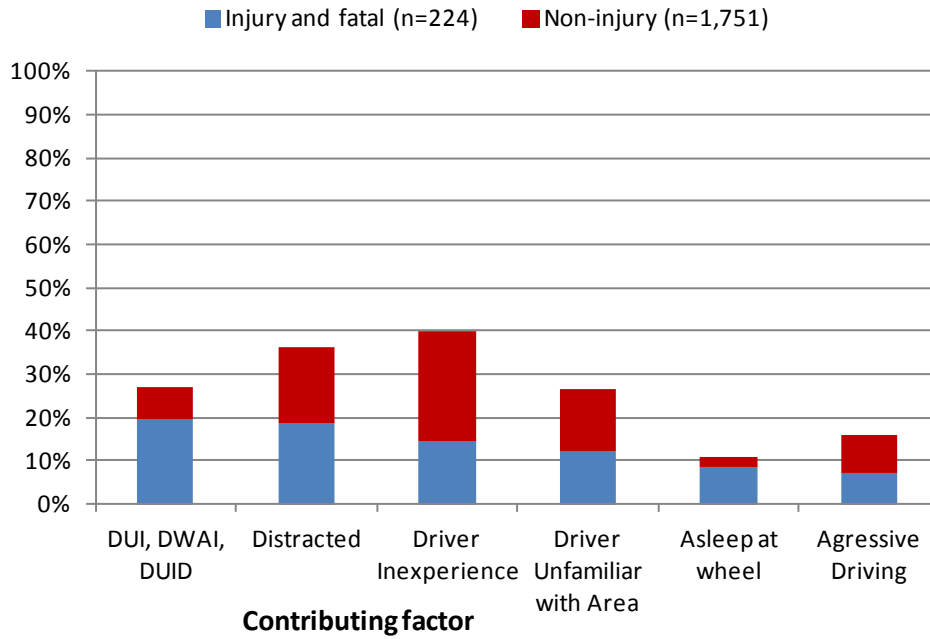


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 3,793 crashes in Central Mountains RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,975 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 435).

Figure 435: Contributing factors among drivers in Central Mountains RETAC, 2013 (N = 1,975)

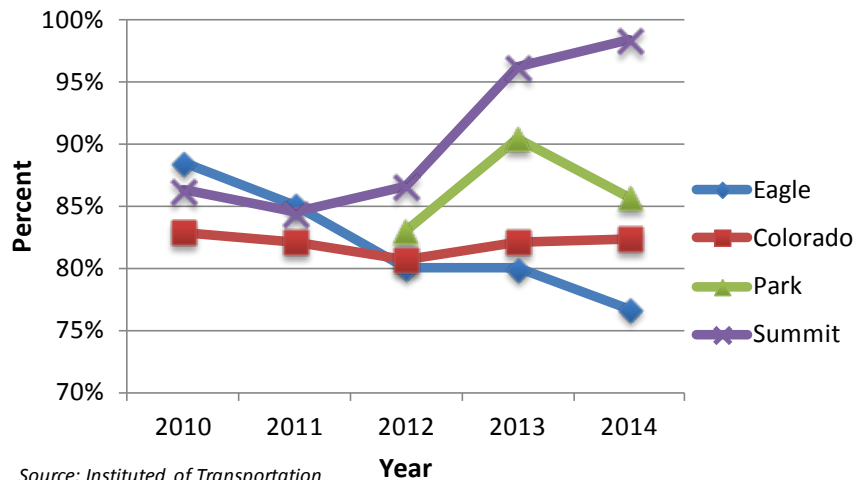


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

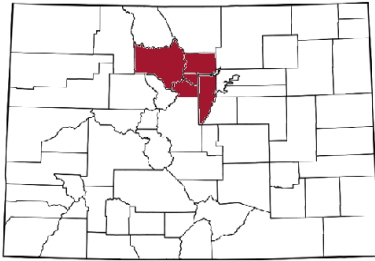
Seat belt use in the counties of the Central Mountains RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Seat belt use in the counties in the Central Mountains RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014. Use in Summit County has increased since 2011.

Figure 436: Seat belt use in Central Mountains RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Foothills RETAC



Counties: Grand, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, and Jefferson.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	22,450	23,413	45,863
5-8	20,305	21,229	41,534
9-15	37,413	39,178	76,592
16-20	31,715	33,717	65,432
21-34	76,610	85,184	161,794
35-54	126,768	125,307	252,075
55-64	65,087	62,871	127,957
65+	65,816	53,928	119,744
TOTAL	446,164	444,827	890,991

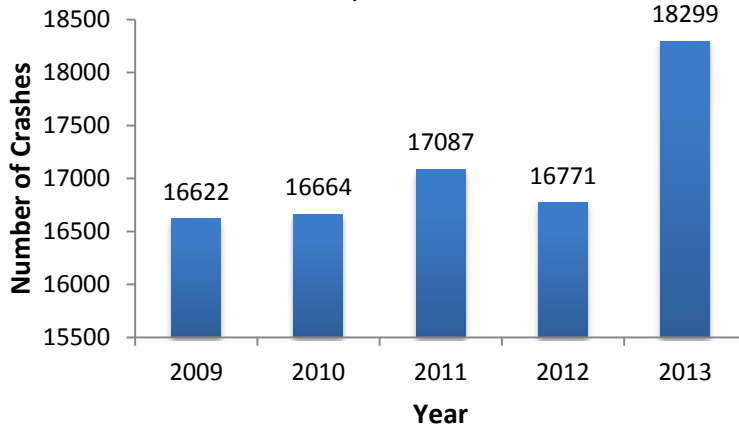
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Foothills RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	55	60	54	60	65	6.7	↑18.2%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	464	482	460	518	508	55.8	↑9.5%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	14	15	17	15	24	2.0	↑71.4%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	17	15	13	17	17	1.8	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	15	23	17	25	27	2.5	↑80.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	15	13	8	16	13	1.5	↓13.3%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	11	5	3	9	9	0.8	↓18.2%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	6	8	8	9	2	8.8	↓66.7%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	6	8	10	7	4	0.8	↓33.3%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

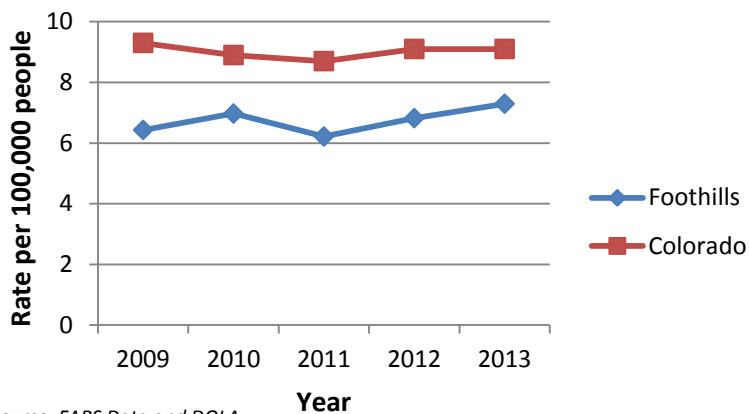
Figure 437: Total number of crashes in Foothills RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 58 fatal crashes, resulting in 65 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased slightly in Foothills RETAC.

Figure 438: Fatality rate in Foothills RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 508 persons were seriously injured in the 1,631 injury crashes that occurred in the counties of the Foothills RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in Foothills RETAC varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 57 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a two percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 65 fatalities in 2013, 17 (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 2013, 5% of the 3,027 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 31,368 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 3,027 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes decreased from 6 to 2 in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 13 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 69 percent (9/13) were unhelmeted.

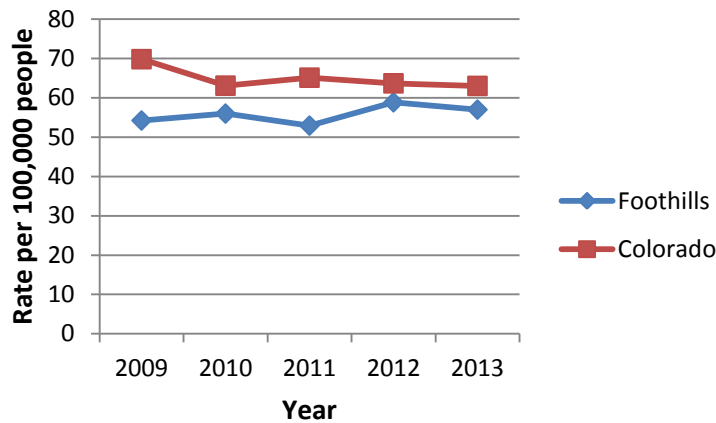
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

4 pedestrians and 5 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 439: Serious injury rate in Foothills RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 210: Foothills RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

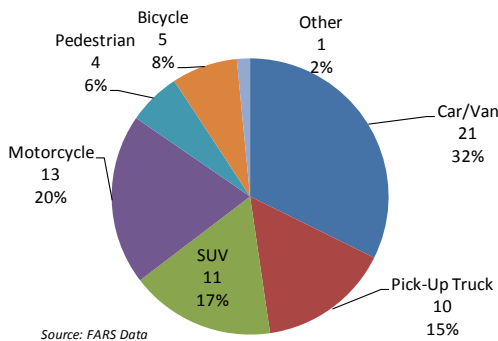
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	4
5-8	1	0	0	13
9-15	3	2	0	34
16-20	11	2	0	129
21-34	40	1	8	409
35-54	60	9	21	414
55-64	32	4	8	239
65+	32	3	0	225
Total	179	21	37	1467

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 42 of the 65 fatalities in 2013.

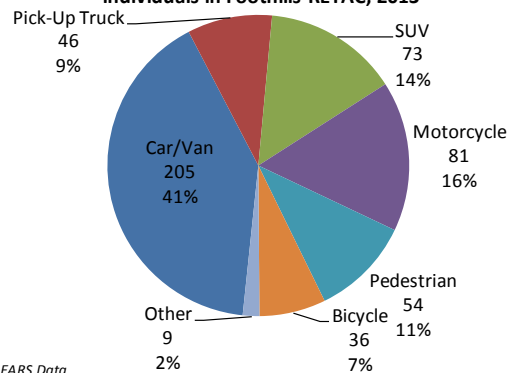
Figure 440: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Foothills RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 324 of the 508 serious injuries.

Figure 441: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Foothills RETAC, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 24 of the 42 (57%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 56 of the 333 (17%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

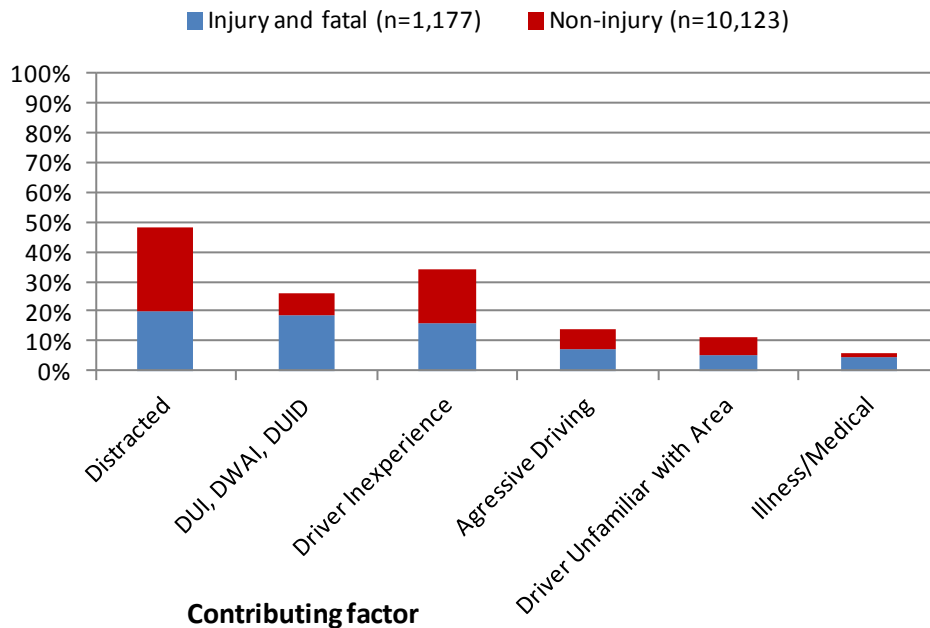
County seat belt use in 2014:
74.5% in Boulder
82.8% in Jefferson

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 18,299 crashes in Foothills RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 11,300 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 442).

Figure 442: Contributing factors among drivers in Foothills RETAC, 2013 (N = 11,300)

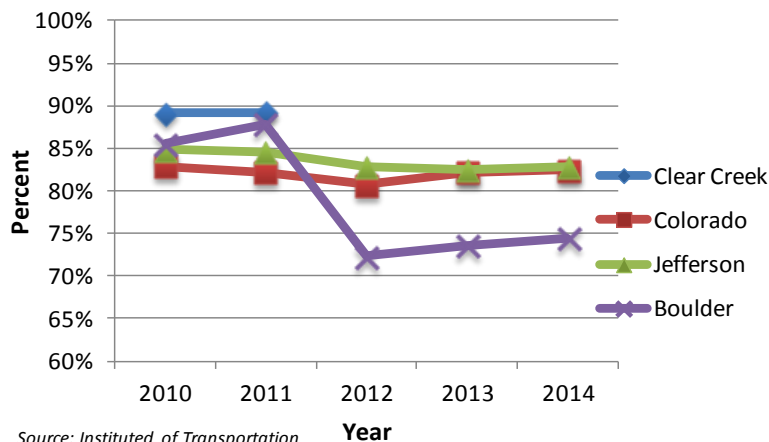


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

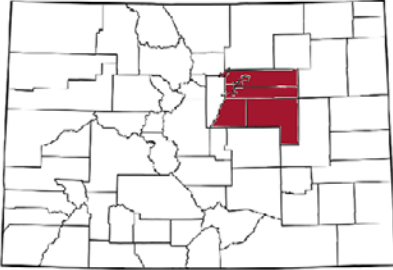
Seat belt use in the counties of the Foothills RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. In 2014, the seat belt use in Boulder County was lower than the estimated statewide use.

Figure 443: Seat belt use in Foothills RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Mile-High RETAC



Counties: Broomfield, Adams, Denver, Arapahoe, Douglas, and Elbert.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	71,644	75,107	146,751
5-8	60,131	63,273	123,404
9-15	101,456	105,107	206,563
16-20	66,106	68,672	134,778
21-34	217,266	219,108	436,374
35-54	300,107	305,867	605,974
55-64	121,473	115,278	236,751
65+	124,853	97,946	222,798
TOTAL	1,063,035	1,050,358	2,113,393

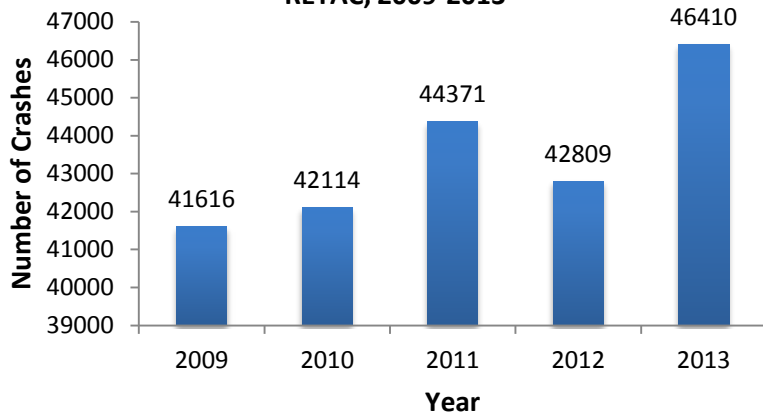
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Mile-High RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	105	108	105	115	113	5.4	↑7.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	1,246	1,194	1,357	1,284	1,429	64.1	↑14.7%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	35	32	35	23	33	1.6	↓5.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	34	27	32	21	19	1.3	↓44.1%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	38	36	42	37	31	1.8	↓18.4%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	22	19	20	16	20	1.0	↓9.1%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	18	15	13	10	11	0.7	↓38.9%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	18	16	15	21	17	11.2	↓5.6%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	20	13	23	42	26	1.2	↑30.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

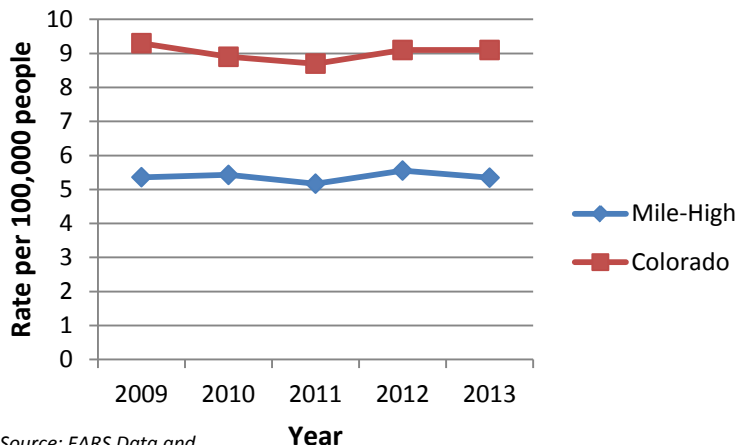
Figure 444: Total number of crashes in Mile-High RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 109 fatal crashes, resulting in 113 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population in Mile-High RETAC was stable during this time period.

Figure 445: Fatality rate in Mile-High RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 1,429 persons were seriously in the 3,908 injury crashes that occurred in the counties of the Mile-High RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in Mile-High RETAC increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 68 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 11 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 113 fatalities in 2013, 19 (17%) 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 2013, 2% of the 7,883 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 85,588 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 7,883 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes decreased from 18 to 17 in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 20 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 55 percent (11/20) were unhelmeted.

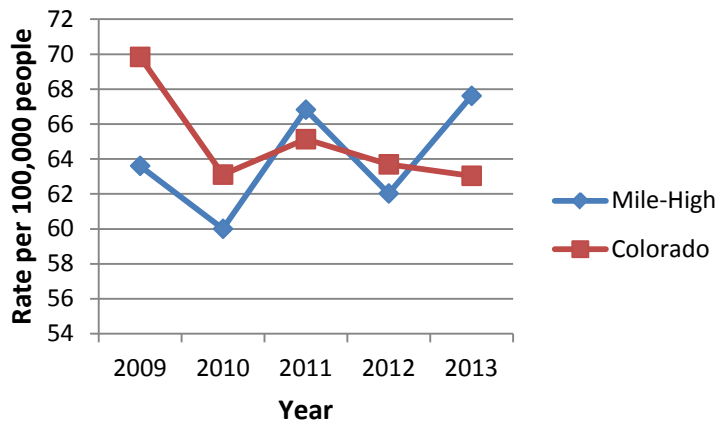
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

26 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 446: Serious injury rate in Mile-High RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 33 of the 61 (54%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 209 of the 984 (17%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:

- 86.5% in Adams County
- 83.7% in Arapahoe County
- 83.1% in Denver County
- 86.8% in Douglas County
- 82.0% in Elbert County

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 213: Mile-High RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	4	1	0	39
5-8	4	3	0	40
9-15	5	1	0	106
16-20	34	4	1	320
21-34	100	20	22	894
35-54	100	32	23	948
55-64	41	16	6	410
65+	45	14	4	389
Total	333	91	56	3146

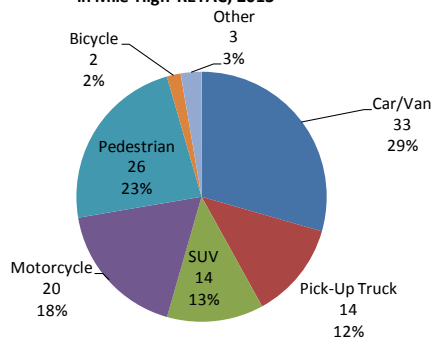
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 61 of the 113 fatalities in 2013.

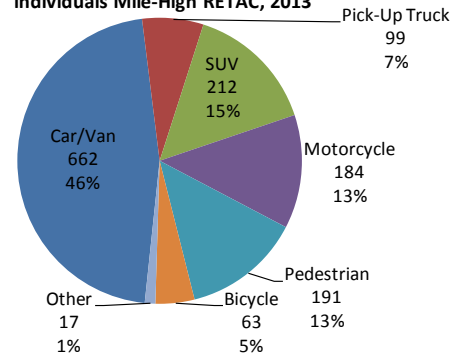
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 973 of the 1,429 serious injuries.

Figure 447: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Mile-High RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 448: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals Mile-High RETAC, 2013

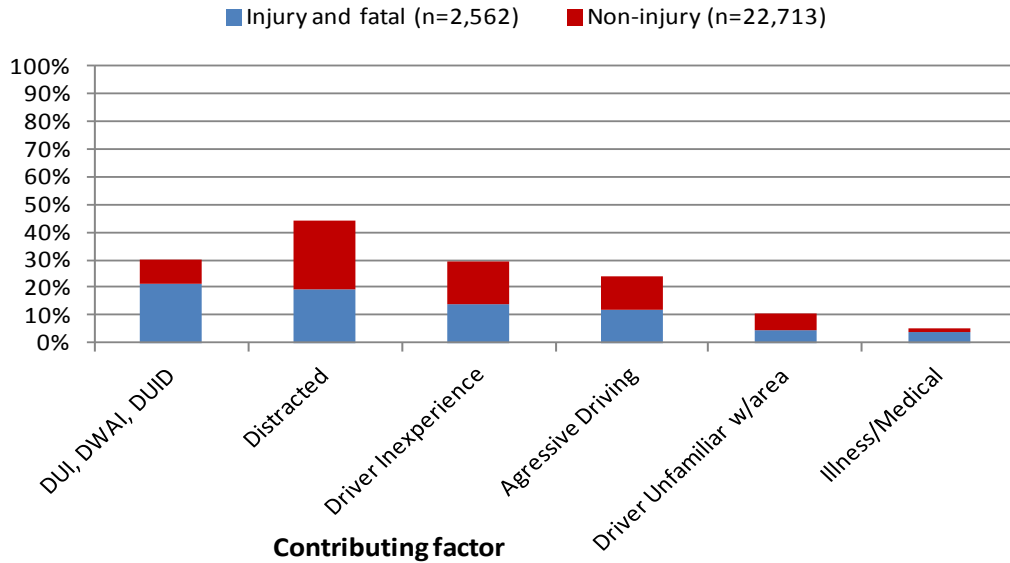


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 46,410 crashes in Mile-High RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 25,275 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 449).

Figure 449: Contributing factors among drivers in Mile-High RETAC, 2013 (N = 25,275)

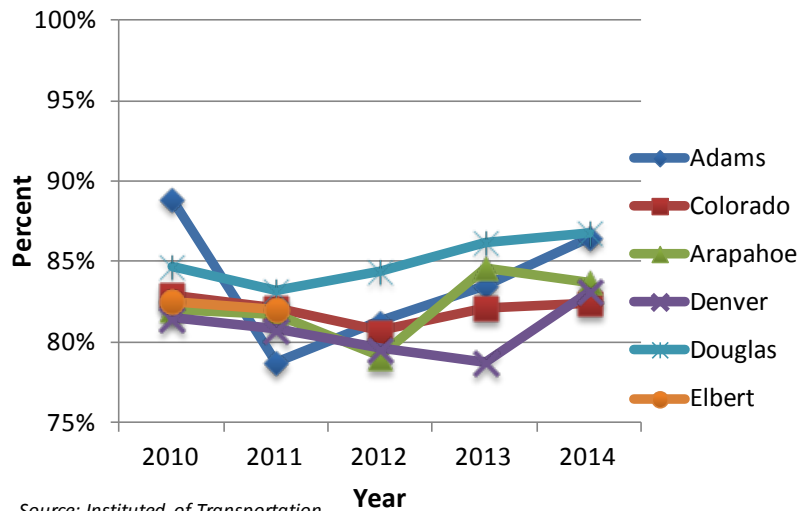


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

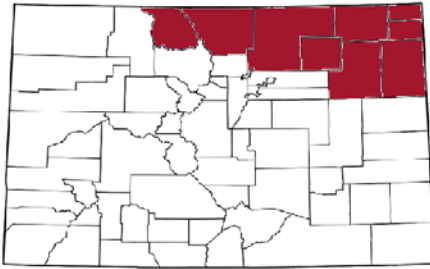
Seat belt use in the counties of the Mile-High RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Seat belt use in the Mile-High RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014. In general, seat belt use was highest in Douglas, compared to the other counties and the state. In 2014, the seat belt use in Adams and Douglas was higher than the statewide use.

Figure 450: Seat belt use in Mile-High RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

Northeast Colorado RETAC



Counties: Jackson, Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips, and Sedgwick.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	20,611	21,466	42,078
5-8	17,684	18,487	36,171
9-15	30,398	31,519	61,917
16-20	25,568	26,304	51,872
21-34	64,572	67,617	132,189
35-54	83,746	86,261	170,007
55-64	40,951	40,078	81,029
65+	45,393	37,807	83,200
TOTAL	328,925	329,539	658,464

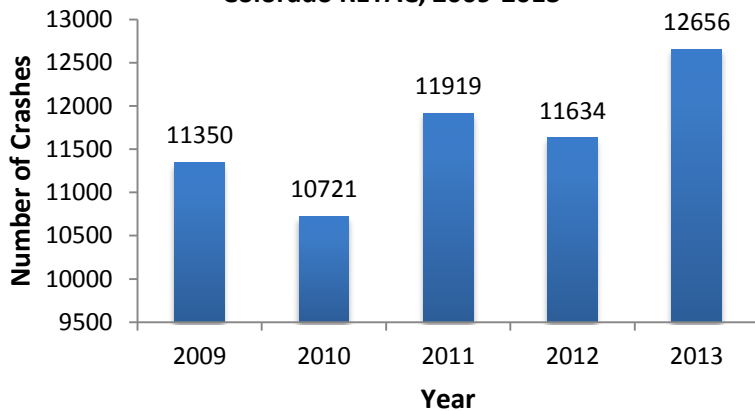
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					NE RETAC 5- Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	81	72	69	83	76	11.9	↓ 6.2%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	414	370	395	373	388	60.8	↓ 6.3%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	27	33	32	40	31	5.1	↑ 14.8%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	22	21	24	24	12	3.2	↓ 45.5%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	29	23	28	22	25	4.0	↓ 13.8%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	19	13	6	16	12	2.1	↓ 36.8%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	11	9	6	15	8	1.5	↓ 27.3%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	10	14	10	13	13	20.2	↑ 30.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	3	1	3	2	0.4	↓ 50.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

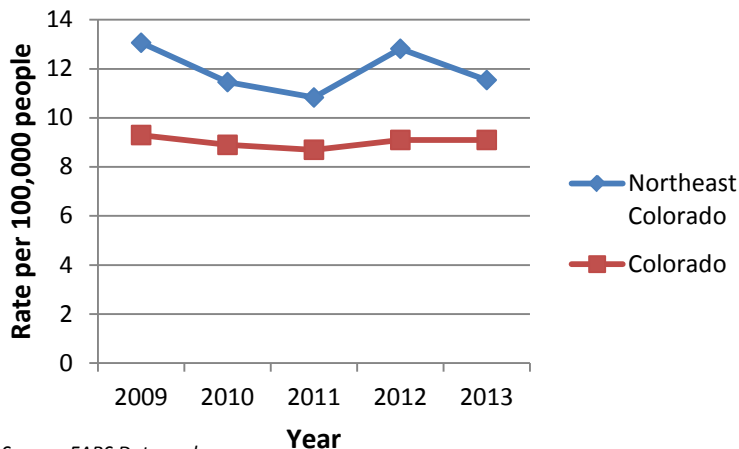
Figure 451: Total number of crashes in Northeast Colorado RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 67 fatal crashes, resulting in 76 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Northeast RETAC.

Figure 452: Fatality rate in Northeast Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 388 people were seriously injured in the 1,247 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Northeast RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Northeast RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 59 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a four percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 76 fatalities in 2013, 12 (16%) 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 2013, 5% of the 2351 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 20,876 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 2351 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased from 10 to 13 in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 12 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 67 percent (8/12) were unhelmeted.

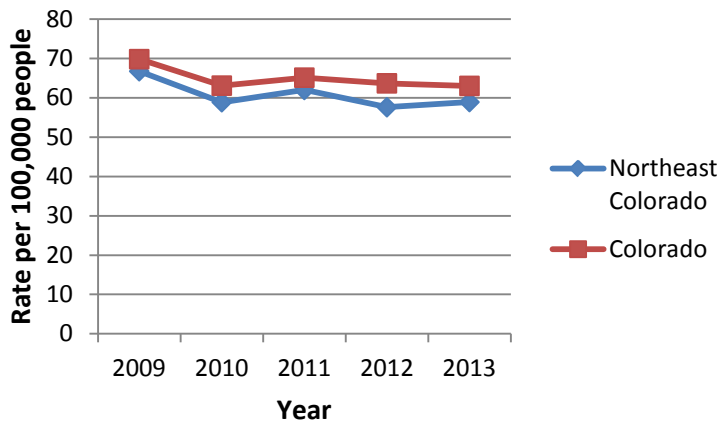
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 453: Serious injury rate in Northeast RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 31 of the 56 (55%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 101 of the 278 (36%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:
 90.3% in Larimer County
 86.8% in Morgan County
 85.1% in Weld County

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 216: Northeast RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	3	0	0	9
5-8	1	0	0	9
9-15	2	0	0	46
16-20	28	1	2	129
21-34	55	0	2	302
35-54	72	1	19	291
55-64	32	1	8	145
65+	35	3	3	147
Total	228	6	34	1078

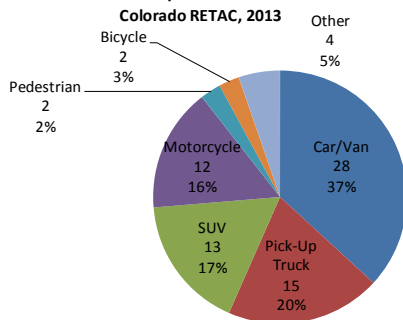
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 56 of the 76 fatalities in 2013.

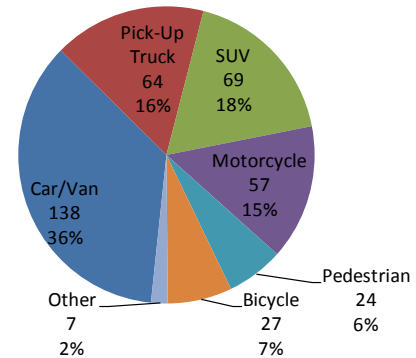
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 271 of the 388 serious injuries.

Figure 454: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Northeast Colorado RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 455: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Northeast RETAC, 2013

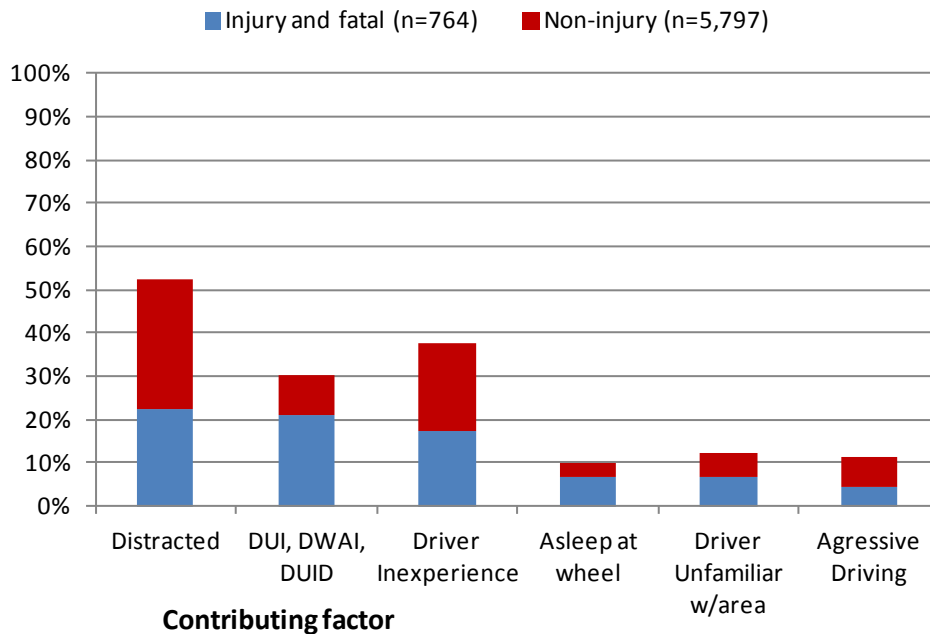


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 12,656 crashes in Northeast RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,561 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 456).

Figure 456: Contributing factors among drivers in Northeast Colorado RETAC, 2013 (N = 6,561)

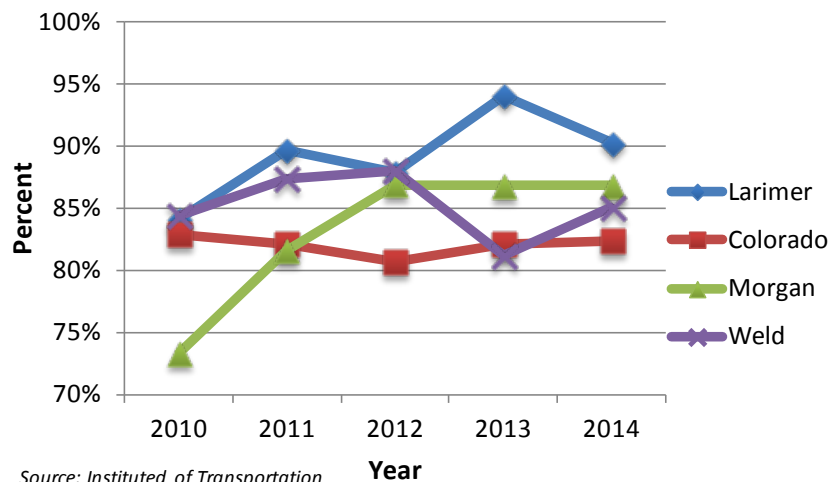


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

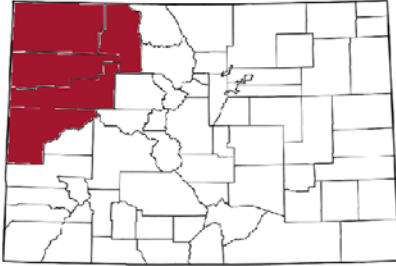
Seat belt use in the counties of the Northeast RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Overall seat belt use in Northeast RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014. The seat belt use observed in Larimer and Morgan Counties was significantly higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2014.

Figure 457: Seat belt use in Northeast RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

Northwest RETAC



Counties: Moffat, Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Mesa.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	7,869	8,341	16,210
5-8	6,816	6,920	13,736
9-15	11,109	11,848	22,957
16-20	7,713	8,329	16,042
21-34	21,839	23,905	45,744
35-54	31,698	32,928	64,625
55-64	17,033	17,174	34,207
65+	18,729	16,126	34,855
TOTAL	122,806	125,571	248,377

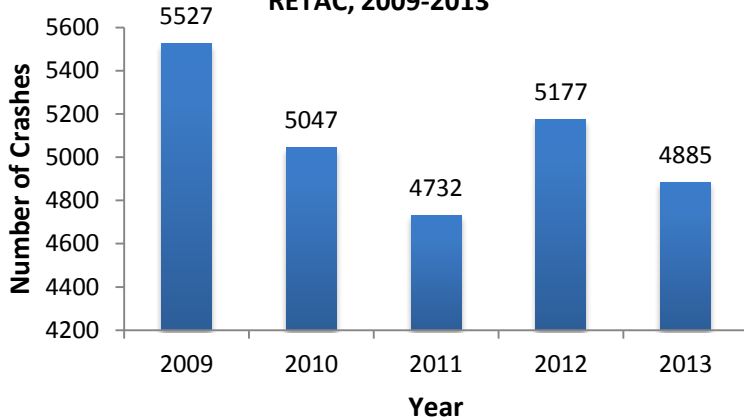
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					NW RETAC 5- Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	37	33	37	31	30	13.6	↓ 18.9%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	201	190	182	202	124	72.9	↓ 38.3%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	18	12	18	14	7	5.6	↓ 61.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	15	6	15	9	9	4.4	↓ 40.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	17	15	17	10	5	5.2	↓ 70.6%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	3	6	6	3	10	2.3	↑ 233.3%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	2	3	4	1	5	1.2	↑ 150.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	4	5	3	4	3	19.3	↓ 25.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	7	2	1	2	2	1.1	↓ 71.4%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

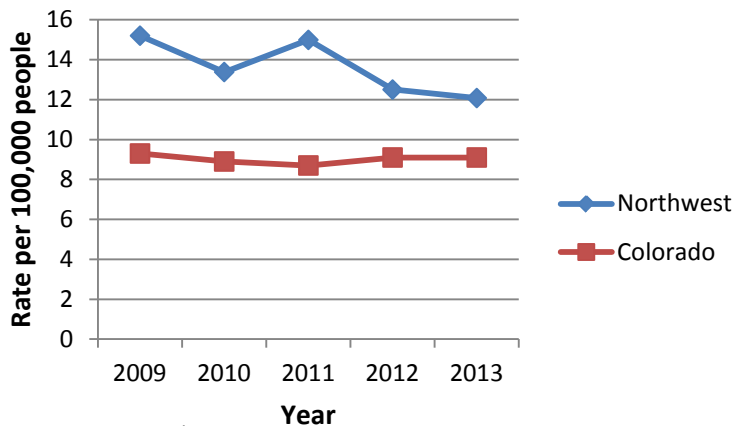
Figure 458: Total number of crashes in Northwest RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 27 fatal crashes, resulting in 30 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Northwest RETAC.

Figure 459: Fatality rate in Northwest RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 124 people were seriously injured in the 1,247 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Northwest RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Northwest RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 50 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 37 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 30 fatalities in 2013, 9 (30%) 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 2013, 9% of the 768 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 8% of the 7,264 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 768 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes decreased from 4 to 3 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 10 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 50 percent (5/10) were unhelmeted.

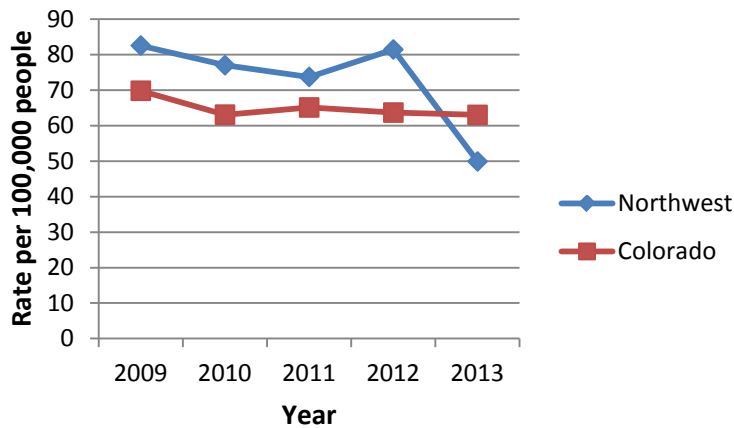
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 460: Serious injury rate in Northwest RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 7 of the 17 (41%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 26 of the 88 (30%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:
 91.1% in Garfield County
 88.7% in Mesa County
 89.6% in Routt County

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 219: Northwest RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	1	0	0	7
9-15	0	0	0	10
16-20	15	0	1	40
21-34	26	1	2	95
35-54	29	2	7	119
55-64	9	0	4	53
65+	18	2	5	58
Total	98	5	19	385

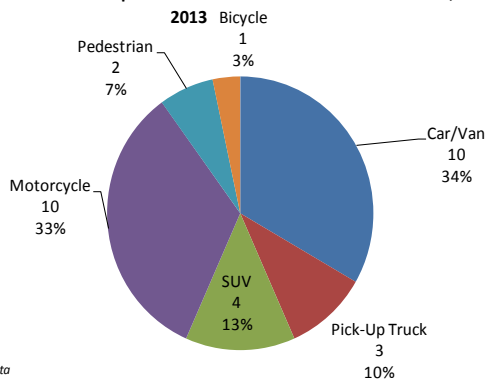
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 17 of the 30 fatalities in 2013.

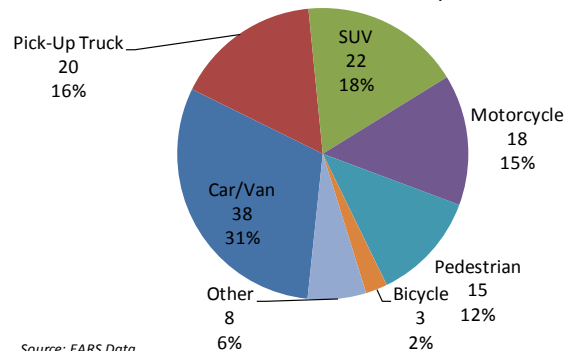
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 80 of the 124 serious injuries.

Figure 461: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Northwest RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 462: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Northwest RETAC, 2013

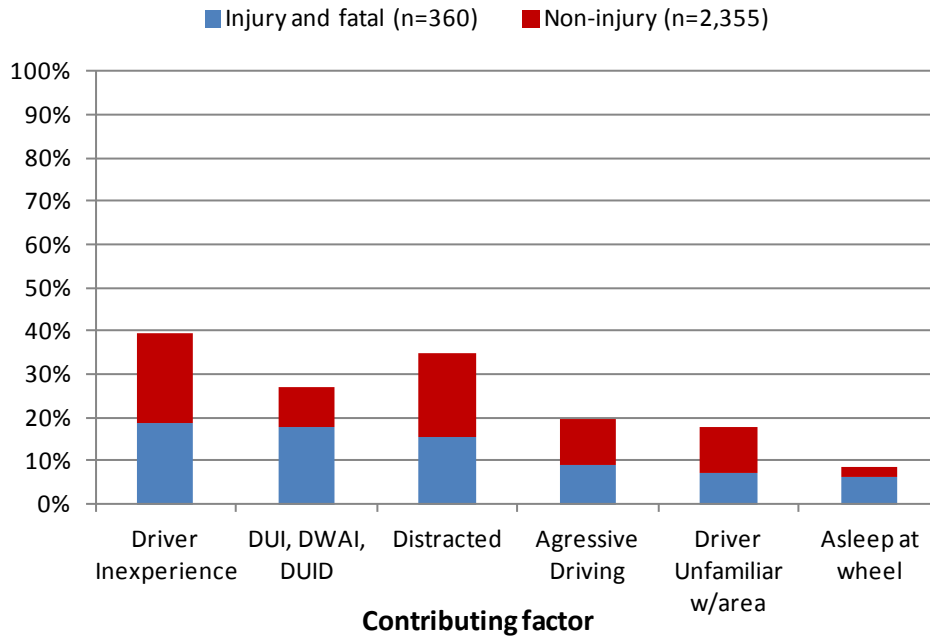


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 4,885 crashes in Northwest RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2,715 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 463).

Figure 463: Contributing factors among drivers in Northwest RETAC, 2013 (N = 2,715)

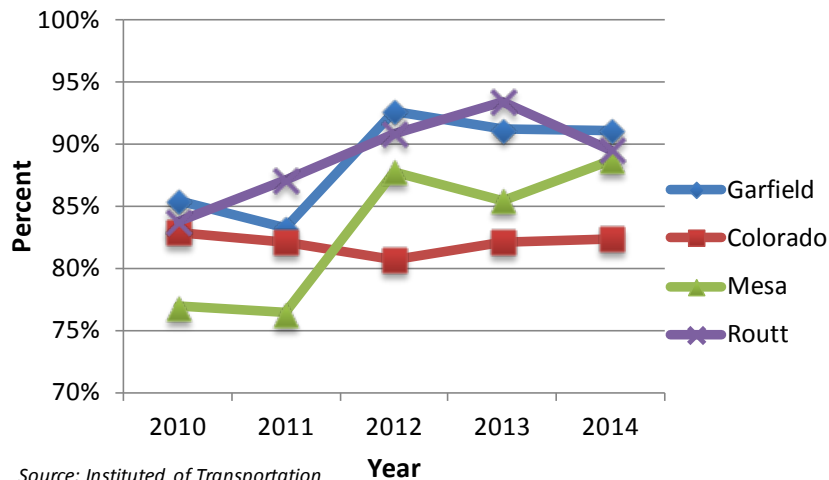


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

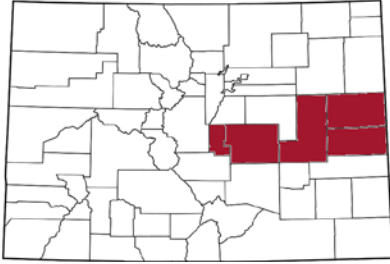
Seat belt use in the counties of the Northwest RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Overall seat belt use in the counties of the Northwest RETAC increased between 2010 and 2014. In general, seat belt use was higher than the statewide use, including in 2014.

Figure 464: Seat belt use in Northwest RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Plains to Peaks RETAC



Counties: Teller, El Paso, Lincoln, Kit Carson, and Cheyenne.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	23,411	24,531	47,942
5-8	19,267	20,150	39,417
9-15	34,379	34,629	69,008
16-20	23,934	28,797	52,731
21-34	67,917	72,029	139,946
35-54	91,763	90,249	182,012
55-64	43,310	39,407	82,717
65+	44,973	35,702	80,675
TOTAL	348,954	345,495	694,449

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

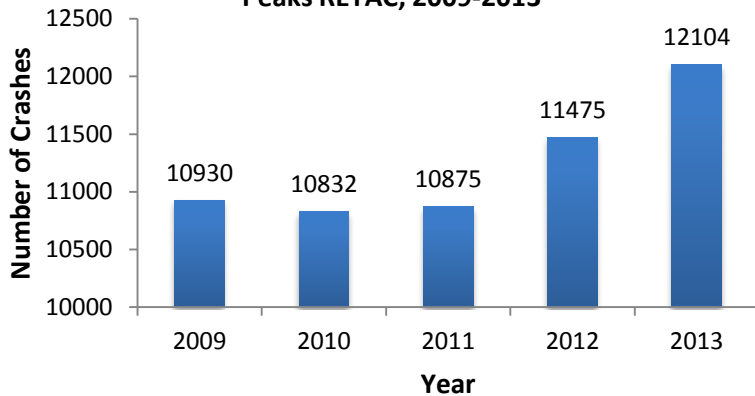
TABLE 221: Plains to Peaks RETAC TREND ANALYSIS 2009-2013

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Plains to Peaks RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	57	58	59	58	83	9.3	↑45.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	461	397	384	385	383	59.7	↓ 16.9%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	19	22	26	18	37	3.6	↑94.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	15	16	13	13	19	2.3	↑26.7%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	25	23	25	13	26	3.3	↑4.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	11	8	16	12	13	1.8	↑18.2%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	7	6	8	8	6	1.0	↓ 14.3%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	10	6	14	4	12	15.2	↑20.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	3	3	1	14	7	0.8	↑133.3%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

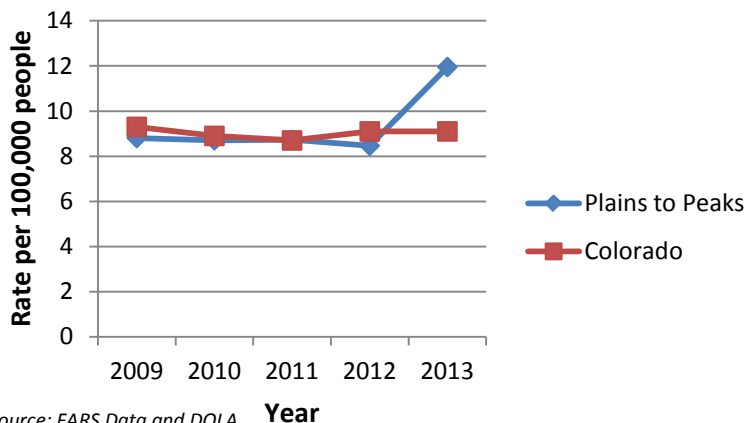
Figure 465: Total number of crashes in Plains to Peaks RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 72 fatal crashes, resulting in 83 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Plains to Peaks RETAC in 2013.

Figure 466: Fatality rate in Plains to Peaks RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 383 people were seriously injured in the 1,074 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Plains to Peaks RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Plains to Peaks RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 55 serious injuries per 100,000 population, less than a one percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 83 fatalities in 2013, 19 (23%) 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 2013, 5% of the 2029 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 20,649 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 2029 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased from 10 to 12 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 13 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 46 percent (6/13) were unhelmeted.

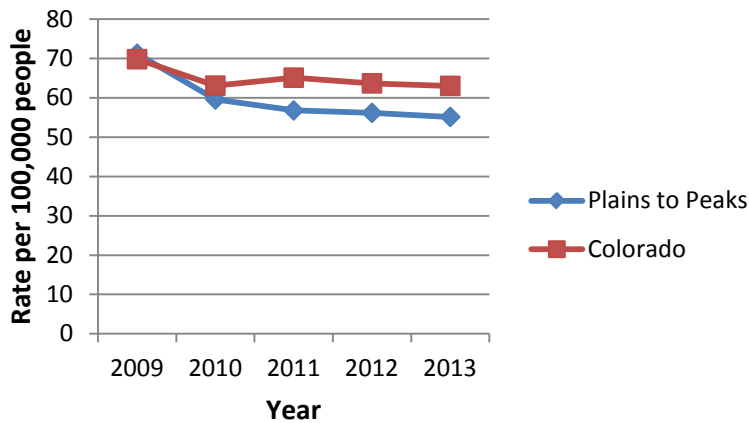
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

7 pedestrians and no bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 467: Serious injury rate in Plains to Peaks RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 37 of the 63 (59%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 67 of the 284 (24%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:
80.1% in El Paso
86.3% in Lincoln

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 222: Plains to Peaks RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	2	0	0	6
5-8	0	0	0	9
9-15	10	2	0	41
16-20	21	2	3	100
21-34	63	5	14	316
35-54	61	7	17	337
55-64	19	2	5	149
65+	24	4	2	167
Total	200	22	41	1125

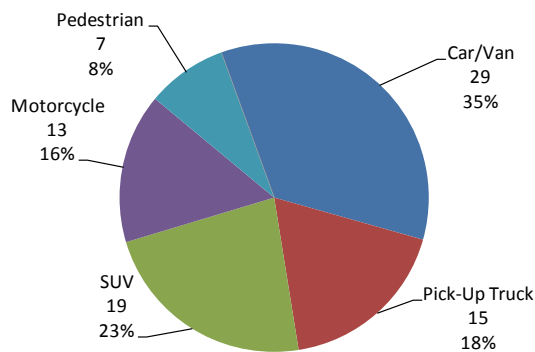
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 63 of the 83 fatalities in 2013.

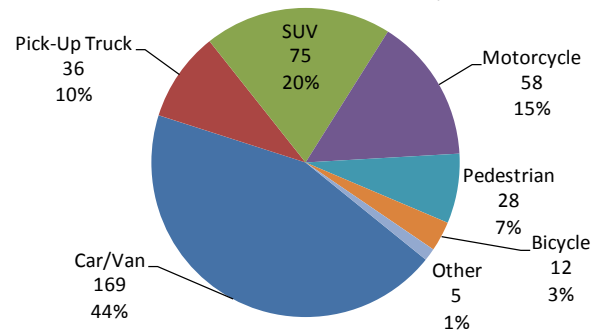
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 280 of the 383 serious injuries.

Figure 468: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Plains to Peaks RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 469: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals Plains to Peaks RETAC, 2013

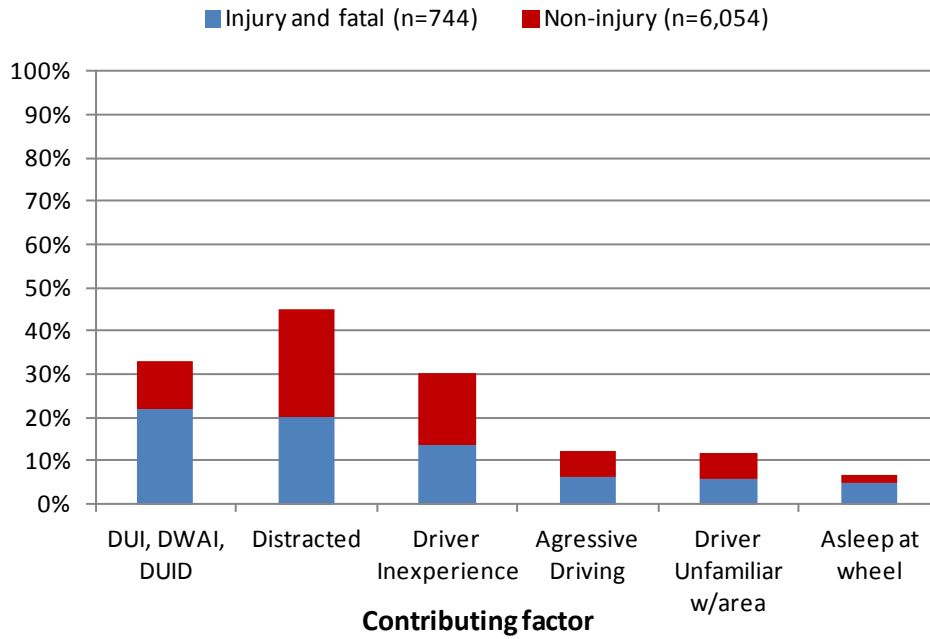


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 12,104 crashes in Plains to Peaks RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,798 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 470).

Figure 470: Contributing factors among drivers in Plains to Peaks RETAC, 2013 (N = 6,798)

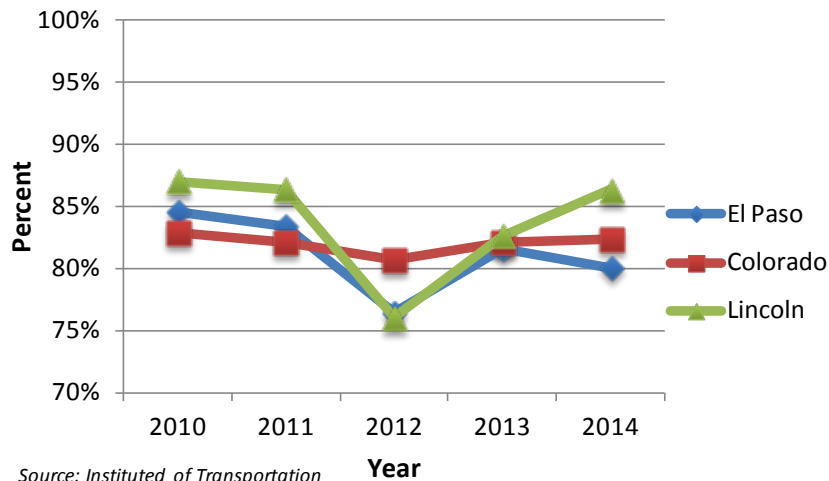


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

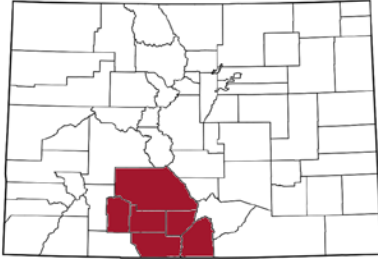
Seat belt use in the counties of the Plains to Peaks RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Overall seat belt use in Plains to Peaks RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014.

Figure 471: Seat belt use in Plains to Peaks RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

San Luis Valley RETAC



Counties: Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,558	1,502	3,060
5-8	1,264	1,356	2,620
9-15	2,186	2,200	4,385
16-20	1,659	1,759	3,418
21-34	3,562	3,754	7,316
35-54	5,441	5,379	10,821
55-64	3,333	3,497	6,830
65+	4,032	3,744	7,776
TOTAL	23,034	23,191	46,225

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

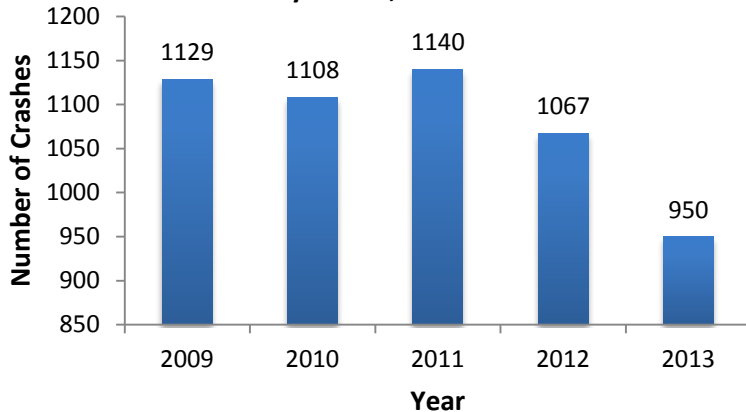
TABLE 224: San Luis Valley RETAC TREND ANALYSIS 2009-2013

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					San Luis Valley RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	11	18	12	13	9	27.3	↓ 18.2%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	73	66	60	56	52	132.8	↓ 28.8%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	11	6	7	3	14.7	↓ 57.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	7	2	1	5.2	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	10	7	5	5	13.4	↑ 25.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	2	0	1	1.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	2	0	1	1.3	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	4	1	1	2	42.9	↑ 100.0%
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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

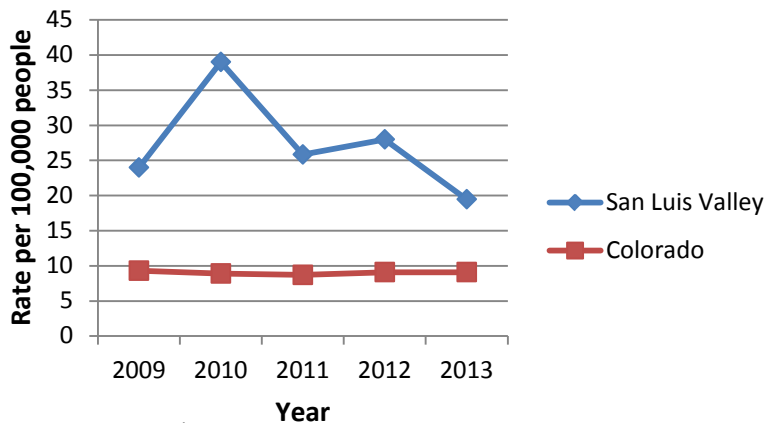
Figure 472: Total number of crashes in San Luis Valley RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were seven fatal crashes, resulting in nine deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in San Luis Valley RETAC.

Figure 473 Fatality rate in San Luis Valley RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 52 people were seriously injured in the 110 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the San Luis Valley RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the San Luis Valley RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 112 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a seven percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the nine fatalities in 2013, one (11%) 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 2013, 10% of the 167 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 1,179 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 167 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased from 1 to 2 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was one motorcyclist fatality in 2013 and the person was unhelmeted.

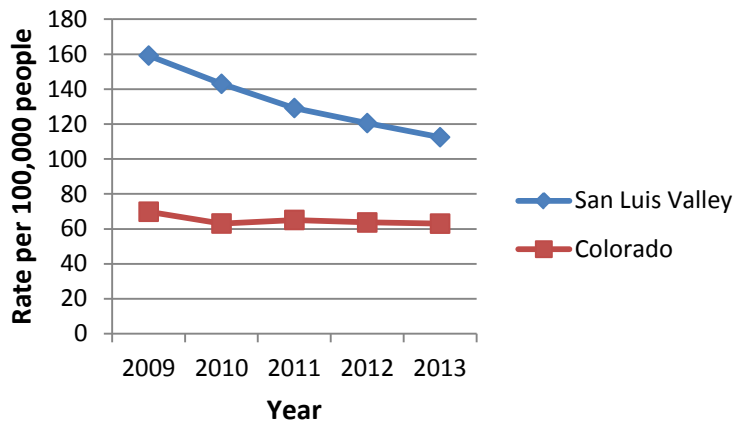
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

0 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 474: Serious injury rate in Central Mountains RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 225: San Luis Valley RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

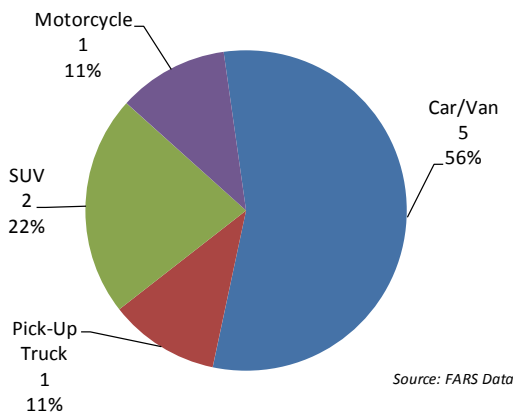
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	2
5-8	0	0	0	1
9-15	0	0	0	5
16-20	4	0	0	23
21-34	8	0	1	44
35-54	10	0	0	28
55-64	10	0	2	24
65+	2	0	0	21
Total	34	0	3	148

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 8 of the 9 fatalities in 2013.

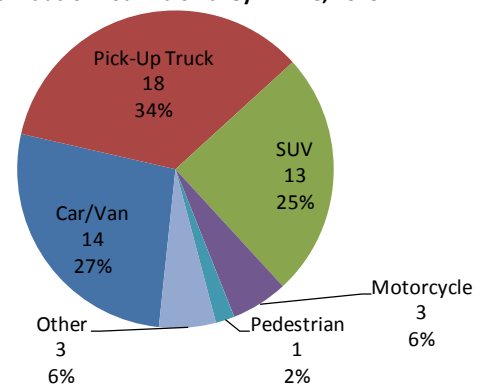
Figure 475: Mode of transportation of fatalities in San Luis Valley RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 45 of the 52 serious injuries.

Figure 476: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in San Luis Valley RETAC, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 8 (36%) motor vehicle fatalities and 10 of the 48 (21%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

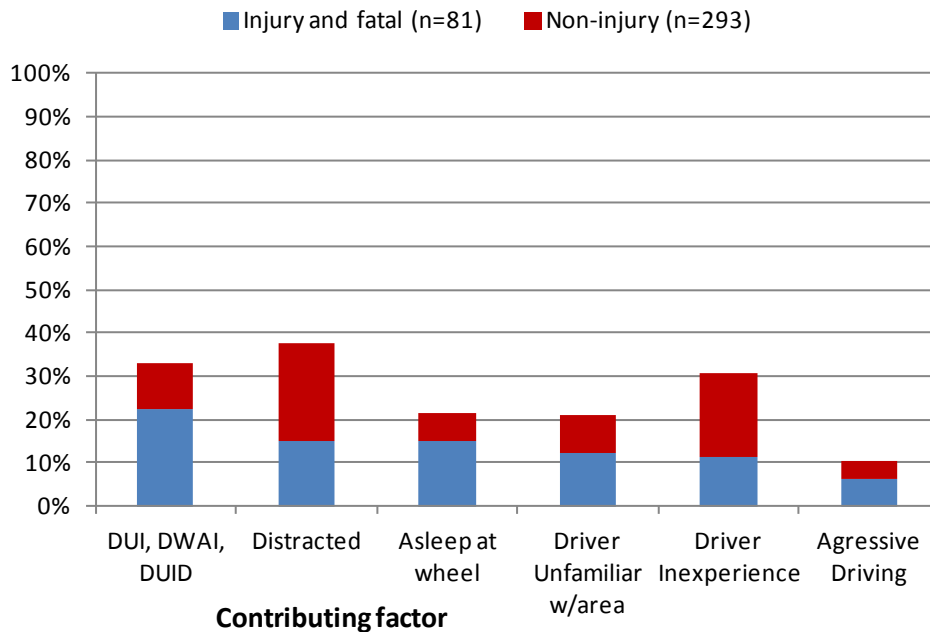
2012 Alamosa County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 74.0%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 950 crashes in San Luis Valley RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 374 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 477).

Figure 477: Contributing factors among drivers in San Luis Valley RETAC, 2013 (N = 374)

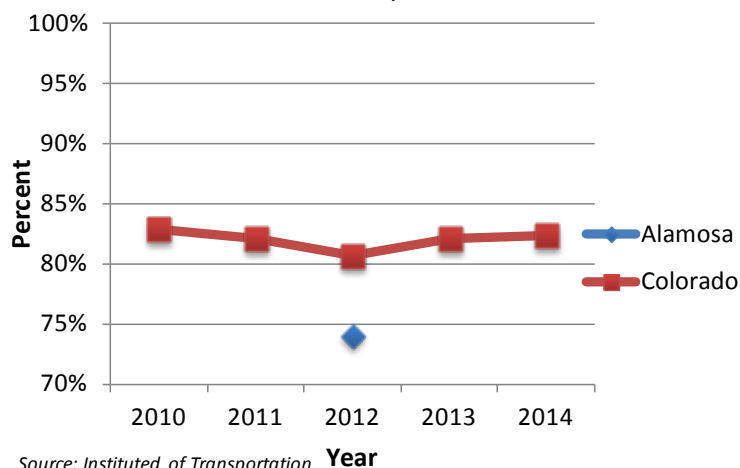


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

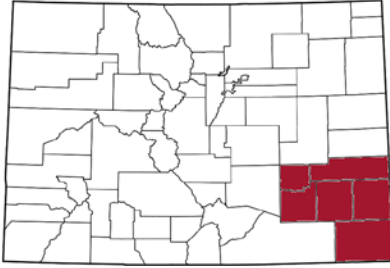
The observational study of seat belt use was conducted once in a county of the San Luis Valley RETAC. Overall seat belt use in Alamosa County in 2012 was 74.0 percent, which was below the statewide use of 80.7 percent of the observed motor vehicle occupants.

Figure 478: Seat belt use in San Luis Valley RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

Southeastern Colorado RETAC



Counties: Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Prowers, and Baca.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,318	1,349	2,667
5-8	1,124	1,159	2,282
9-15	1,994	2,166	4,160
16-20	1,245	1,530	2,775
21-34	2,948	4,844	7,792
35-54	5,060	6,897	11,957
55-64	3,073	3,504	6,577
65+	4,650	3,894	8,544
TOTAL	21,413	25,342	46,755

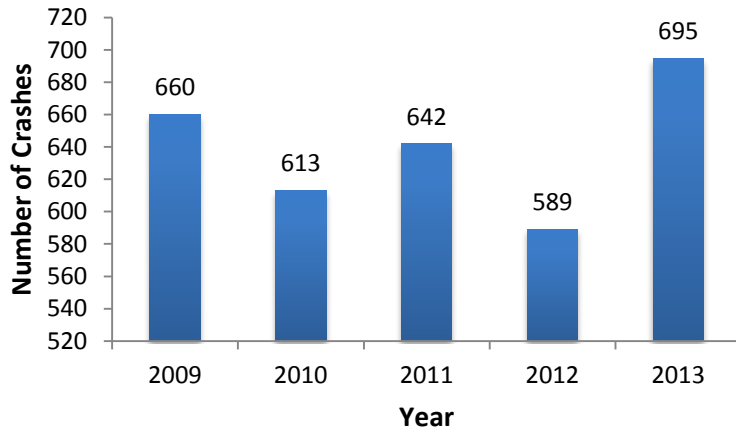
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					SE RETAC 5- Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	15	13	13	9	13	26.2	↓ 13.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	46	28	37	36	32	74.4	↓ 30.4%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	5	6	9	5	6	12.9	↑ 20.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	2	6	0	2	4.2	↑ 200.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	5	5	6	4	4	10.0	↓ 20.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	1	0	0	3	2.1	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	1	0	0	2	1.7	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	2	1	0	1	27.4	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

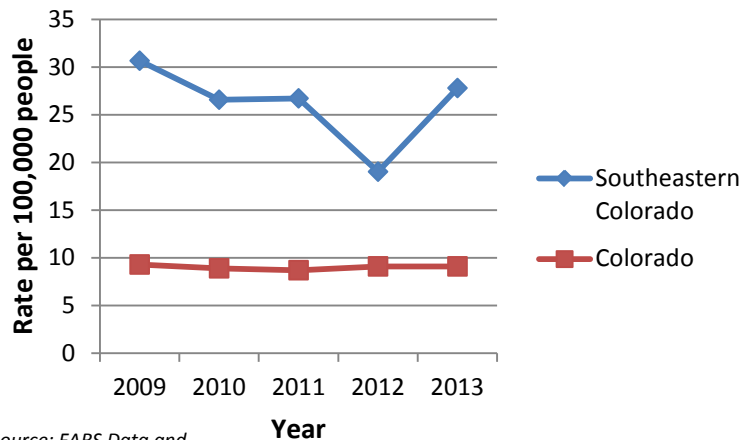
Figure 479: Total number of crashes in Southeastern Colorado RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 12 fatal crashes, resulting in 13 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined and then increased in Southeastern RETAC in 2014.

Figure 480: Fatality rate in Southeastern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 32 people were seriously injured in the 76 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Southeastern RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Southeastern RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 68 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 11 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 13 fatalities in 2013, 2 (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 2013, 8% of the 121 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 871 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 121 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes was stable at 1 driver in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 67 percent (2/3) were unhelmeted.

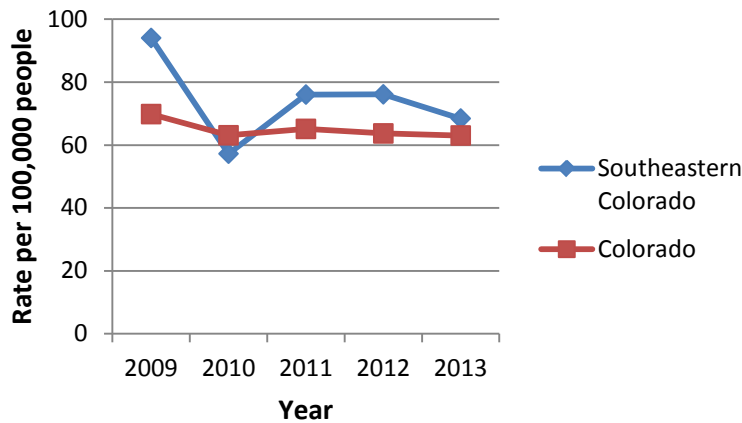
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

0 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 481: Serious injury rate in Southeastern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 228: Southeastern RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

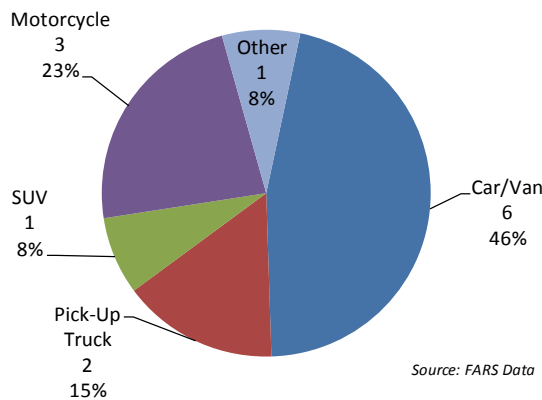
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	1
5-8	2	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	5
16-20	3	0	1	16
21-34	11	0	0	27
35-54	9	1	2	17
55-64	5	0	0	17
65+	3	0	0	15
Total	35	1	3	98

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 13 fatalities in 2013.

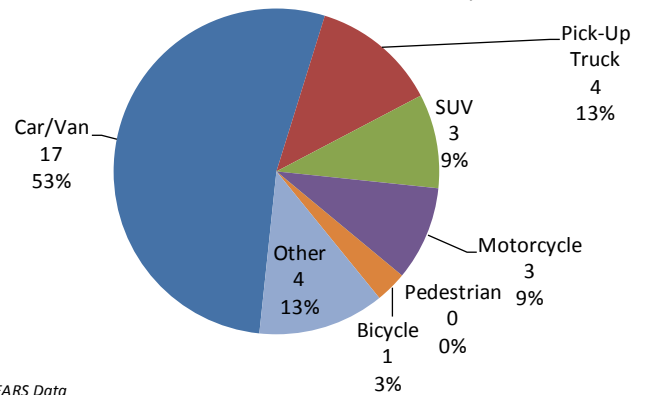
Figure 482: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Southeastern Colorado RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 24 of the 32 serious injuries.

Figure 483: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Southeastern Colorado RETAC, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 6 of the 9 (67%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 13 of the 28 (46%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

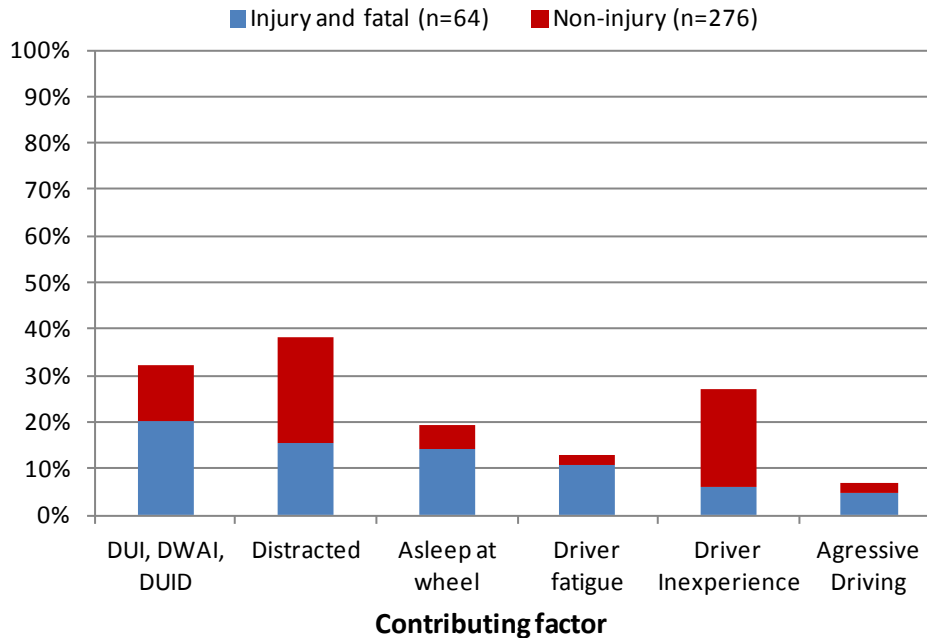
2014 Baca County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 68.1%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 695 crashes in Southeastern RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 340 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 484).

Figure 484: Contributing factors among drivers in Southeastern Colorado RETAC, 2013 (N = 340)

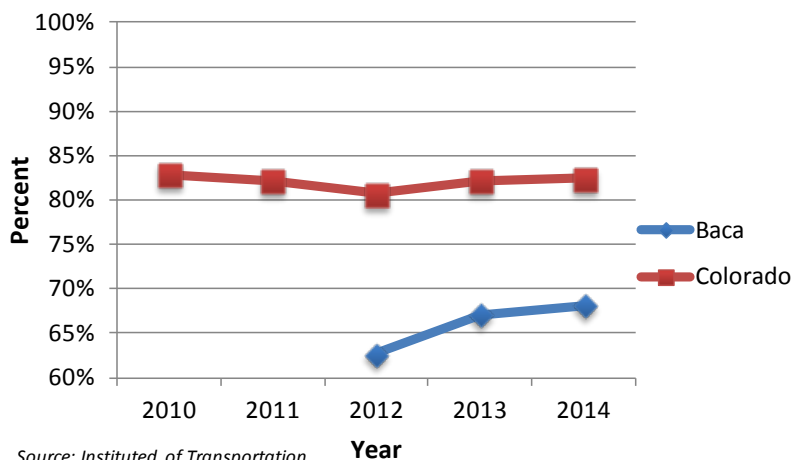


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

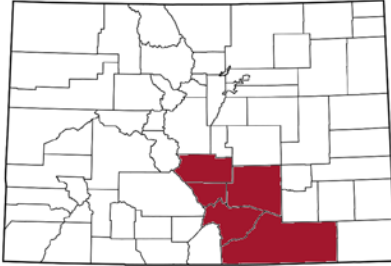
Seat belt use in the counties of the Southeastern Colorado RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Seat belt use in Baca County was 62.7 percent in 2012, 67.0 percent in 2013, and 68.1 percent in 2014. For the same period, the Colorado use ranged from 80.7 percent to 82.4 percent.

Figure 485: Seat belt use in Southeastern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

Southern Colorado RETAC



Counties: Fremont, Custer, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	6,139	6,526	12,664
5-8	5,500	5,811	11,311
9-15	10,049	10,378	20,427
16-20	7,241	7,874	15,115
21-34	17,530	21,543	39,072
35-54	27,623	30,760	58,383
55-64	16,684	16,296	32,980
65+	23,098	19,594	42,692
TOTAL	113,863	118,781	232,644

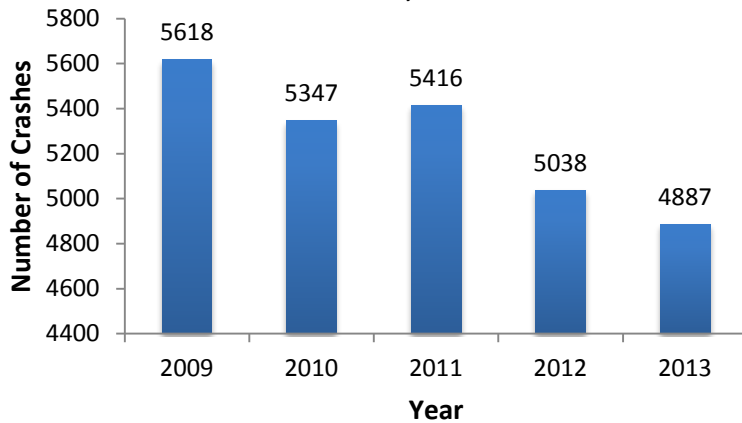
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Southern RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	42	39	39	43	32	16.8	↓ 23.8%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	180	146	164	132	146	66.1	↓ 18.9%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	26	14	21	13	14	7.6	↓ 46.2%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	14	4	13	11	9	4.4	↓ 35.7%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	12	7	15	18	7	5.1	↓ 41.7%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	5	9	5	5	4	2.4	↓ 20.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	5	8	4	4	1	1.9	↓ 80.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	4	2	5	6	5	23.7	↑ 25.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	4	7	5	5	2.0	↑ 150.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

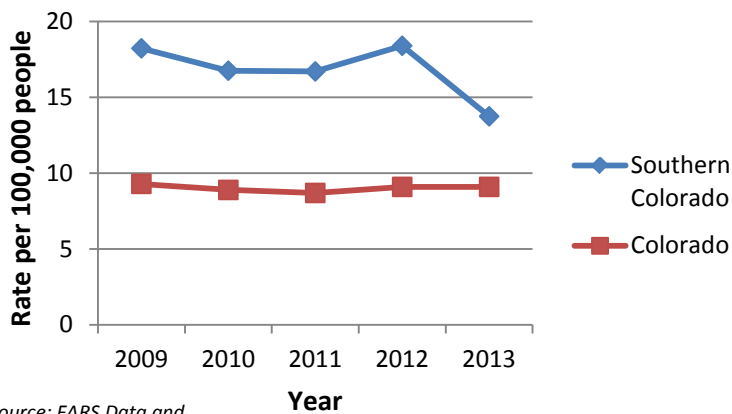
Figure 486: Total number of crashes in Southern Colorado RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 27 fatal crashes, resulting in 32 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Southern Colorado RETAC in 2014.

Figure 487: Fatality rate in Southern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 146 people were seriously injured in the 428 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Southern Colorado RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Southern Colorado RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 63 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 11 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 32 fatalities in 2013, 9 (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 2013, 7% of the 718 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 7,813 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 5% of the 718 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased from 4 to 5 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 25 percent (1/4) were unhelmeted.

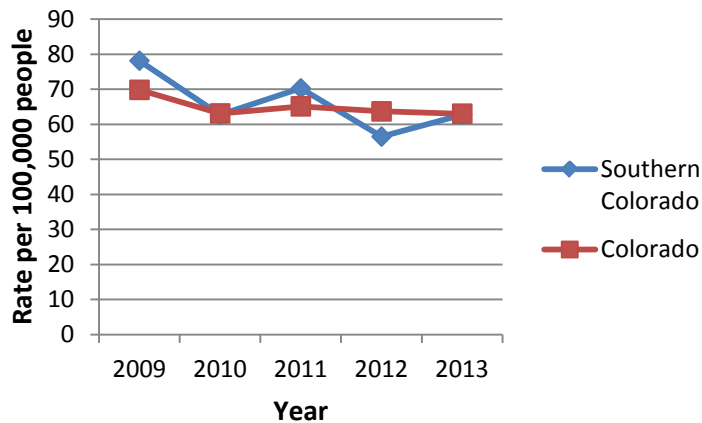
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

5 pedestrians and no bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 488: Serious injury rate in Southern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 14 of the 20 (70%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 40 of the 104 (38%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:
 76.2% in Fremont County
 77.9% in Huerfano County
 83.6% in Las Animas County
 63.4% in Pueblo County

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 231: Southern RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

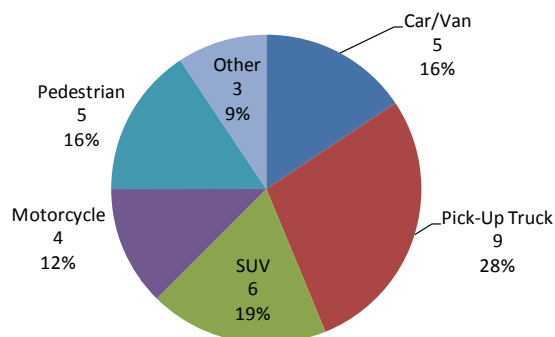
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	7
5-8	0	0	0	7
9-15	7	2	0	21
16-20	13	2	0	47
21-34	26	2	4	131
35-54	26	5	6	141
55-64	24	4	2	75
65+	18	2	2	81
Total	114	17	14	510

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 20 of the 32 fatalities in 2013.

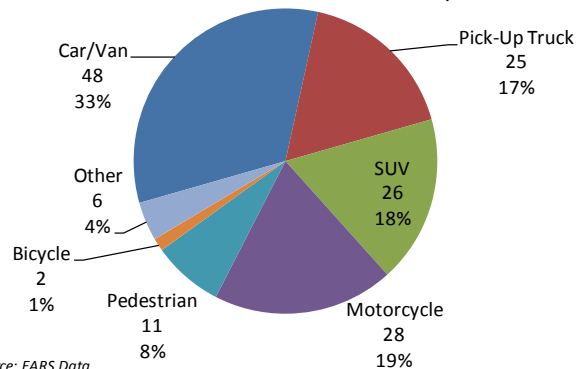
Figure 489: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Southern Colorado RETAC, 2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 99 of the 146 serious injuries.

Figure 490: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Southern Colorado RETAC, 2013

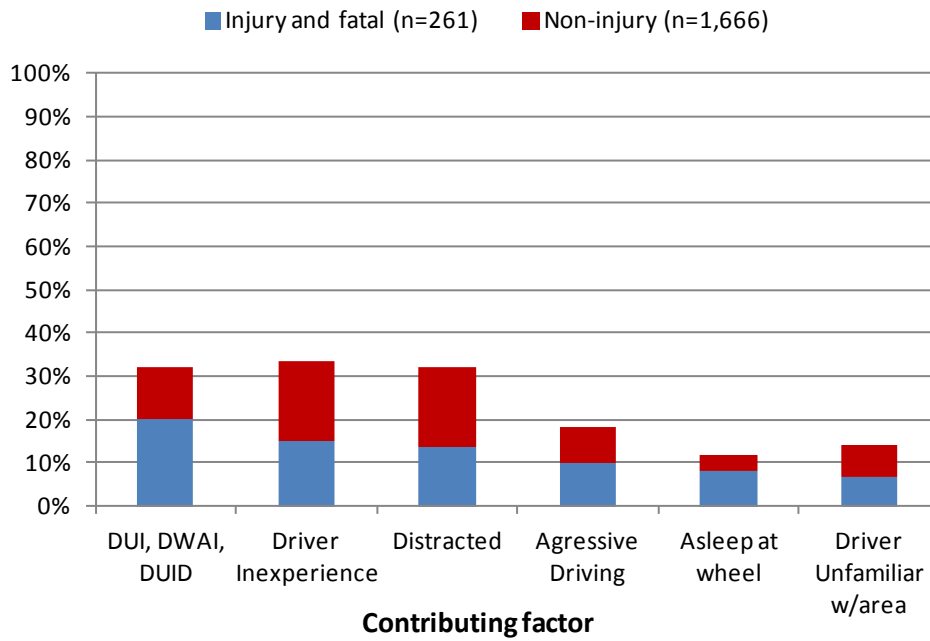


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 4887 crashes in Southern Colorado RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,927 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 491).

Figure 491: Contributing factors among drivers in Southern Colorado RETAC, 2013 (N= 1,927)

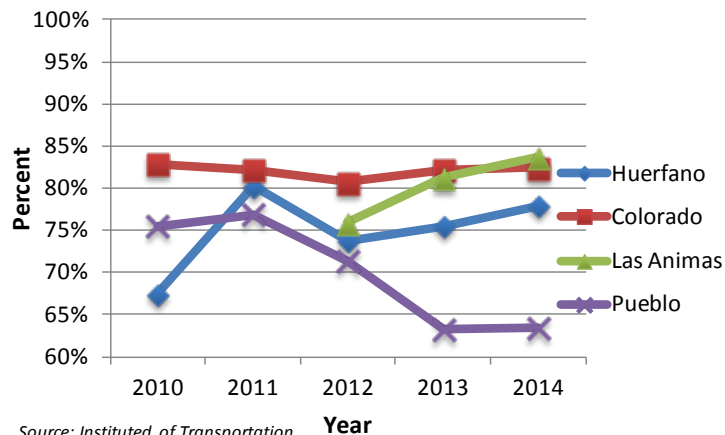


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

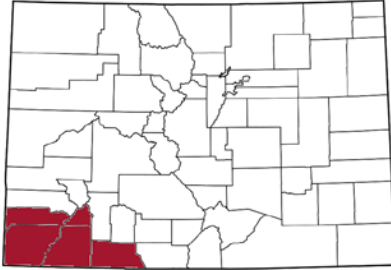
Seat belt use in the counties of the Southern Colorado RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Overall seat belt use in Southern Colorado RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014. Southern RETAC's seat belt use was generally lower than the statewide seat belt use, though use in Huerfano and Las Animas Counties increased from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 492: Seat belt use in Southern Colorado RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

Southwest RETAC



Counties: Dolores, San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata, and Archuleta.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	2,637	2,822	5,459
5-8	2,292	2,523	4,815
9-15	3,977	4,256	8,234
16-20	3,184	3,438	6,622
21-34	8,244	9,059	17,303
35-54	13,228	13,352	26,580
55-64	8,300	8,035	16,335
65+	8,255	8,017	16,272
TOTAL	50,118	51,502	101,620

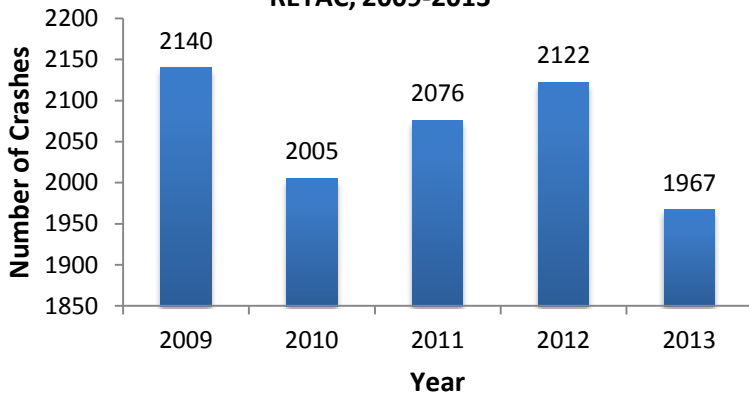
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					SW RETAC 5- Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	19	17	19	24	26	21.1	↑36.8%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	167	122	115	117	94	123.4	↓43.7%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	3	7	11	10	7.6	↑42.9%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	6	0	5	6	4	4.2	↓33.3%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	5	4	4	12	7	6.4	↑40.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	4	6	4	4	3	4.2	↓25.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	4	4	2	3	2	3.0	↓50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	3	1	2	3	0	23.0	↓100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	2	0	0	1	1.4	↓75.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

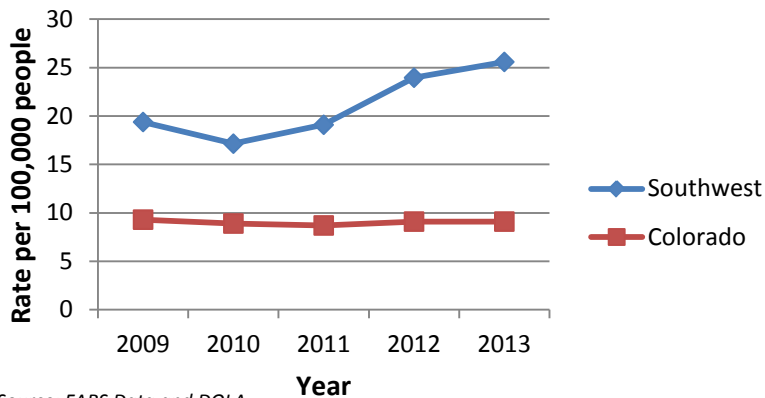
Figure 493: Total number of crashes in Southwest RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were fatal crashes, resulting in deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Southwest RETAC.

Figure 494: Fatality rate in Southwest RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, there were injury crashes, resulting in persons seriously injured. Overall, the injury rate in Southwest RETAC oscillated from 2009-2013. In 2013, there were serious injuries per 100,000 population, an percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the fatalities in 2013, (%) 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 2013, 2% of the 1624 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 17,759 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 1624 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased 133%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 75 percent (3/4) were unhelmeted.

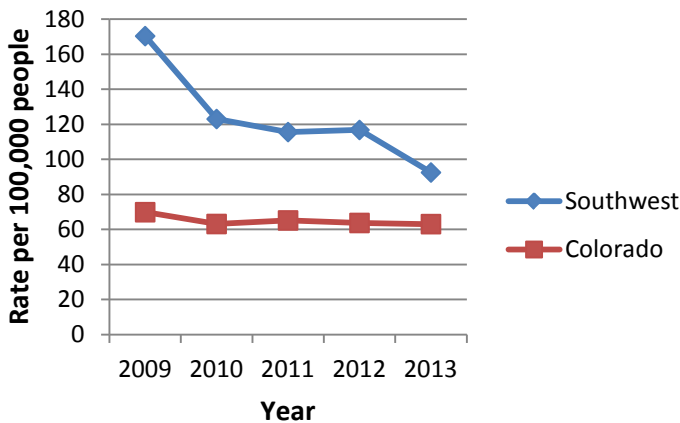
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

7 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 495: Serious injury rate in Southwest RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 234: Southwest RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

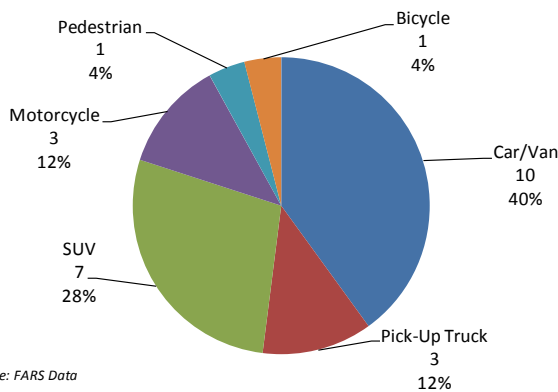
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	0	0	0	1
9-15	1	0	0	6
16-20	6	0	0	16
21-34	20	1	0	45
35-54	15	0	5	52
55-64	10	0	3	21
65+	17	0	3	22
Total	69	1	11	166

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 19 of the 33 fatalities in 2013.

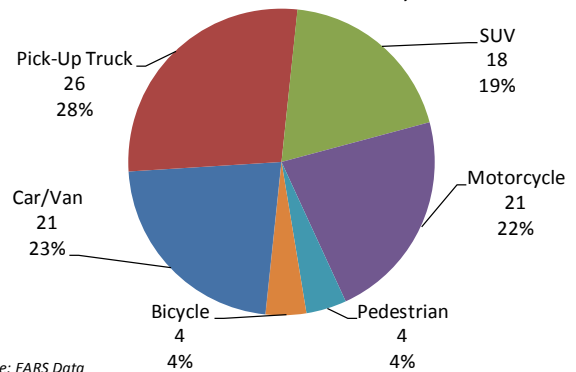
Figure 496: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Southwest RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 198 of the 291 serious injuries.

Figure 497: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Southwest RETAC, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 12 of the 19 (63%) motor vehicle fatalities and 57 of the 199 (29%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Adams County Occupant Protection Usage:

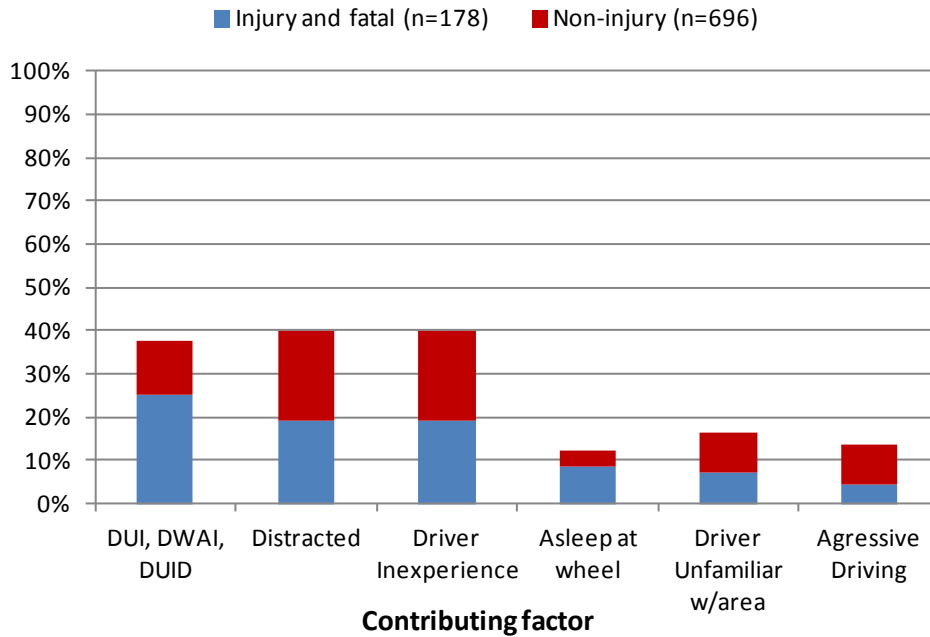
- Overall seat belt: 86.5%
- Teen seat belt: 70.4%
- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 95.7%
- Front/rear booster: 82.1%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 69.8%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of crashes in Southwest RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6102 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 29).

Figure 498: Contributing factors among drivers in Southwest RETAC, 2013 (N = 874)

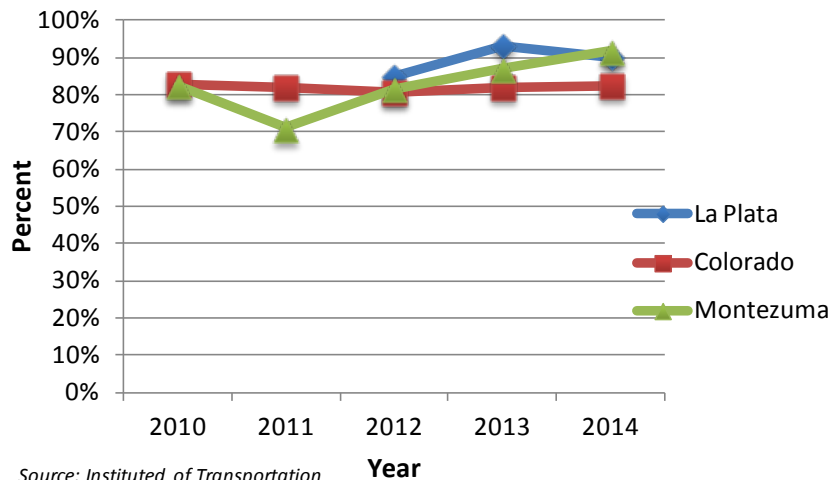


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

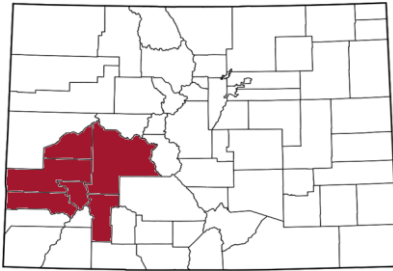
Overall seat belt use in Southwest RETAC varied between 2010 and 2014. Southwest RETAC's seat belt use was higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2014.

Figure 499: Seat belt use in Southwest RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Western RETAC



Counties: Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray, and Hinsdale.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	2,390	2,563	4,953
5-8	2,108	2,261	4,369
9-15	4,003	4,114	8,117
16-20	3,091	3,458	6,549
21-34	6,120	7,192	13,312
35-54	11,328	11,438	22,766
55-64	7,005	6,840	13,844
65+	9,466	8,465	17,931
TOTAL	45,511	46,330	91,841

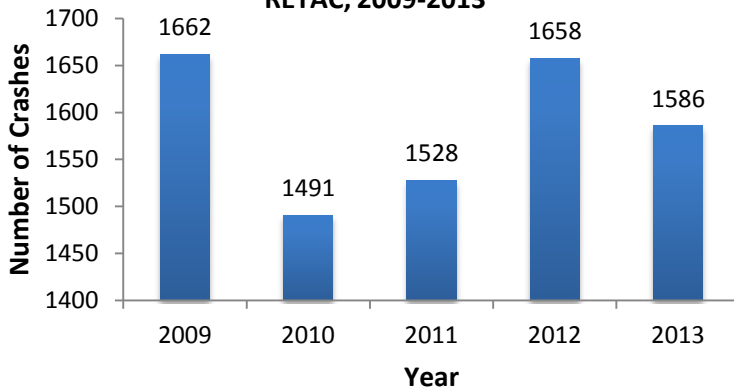
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure Reduce the number of:	CO 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Western RETAC 5-Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	5-Year % Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	20	11	15	18	20	18.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	100	96	72	79	65	89.6	↓ 35.0%
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	5	4	7	5	5.2	↑ 66.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	5	4	5	2	5	4.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	10	5	11	8	8	9.1	↓ 20.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	6	3	7	4	5	5.4	↓ 16.7%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	1	4	3	4	2.8	↑ 300.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	2	0	2	2	21.3	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	↑ 200.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

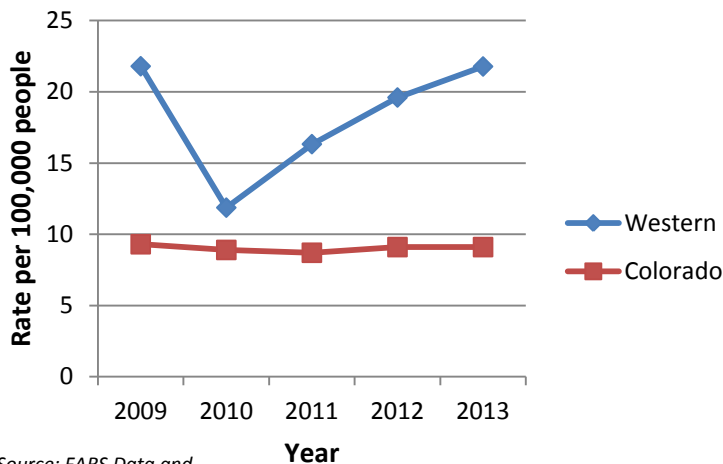
Figure 500: Total number of crashes in Western RETAC, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 18 fatal crashes, resulting in 20 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Western RETAC to a level similar to 2009.

Figure 501: Fatality rate in Western RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 65 people were seriously injured in the 151 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Western RETAC. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Western RETAC declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 71 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 18 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 20 fatalities in 2013, 5 (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 2013, 21% of the 223 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 2,101 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 5% of the 223 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes was stable at 2 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 5 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 80 percent (4/5) were unhelmeted.

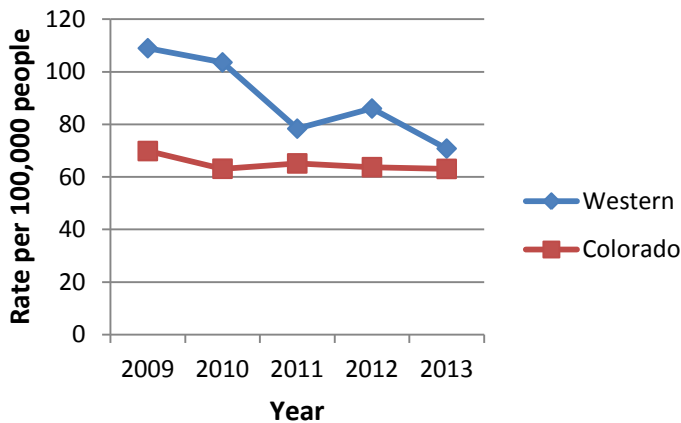
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 502: Serious injury rate in Western RETAC and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 5 of the 12 (42%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 16 of the 43 (37%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Occupant Protection Usage:
69.1% in Delta County
75.2% in Montrose County

2012 Occupant Protection Usage:
76.1% in Gunnison County

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 237: Western RETAC total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

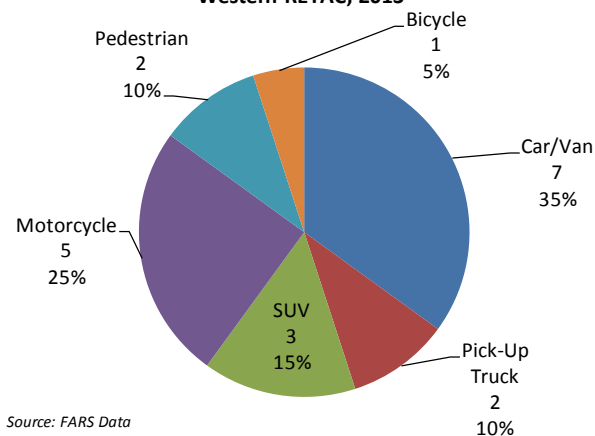
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	2	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	7
16-20	3	0	0	12
21-34	10	0	0	34
35-54	8	0	4	47
55-64	16	1	10	29
65+	13	1	2	36
Total	53	2	16	165

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 12 of the 20 fatalities in 2013.

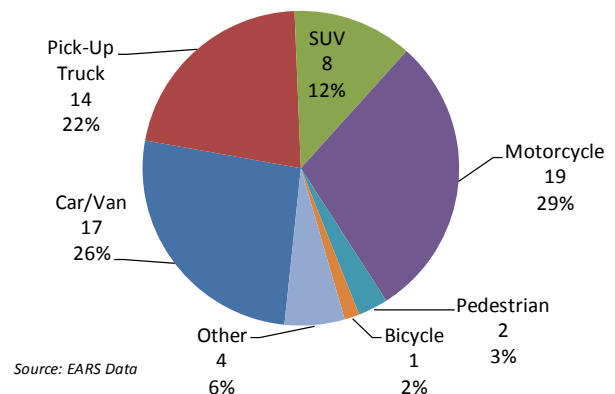
Figure 503: Mode of transportation of fatalities in Western RETAC, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 39 of the 65 serious injuries.

Figure 504: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Western RETAC, 2013

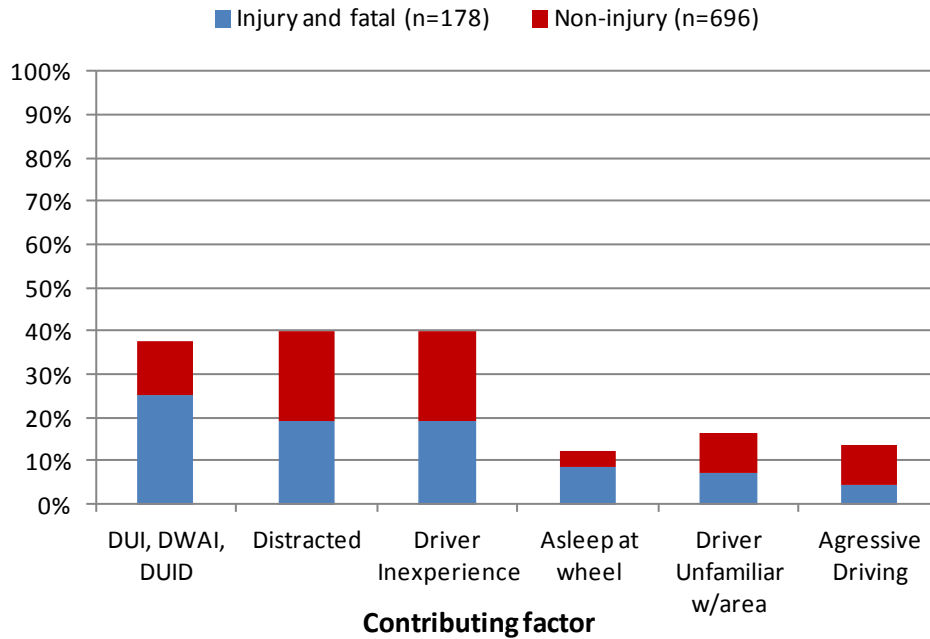


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1586 crashes in Western RETAC in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 680 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 505).

Figure 498: Contributing factors among drivers in Southwest RETAC, 2013 (N = 874)

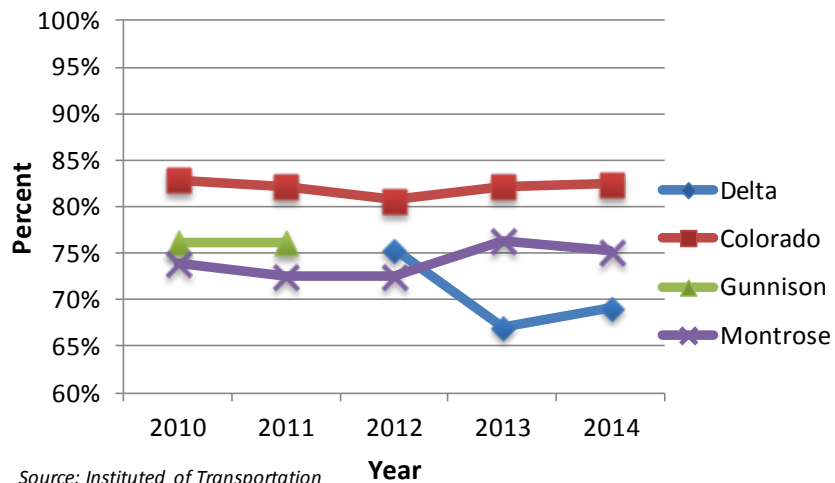


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

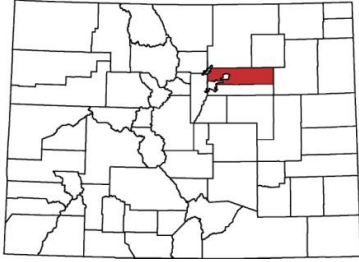
Seat belt use in the counties of the Western RETAC is shown below for the counties and years when estimates are available. Overall seat belt use in Western RETAC was lower than the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 506: Seat belt use in Western RETAC and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

ADAMS COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	17,754	18,837	36,591
5-8	15,196	15,897	31,093
9-15	25,035	26,045	51,080
16-20	15,712	16,521	32,233
21-34	46,894	48,656	95,550
35-54	63,780	66,880	130,660
55-64	23,998	23,366	47,364
65+	24,684	19,432	44,116
TOTAL	233,054	235,632	468,686

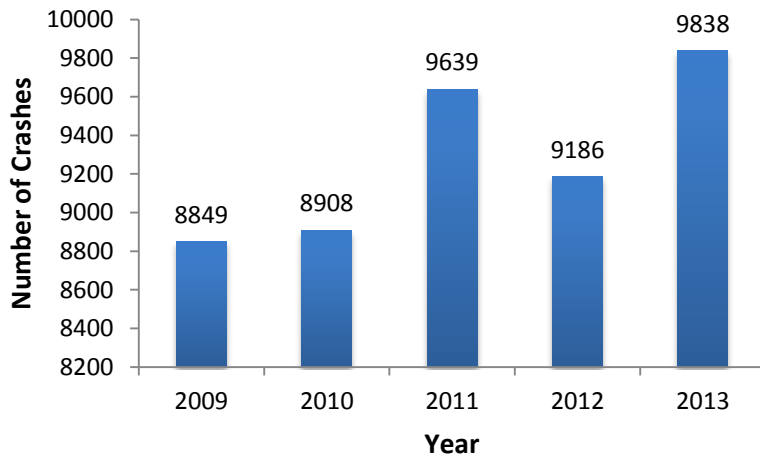
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	22	29	29	27	33	6.2	↑50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	299	235	274	242	291	59.3	↓ 2.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	10	9	10	12	1.9	↑200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	6	8	8	4	5	1.4	↓ 16.7%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	8	9	12	6	8	1.9	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	7	6	5	3	4	1.1	↓ 42.9%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	6	5	5	3	3	1.0	↓ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	3	3	3	4	7	11.0	↑133.3%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	2	5	10	7	1.3	↑75.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 24: Total number of crashes in Adams County, 2009-2013

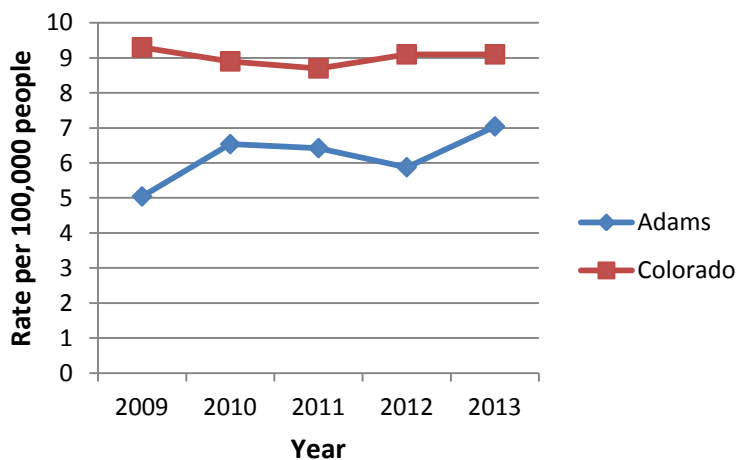


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 32 fatal crashes, resulting in 33 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Adams County.

Figure 25: Fatality rate in Adams County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 291 people were seriously injured in the 785 injury crashes that occurred in Adams County. Overall, the injury rate in Adams County oscillated from 2009-2013. In 2013, there were 62 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 18 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 33 fatalities in 2013, 5 (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 2013, 2% of the 1624 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 17,759 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 1624 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and younger in fatal crashes increased 133%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 75 percent (3/4) were unhelmeted.

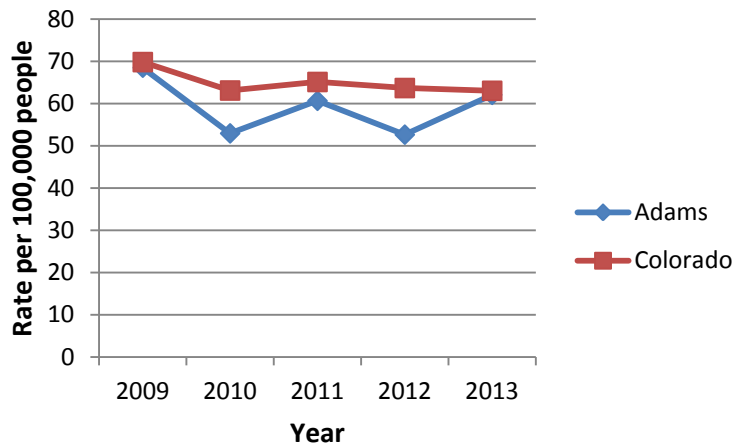
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

7 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 26: Serious injury rate in Adams County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 15: Adams County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

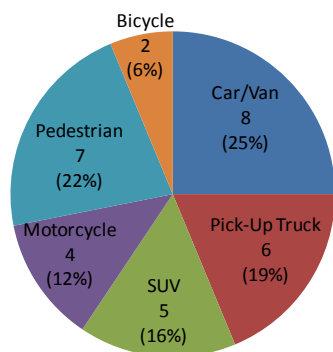
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	2	0	0	10
5-8	1	0	0	12
9-15	4	1	0	31
16-20	10	2	0	85
21-34	30	5	3	235
35-54	25	8	6	252
55-64	6	3	2	90
65+	11	3	1	72
Total	89	22	12	787

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 19 of the 33 fatalities in 2013.

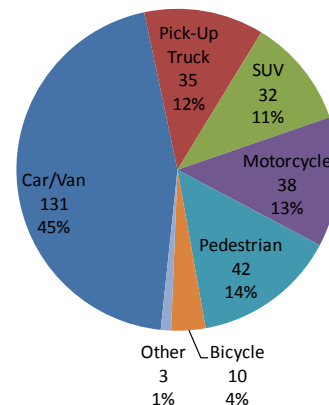
Figure 27: Mode of transportation in Adams County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 198 of the 291 serious injuries.

Figure 28: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Adams County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 12 of the 19 (63%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 57 of the 199 (29%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Adams County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 86.5%

Teen seat belt: 70.4%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 95.7%

Front/rear booster: 82.1%

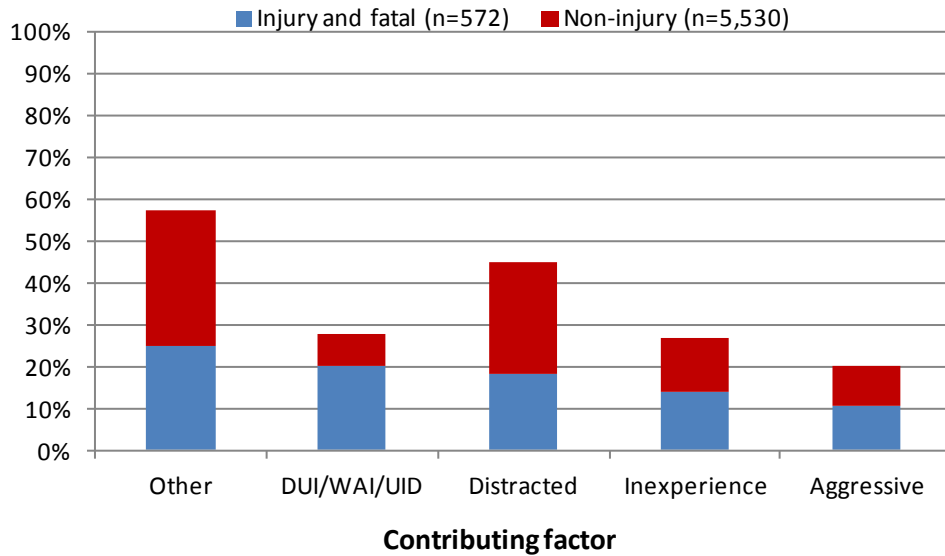
Juvenile (5-15 years): 69.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 9838 crashes in Adams County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6102 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, 2013 (N = 6,102)

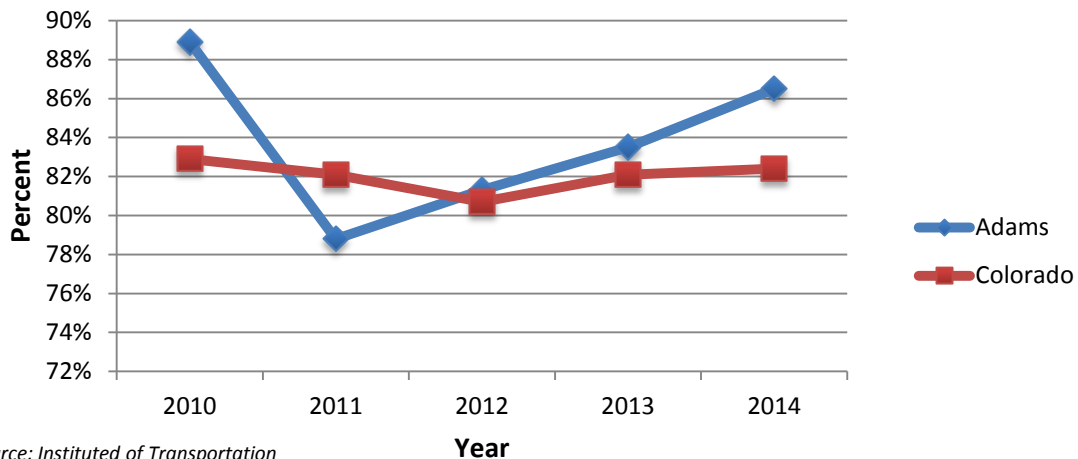


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Adams County varied between 2010 and 2014. Adams County's seat belt use was higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2014.

Figure 30: Seat belt use in Adams County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

ALAMOSA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	587	568	1,154
5-8	462	473	936
9-15	686	710	1,397
16-20	746	829	1,575
21-34	1,545	1,670	3,215
35-54	1,759	1,773	3,532
55-64	986	993	1,979
65+	1,082	936	2,018
TOTAL	7,854	7,951	15,805

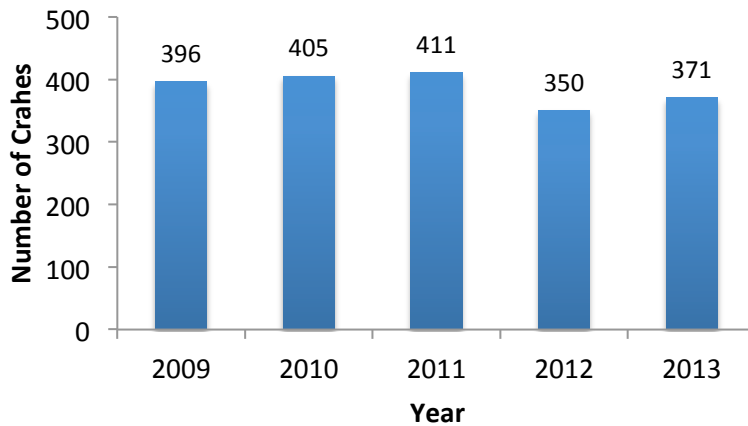
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	6	4	4	2	24.4	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	16	13	22	14	14	101.4	↓ 12.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	3	3	2	0	15.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	1	2	0	0	3.9	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	3	2	2	0	10.3	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	1	0	0	1.3	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.3	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	3	1	1	0	69.0	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 31: Total number of crashes in Alamosa County, 2009-2013

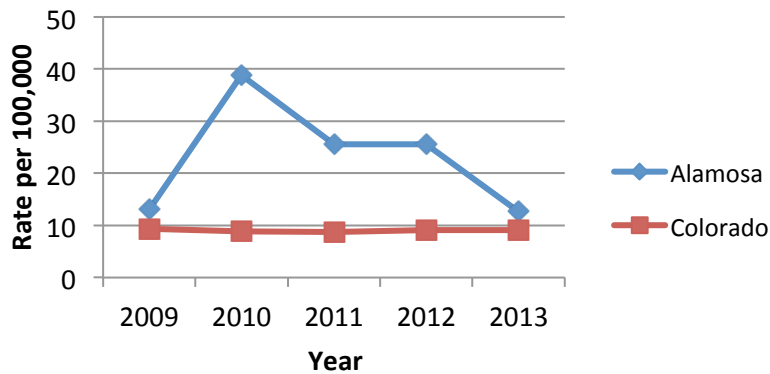


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Alamosa County between 2009 and 2013, but decreased between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 32: Fatality rate in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 14 people were seriously injured in the 34 injury crashes that occurred in Alamosa County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Alamosa County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 89 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a one percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 4% of the 56 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 5% of the 563 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 56 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there were 0 drivers age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in Alamosa County in 2013.

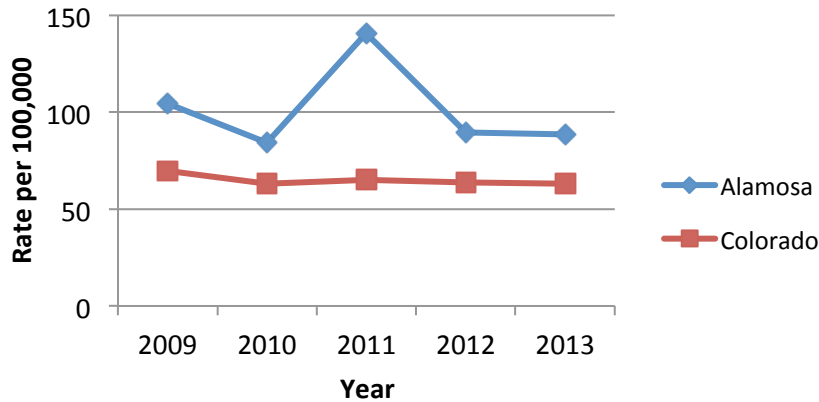
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 33: Serious injury rate in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 0 of the 2 (0%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 3 of the 14 (21%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

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
55-64	2	0	1	9
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	14	1	1	47

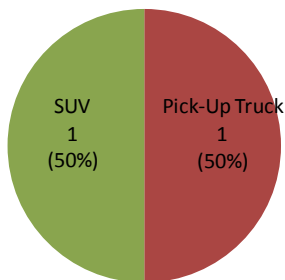
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

*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 2 of the fatalities in 2013.

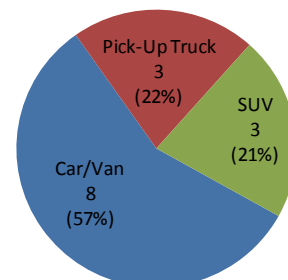
Figure 34: Mode of transportation in Alamosa County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 14 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 35: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Alamosa County, 2013

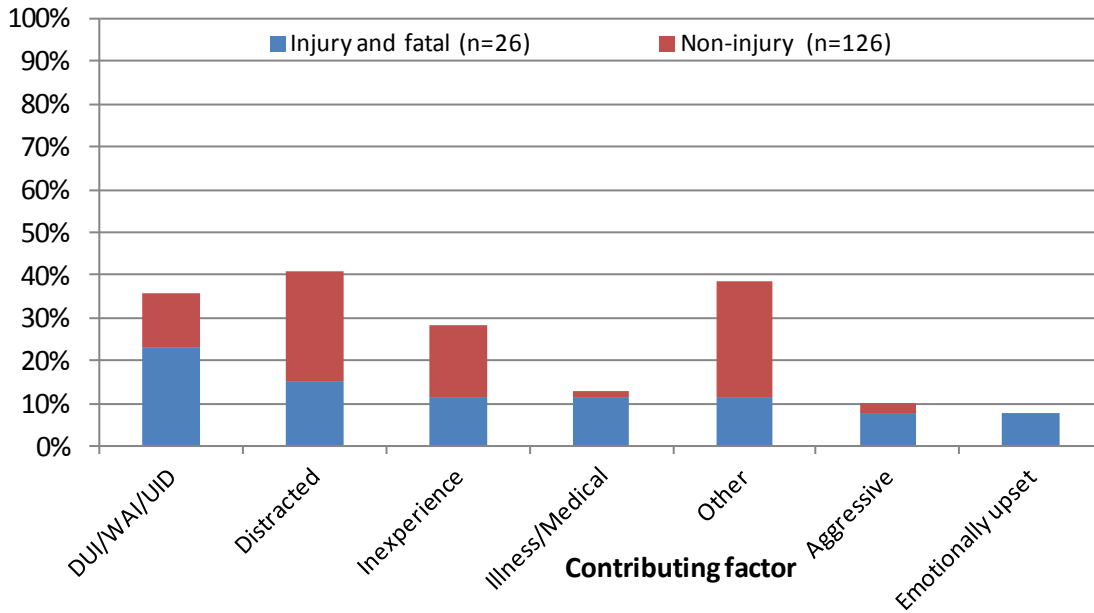


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 371 crashes in Alamosa County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 152 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, 2013 (N=152)

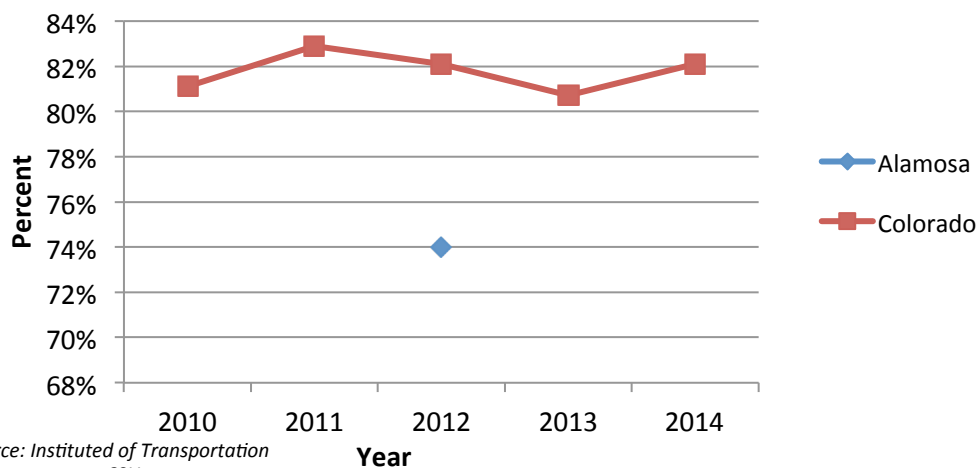


Source: EARS Data *Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio, Food, Objects, pet, etc.*

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. There is no survey information available for 2013 or 2014.

Figure 37: Seat belt use in Alamosa County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ARAPAHOE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	19,580	20,448	40,028
5-8	16,463	17,639	34,102
9-15	28,810	30,078	58,888
16-20	19,915	20,819	40,733
21-34	58,092	58,876	116,968
35-54	87,469	83,994	171,463
55-64	39,320	35,522	74,842
65+	39,324	30,269	69,592
TOTAL	308,972	297,646	606,617

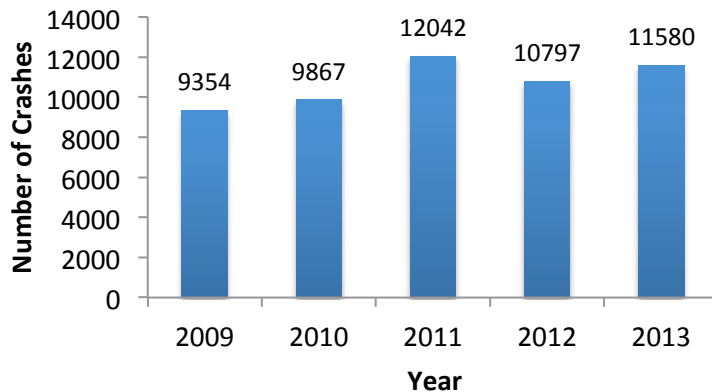
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	29	19	27	29	21	5.1	↓ 27.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	239	280	460	385	409	60.5	↑ 71.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	8	10	7	4	1.5	↓ 42.9%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	10	5	8	8	2	1.1	↓ 80.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	10	8	13	6	4	1.4	↓ 60.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	7	2	7	6	6	1.0	↓ 14.3%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	5	2	3	3	3	0.6	↓ 40.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	9	3	3	4	4	9.8	↓ 55.6%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	6	3	6	7	5	0.9	↓ 16.7%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county needs to improve.

Total Crashes

Figure 38: Total number of crashes in Arapahoe County, 2009-2013

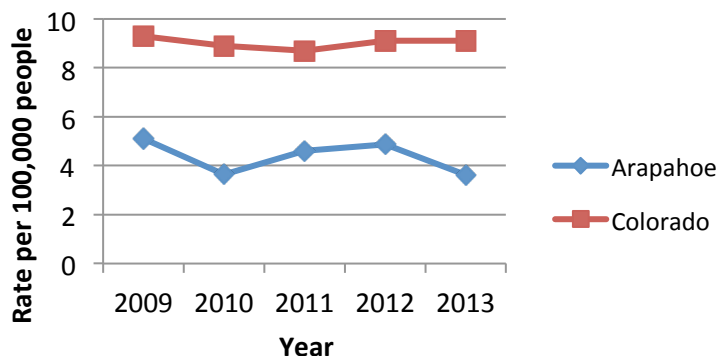


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 21 fatal crashes, resulting in 21 deaths. Overall, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Arapahoe County since 2009.

Figure 39: Fatality rate in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 409 people were seriously injured in the 1,033 injury crashes that occurred in Arapahoe County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Arapahoe County has increased since 2009. In 2013, there were 67 serious injuries per 100,000 population, approximately a 4 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 21 fatalities in 2013, 2 (10%) 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 2013, 3% of the 2,119 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 21,597 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 2,119 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 56%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 6 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 50 percent (3/6) were unhelmeted.

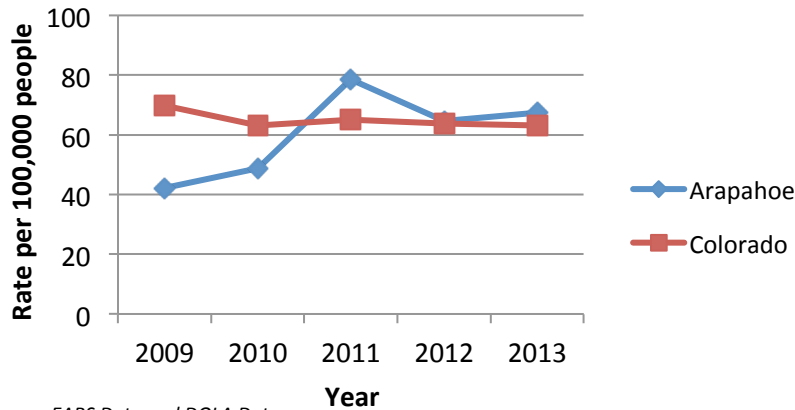
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

5 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 40: Serious injury rate in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

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

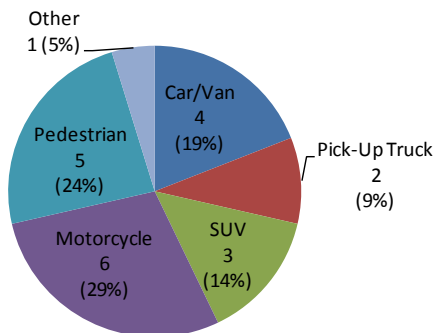
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	15
5-8	0	0	0	8
9-15	0	0	0	33
16-20	4	0	0	101
21-34	29	5	6	227
35-54	20	5	6	266
55-64	10	3	2	145
65+	12	3	1	94
Total	75	16	15	889

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 21 fatalities in 2013.

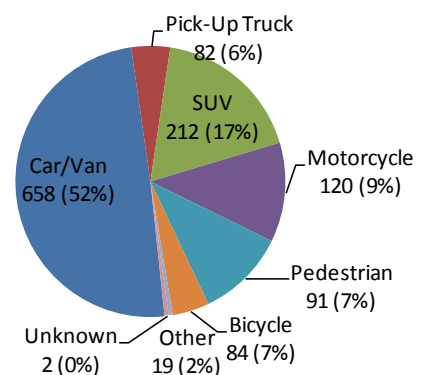
Figure 41: Mode of transportation in Arapahoe County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) were 296 of the 409 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 42: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Arapahoe County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 4 of the 9 (44%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 51 of the 298 (17%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Arapahoe County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 83.7%

Teen seat belt: 84.5%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 82.1%

Front/rear booster: 47.7%

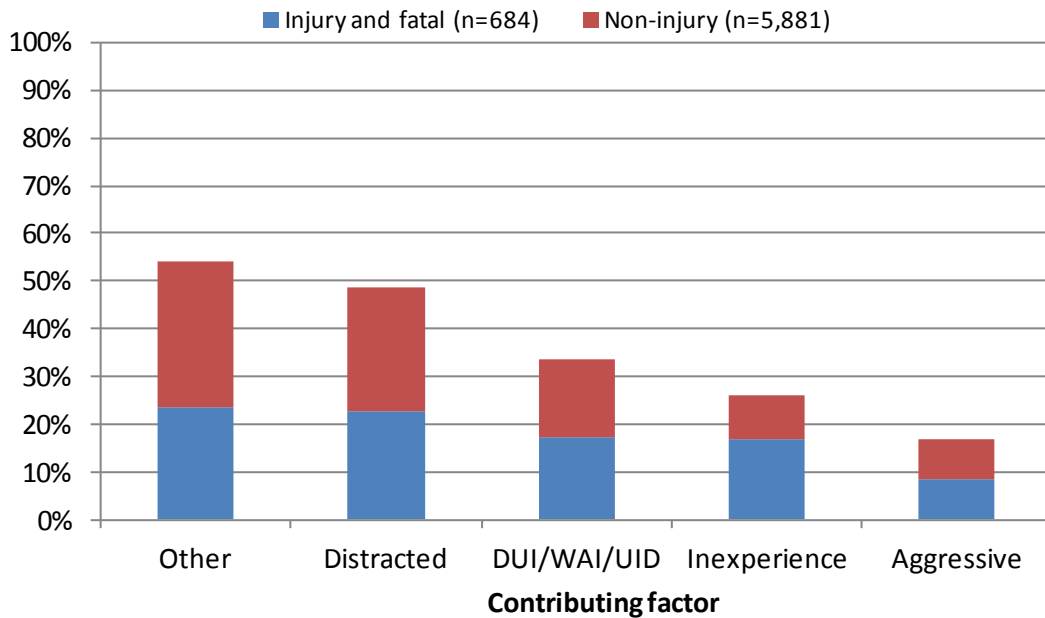
Juvenile (5-15 years): 77.1%

Source: Institute of Transportation

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 11,580 crashes in Arapahoe County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,565 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, 2013 (N=6,565)

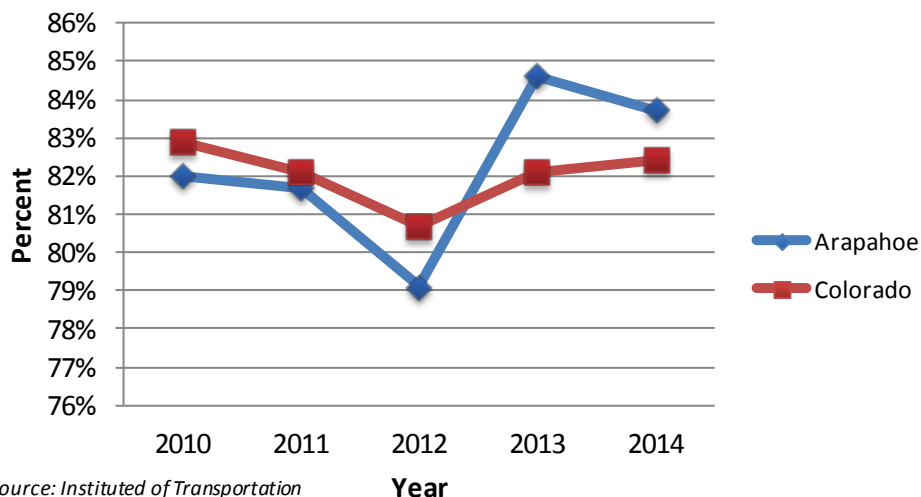


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio, Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Arapahoe County varied between 2010 and 2014. Arapahoe County's seat belt use remains above the state average rate, despite having decreased between 2013 and 2014.

Figure 44: Seat belt use in Arapahoe County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ARCHULETA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	278	316	594
5-8	240	273	513
9-15	437	477	914
16-20	322	340	662
21-34	692	729	1,421
35-54	1,511	1,437	2,948
55-64	1,227	1,180	2,408
65+	1,336	1,372	2,709
TOTAL	6,044	6,124	12,168

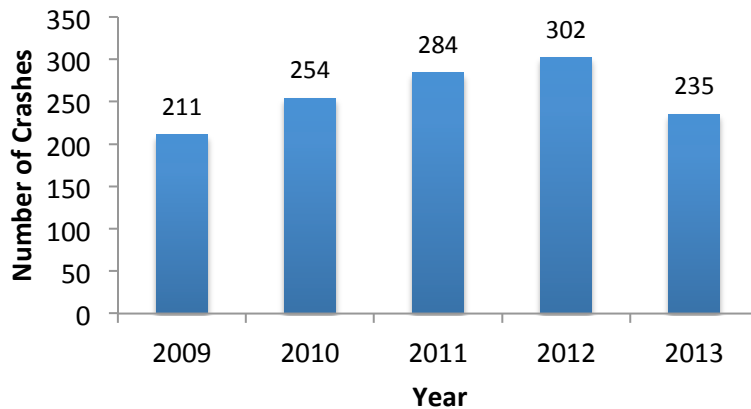
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	1	3	1	2	16.6	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	17	19	13	10	23	136.2	↑35.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	0	2	1	2	8.3	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	0	2	0	1	6.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	2	3.3	↑200.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	1	0	0	1.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county needs to improve.

Total Crashes

Figure 45: Total number of crashes in Archuleta County, 2009-2013

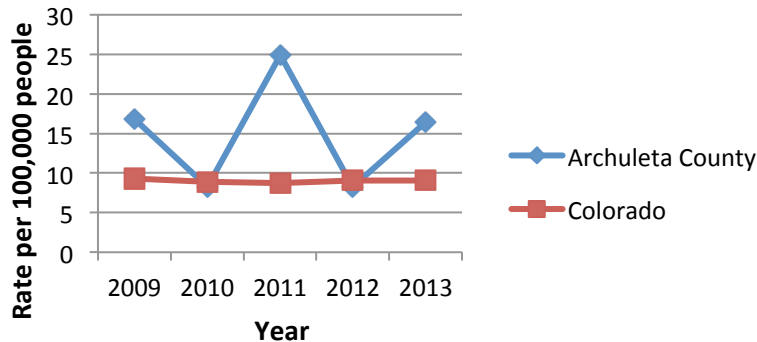


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Archuleta County between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 46: Fatality rate in Archuleta County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 23 people were seriously injured in the 38 injury crashes that occurred in Archuleta County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Archuleta County has varied since 2009. In 2013, there were 189 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an approximately 130 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 1 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 2013, 18% of the 55 drivers in serious injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 278 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 13% of the 55 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained at 0%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 in Archuleta County.

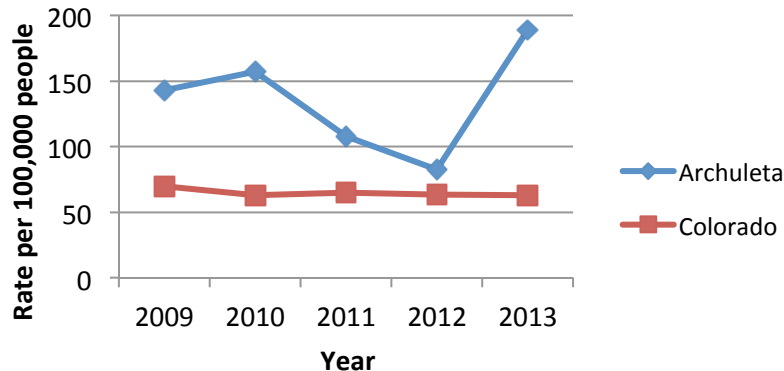
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 47: Serious injury rate in Archuleta County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle fatality and 7 of the 15 (47%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by

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
55-64	2	0	1	6
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	5	0	1	24

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

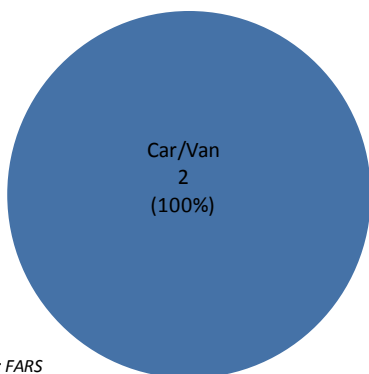
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all of the fatalities in 2013.

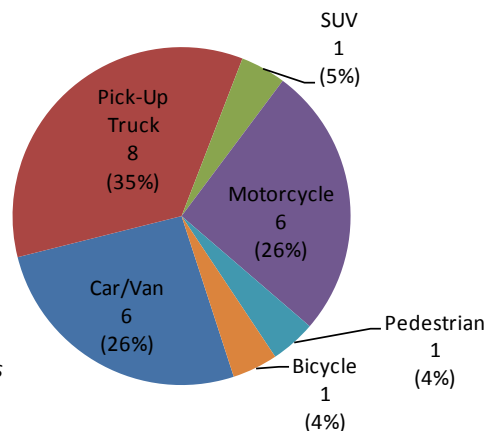
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 21 of the 23 injuries in 2013.

Figure 48: Mode of transportation in Archuleta County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 49: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Archuleta County, 2013

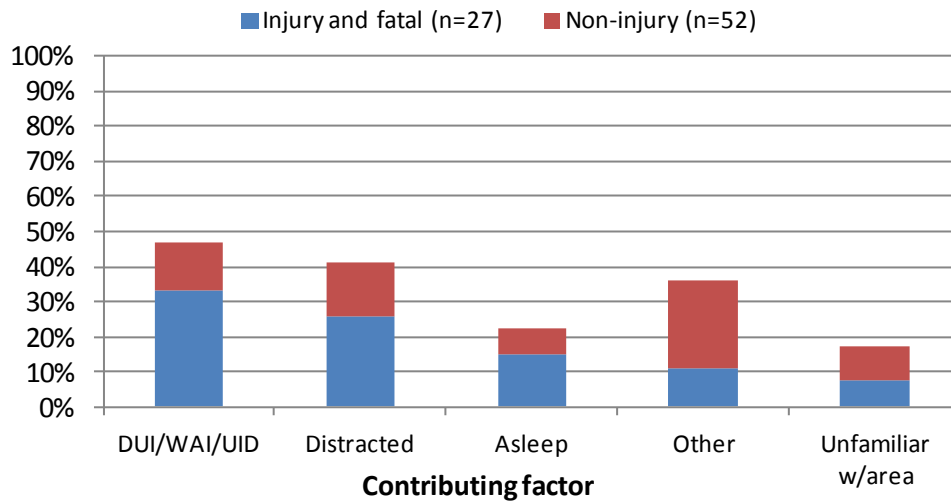


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 235 crashes in Archuleta County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 79 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, 2013 (N=79)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	112	109	222
5-8	90	81	170
9-15	147	143	289
16-20	95	130	225
21-34	208	225	433
35-54	403	441	844
55-64	278	266	544
65+	520	422	942
TOTAL	1,852	1,817	3,669

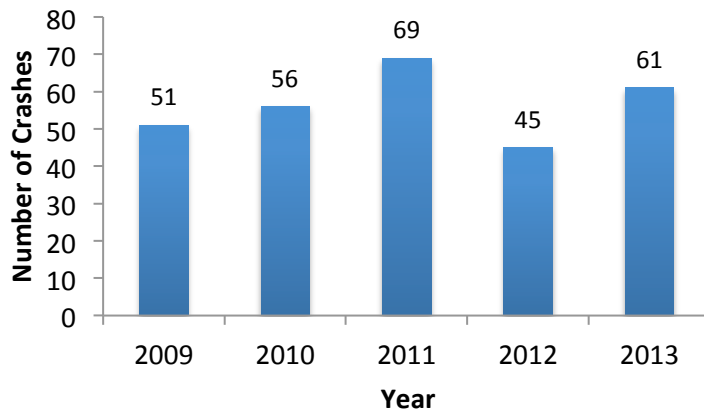
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	6	6	2	2	2	111.6	↓ 66.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	10	0	3	5	0	95.7	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	2	2	2	1	63.2	↓ 66.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	2	1	0	1	21.1	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	3	0	1	1	36.8	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	1	0	0	143.6	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 51: Total number of crashes in Baca County, 2009-2013

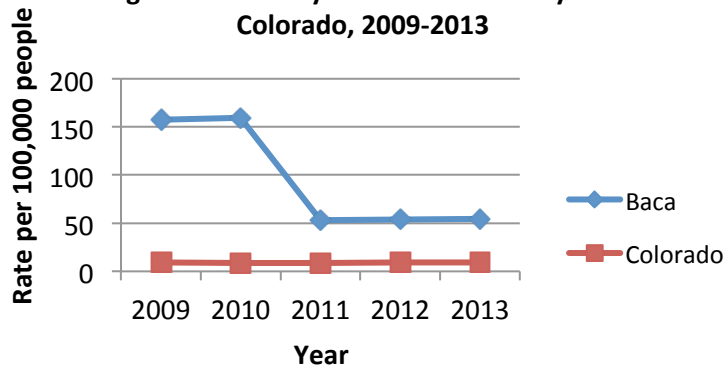


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were two fatal crashes, resulting in two deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased between 2010 and 2011 and then have remained at approximately 54.5 fatalities per 100,000 population.

Figure 52: Fatality rate in Baca County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 injury crashes in Baca County, but no one was seriously injured. Overall, the serious injury rate in Baca County declined between 2009 and 2013. Between 2012 and 2013 the serious injury rate decreased from 134 injuries per 100,000 people to 0.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 0% of the 6 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 28% of the 67 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 0% of the 6 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

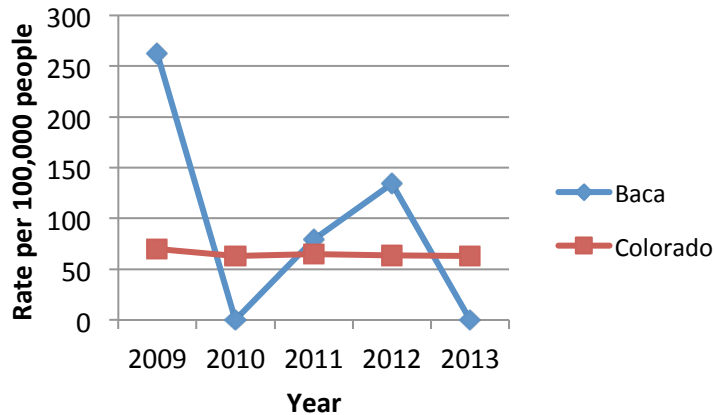
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS

Figure 53: Serious injury rate in Baca County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Baca County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 68.1%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 27: Baca County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	2	0	0	5
35-54	2	0	0	*
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	1	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	6

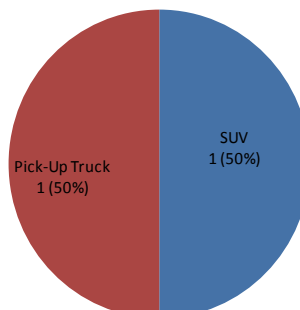
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

Figure 54: Mode of transportation in Baca County fatalities, 2013

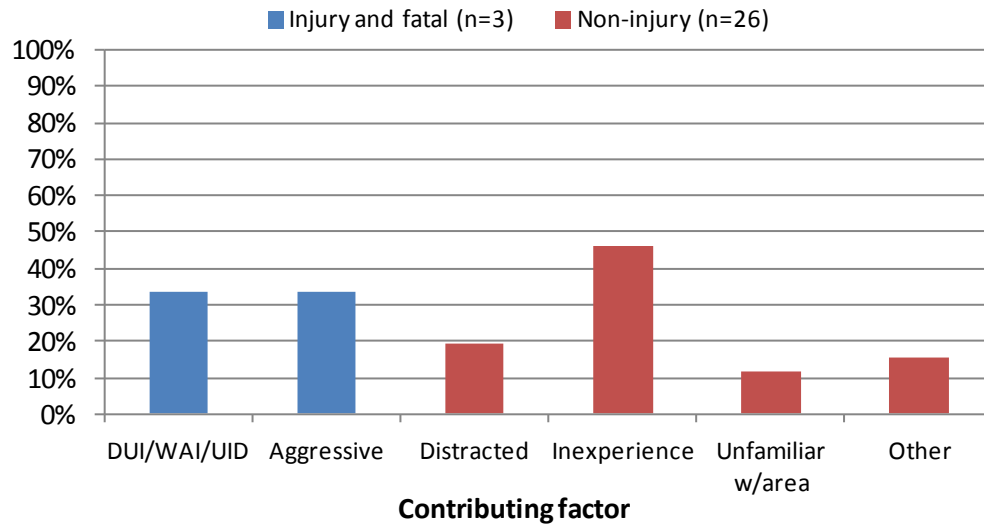


Source: FARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 61 crashes in Baca County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 29 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 56).

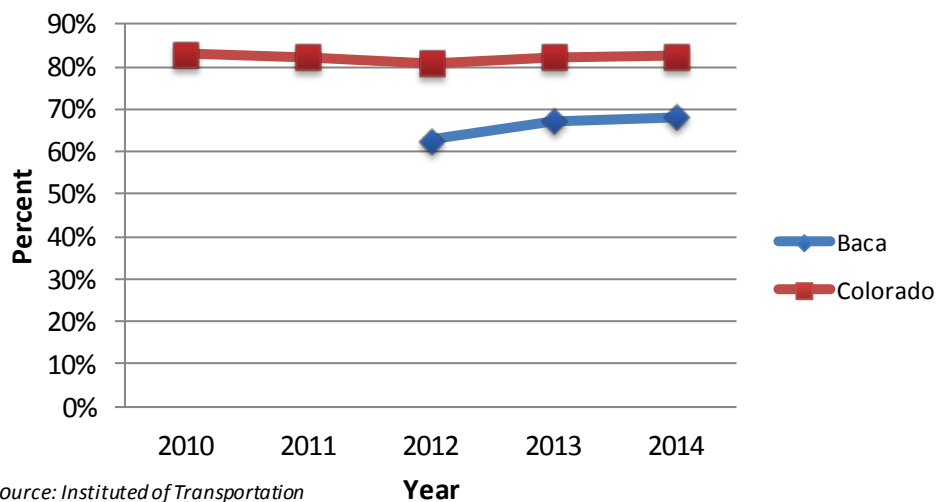
Figure 56: Contributing factors among drivers in Baca County, 2013 (N=29)



Occupant Protection

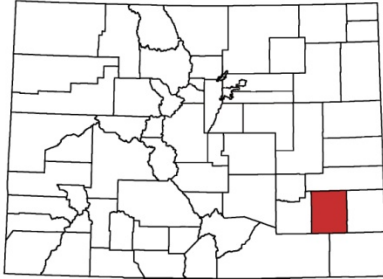
Baca County's observed seat belt use increased from 2012 to 2014, but remained lower than the statewide seat belt use in 2013.

Figure 57: Seat belt use in Baca County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

BENT COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	101	100	201
5-8	86	91	176
9-15	180	178	358
16-20	110	167	277
21-34	138	1,030	1,169
35-54	430	1,272	1,702
55-64	314	530	845
65+	454	493	947
TOTAL	1,814	3,861	5,675

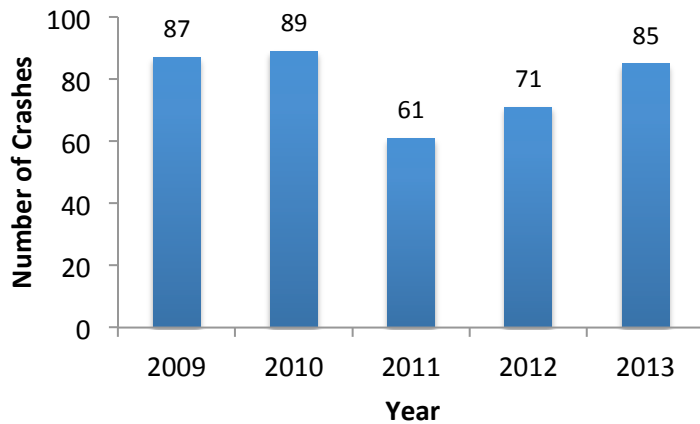
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	1	0	0	3	6.5	↑ 300.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	2	4	2	5	1	45.6	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	↑ 300.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	3.2	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	3.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 58: Total number of crashes in Bent County, 2009-2013

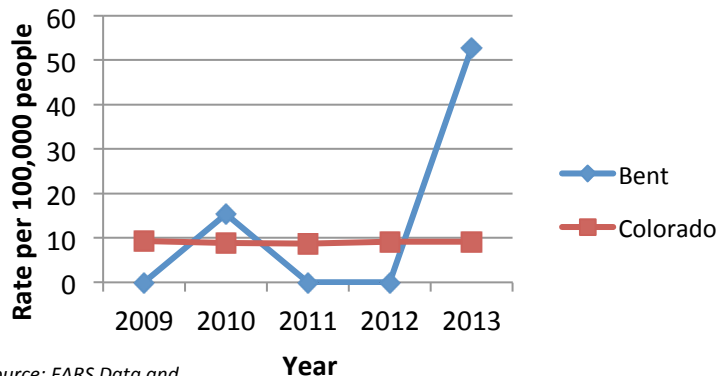


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 fatalities. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 1 person was seriously injured in the 9 injury crashes that occurred in Bent County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Baca County has varied over the last five years, but it decreased by 80 percent between 2012 and 2013.

Impaired Driving

Between 2009 and 2013, 1 of the 3 (33%) 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 2013, 20% of the 15 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 54% of the 89 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 15 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013 there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

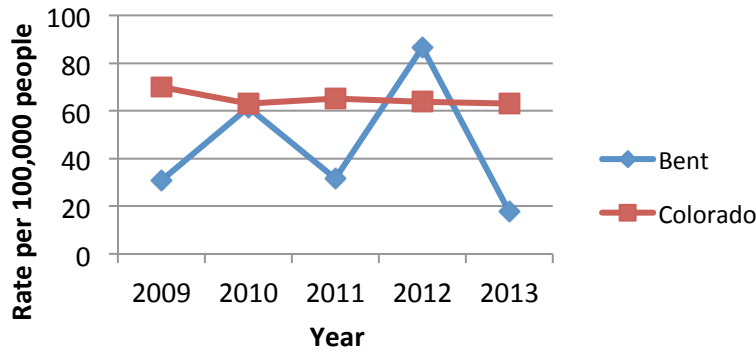
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 60: Serious injury rate in Bent County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 3 (100%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities were not using seat belts or other restraints. The 1 motor vehicle occupant who was seriously injured in a crash was restrained.

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, 2011-2013

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	0	0	0	*
21-34	1	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-64	1	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	3	0	0	11

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

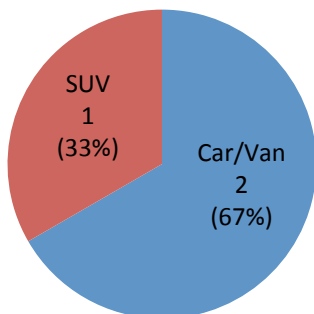
* Indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 3 of the fatalities in 2013.

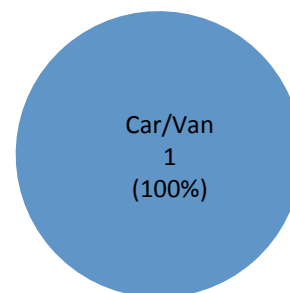
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 serious injury in 2013.

Figure 61a: Mode of transportation in Bent County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 61b: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Bent County, 2013

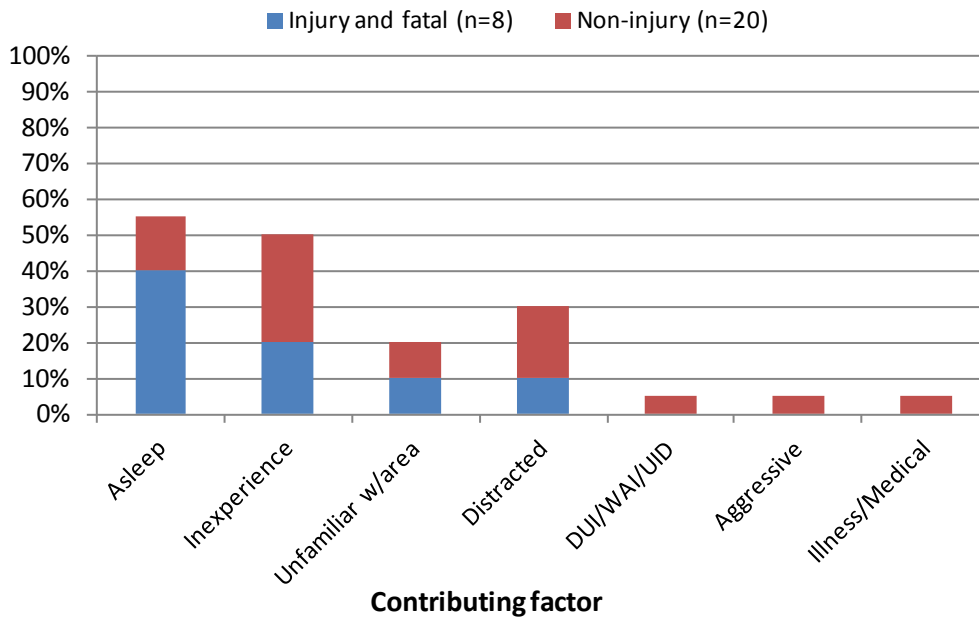


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 85 crashes in Bent County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 28 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, 2013 (N=28)

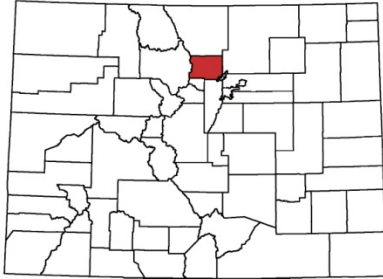


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Bent County.

BOULDER COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	7,605	8,034	15,639
5-8	7,195	7,406	14,601
9-15	13,137	13,616	26,754
16-20	13,430	14,025	27,455
21-34	29,546	33,374	62,920
35-54	43,250	43,039	86,290
55-64	20,467	19,882	40,349
65+	19,653	16,215	35,868
TOTAL	154,283	155,592	309,875

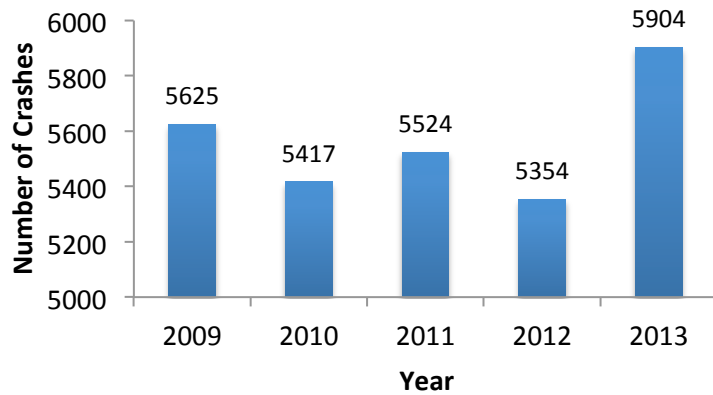
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	19	20	17	26	12	7.0	↓ 36.8%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	169	180	208	231	234	67.9	↑ 38.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	4	5	6	6	1.7	↑ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	8	4	2	5	6	1.7	↓ 25.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	6	3	11	7	2.1	↑ 75.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	6	5	1	7	1	1.3	↓ 83.3%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	5	0	0	4	1	0.7	↓ 80.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	5	0	4	0	7.3	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	3	5	3	0	0.9	↓ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 63: Total number of crashes in Boulder County, 2009-2013

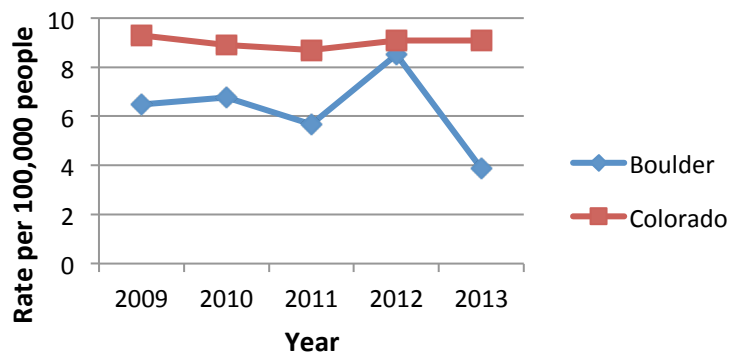


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 12 fatal crashes, resulting in 12 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Boulder County in 2013.

Figure 64: Fatality rate in Boulder County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 234 people were seriously injured in the 583 injury crashes that occurred in Boulder County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Boulder County has increased since 2009. The rate of serious injuries in 2013 was 76 injuries per 100,000 population, the same rate as in 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 12 fatalities in 2013, 6 (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 2013, 3% of the 1127 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 10,118 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 1127 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: FARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 100%. There were young driver fatalities in 2013.

Source: EARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. A helmet was not used.

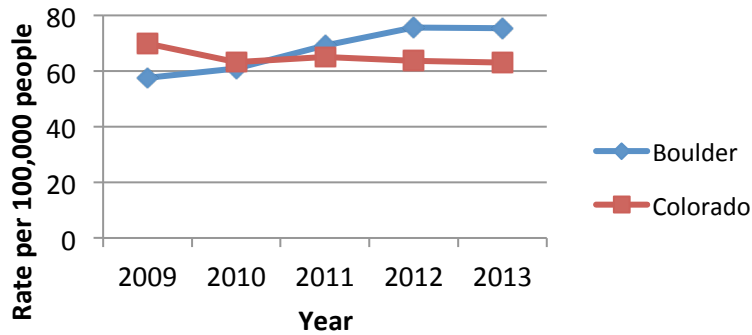
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 65: Serious injury rate in Boulder County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 33: Boulder County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	1	0	0	8
9-15	1	0	0	8
16-20	3	2	0	32
21-34	15	0	4	105
35-54	13	2	4	102
55-64	11	3	1	72
65+	11	1	0	69
Total	55	8	9	399

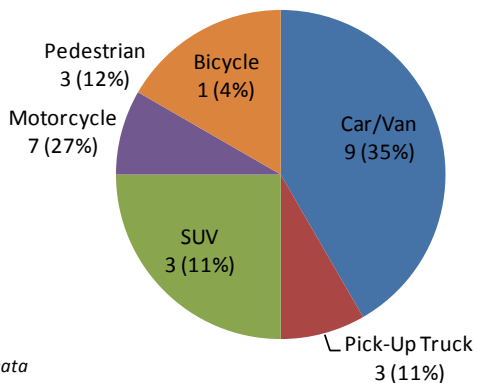
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 12 fatalities in 2013.

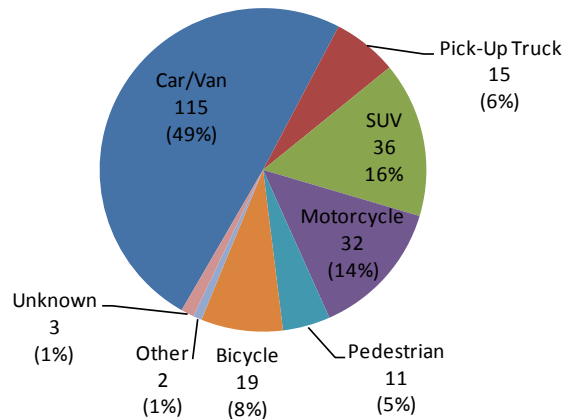
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 203 of the 234 injuries in 2013.

Figure 66: Mode of transportation in Boulder County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 67: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Boulder County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 6 of the 9 (67%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 21 of the 171 (12%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Boulder County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 74.5%

Teen seat belt: 87.9%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 97.4%

Front/rear booster: 80.1%

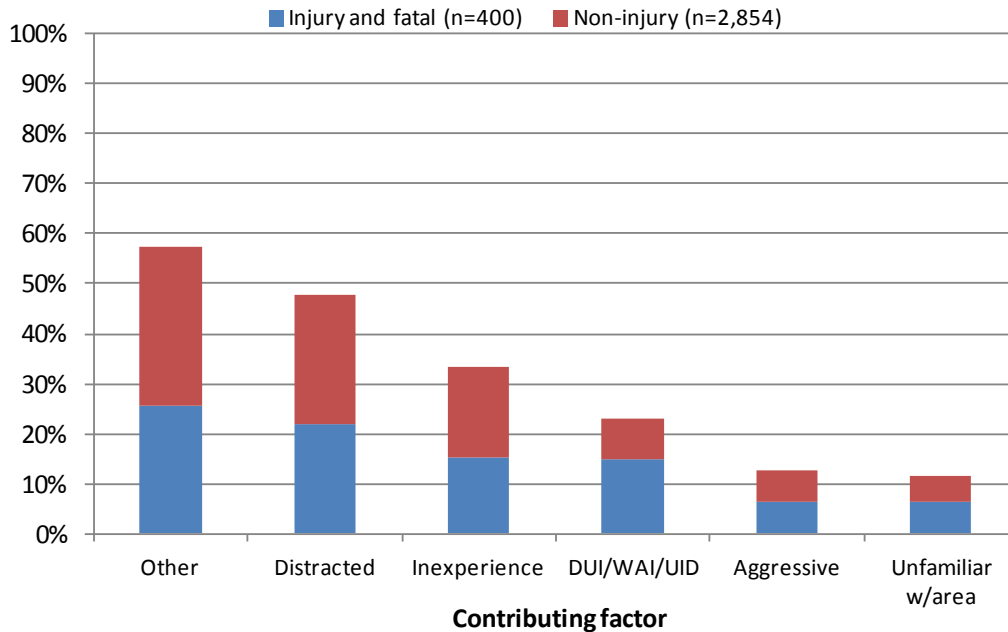
Juvenile (5-15 years): 92.2%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 5,904 crashes in Boulder County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 3,254 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, 2013
(N=3,254)**

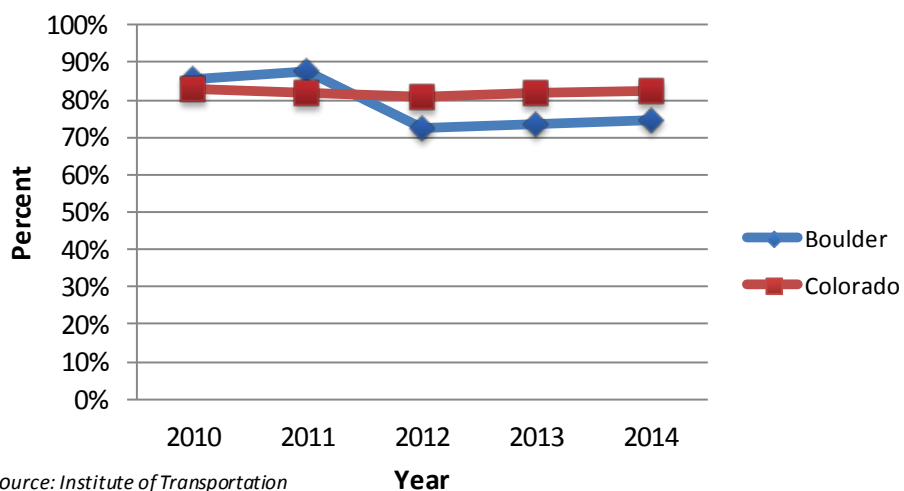


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Boulder County decreased between 2012 and 2014. However, Boulder County's seat belt increased by 3 percent between 2012 and 2014. 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, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

BROOMFIELD COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,716	1,832	3,548
5-8	1,759	1,750	3,509
9-15	3,030	3,190	6,220
16-20	2,037	2,010	4,047
21-34	4,970	5,415	10,386
35-54	9,171	9,061	18,232
55-64	3,525	3,417	6,941
65+	3,732	2,836	6,568
TOTAL	29,942	29,510	59,452

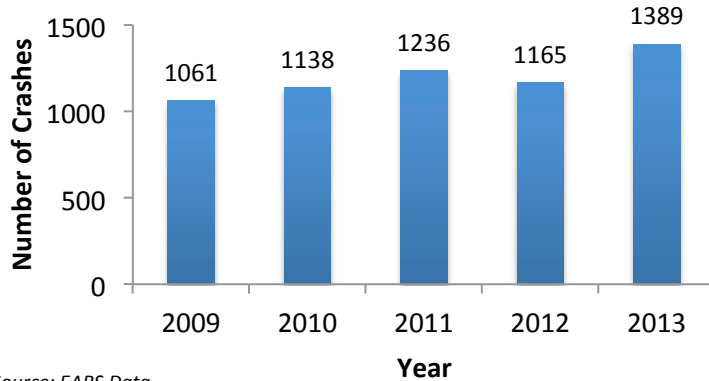
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	1	1	4	4	3.1	↑ 300.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	29	38	26	36	40	59.0	↑ 37.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	0	0	2	0.4	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	2	0.7	↑ 200.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	0	1	0.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	1	1	9.2	↑ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	2	0	1.1	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 70: Total number of crashes in Broomfield County, 2009-2013

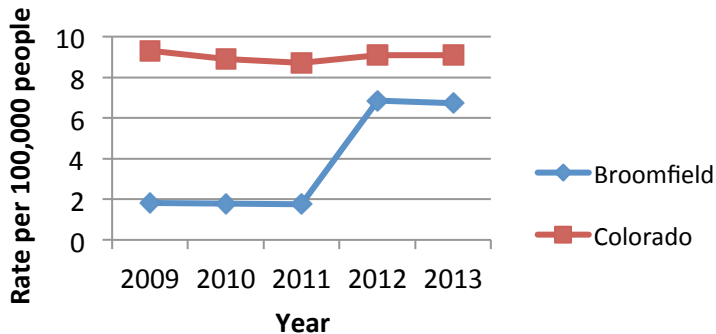


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population remained consistent in Broomfield County between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 71: Fatality rate in Broomfield County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, there were 103 injury crashes, resulting in 40 persons being seriously injured. Overall, the injury rate in Broomfield County oscillated from 2009-2013. In 2013, there were 67 serious injuries per 100,000 population, an 9 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

None of the 4 fatalities in 2013 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 2013, 0% of the 218 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 1% of the 2634 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 12% of the 218 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, one driver age 20 and under was involved in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was wearing a helmet.

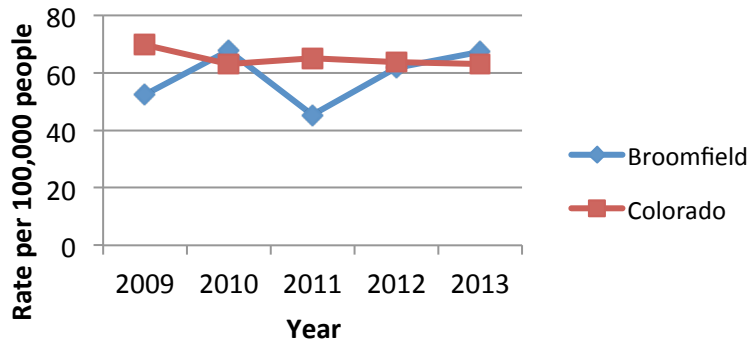
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 72: Serious injury rate in Broomfield County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 7 of the 31 (23%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 36: Broomfield County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	5
16-20	1	0	0	6
21-34	2	0	1	11
35-54	1	0	0	15
55-64	0	0	0	8
65+	4	3	0	19
Total	9	3	1	64

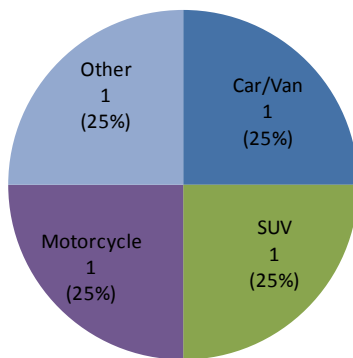
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 4 fatalities in 2013.

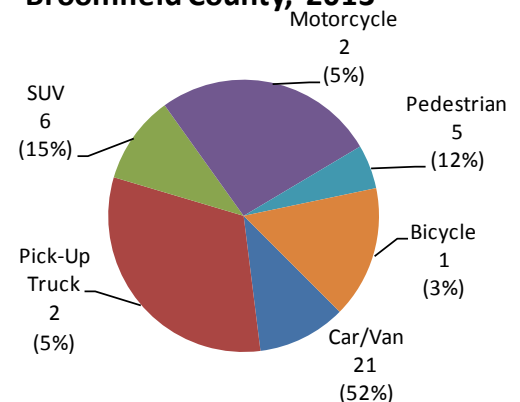
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 29 of the 49 serious injuries.

Figure 73: Mode of transportation in Broomfield County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 74: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Broomfield County, 2013

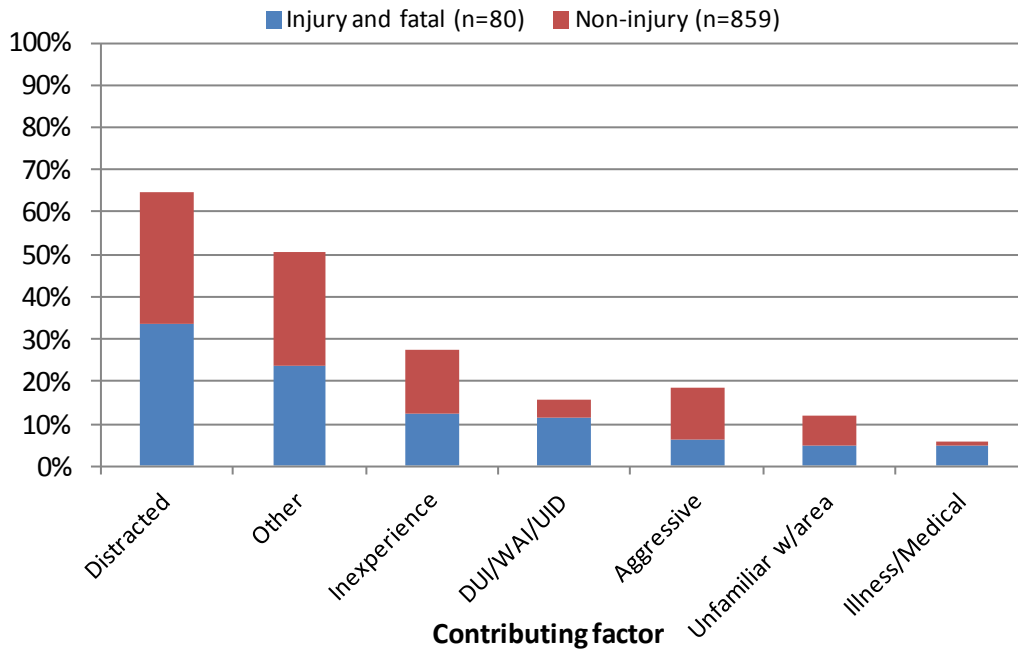


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,389 crashes in Broomfield County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 939 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, 2013 (N=939)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	371	382	752
5-8	308	345	654
9-15	619	586	1,205
16-20	434	583	1,017
21-34	1,059	1,704	2,764
35-54	2,083	2,592	4,675
55-64	1,600	1,532	3,132
65+	2,134	1,951	4,085
TOTAL	8,608	9,675	18,283

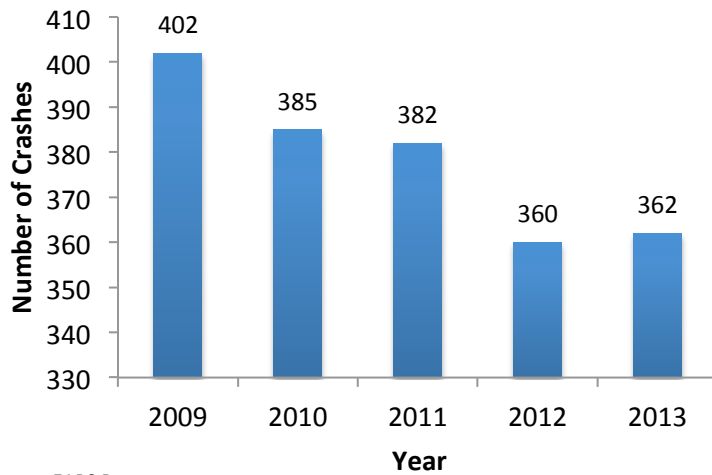
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	4	7	4	1	21.1	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	11	10	13	9	8	56.8	↓ 27.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	4	0	0	10.1	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	2	1	1	0	4.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	2	3	2	0	9.0	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	2	1	3.4	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	1	0	0	35.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 76: Total number of crashes in Chaffee County, 2009-2013

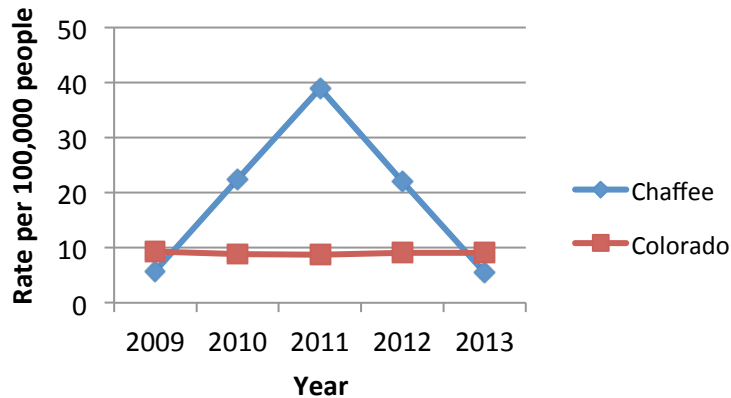


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population have varied in Chaffee County over the past 5 years, but have decreased since 2011.

Figure 77: Fatality rate in Chaffee County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 8 people were seriously injured in the 34 injury crashes that occurred in Chaffee County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Alamosa County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 44 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 12 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2013 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 2013, 21% of the 47 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 15% of the 448 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 11% of the 47 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was wearing a helmet.

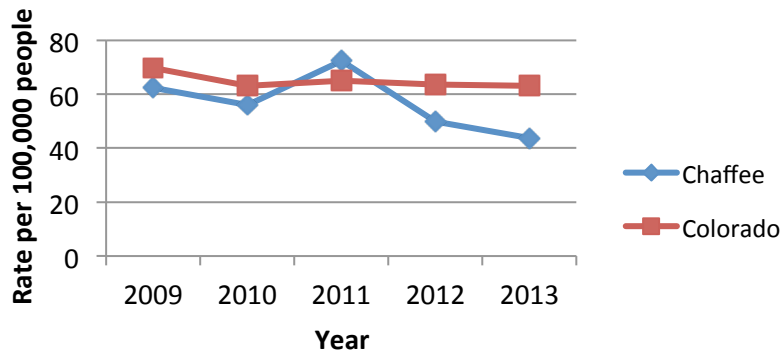
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 78: Serious injury rate in Chaffee County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 0 of the 1 (0%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 3 of the 6 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 39: Chaffee County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	1	0	0	*
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	2	0	0	*
35-54	2	0	2	4
55-64	6	0	1	4
65+	0	0	0	8
Total	15	0	3	21

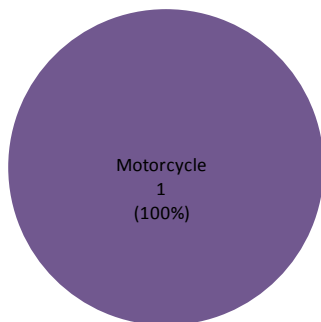
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 0 of the 1 fatalities in 2013.

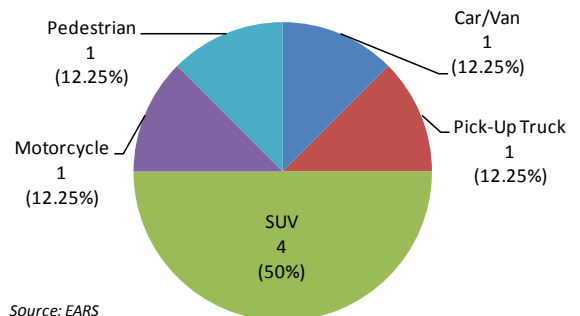
Figure 79: Mode of transportation in Chaffee County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

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

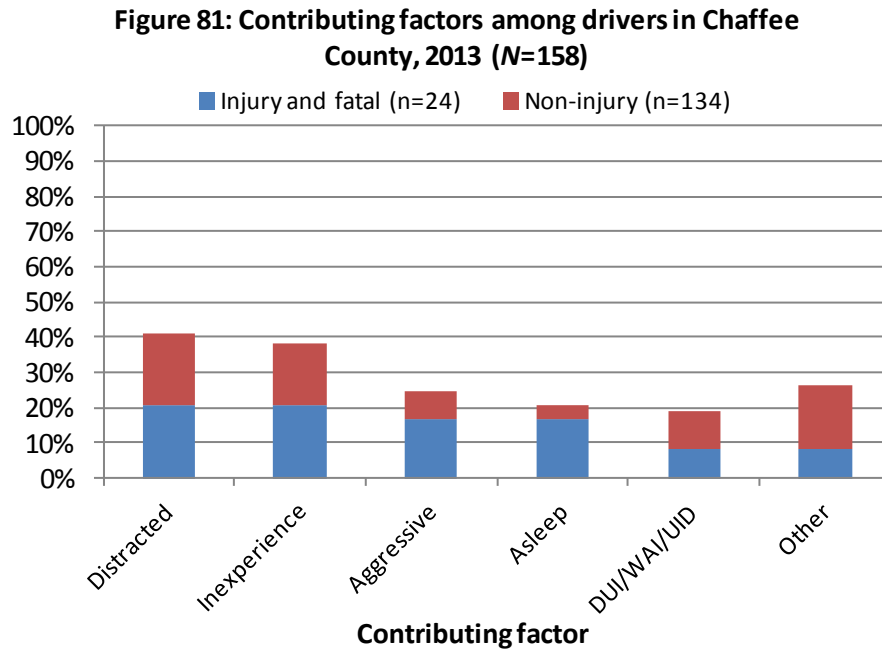
Figure 80: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Chaffee County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 362 crashes in Chaffee County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 158 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 81).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	72	66	138
5-8	52	60	112
9-15	88	81	169
16-20	56	61	117
21-34	132	130	262
35-54	222	252	474
55-64	144	138	281
65+	191	144	334
TOTAL	955	932	1,887

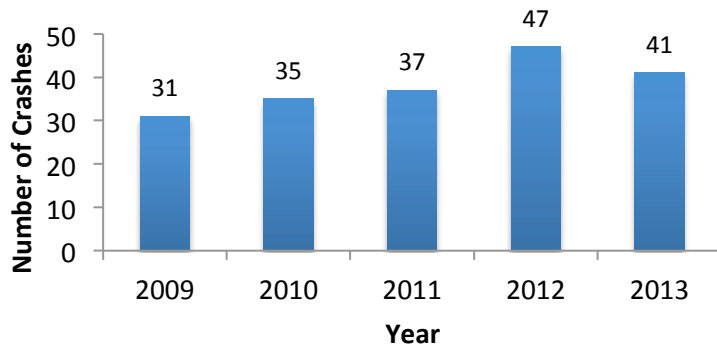
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	3	8	4	2	172.0	↑100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	3	3	9	7	1	247.3	↓66.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	3	8	0	0	129.0	↓100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	1	0	1	21.5	↑100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	7	0	0	86.0	↓100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	1	0	10.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	10.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	1	0	0	137.1	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	10.7	↑100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 82: Total number of crashes in Cheyenne County, 2009-2013

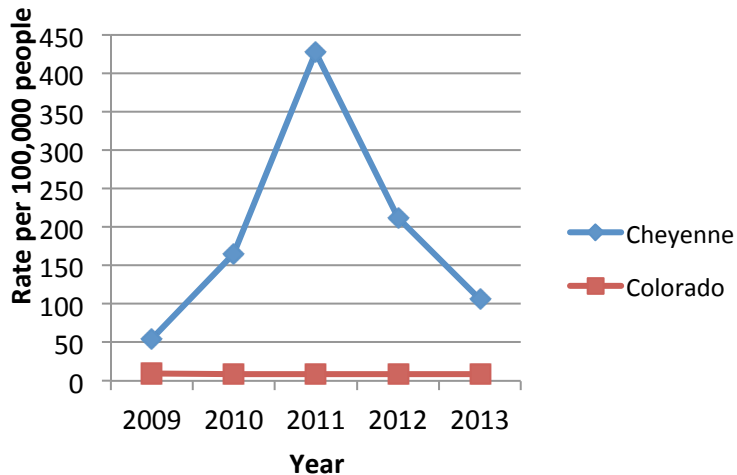


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. After increasing from 2009 to 2011, the number of fatal crashes per 100,000 population decreased from 2011 to 2013 in Cheyenne County.

Figure 83: Fatality rate in Cheyenne County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 1 person was seriously injured in the 3 injury crashes that occurred in Cheyenne County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Cheyenne County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 53 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 86 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

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 2013, 17% of the 6 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 22% of the 45 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 6 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

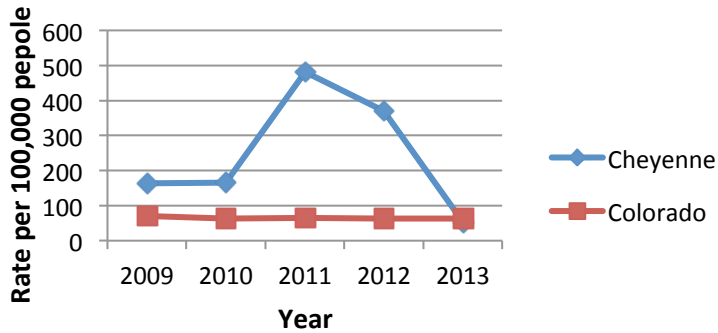
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

One pedestrian and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 84: Serious injury rate in Cheyenne County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the one motor vehicle occupant fatality was not using seat belt or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 42: Cheyenne County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	2	0	0	*
35-54	3	1	1	0
55-64	2	0	0	*
65+	1	0	0	*
Total	14	1	1	9

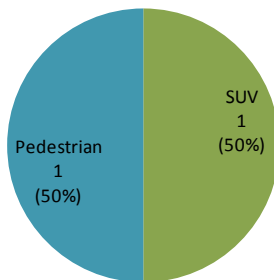
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 1 of the 2 fatalities in 2013.

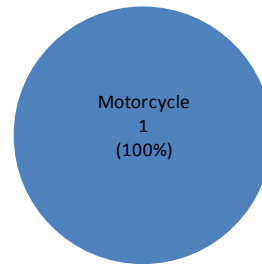
Figure 85: Mode of transportation in Cheyenne County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) did not account any of the serious injuries in 2013.

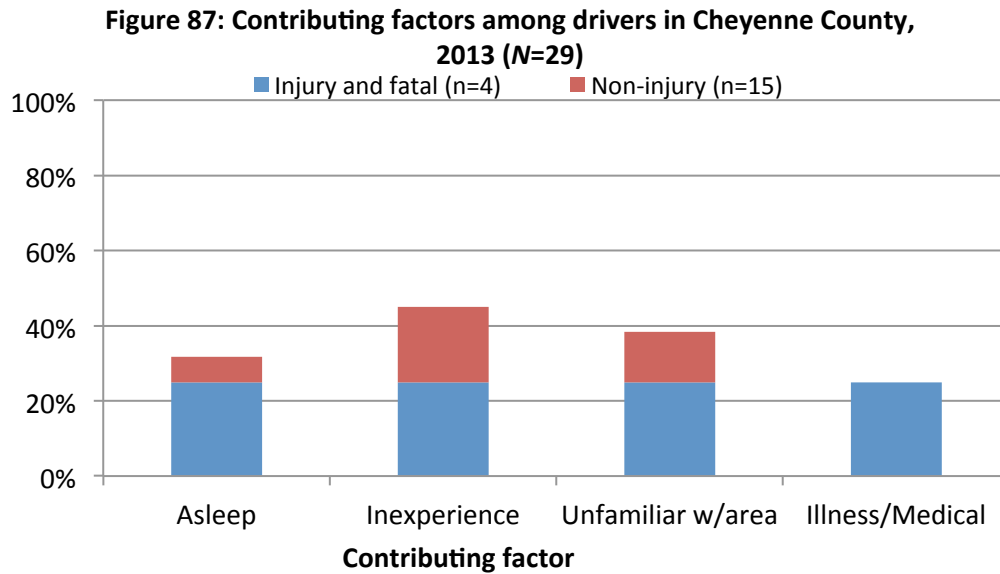
Figure 86: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Cheyenne County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 41 crashes in Cheyenne County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 19 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 87).

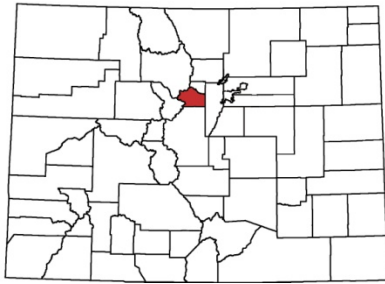


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Cheyenne County.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	183	190	373
5-8	179	196	375
9-15	292	296	588
16-20	206	214	420
21-34	446	538	984
35-54	1,414	1,493	2,906
55-64	926	1,012	1,938
65+	691	753	1,444
TOTAL	4,338	4,691	9,029

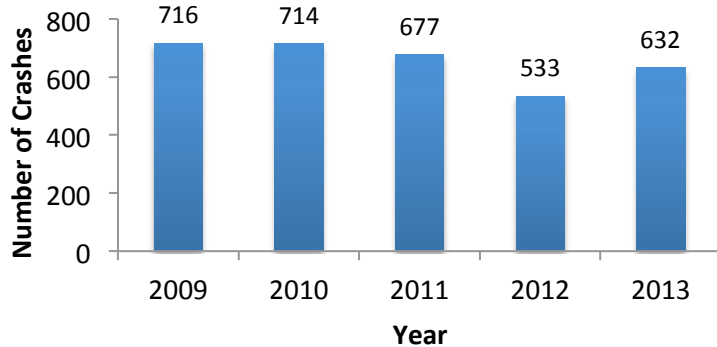
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	3	2	2	2	8	26.5	↑ 166.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	24	20	15	13	13	187.8	↓ 45.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	1	1	4	15.4	↑ 300.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	0	1	0	6.6	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	1	2	5	26.4	↑ 66.7%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	2	4.4	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	0	0	1	77.1	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 88: Total number of crashes in Clear Creek County, 2009-2013

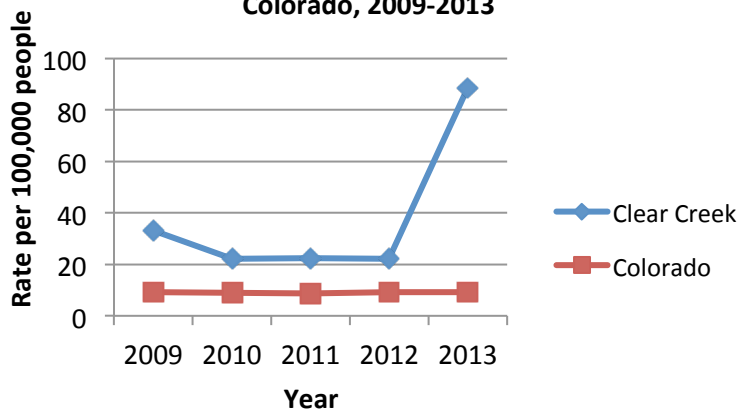


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 8 fatal crashes, resulting in 8 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 13 people were seriously injured in the 43 injury crashes that occurred in Clear Creek County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Clear Creek County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 144 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a one percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 0 fatalities in 2013, 8 (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, 19% of the 70 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 926 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 70 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, 1 driver age 20 and under was involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 50% were unhelmeted.

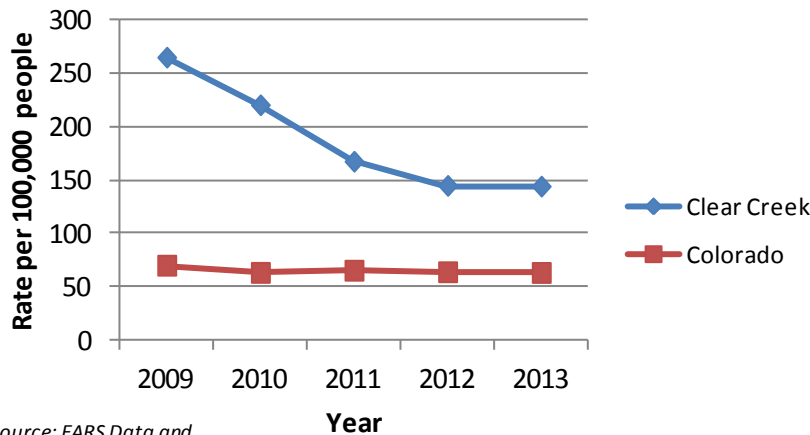
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 90: Serious injury rate in Clear Creek County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 6 (33%) motor vehicle fatalities and 1 of the 8 (13%) motor vehicle occupants seriously 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, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	5
35-54	4	0	2	9
55-64	3	0	0	3
65+	3	0	0	3
Total	12	0	2	21

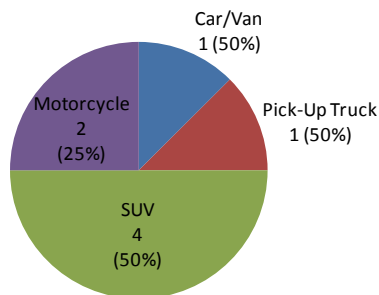
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 fatalities in 2013.

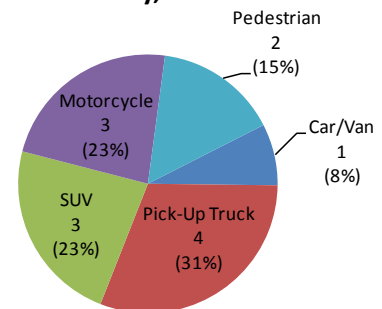
Figure 91: Mode of transportation in Clear Creek County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 8 of the 13 serious injuries.

Figure 92: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Clear Creek County, 2013

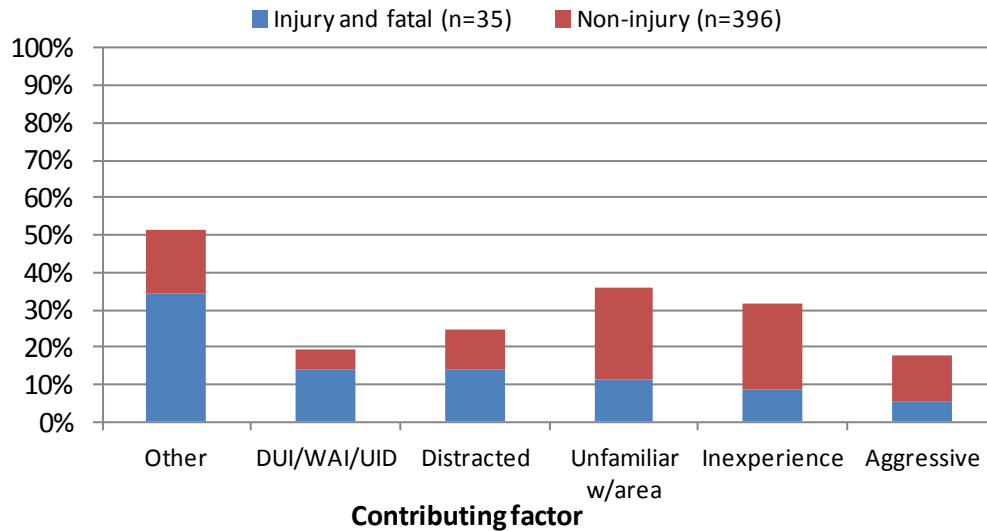


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 632 crashes in Clear Creek County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 431 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, 2013 (N=431)

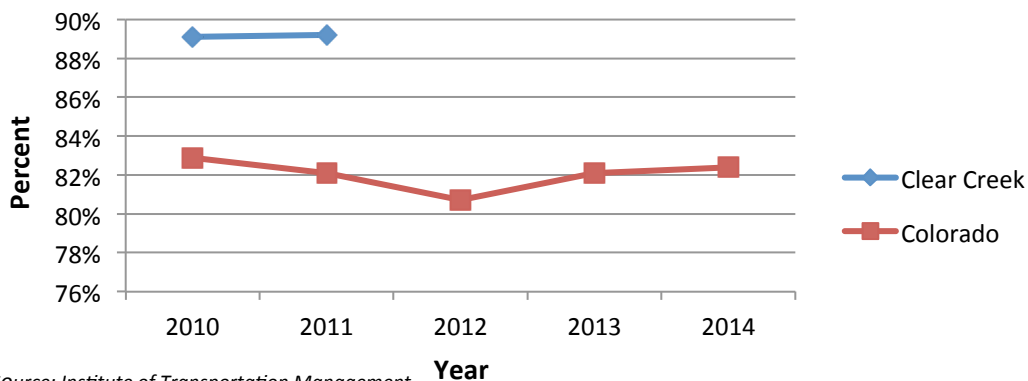


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Clear Creek County was above the statewide seat belt use between 2010 and 2011. However, seat belt use in Clear Creek County was not observed in the three most recent Statewide seat belt use surveys.

Figure 94: Seat belt use in Clear Creek County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

CONEJOS COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	303	290	593
5-8	261	277	537
9-15	477	411	888
16-20	293	277	570
21-34	563	602	1,165
35-54	964	972	1,936
55-64	550	596	1,145
65+	745	647	1,392
TOTAL	4,156	4,072	8,228

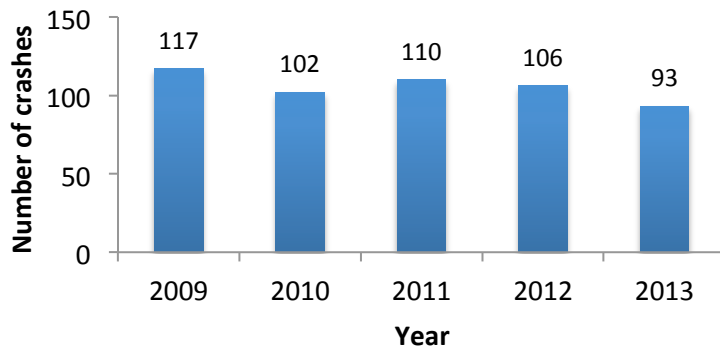
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	5	2	0	1	19.4	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	15	12	5	8	10	121.2	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	5	1	0	0	16.9	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	1	0	0	2.4	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	4	1	0	0	14.5	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	1	0	1	4.8	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	1	4.8	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	0	0	1	52.4	↑ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 95: Total number of crashes in Conejos County, 2009-2013

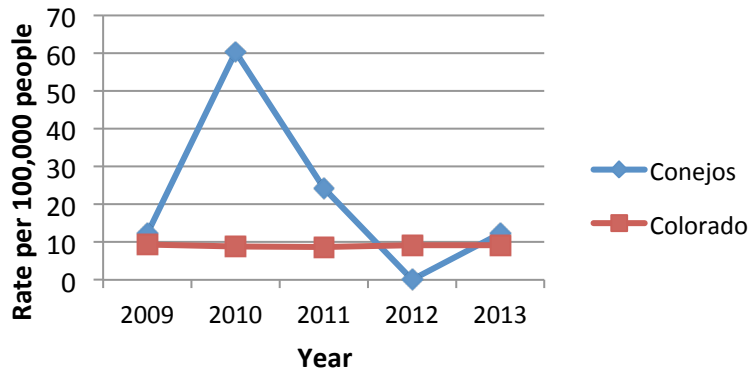


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 10 people were seriously injured in the 25 injury crashes that occurred in Conejos County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Conejos County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 122 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 25 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality 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 2013, 6% of the 33 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 89 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 33 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, 1 driver age 20 and under was involved in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was not wearing a helmet.

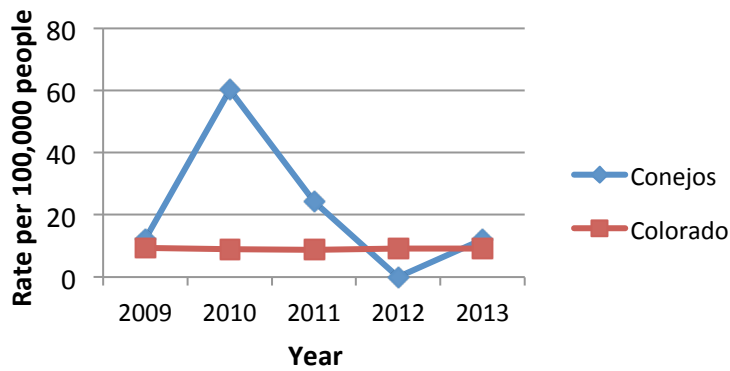
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 96: Fatality rate in Conejos County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 6 (33%) of the motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 1 of the 8 (13%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 48: Conejos County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	1	0	1	13
35-54	1	0	0	5
55-64	1	0	1	*
65+	0	0	0	4
Total	3	0	2	27

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

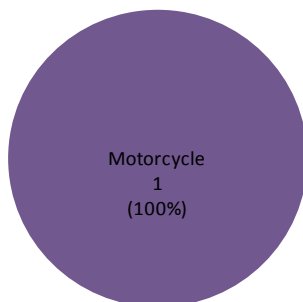
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) did not account for any of the fatalities in 2013.

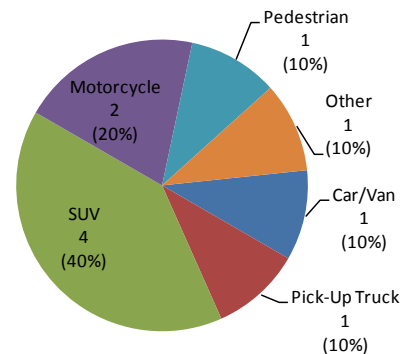
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 10 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 97a: Mode of transportation in Conejos County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

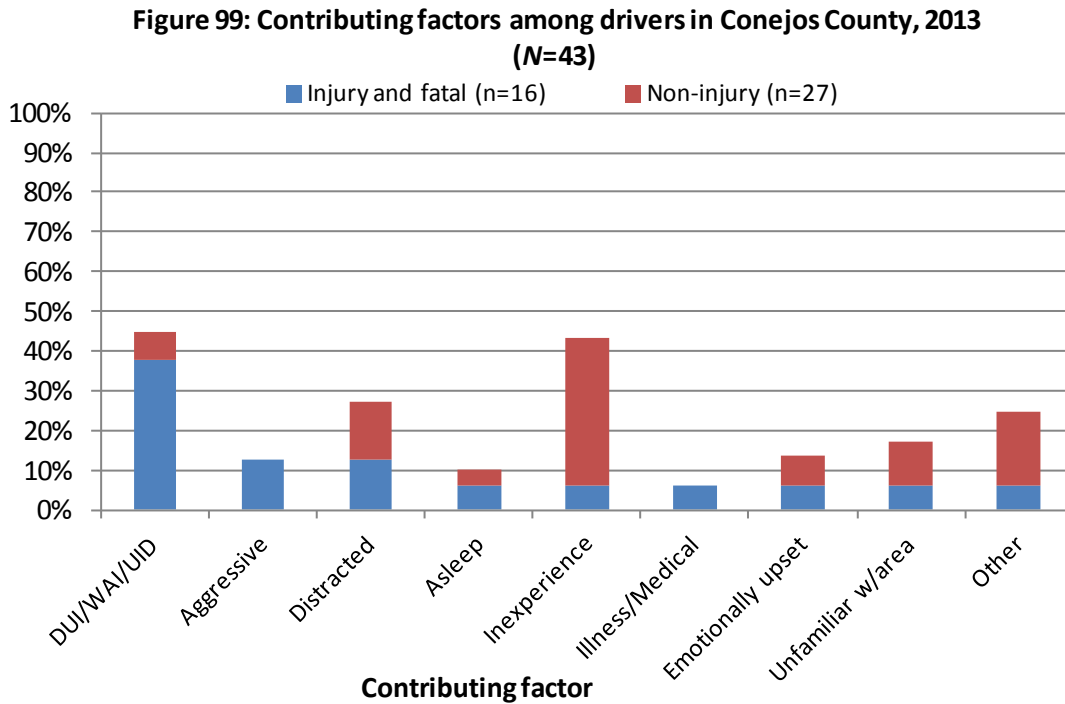
Figure 98: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Conejos County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 93 crashes in Conejos County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 43 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 99).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	80	81	161
5-8	60	90	150
9-15	141	143	284
16-20	89	119	208
21-34	207	204	411
35-54	369	399	767
55-64	300	298	598
65+	453	473	926
TOTAL	1,699	1,807	3,506

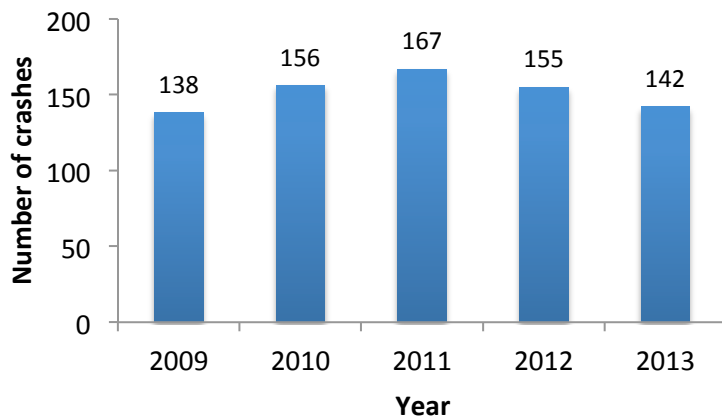
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	3	4	2	1	0	73.3	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	7	3	7	6	4	152.1	↓ 42.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	2	1	0	0	33.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	0	2	0	0	16.7	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	2	0	1	0	16.7	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 100: Total number of crashes in Costilla County, 2009-2013

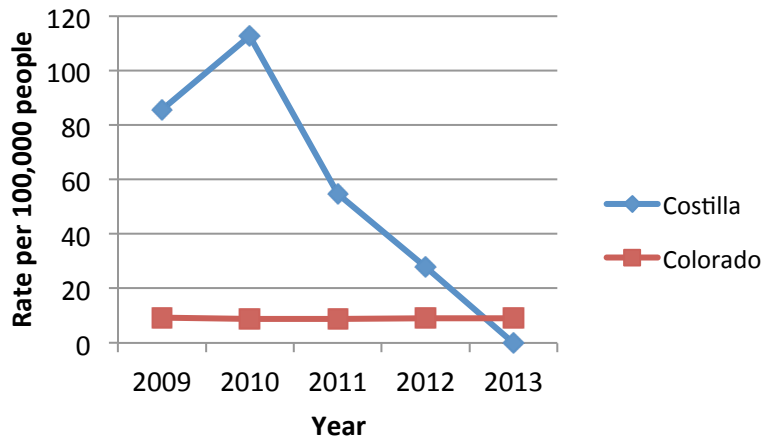


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were no fatal crashes in Costilla County. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 4 people were seriously injured in the 14 injury crashes that occurred in Costilla County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Costilla County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 114 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 32 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

There were no fatalities in 2013 that 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 2013, 12% of the 17 drivers in injury crashes and 12% of the 142 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 0% of the 17 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 2013.

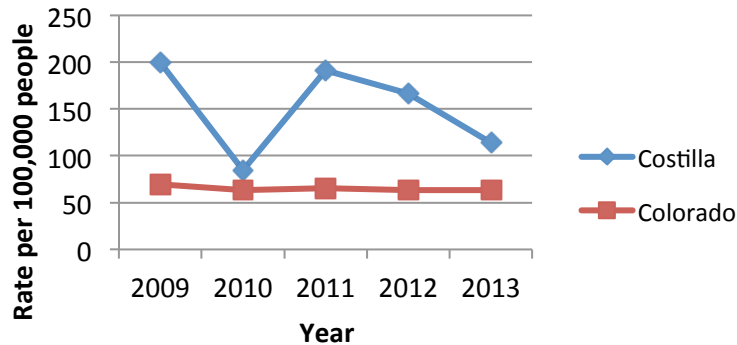
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 102: Serious injury rate in Costilla County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 4 (25%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured was not using a seat belt or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 51: Costilla County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	3
35-54	1	0	0	5
55-64	1	0	0	5
65+	0	0	0	5
Total	3	0	0	24

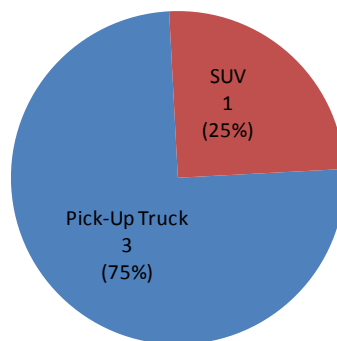
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 all of the 4 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 104: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Costilla County, 2013

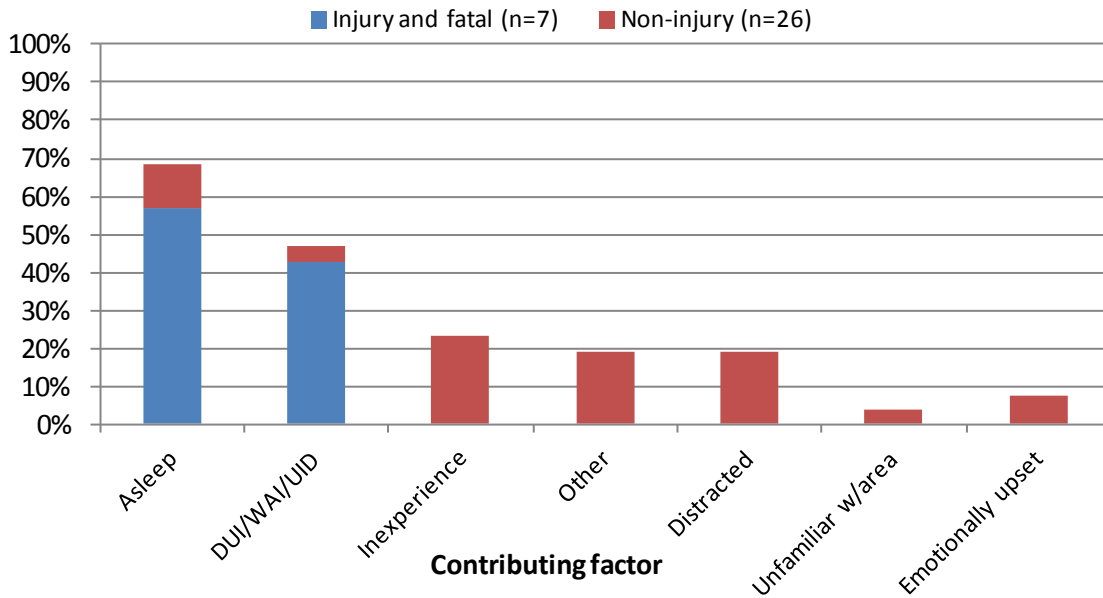


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 142 crashes in Costilla County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 33 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, 2013
(N=33)**

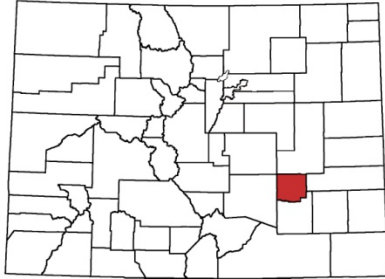


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Costilla County.

CROWLEY COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	77	69	146
5-8	54	56	111
9-15	120	149	269
16-20	90	129	220
21-34	128	1,196	1,324
35-54	325	1,489	1,814
55-64	229	435	664
65+	345	332	677
TOTAL	1,369	3,856	5,225

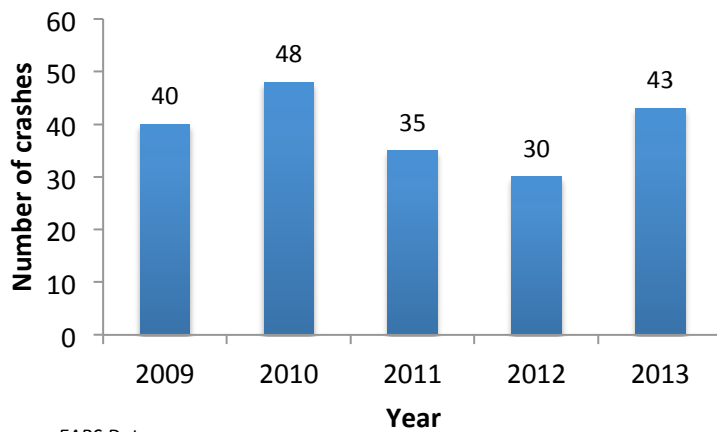
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	0	0	0	1	3.6	↑100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	3	2	5	1	7	64.3	↑133.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 201, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 106: Total number of crashes in Crowley County, 2009-2013

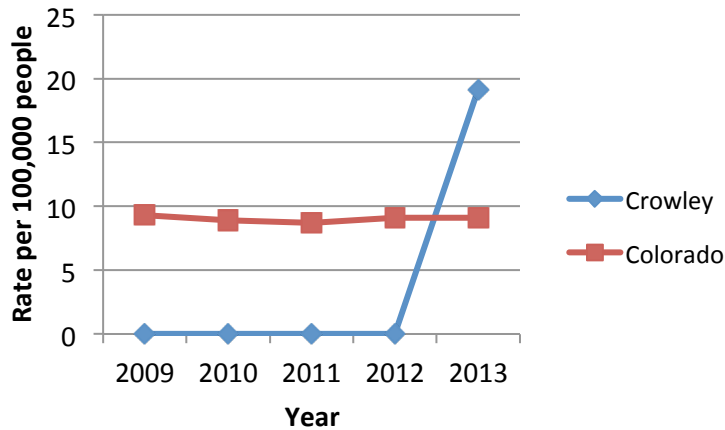


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash in Crowley County. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined to zero in 2009 and remained at zero through 2012, with a slight increase in 2013.

Figure 107: Fatality rate in Crowley County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 7 injury crashes that occurred in Crowley County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Crowley County increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 134 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a significant percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, 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 2013, 0% of the 10 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 42 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 30% of the 10 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

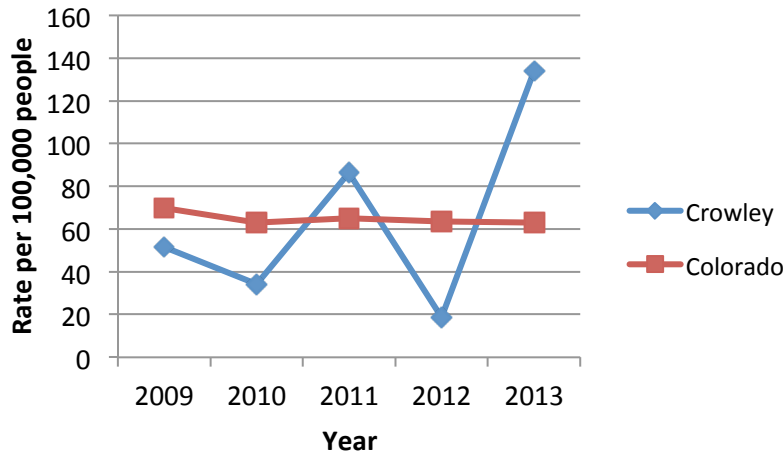
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 108: Serious injury rate in Crowley County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the one motor vehicle occupant fatality was restrained. Of the 7 occupants seriously injured 4 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 54: Crowley County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	*
21-34	0	0	0	4
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	1	0	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 the only fatality in 2013.

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 7 of the injuries in 2013.

Figure 108a: Mode of transportation in Crowley County fatalities, 2013

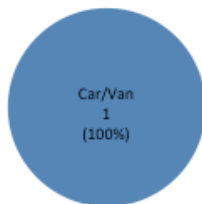
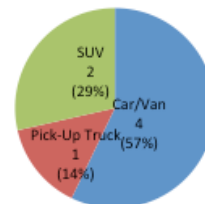


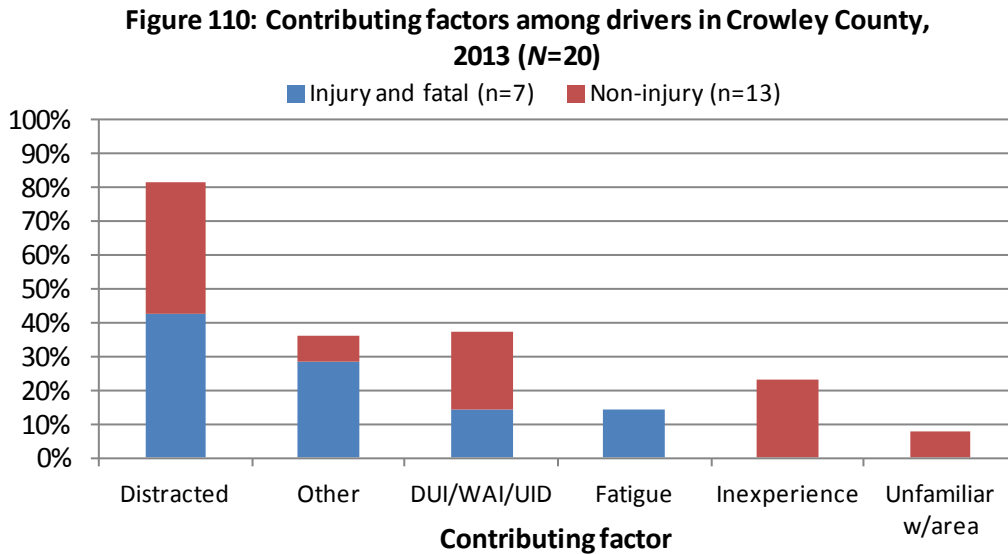
Figure 109: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Crowley County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 43 crashes in Crowley County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 20 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 110).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	69	57	126
5-8	62	65	127
9-15	156	138	294
16-20	124	127	251
21-34	145	200	345
35-54	457	509	966
55-64	514	472	986
65+	565	634	1,199
TOTAL	2,091	2,203	4,294

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

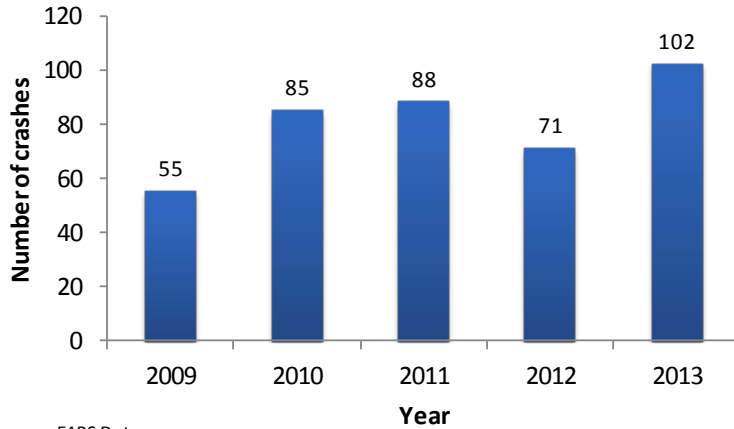
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Custer County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	1	1	3	0	51.9	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	6	3	6	8	6	136.8	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	0	0	0	0	9.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	0	1	0	0	14.3	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	1	1	2	0	28.6	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	2	1	1	0	0	19.1	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	9.5	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	4.8	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

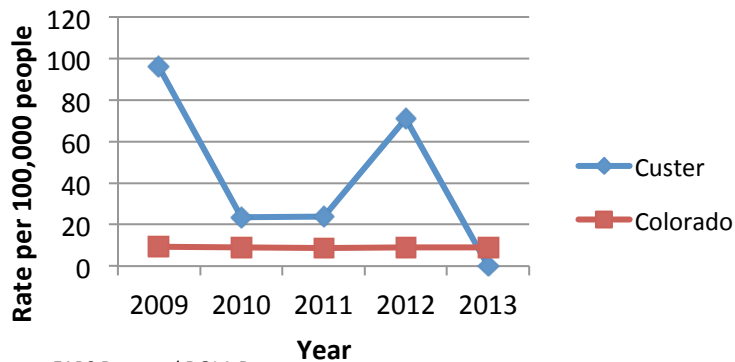
Figure 111: Total number of crashes in Custer County, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

Figure 112: Fatality rate in Custer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

In 2013, there were no fatal crashes in Custer County. 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.

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 6 people were seriously injured in the 14 injury crashes that occurred in Custer County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Custer County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 140 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 26 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

There were no traffic fatalities that 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 2013, 19% of the 16 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 107 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 13% of the 16 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

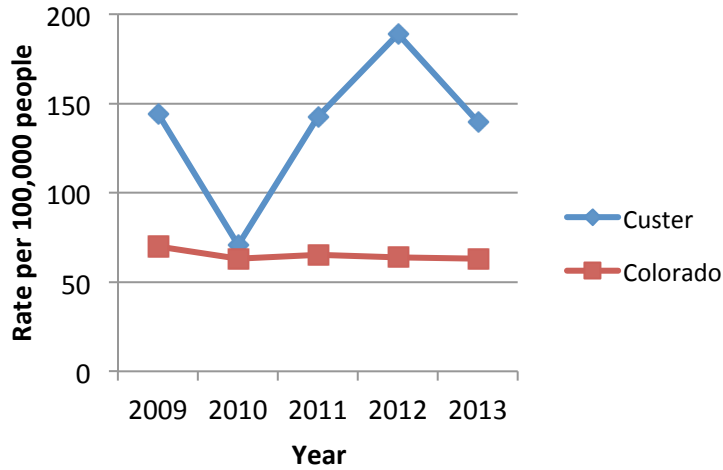
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 113: Serious injury rate in Custer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 3 (67%) motor vehicle occupants seriously 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

Table 57: Adams County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	1	3
55-64	1	0	0	3
65+	1	0	0	6
Total	4	1	1	13

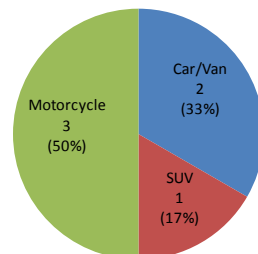
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 6 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 115: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Custer County, 2013

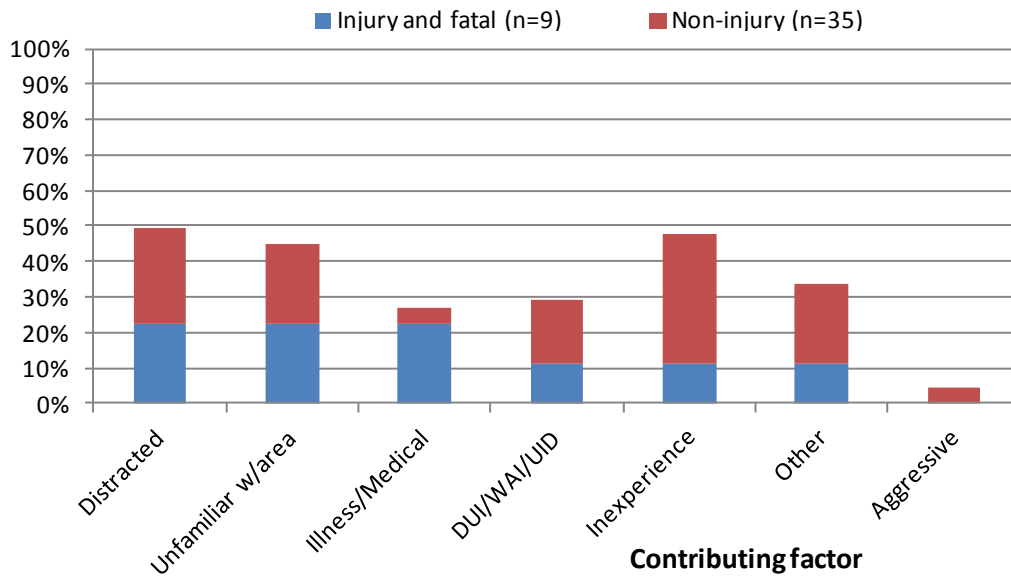


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 102 crashes in Custer County in 2013. 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 116).

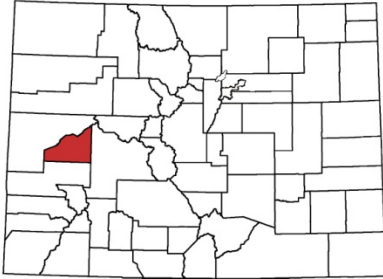
Figure 116: Contributing factors among drivers in Custer County, 2013 (N=44)



Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Custer County.

DELTA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	796	844	1,640
5-8	707	700	1,408
9-15	1,269	1,311	2,580
16-20	908	1,025	1,933
21-34	1,770	2,114	3,885
35-54	3,488	3,607	7,095
55-64	2,450	2,344	4,795
65+	3,676	3,288	6,964
TOTAL	15,065	15,234	30,299

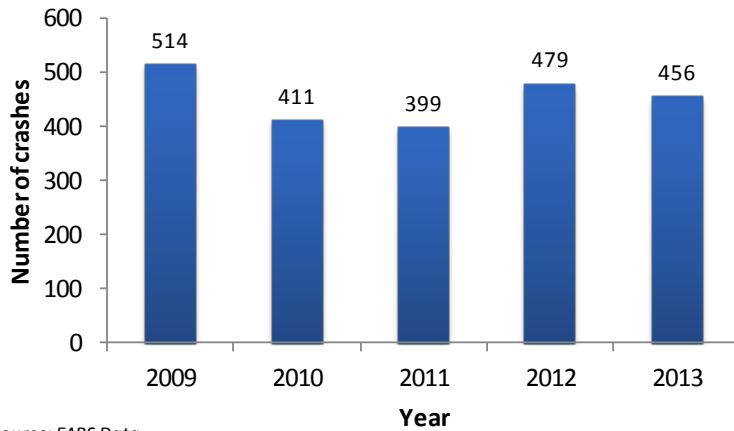
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	5	6	8	10	20.3	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	20	20	16	18	23	63.6	↑ 15.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	3	2	2	2	9.2	↓ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	2	3	1	1	5.9	↓ 50.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	1	5	3	2	8.5	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	1	2	4	5.2	↑ 300.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	2	3	3.3	↑ 300.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	1	0	0	1	26.1	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	2	1.3	↑ 200.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 117: Total number of crashes in Delta County, 2009-2013

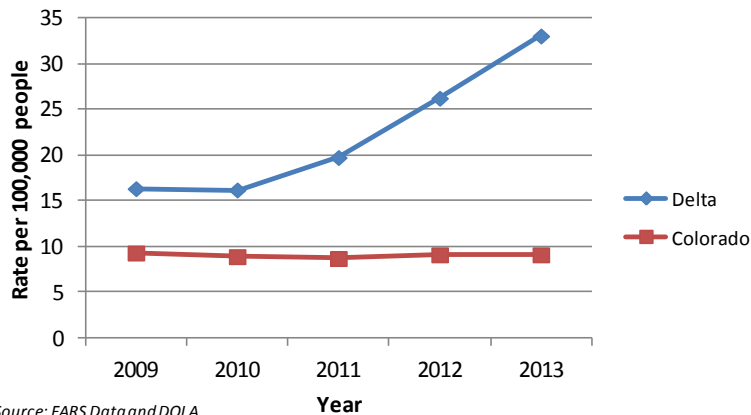


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 9 fatal crashes, resulting in 10 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 23 people were seriously injured in the 48 injury crashes that occurred in Delta County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Delta County increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 76 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 29 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 10 fatalities in 2013, 1 (10%) 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 2013, 15% of the 73 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 610 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 1% of the 73 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there was 1 drivers age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 4 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 75% (3/4) were unhelmeted.

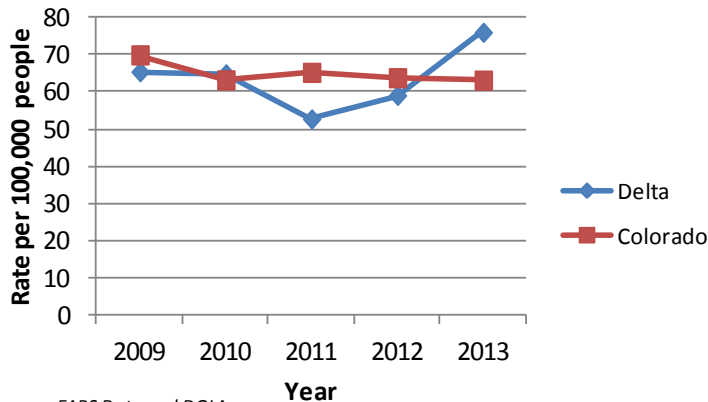
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

There were 2 pedestrians and no bicyclists killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 119: Serious injury rate in Delta County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 60: Delta County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	5	0	0	10
35-54	5	0	3	17
55-64	6	1	2	10
65+	8	1	2	13
Total	24	2	7	55

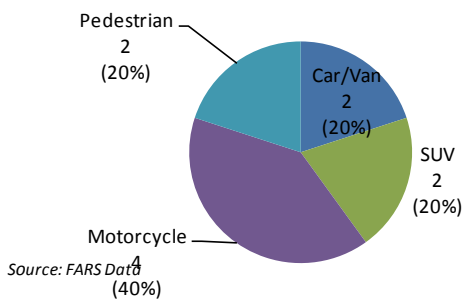
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 4 of the 10 fatalities in 2013.

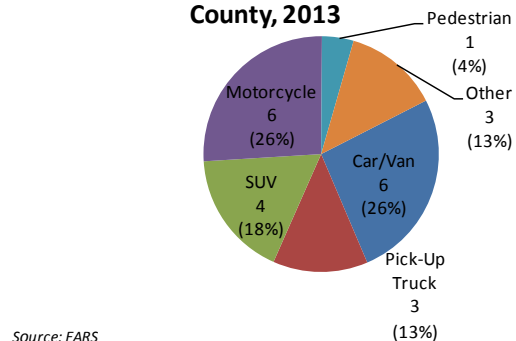
Figure 120: Mode of transportation in Delta County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 23 serious injuries.

Figure 121: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Delta County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 4 (50%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 6 of the 16 (38%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

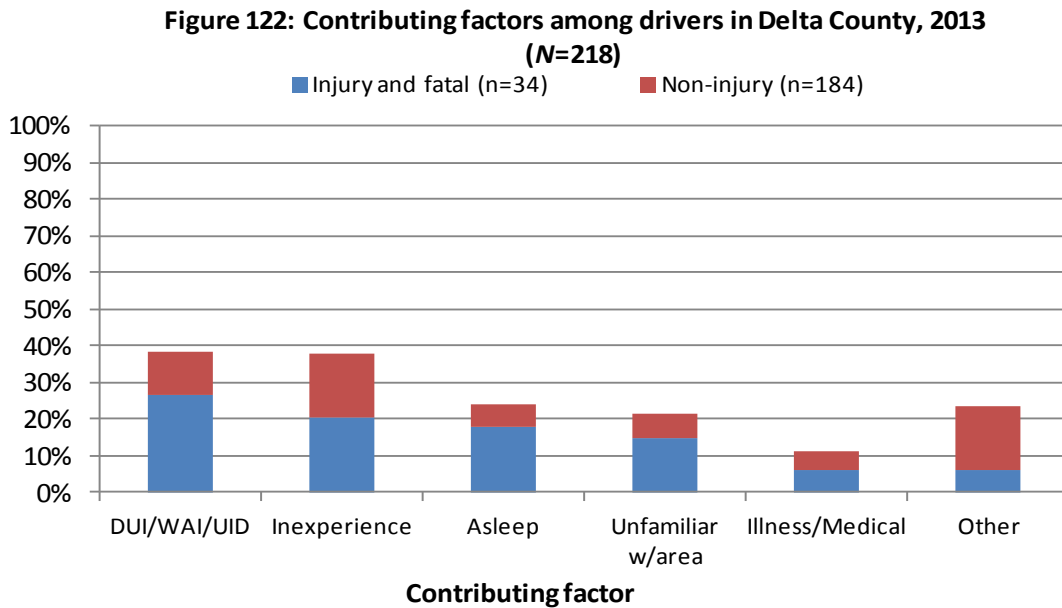
2014 Delta County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 69.1%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 456 crashes in Delta County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 218 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 122).

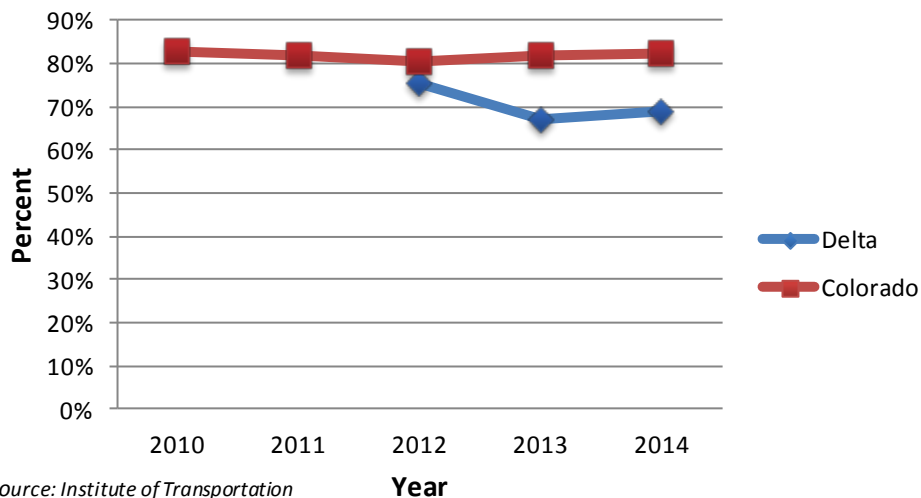


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Delta County was lower than statewide seat belt use in 2012 and 2014. Between these three years, Delta County's observed seat belt use decreased by approximately 8 percent.

Figure 123: Seat belt use in Delta County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

DENVER COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	23,032	23,898	46,931
5-8	16,522	17,354	33,875
9-15	24,536	24,993	49,528
16-20	15,976	16,385	32,360
21-34	85,456	85,012	170,468
35-54	83,482	92,364	175,846
55-64	34,108	33,326	67,433
65+	41,390	31,095	72,484
TOTAL	324,500	324,426	648,926

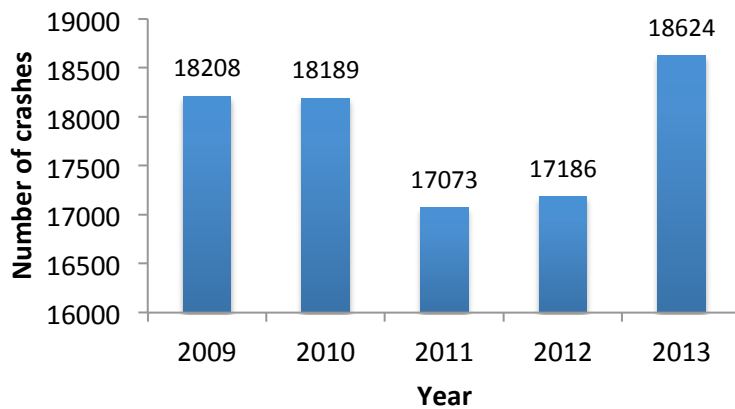
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	36	40	33	36	40	6.2	↑ 11.1%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	558	539	504	502	597	86.9	↑ 7.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	16	6	13	4	7	1.5	↓ 56.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	13	9	11	5	8	1.5	↓ 38.5%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	11	10	14	15	13	2.1	↑ 18.2%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	3	9	6	3	5	0.9	↑ 66.7%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	3	7	4	2	4	0.7	↑ 33.3%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	5	7	4	5	3	12.2	↓ 40.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	10	8	11	18	14	2.0	↑ 40.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 124: Total number of crashes in Denver County, 2009-2013

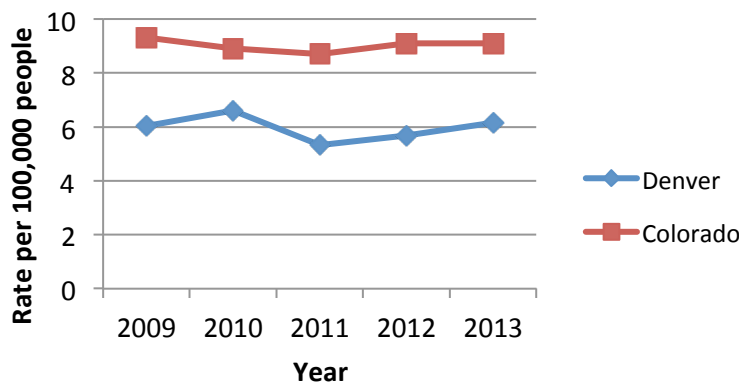


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 37 fatal crashes, resulting in 40 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population are approximately level in Denver County.

Figure 125: Fatality rate in Denver County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 597 people were seriously injured in the 1,654 injury crashes that occurred in Denver County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Denver County remained consistently higher than the state serious injury rates between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 92 serious injuries per 100,000 population in Denver County, a 16 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 40 fatal crashes in 2013, 8 (20%) 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 2013, 1% of the 3,266 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 2% of the 35,003 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 5% of the 3,266 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 40%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

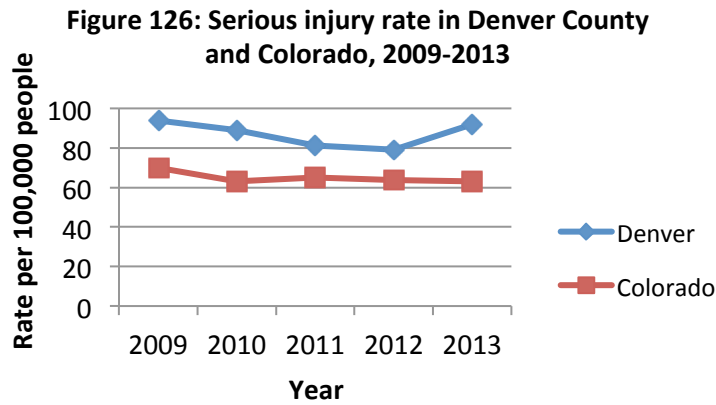
There were 5 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 80% (4/5) were unhelmeted.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

14 pedestrians and no bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by

Table 63: Denver County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

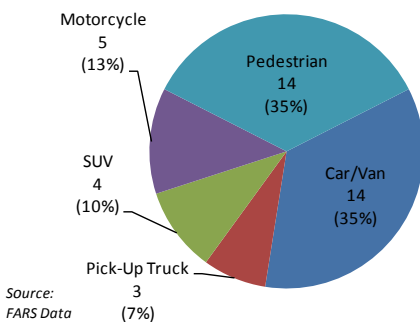
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	1	0	14
5-8	3	3	0	13
9-15	1	0	0	28
16-20	10	2	0	99
21-34	31	15	10	328
35-54	34	17	4	289
55-64	15	10	0	151
65+	14	5	0	125
Total	109	43	14	1047

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 21 of the 40 fatalities in 2013.

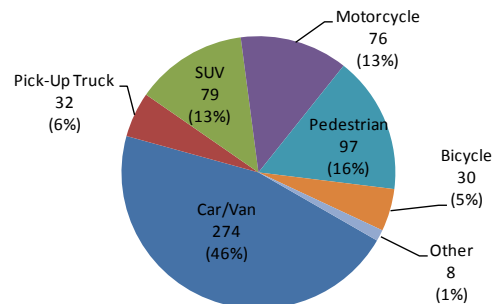
Figure 127: Mode of transportation in Denver County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 385 of the 597 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 128: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Denver County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 7 of the 21 (33%) motor vehicle fatalities and 73 of the 391 (19%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Denver County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 83.1%

Teen seat belt: 75.3%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 96.7%

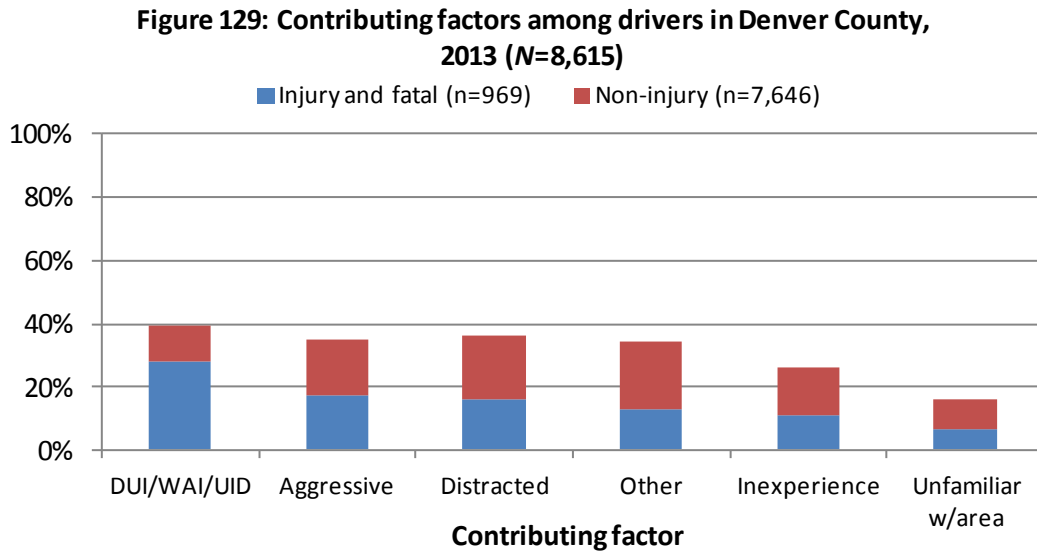
Front/rear booster: 73.8%

Juvenile (5-15 years): 71.1%

Source: Institute of Transportation

Contributing Factors

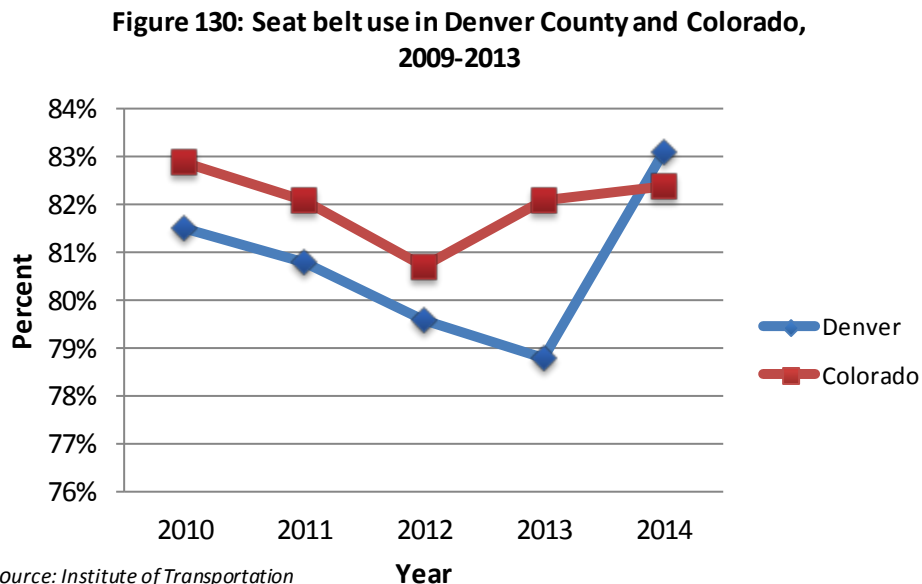
There were a total of 18,624 crashes in Denver County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported human contributing factors for 8,615 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 129).



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

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Denver County decreased between 2010 and 2013. However, seat belt use increased by 4 percent between 2013-2014. Denver County's seat belt use is now a half percentage point higher than the state average.



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

DOLORES COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	56	54	110
5-8	63	47	110
9-15	77	84	161
16-20	56	72	128
21-34	107	121	228
35-54	258	275	533
55-64	155	164	320
65+	206	218	424
TOTAL	977	1,035	2,012

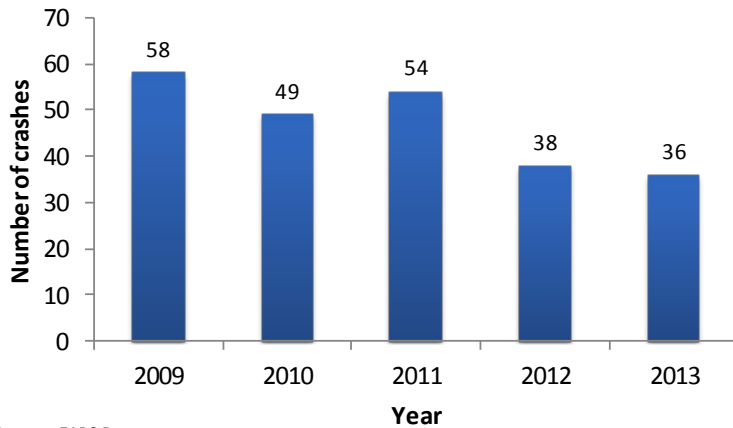
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	3	0	0	2	29.6	↑ 200.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	15	3	4	0	4	256.6	↓ 73.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	1	9.8	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	3	0	0	0	29.3	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	9.8	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 131: Total number of crashes in Dolores County, 2009-2013

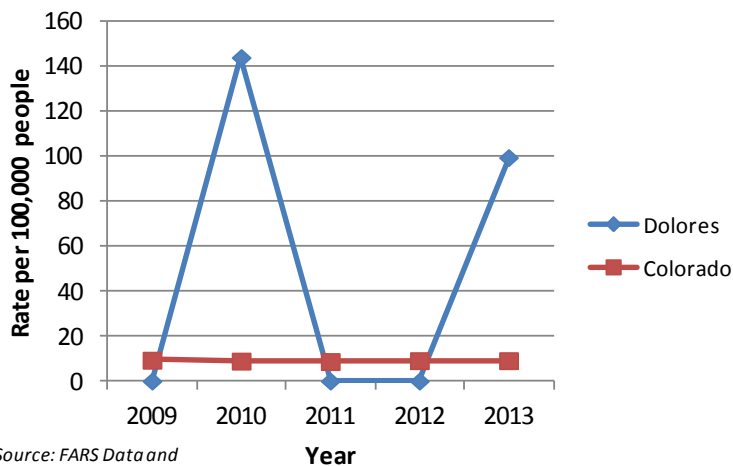


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes in Dolores County. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population has ranged between 0 and 2 in Dolores County over the last five years.

Figure 132: Fatality rate in Dolores County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 4 people were seriously injured in the 8 injury crashes that occurred in Dolores County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Dolores County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 199 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a significant increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, 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 2013, 17% of the 12 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 33 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 1 (8%) of the 12 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

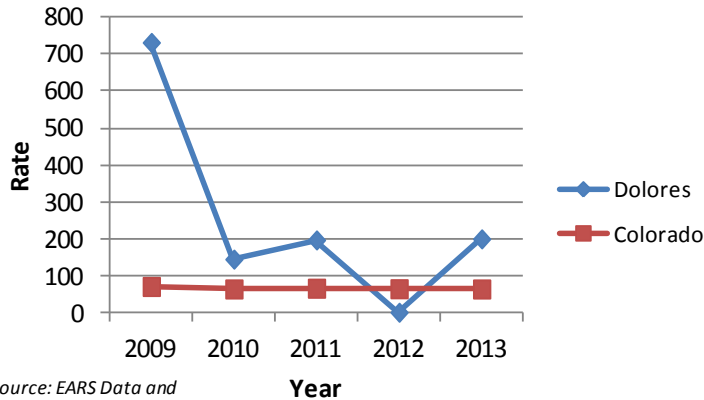
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 133: Serious injury rate in Dolores County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 2 (100 %) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 0 of the 3 motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 66: Dolores County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	*
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	1	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2

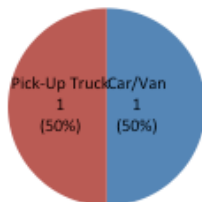
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

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

Mode of Transportation

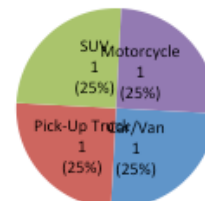
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for both of the fatalities in 2013.

Figure 134a: Mode of transportation in Dolores County fatalities, 2013



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

Figure 134b: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Dolores County, 2013

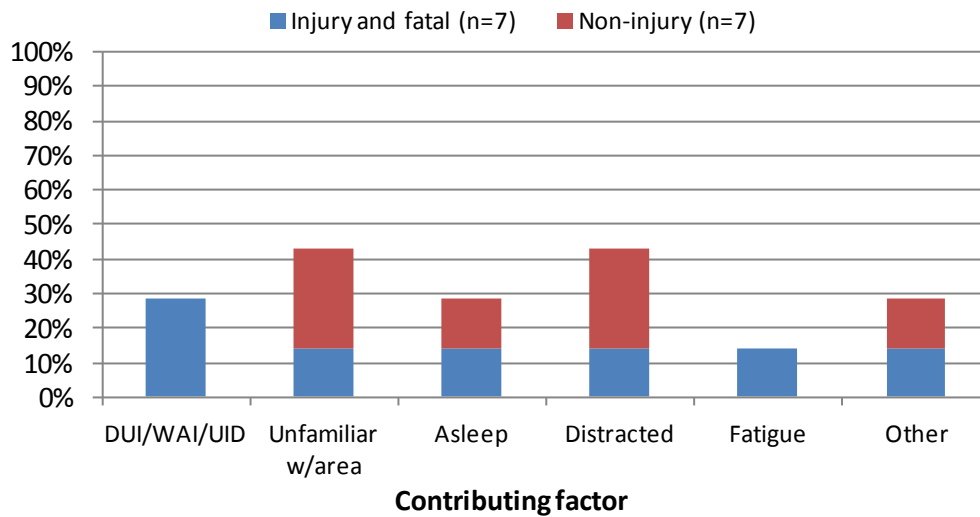


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 36 crashes in Dolores County in 2013. 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 135).

Figure 135: Contributing factors among drivers in Dolores County, 2013 (N=14)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	9,079	9,598	18,677
5-8	9,685	10,095	19,780
9-15	18,817	19,567	38,384
16-20	11,575	12,028	23,603
21-34	20,636	19,886	40,522
35-54	52,288	49,909	102,196
55-64	18,332	17,488	35,821
65+	14,288	12,761	27,049
TOTAL	154,700	151,332	306,032

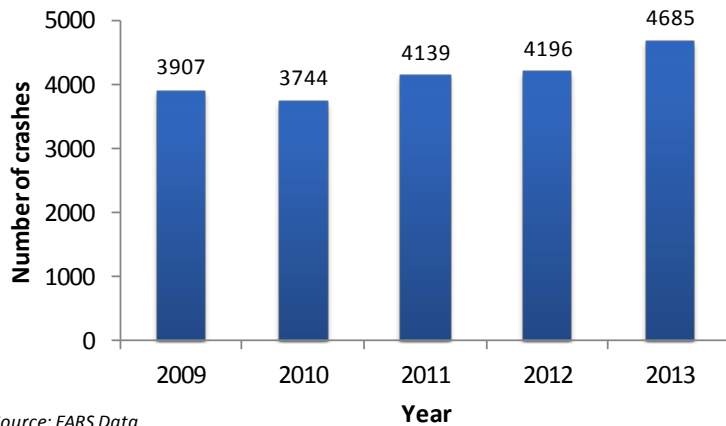
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	12	13	12	15	12	5.0	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	102	94	84	107	81	31.9	↓ 20.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	5	1	1	6	1.2	↓ 14.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	5	3	4	2	4	1.3	↓ 20.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	5	5	2	8	4	1.7	↓ 20.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	3	2	2	2	3	0.8	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	3	1	1	0	1	0.4	↓ 66.7%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	2	3	5	2	11.3	↑ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	5	0	0.3	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 136: Total number of crashes in Douglas County, 2009-2013

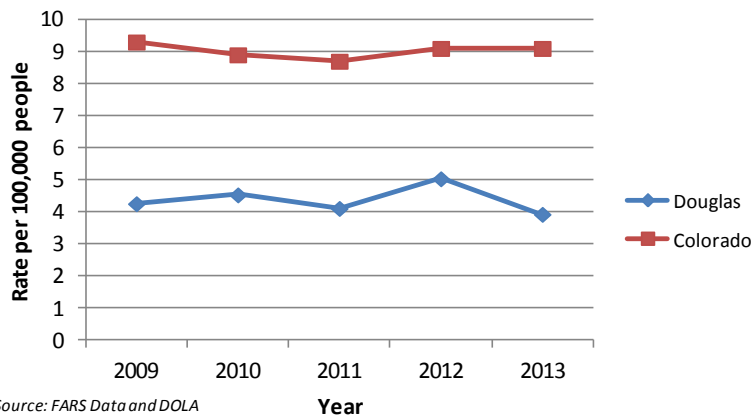


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 12 fatal crashes, resulting in 12 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 81 people were seriously injured in the 304 injury crashes that occurred in Douglas County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Douglas County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 26 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 26 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 12 fatalities in 2013, 4 (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 2013, 5% of the 608 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 8,253 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 608 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 33 percent (1/3) were unhelmeted.

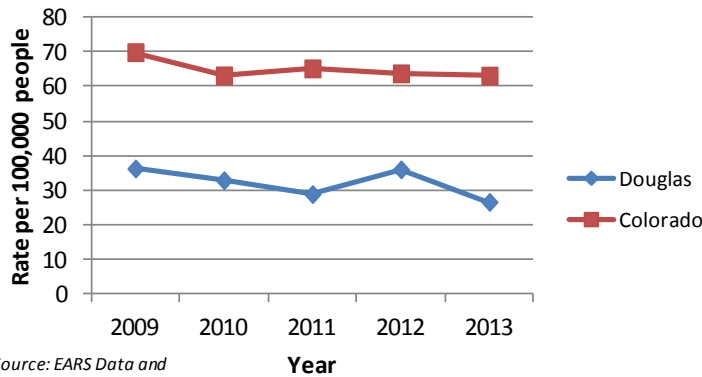
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 138: Serious injury rate in Douglas County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 69: Douglas County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	8
16-20	5	0	0	31
21-34	7	2	1	70
35-54	15	3	4	117
55-64	6	0	1	47
65+	6	0	1	42
Total	39	5	7	319

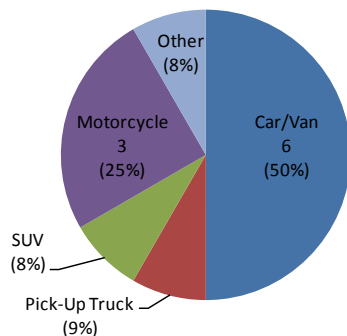
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 8 of the 12 fatalities in 2013.

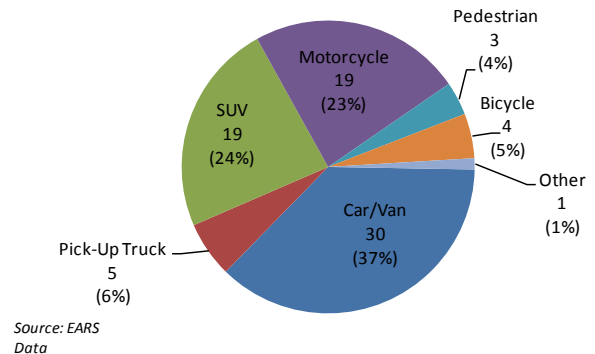
Figure 139: Mode of transportation in Douglas County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 54 of the 81 serious injuries.

Figure 140: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Douglas County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 6 of the 78 (75%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 18 of the 54 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Douglas County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 86.8%

Teen seat belt: 90.6%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 91.3%

Front/rear booster: 52.6%

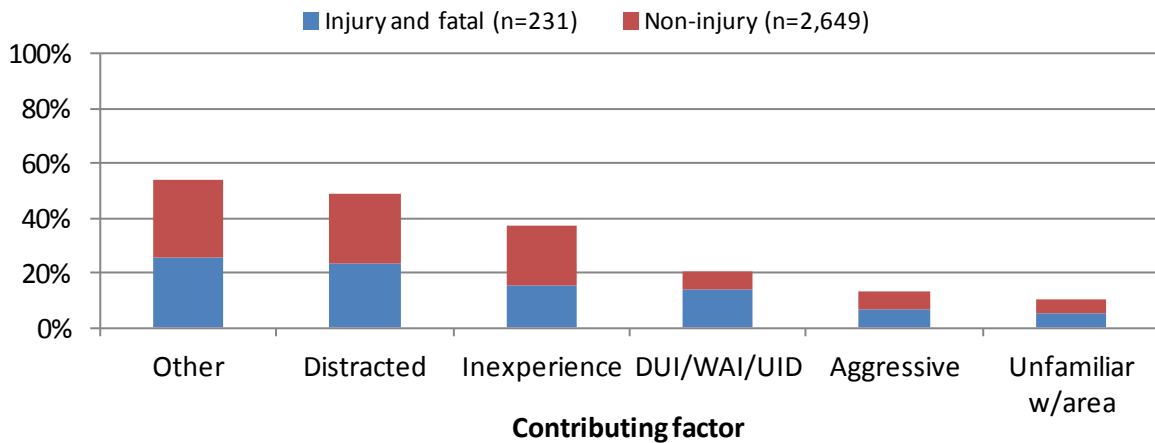
Juvenile (5-15 years): 84.6%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 4,685 crashes in Douglas County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 2,880 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, 2013
(N=2,880)**

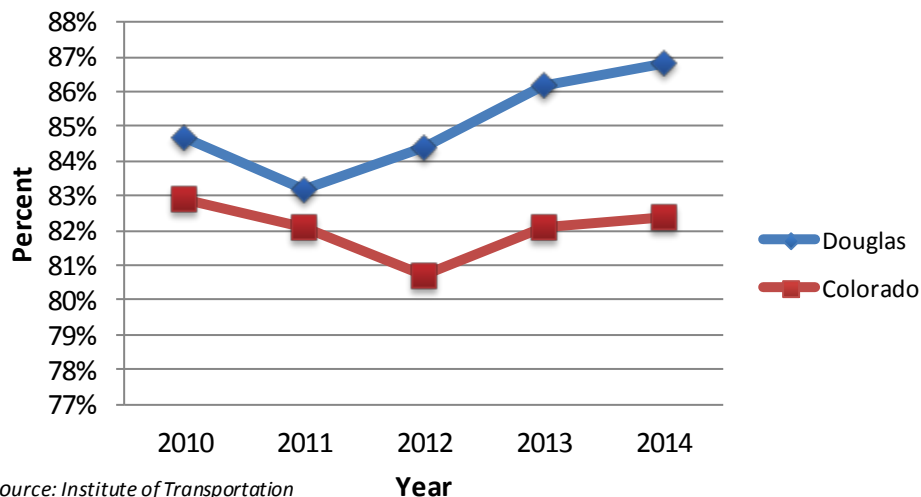


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Douglas County reached 86.8 percent in 2014. 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, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

EAGLE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,695	1,755	3,450
5-8	1,512	1,545	3,057
9-15	2,435	2,543	4,978
16-20	1,373	1,477	2,850
21-34	4,618	5,899	10,517
35-54	7,887	9,087	16,974
55-64	2,952	3,349	6,301
65+	2,041	2,170	4,211
TOTAL	24,513	27,825	52,338

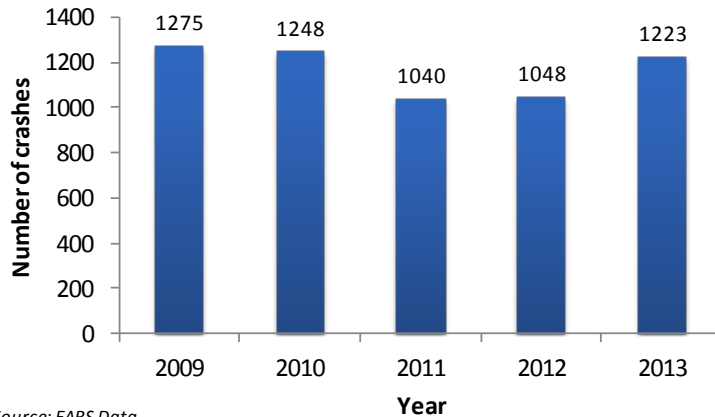
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	4	4	7	4	10.8	↓ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	32	27	24	40	32	59.8	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	3	1	1	1	3.9	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	1	0	1	1.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	2	1	3	1	3.5	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	1	1	1	0	30.0	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	1	1	0	1.2	↓ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 143: Total number of crashes in Eagle County, 2009-2013

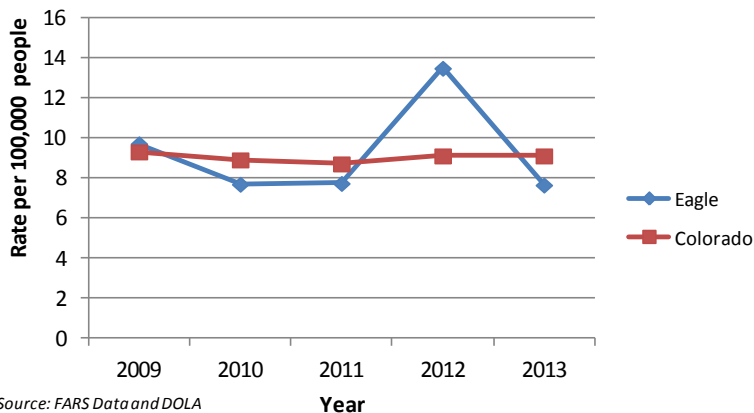


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. Overall, the fatality rate decreased slightly between 2009 and 2013 in Eagle County.

Figure 144: Fatality rate in Eagle County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 32 people were seriously injured in the 105 injury crashes that occurred in Eagle County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Eagle County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 61 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 21 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

One of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 24% of the 147 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 23% of the 1,693 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 147 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, 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 2013.

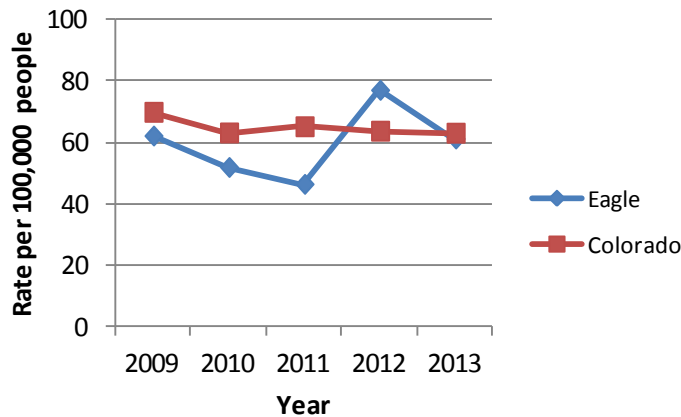
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 145: Serious injury rate in Eagle County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 3 (33%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 8 of the 24 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Eagle County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 76.7%

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, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	8
21-34	2	2	0	22
35-54	6	0	0	13
55-64	3	0	0	6
65+	3	0	0	11
Total	15	2	0	63

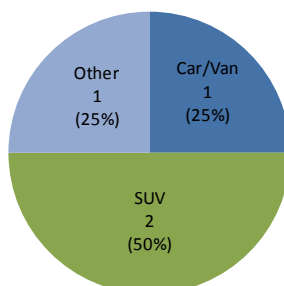
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

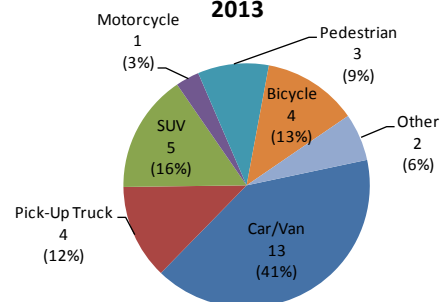
Figure 146: Mode of transportation in Eagle County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 22 of the 32 serious injuries.

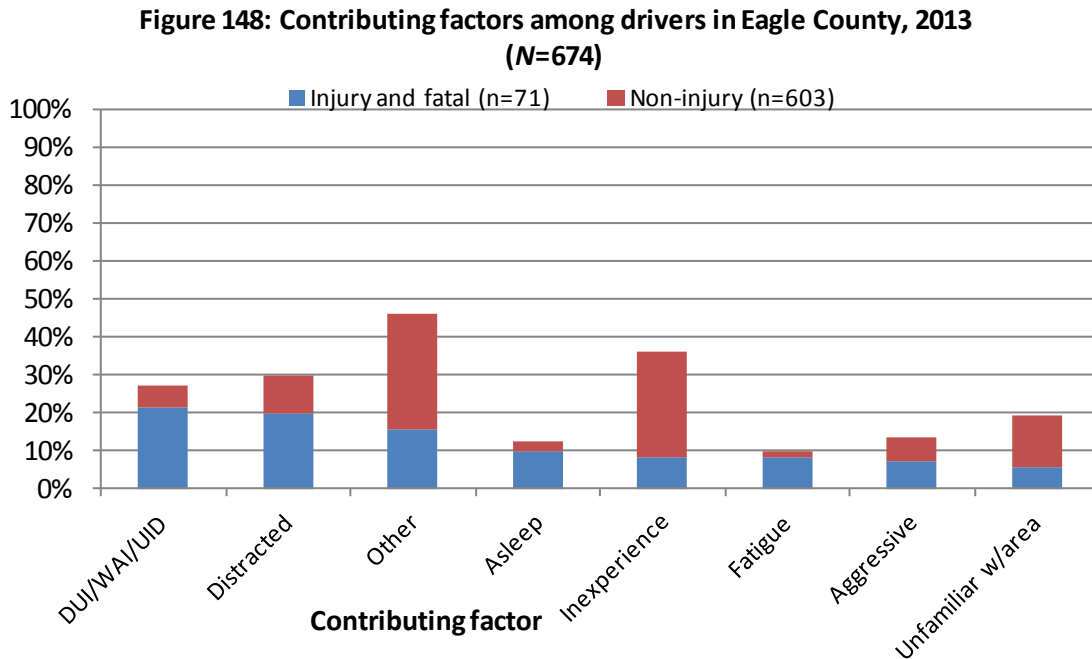
Figure 147: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Eagle County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

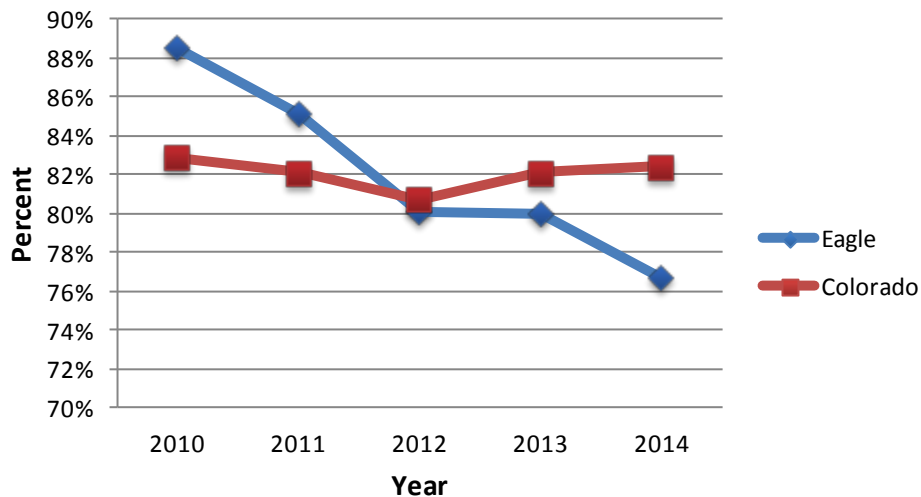
There were a total of 1,223 crashes in Eagle County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 674 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 148).



Occupant Protection

Seat belt use in Eagle County steadily decreased between 2010 and 2014. In 2010 and 2011, seat belt use in Eagle County was greater than the observed statewide seat belt use, but now falls 5.7 percentage points below the state.

Figure 149: Seat belt use in Eagle County and Colorado, 2010-2014



EL PASO COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	22,490	23,586	46,075
5-8	18,456	19,261	37,717
9-15	32,914	33,036	65,949
16-20	22,787	27,505	50,292
21-34	65,830	68,965	134,795
35-54	86,743	84,481	171,224
55-64	39,898	35,860	75,758
65+	41,628	32,373	74,001
TOTAL	330,745	325,066	655,811

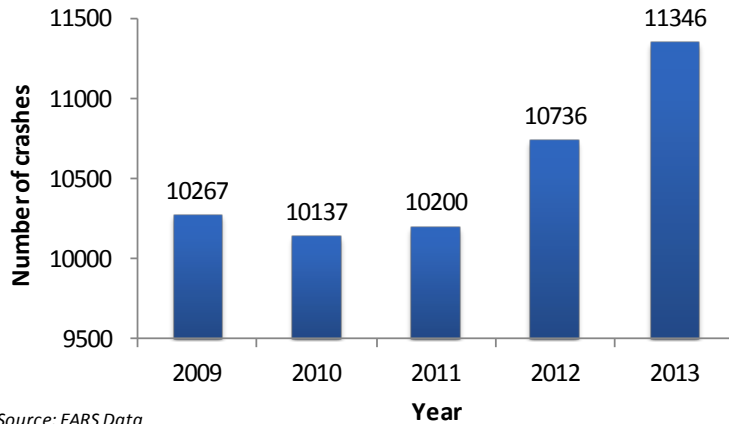
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	42	41	43	43	63	185.7	↑ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	420	371	342	335	352	57.3	↓ 16.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	15	14	14	12	24	2.1	↑ 60.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	14	15	12	11	17	2.2	↑ 21.4%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	19	18	12	10	24	2.7	↑ 26.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	11	8	15	11	12	1.8	↑ 9.1%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	7	6	7	7	5	0.9	↓ 18.6%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	9	6	11	2	11	13.5	↑ 22.2%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	3	1	12	6	0.8	↑ 200.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 150: Total number of crashes in El Paso County, 2009-2013

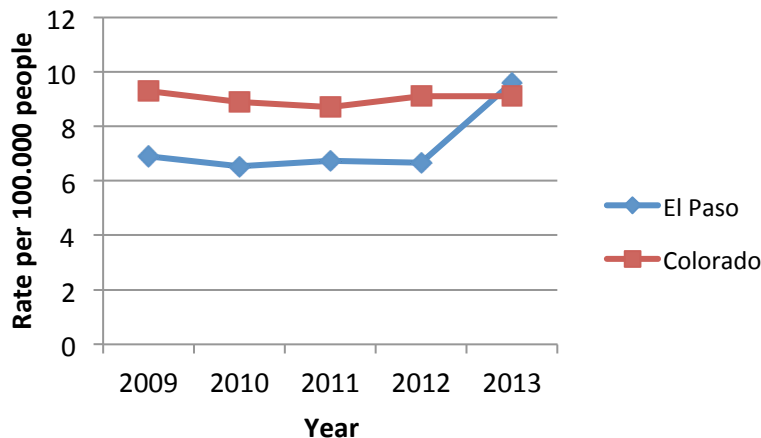


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 55 fatal crashes, resulting in 63 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased from 6.7 per 100,000 people in El Paso County in 2012 to 9.6 per 100,000 people in 2013.

Figure 151: Fatality rate in El Paso County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 352 people were seriously injured in the 984 injury crashes that occurred in El Paso County. Overall, the serious injury rate in El Paso County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 54 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 3.5 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 63 fatalities in 2013, 17 (27%) 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 2013, 4% of the 1,884 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 19,709 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 1,884 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 22%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 12 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 42 percent (5/12) were unhelmeted.

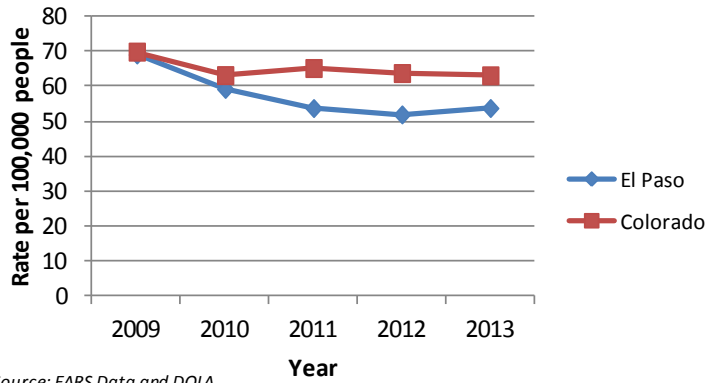
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

Six pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 152: Serious injury rate in El Paso County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 75: El Paso County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

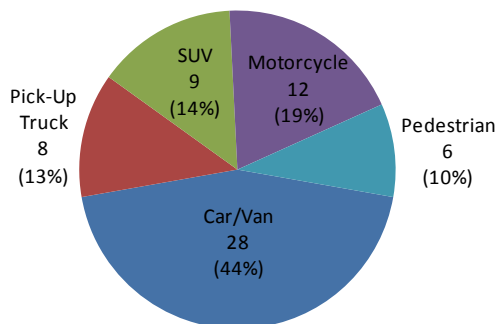
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	2	0	0	5
5-8	0	0	0	9
9-15	5	2	0	37
16-20	17	2	3	86
21-34	49	5	14	301
35-54	43	4	16	316
55-64	13	2	4	132
65+	20	4	1	154
Total	149	19	38	1040

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 45 of the 63 fatalities in 2013.

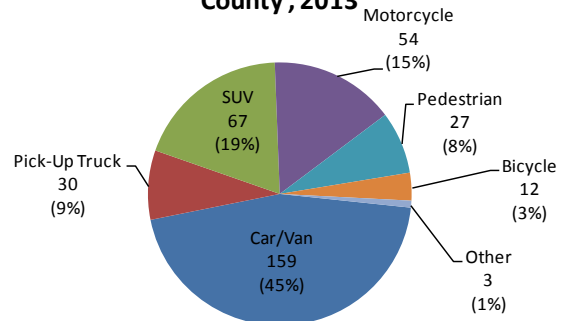
Figure 153: Mode of transportation in El Paso County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 256 of the 352 serious injuries.

Figure 154: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in El Paso County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 24 of the 45 (53%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 58 of the 259 (5%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 El Paso County Occupant Protection Usage:

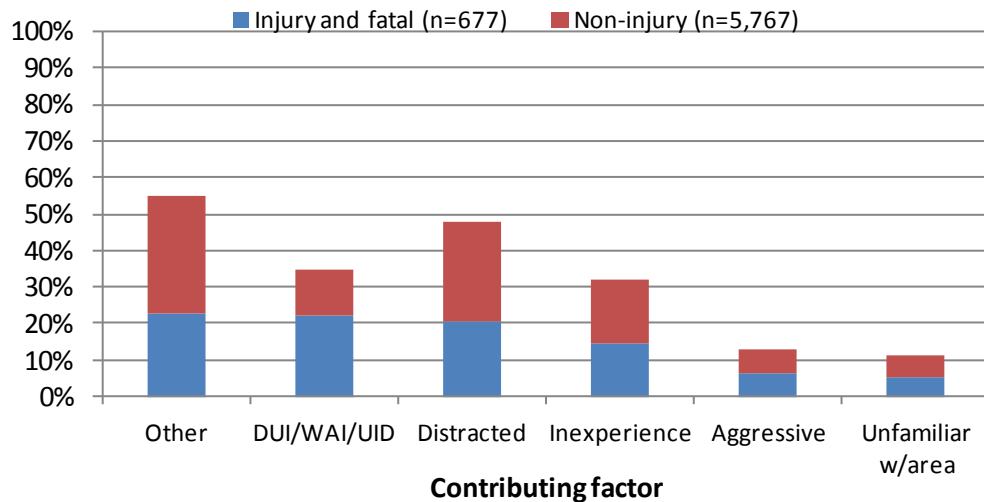
- Overall seat belt: 80.1%
- Teen seat belt: 86.2%
- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 91.8%
- Front/rear booster: 81.0%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 88.8%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 11,346 crashes in El Paso County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 6,444 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, 2013 (N=6,444)

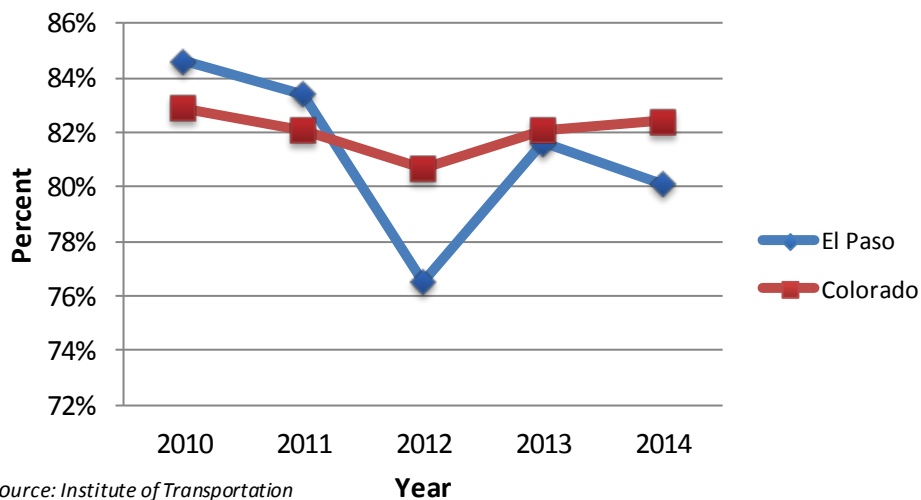


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in El Paso County decreased by 4.5 percentage points between 2010 and 2014. Since 2012, El Paso County's seat belt use has been below statewide seat belt use.

Figure 156: Seat belt use in El Paso County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

ELBERT COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	482	493	975
5-8	508	537	1,045
9-15	1,228	1,235	2,462
16-20	891	910	1,802
21-34	1,218	1,263	2,481
35-54	3,917	3,659	7,576
55-64	2,190	2,161	4,350
65+	1,435	1,553	2,988
TOTAL	11,868	11,812	23,680

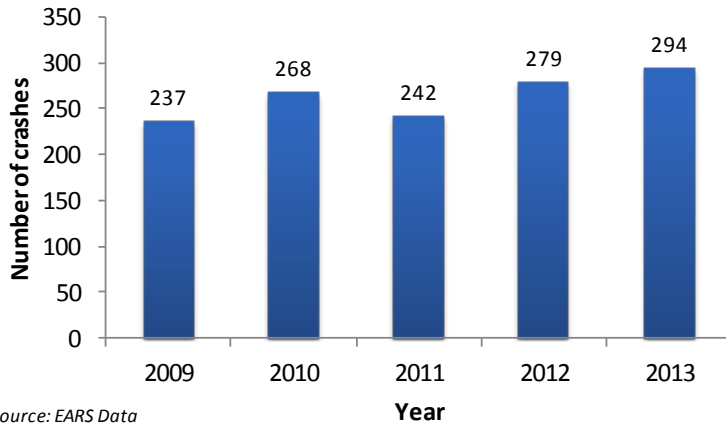
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	6	3	4	3	0.7	↓ 40.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	19	8	9	12	11	50.7	↓ 42.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	2	1	2	6.9	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	2	1	2	0	4.3	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	4	1	2	0	9.6	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	2	1	3.5	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	2	0	1.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	2	2	0	47.4	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 157: Total number of crashes in Elbert County, 2009-2013

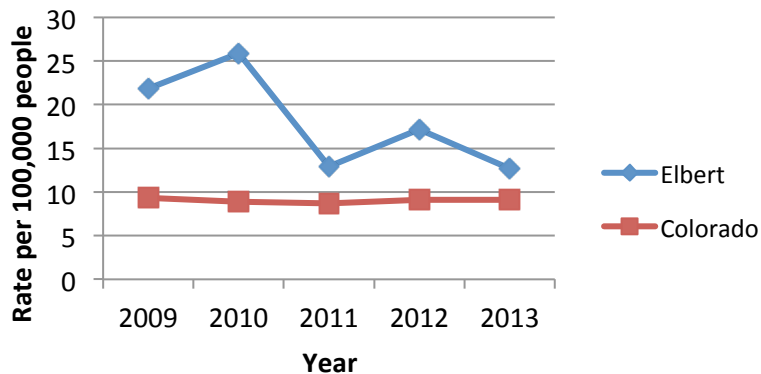


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased in Elbert County from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 158: Fatality rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 11 people were seriously injured in the 29 injury crashes that occurred in Elbert County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Elbert County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 46 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 10 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

None of the 3 fatalities in 2013 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 2013, 15% of the 48 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 342 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 15% of the 48 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013 no drivers age 20 and under were involved in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was wearing a helmet.

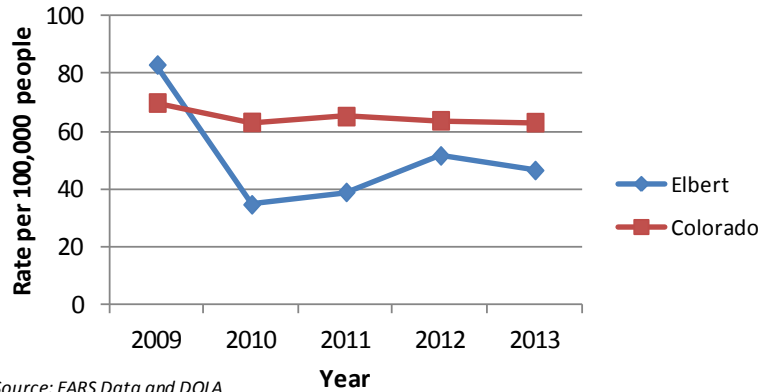
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 159: Serious injury rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 2 (100%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 3 of the 11 (27%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Elbert County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 82.0%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 78: Elbert County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	3	0	1	11
21-34	1	0	0	9
35-54	3	0	1	17
55-64	1	0	0	9
65+	2	0	1	5
Total	10	0	3	52

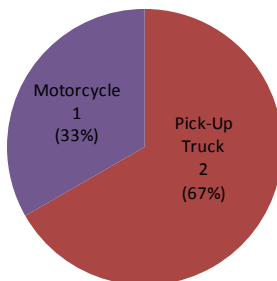
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2 of the 3 fatalities in 2013.

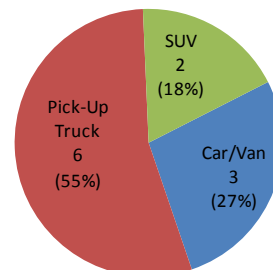
Figure 160: Mode of transportation in Elbert County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

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

Figure 161: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Elbert County, 2013

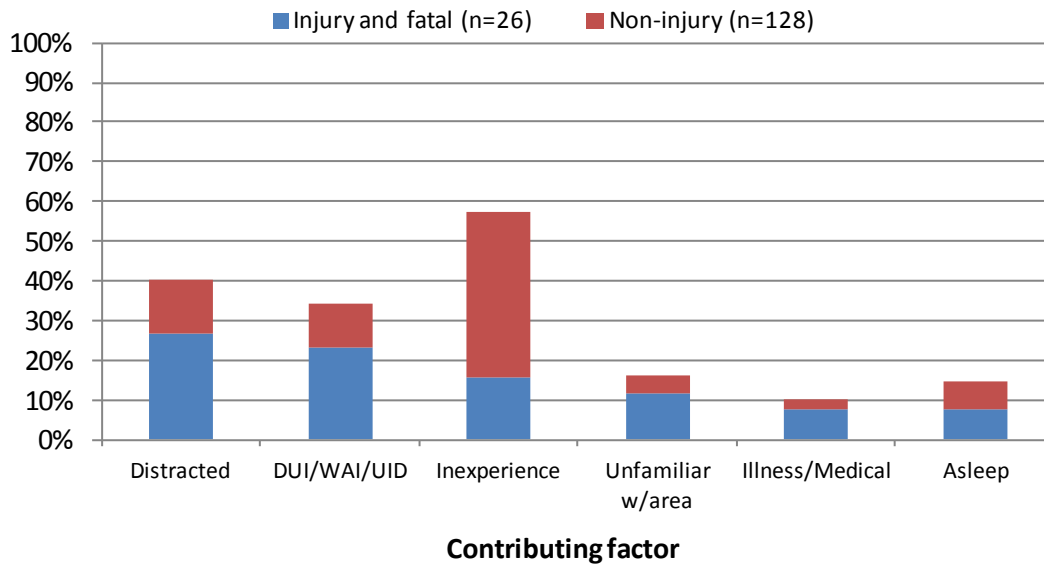


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 294 crashes in Elbert County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 154 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, 2013 (N=154)

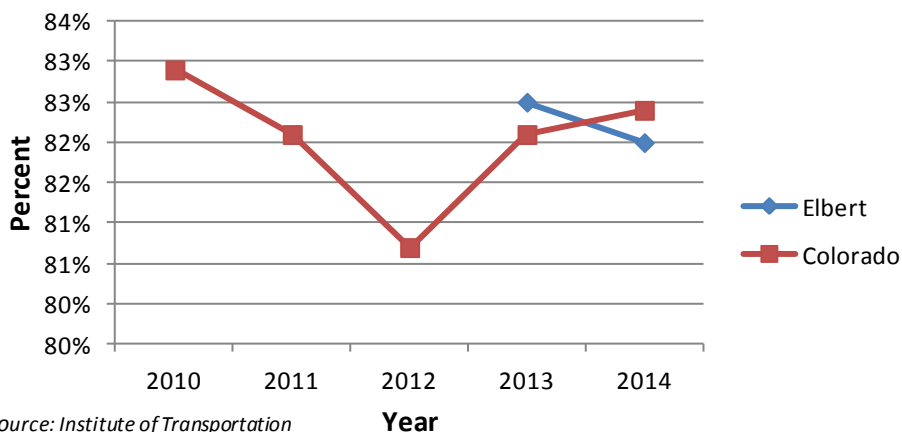


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use decreased in Elbert County from 82.5 percent in 2013 to 82.0 percent and is currently lower than statewide usage.

Figure 163: Seat belt use rate in Elbert County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

FREMONT COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	928	915	1,843
5-8	847	898	1,745
9-15	1,574	1,561	3,134
16-20	1,127	1,330	2,457
21-34	2,507	5,830	8,337
35-54	4,672	8,235	12,907
55-64	3,163	3,513	6,676
65+	4,791	4,372	9,163
TOTAL	19,608	26,654	46,262

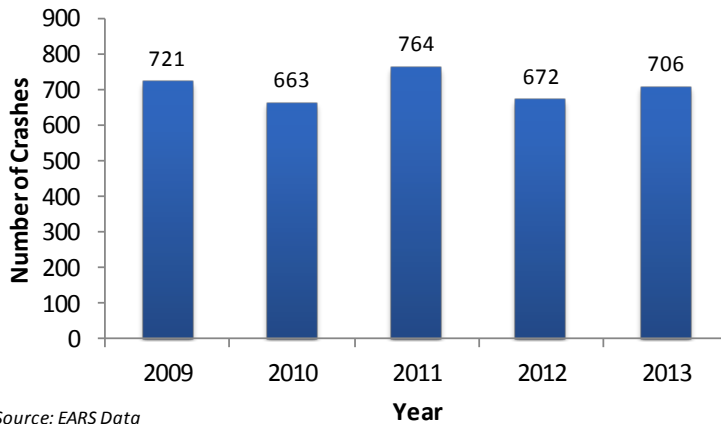
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	6	6	9	6	8	14.1	↑ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	35	19	26	25	38	61.1	↑ 8.6%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	5	5	1	3	6.8	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	3	0	2	2	4	4.7	↑ 33.3%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	4	4	0	5.1	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	1	3	2.1	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	1	1	1.3	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	1	0	0	13.2	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0.4	0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 164: Total number of crashes in Fremont County, 2009-2013

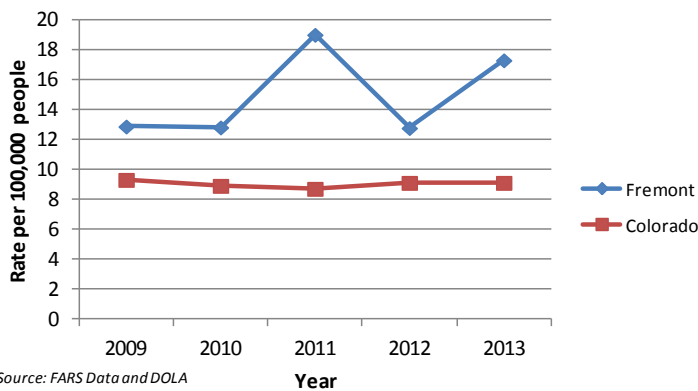


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 7 fatal crashes in Fremont County, resulting in 8 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Fremont County between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 165: Fatality rate in Fremont County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 38 people were seriously injured in the 87 injury crashes that occurred in Alamosa County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Alamosa County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 82 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 54.5 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 8 fatalities in 2013, 4 (50%) 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 2013, 12% of the 134 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 8% of the 923 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 134 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, no drivers age 20 or younger were in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in Fremont County in 2013 and 33 percent (1/3) were not wearing a helmet.

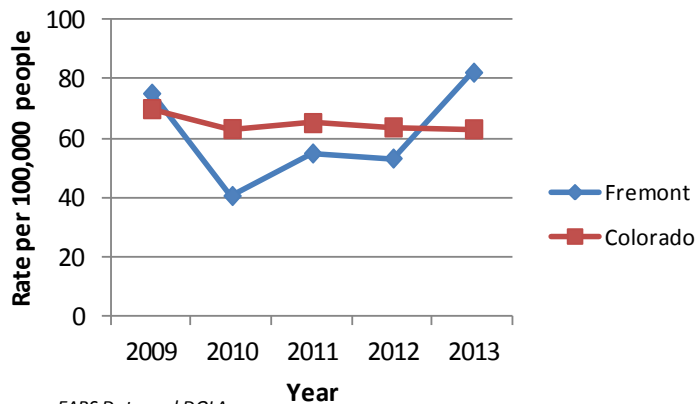
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 166: Serious injury rate in Fremont County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 81: Fremont County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	13
21-34	6	0	1	20
35-54	5	0	1	20
55-64	7	1	1	16
65+	4	0	1	12
Total	23	1	4	85

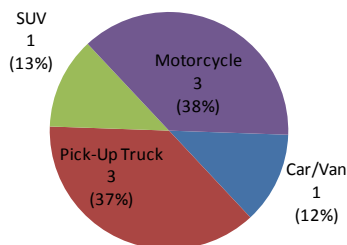
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

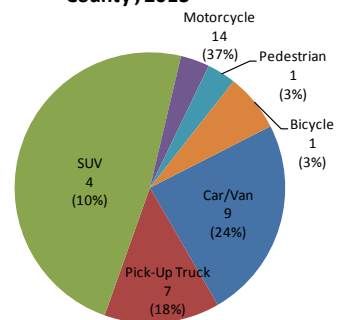
Figure 167: Mode of transportation in Fremont County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 20 of the 38 serious injuries.

Figure 168: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Fremont County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 5 (60%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 9 of the 21 (43%) motor vehicle occupants who were seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Fremont County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 76.2%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 95.7%

Front/rear booster: 84.2%

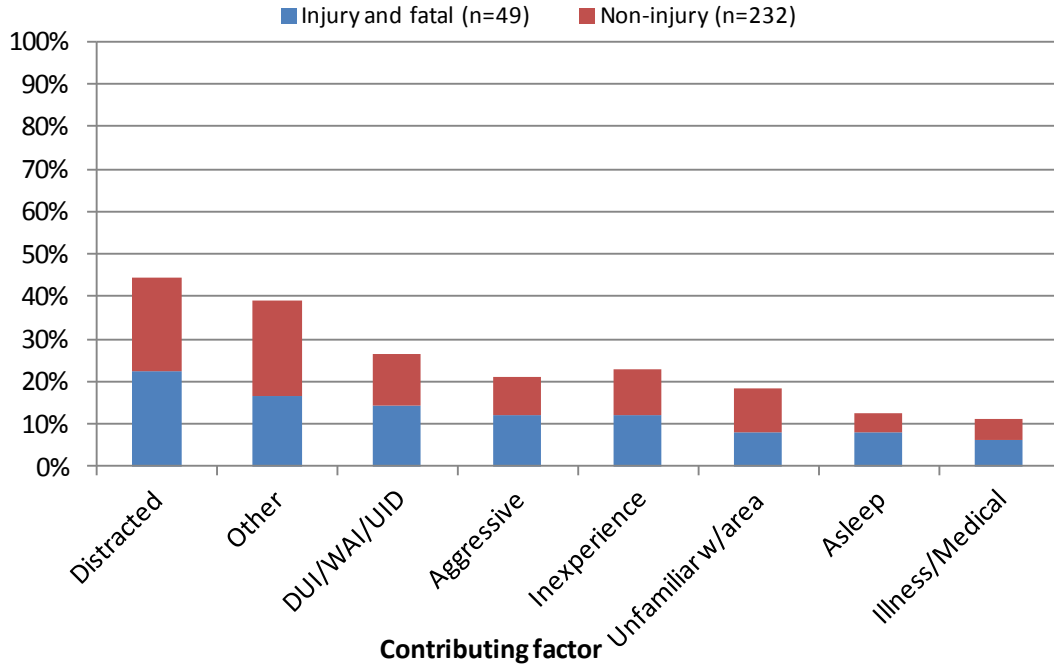
Juvenile (5-15 years): 88.3%

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

Contributing Factor3

There were a total of 706 crashes in Fremont County in 2012. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 281 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, 2013 (N=281)

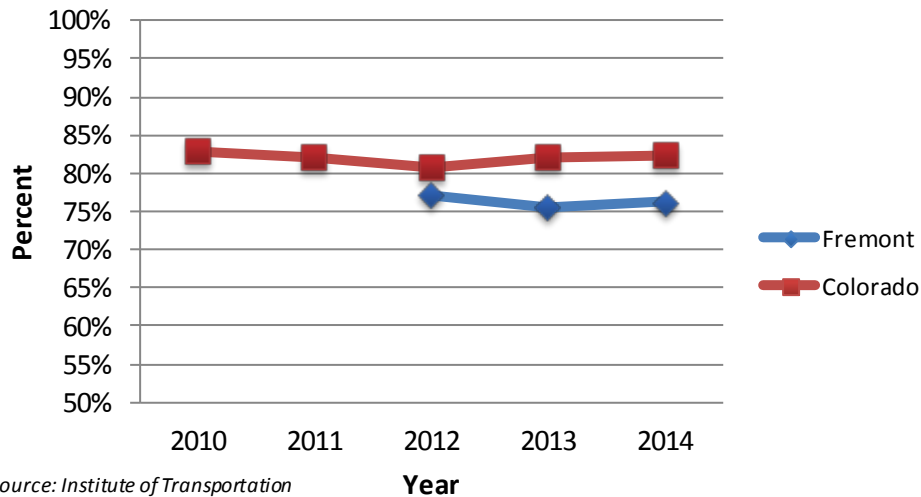


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Between 2012 and 2014, Fremont County’s overall seat belt use decrease by about 1 percent and remains lower than statewide use.

Figure 170: Seat belt use in Fremont County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GARFIELD COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	2,066	2,206	4,271
5-8	1,737	1,795	3,532
9-15	2,853	3,066	5,919
16-20	1,748	1,994	3,743
21-34	4,792	5,467	10,260
35-54	7,966	8,481	16,447
55-64	3,575	3,774	7,348
65+	3,017	2,762	5,778
TOTAL	27,753	29,545	57,298

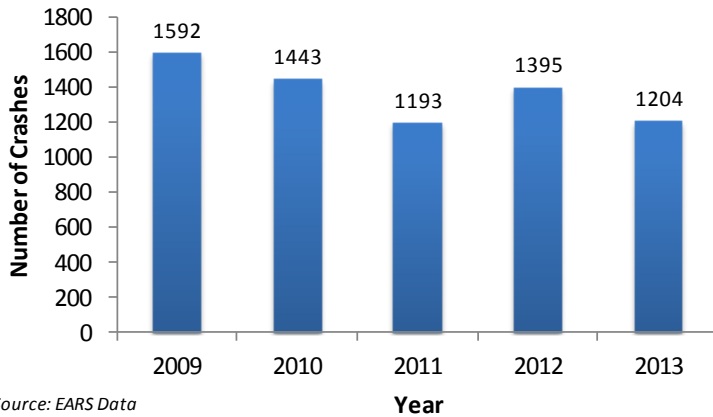
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	12	12	7	8	7	19.9	↓ 41.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	42	44	32	44	37	70.6	↓ 11.9%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	3	4	4	3	10.0	↓ 57.1%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	4	3	1	3	3	5.0	↓ 25.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	9	6	2	5	0	7.9	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	2	4	0	0	1	2.5	↓ 50.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	2	2	0	0	1	1.8	↓ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	1	1	1	2	27.2	↑ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 171: Total number of crashes in Garfield County, 2009-2013

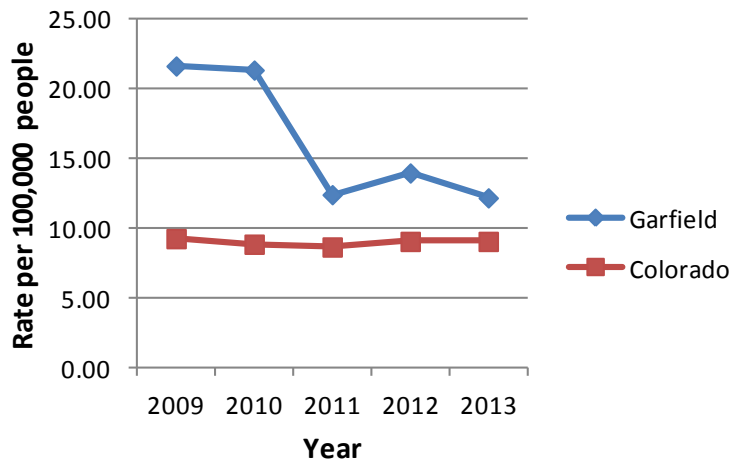


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 7 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people in Garfield County declined from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 172: Fatality rate in Garfield County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 37 people were seriously injured in the 128 injury crashes that occurred in Garfield County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Garfield County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 65 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 16 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 7 fatalities in 2013, 3 (43%) 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 2013, 14% of the 185 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 13% of the 1,662 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 11% of the 185 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 100%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was not wearing a helmet.

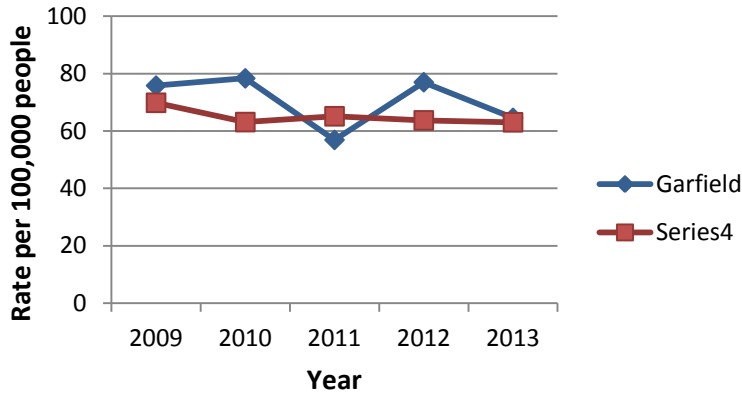
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

There was 1 pedestrian and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 173: Serious injury rate in Garfield County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 84: Garfield County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	8	0	0	7
21-34	6	0	0	17
35-54	17	1	1	22
55-64	0	0	0	8
65+	1	0	0	11
Total	22	1	1	68

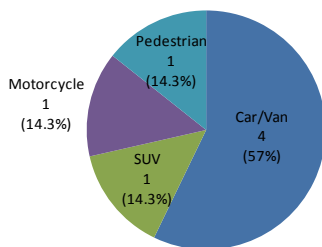
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 7 fatalities in 2013.

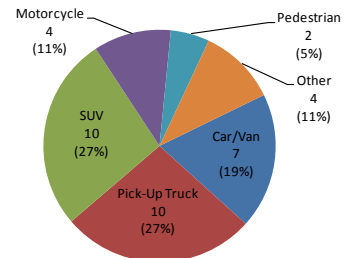
Figure 174: Mode of transportation in Garfield County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 27 of the 37 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 175: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Garfield County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 5 (60%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 8 of the 31 (26%) motor vehicle occupants who were seriously injured in a traffic crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Garfield County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 91.1%

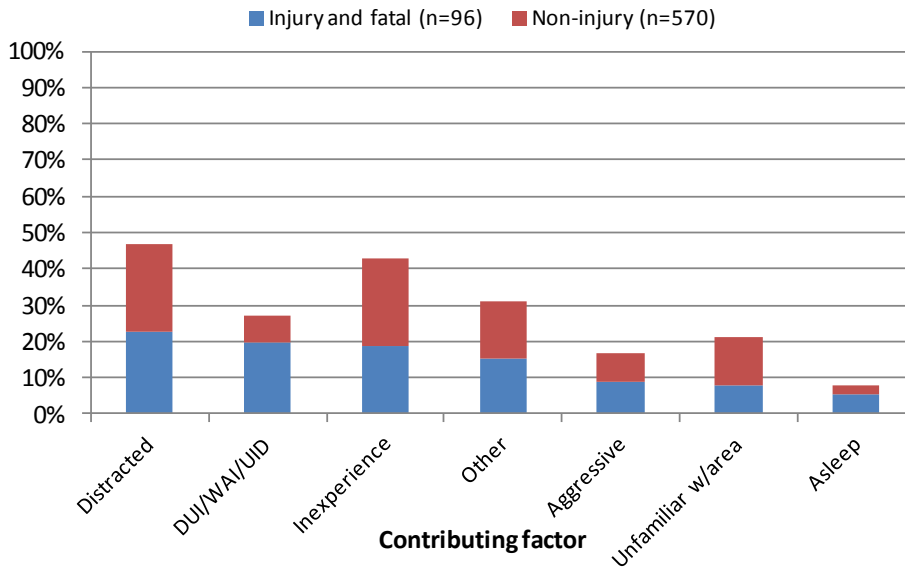
Teen seat belt: 86.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,204 crashes in Garfield County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 666 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, 2013 (N=666)

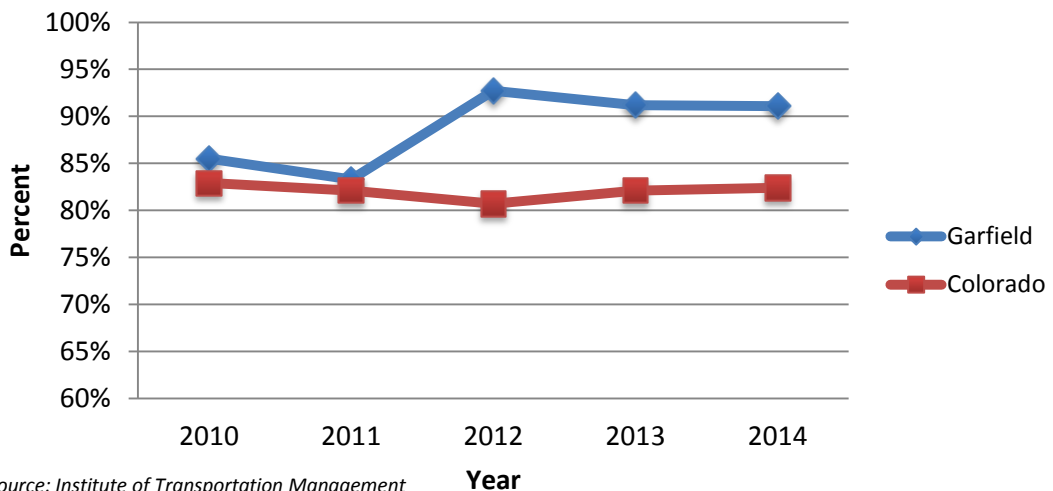


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Garfield County increased between 2010 and 2014. In 2014, Garfield County's seat belt use was 91.1 percent, higher than the statewide rate of 82.4 percent.

Figure 177: Seat belt use in Garfield County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GILPIN COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	128	135	262
5-8	110	121	231
9-15	206	205	411
16-20	112	119	231
21-34	280	325	605
35-54	909	1,054	1,964
55-64	561	595	1,156
65+	336	392	728
TOTAL	2,642	2,946	5,588

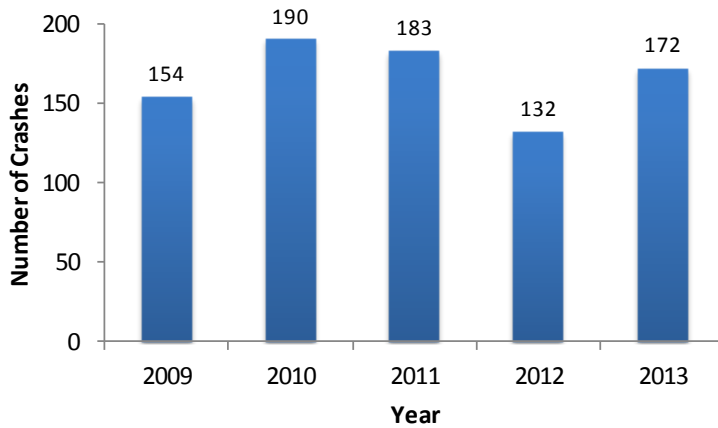
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	0	1	0	1	7.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	5	9	6	8	17	164.3	↑ 240.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	1	0	0	3.7	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	1	3.7	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	1	3.7	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 178: Total number of crashes in Gilpin County, 2009-2013

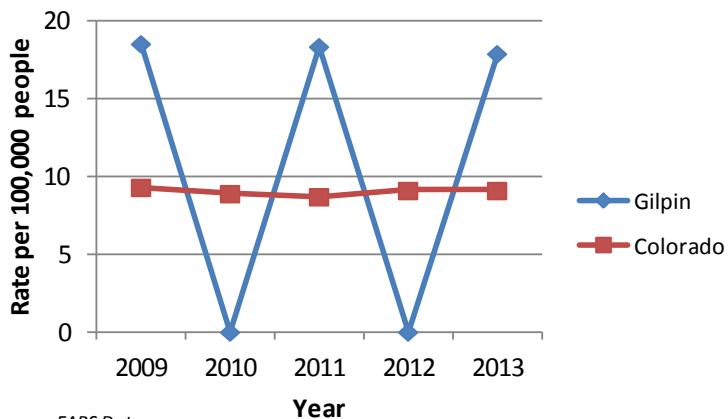


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash in Gilpin County. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 17 people were seriously injured in the 33 injury crashes that occurred in Gilpin County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Gilpin County increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 304 serious injuries per 100,000 population, over a 100 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, 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 2013, 23% of the 47 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 17% of the 185 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 47 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were 0 drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was motorcyclist fatality in 2013. The motorcyclist was wearing a helmet.

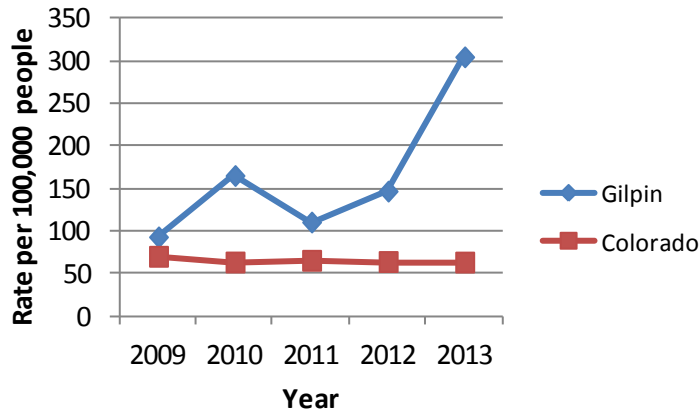
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 180: Serious injury rate in Gilpin County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 12 (17%) motor vehicle occupants seriously 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, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	6
55-64	1	0	1	3
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	2	0	1	15

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

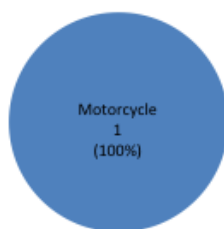
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) did not account for the 1 fatality in 2013.

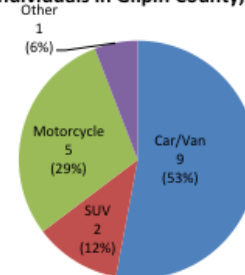
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 17 serious injuries.

Figure 180a: Mode of transportation in Gilpin County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 181: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Gilpin County, 2013

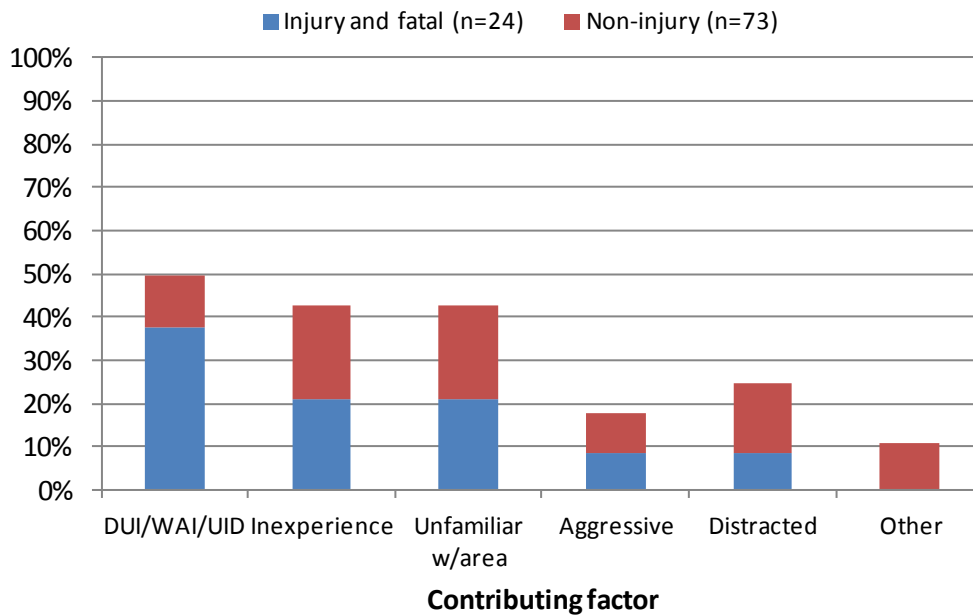


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 172 crashes in Gilpin County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 97 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, 2013 (N=97)

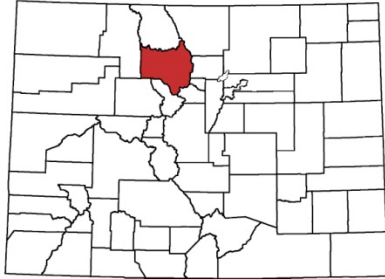


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Gilpin County.

GRAND COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	318	301	619
5-8	310	316	626
9-15	574	597	1,171
16-20	344	370	714
21-34	953	1,237	2,190
35-54	2,040	2,260	4,299
55-64	1,239	1,439	2,677
65+	890	1,100	1,989
TOTAL	6,667	7,620	14,287

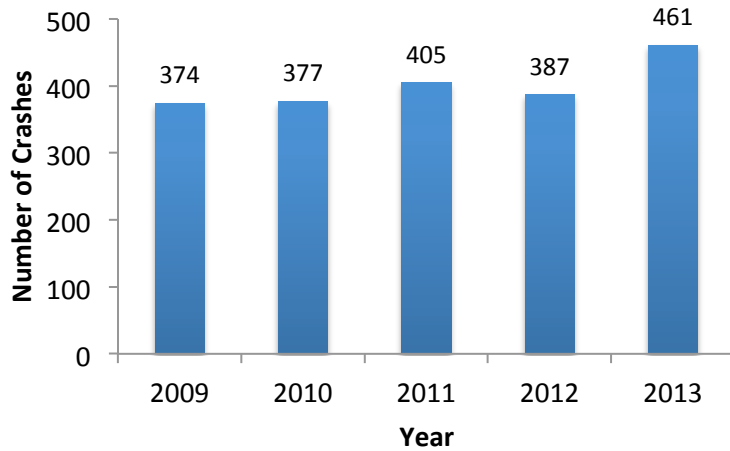
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	3	2	0	1	17.9	↓ 75.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	21	30	21	20	23	158.8	↑ 9.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	1	0	0	0	5.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	1	0	1	5.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	2	0	0	0	6.9	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	2	0	1	0	0	4.1	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	2.8	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	1	0	0	0	45.0	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	↑ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 183: Total number of crashes in Grand County, 2009-2013

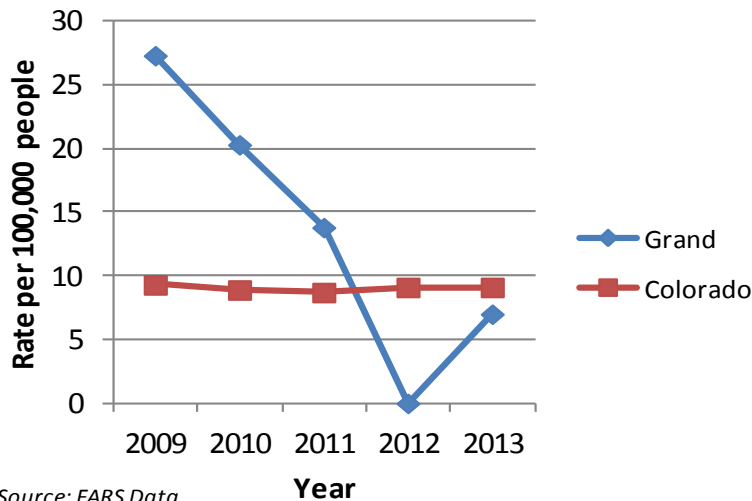


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was one fatal crash in Grand County. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased over the past five years fatalities in Grand County.

Figure 184: Fatality rate in Grand County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 23 people were seriously injured in the 47 injury crashes that occurred in Grand County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Grand County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 161 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 14 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, the 1 fatality in Grand County 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 2013, 31% of the 68 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 21% of the 526 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 68 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2011 and 2013, 0 drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

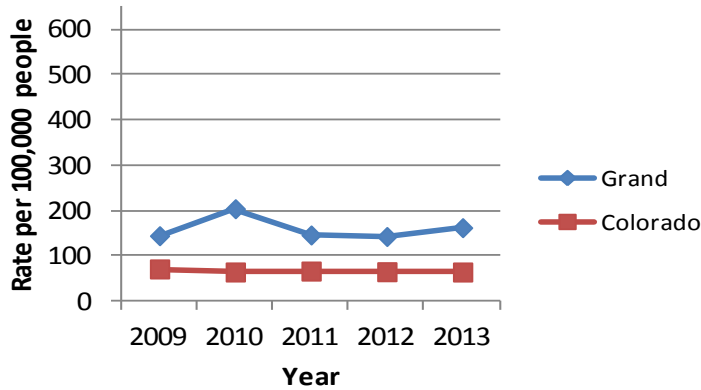
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

One pedestrian and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 185: Serious injury rate in Grand County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 5 of the 14 (36%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Grand County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 91.4%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 90: Grand County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	6
21-34	0	0	0	9
35-54	1	1	0	5
55-64	2	0	1	6
65+	0	0	0	6
Total	3	1	1	32

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 none of the fatalities in 2013.

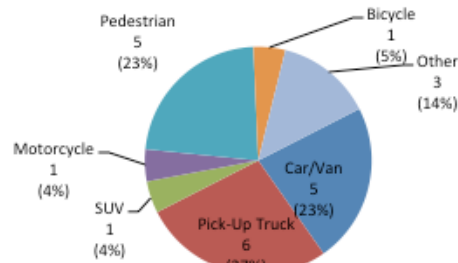
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 13 of the 22 serious injuries.

Figure 186a: Mode of transportation in Grand County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 186b: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Grand County, 2013

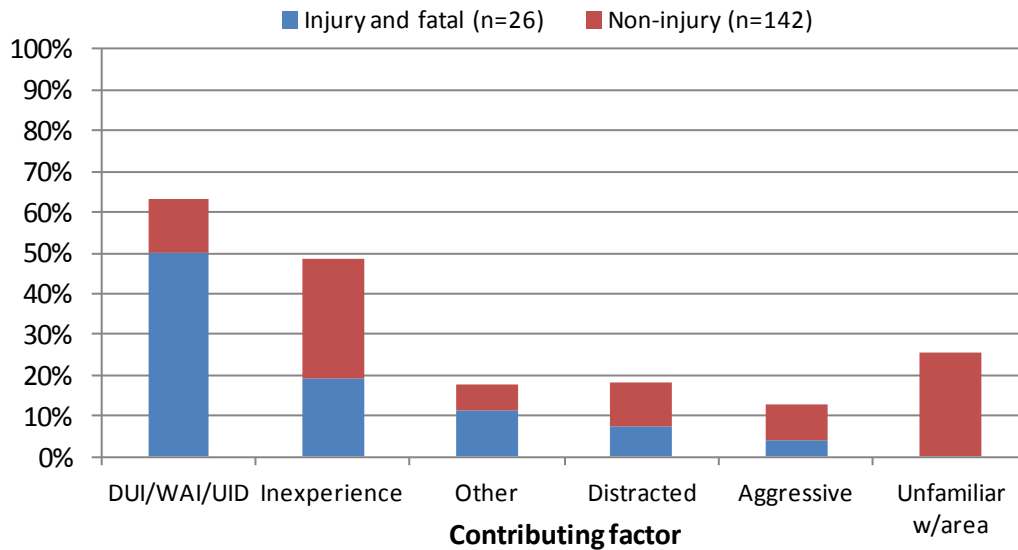


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 461 crashes in Grand County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 168 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, 2013 (N=168)

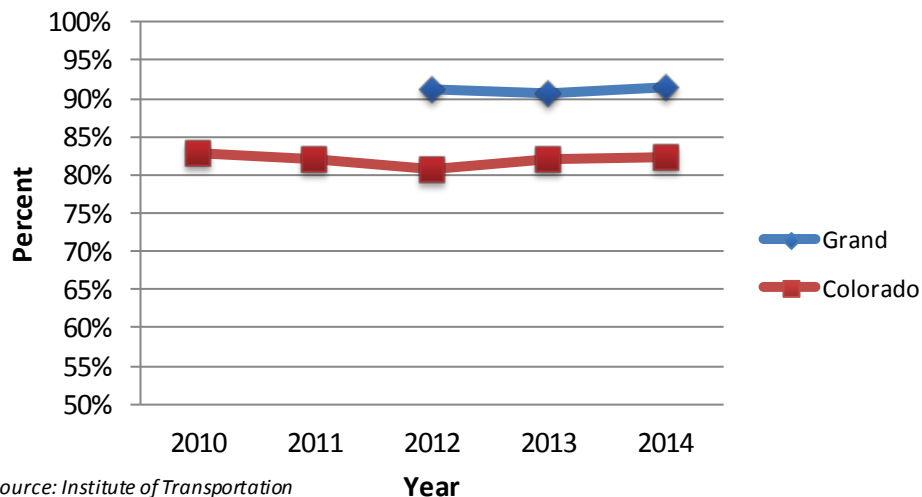


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Grand County's seat belt use (91.4 percent) was higher than Colorado's seat belt use (82.4 percent) in 2014.

Figure 188: Seat belt use in Grand County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

GUNNISON COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	373	410	783
5-8	271	357	628
9-15	577	548	1,125
16-20	707	856	1,563
21-34	1,407	2,035	3,442
35-54	2,000	2,239	4,238
55-64	949	1,078	2,026
65+	808	841	1,650
TOTAL	7,092	8,363	15,455

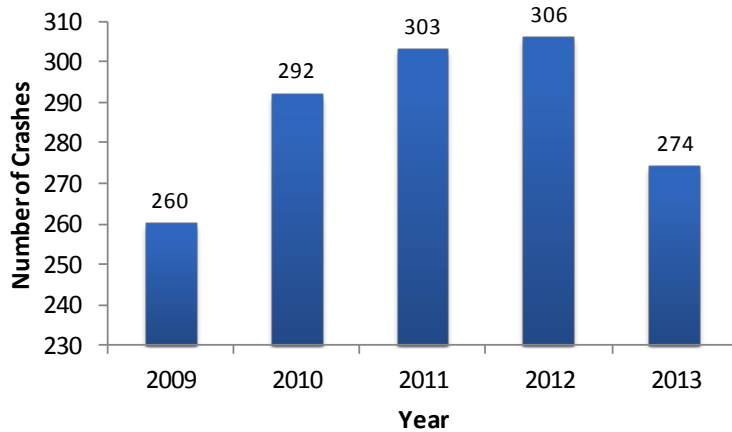
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	2	3	6	4	22.1	↓ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	19	25	23	15	20	132.8	↑ 5.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	1	2	0	5.2	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	0	0	0	1	2.6	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	2	1	2	3	15.7	↓ 25.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	2	2	1	1	0	7.8	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	1	0	2.6	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	0	1	1	37.4	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 189: Total number of crashes in Gunnison County, 2009-2013

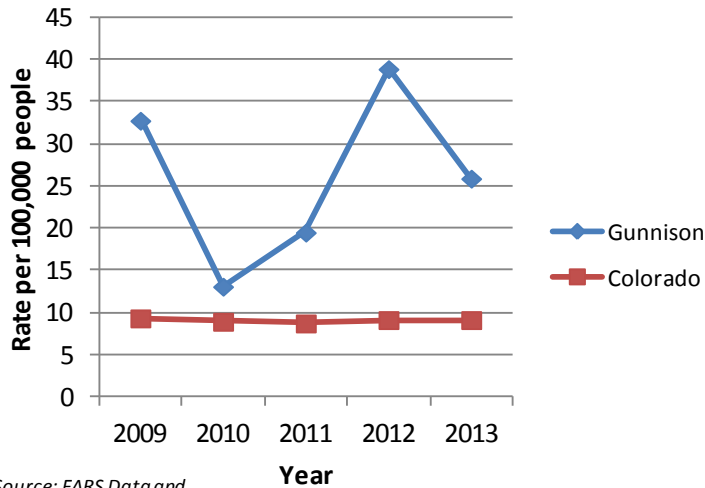


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Gunnison County from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 190: Fatality rate in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 20 people were seriously injured in the 30 injury crashes that occurred in Gunnison County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Gunnison County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 129 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 33 percent increase in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 1 (25%) 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 2013, 33% of the 40 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 299 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 40 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there was 1 driver age 20 and under in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcycle fatalities in 2013.

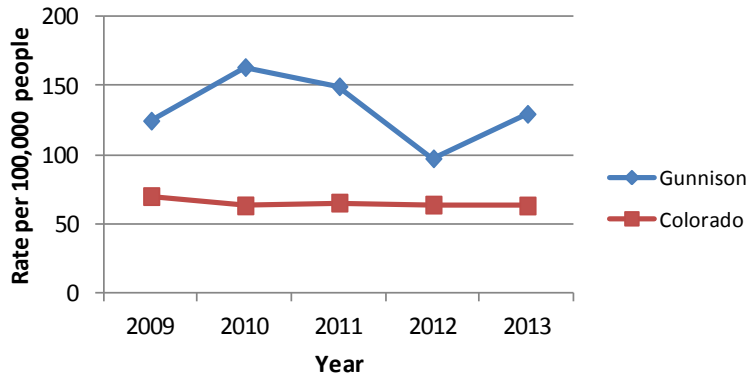
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 191: Serious injury rate in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 0 of the 3 (0%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 4 of the 10 (40%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Gunnison county Occupant Protection Usage:

Teen Seat Belt: 48.4%

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, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	2	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	0
21-34	1	0	0	4
35-54	0	0	0	5
55-64	3	0	2	*
65+	4	0	0	3
Total	13	0	2	15

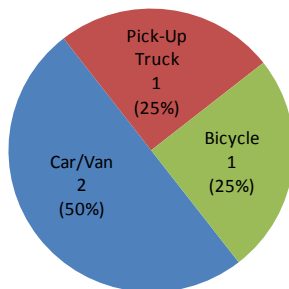
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 3 of the 4 fatalities in 2013.

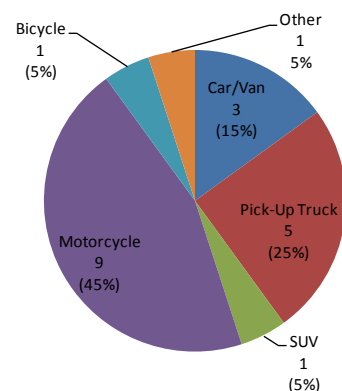
Figure 192: Mode of transportation in Gunnison County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 20 serious injuries.

Figure 193: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Gunnison County, 2013

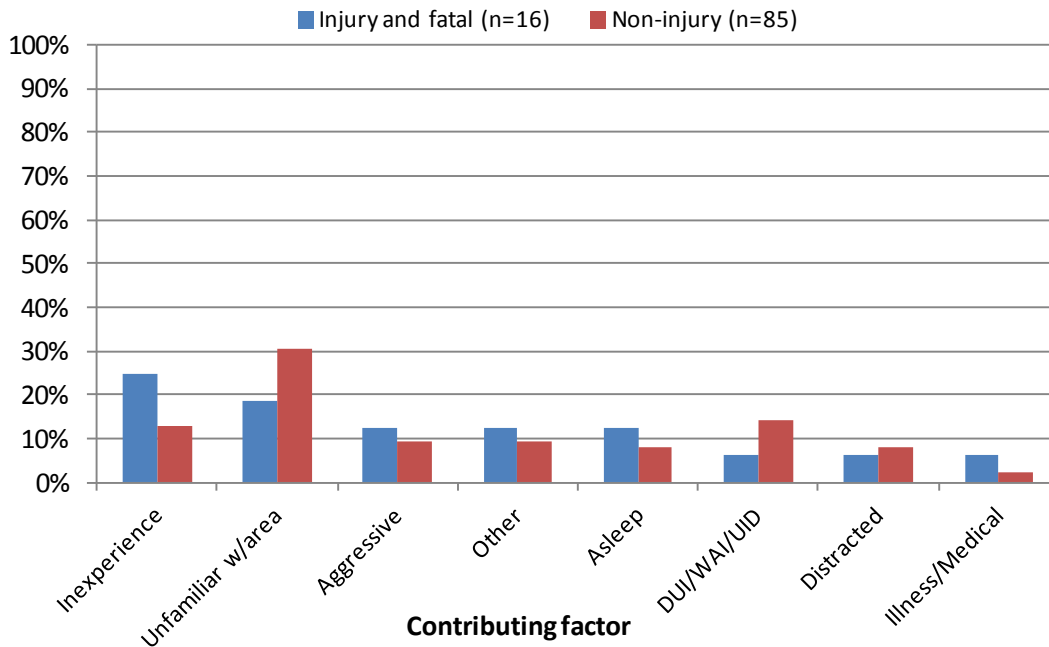


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 274 crashes in Gunnison County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 101 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, 2013 (N=101)

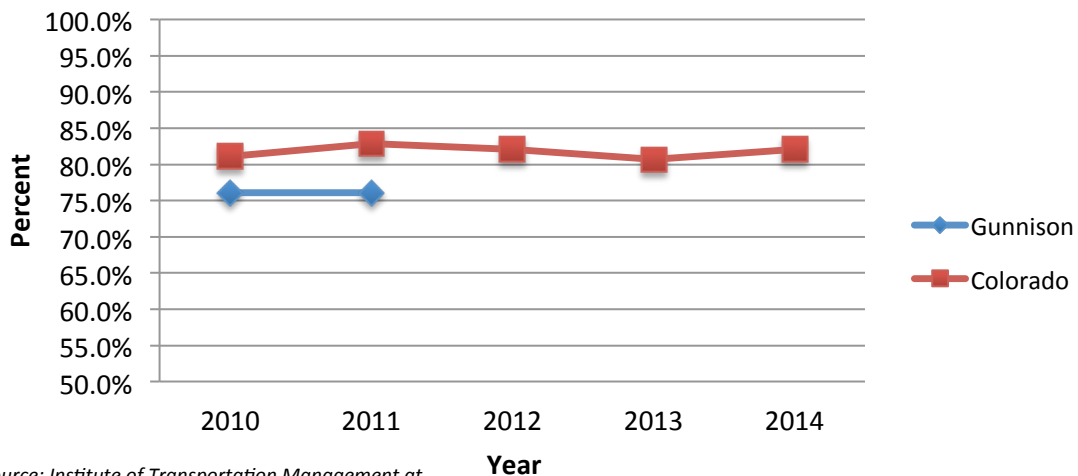


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Gunnison County was 76.1 percent in 2010 and 2011. Gunnison County was not in the statewide seat belt survey in 2012-2014.

Figure 195: Seat belt use in Gunnison County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

HINSDALE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	17	22	39
5-8	25	23	48
9-15	30	40	70
16-20	9	18	27
21-34	47	41	88
35-54	96	97	193
55-64	75	84	160
65+	86	96	182
TOTAL	384	422	806

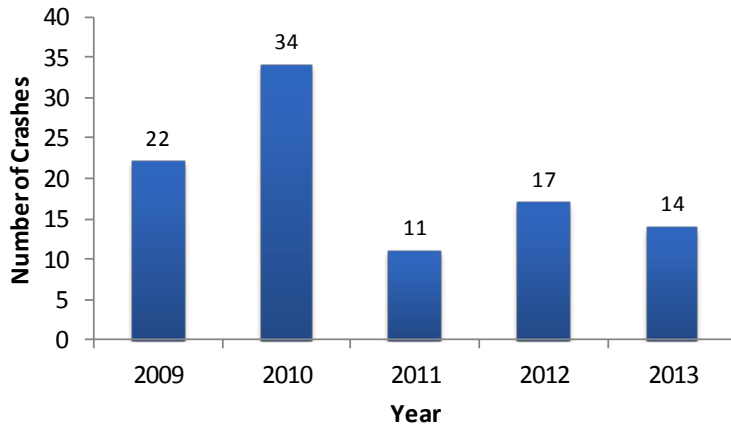
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	1	1	0	0	48.7	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	4	3	0	3	0	243.7	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	0	0	0	24.5	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	1	0	0	0	24.5	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	1	1	0	0	48.9	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	1	0	0	24.5	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 196: Total number of crashes in Hinsdale County, 2009-2013

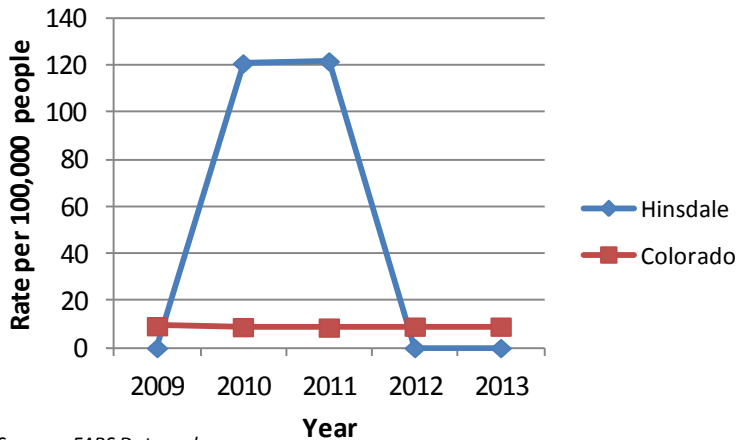


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, no one was seriously injured in the 1 injury crash that occurred in Hinsdale County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Hinsdale County declined between 2009 and 2013.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, 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 2013, the 1 driver in a injury crash and 27% of the 15 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that the 1 driver in a injury crash was not distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

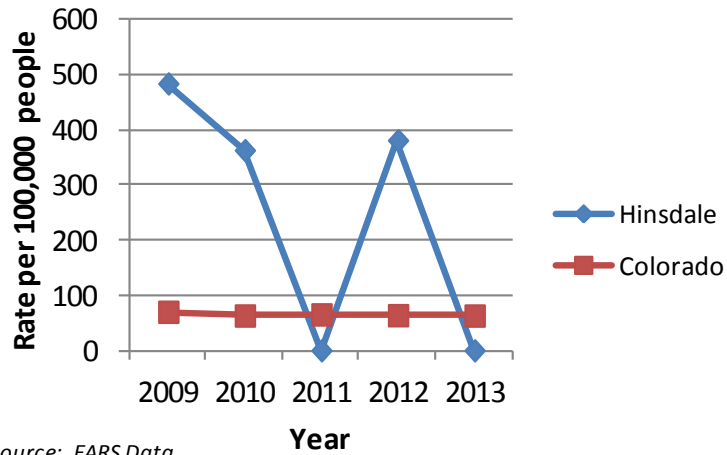
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 198: Serious injury rate in Hinsdale County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, no motor vehicle occupants were killed or seriously injured in a crash.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

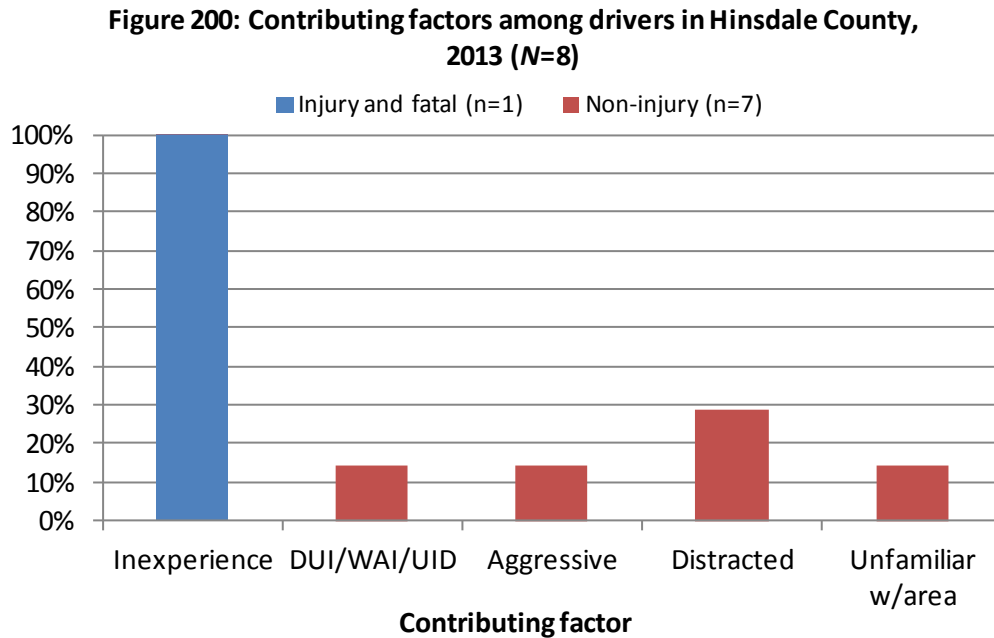
Table 96: Hinsdale County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-64	1	0	1	*
65+	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 14 crashes in Hinsdale County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 8 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 200).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	126	138	264
5-8	103	117	219
9-15	228	229	457
16-20	162	159	321
21-34	340	344	684
35-54	702	732	1,434
55-64	644	580	1,224
65+	963	900	1,864
TOTAL	3,268	3,199	6,467

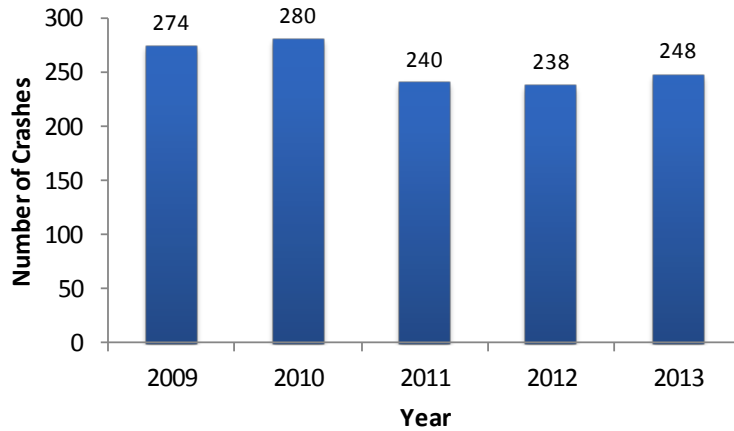
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	6	5	3	2	1	60.8	↓ 83.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	25	21	16	20	10	279.7	↓ 60.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	5	2	3	1	0	38.2	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	1	0	0	1	11.7	↓ 50.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	1	1	0	1	8.8	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	0	1	0	94.7	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	2.9	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 201: Total number of crashes in Huerfano County, 2009-2013

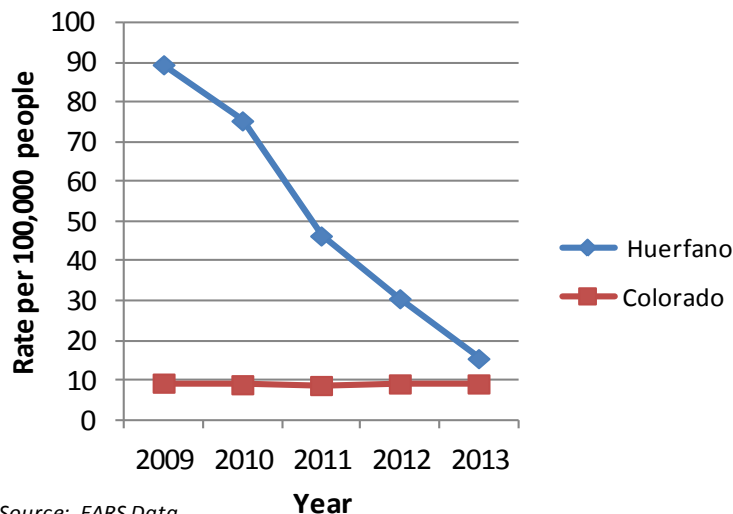


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Huerfano County.

Figure 202: Fatality rate in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 10 people were seriously injured in the 28 injury crashes that occurred in Huerfano County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Huerfano County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 115 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 49.4 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2013, 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 2013, 18% of the 38 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 292 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 38 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

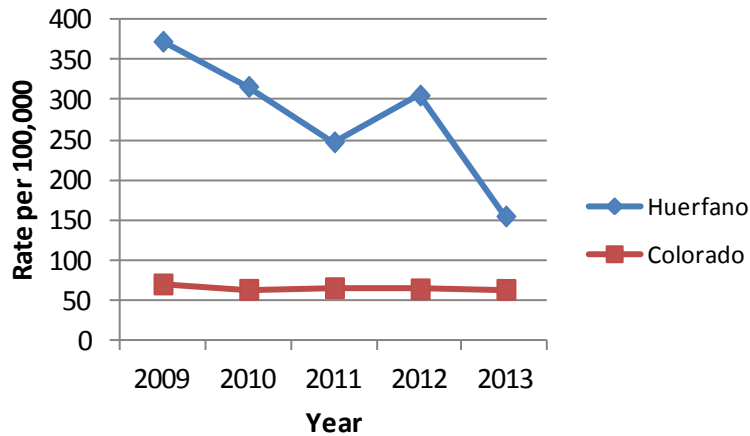
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 203: Serious injury rate in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 motor vehicle occupant fatality was restrained. One of the 8 (13%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash was not using a seat belt or other restraints.

2014 Huerfano County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 77.9%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 99: Huerfano County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0	0	0	*
21-34	3	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	0	3
55-64	2	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	3
Total	6	0	0	8

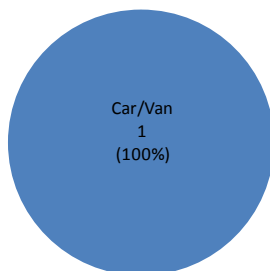
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

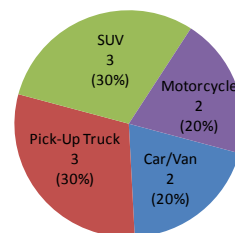
Figure 204: Mode of transportation in Huerfano County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 8 of the 10 serious injuries.

Figure 205: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Huerfano County, 2013

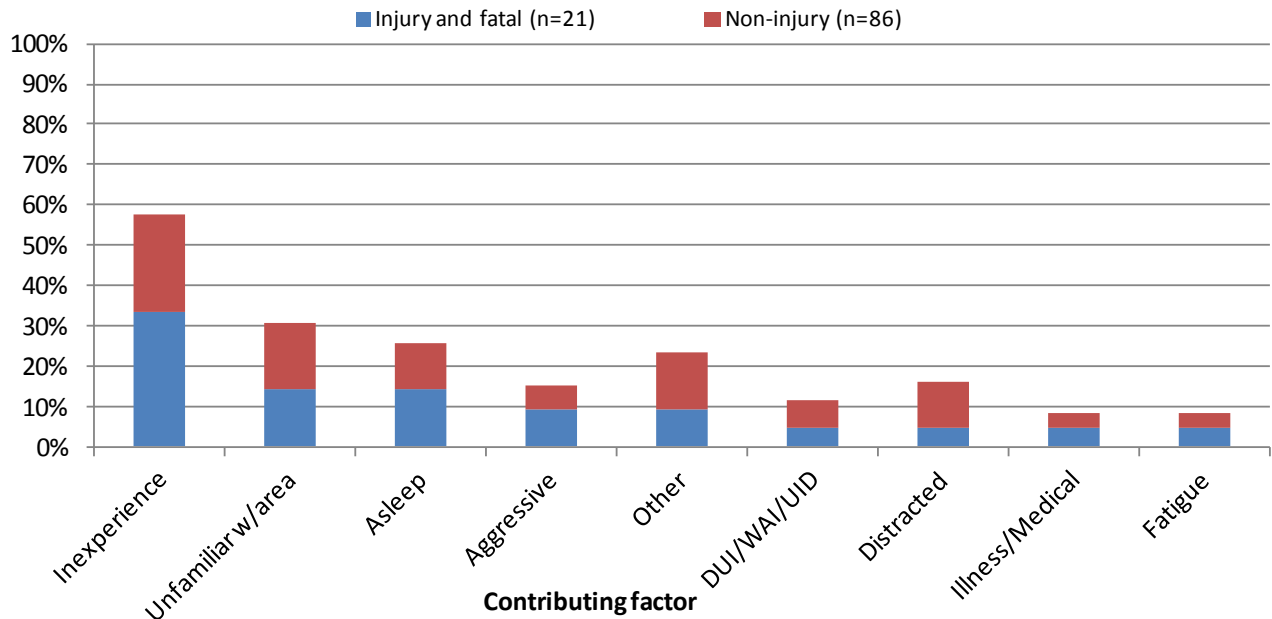


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 248 crashes in Huerfano County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 107 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, 2013 (N=107)

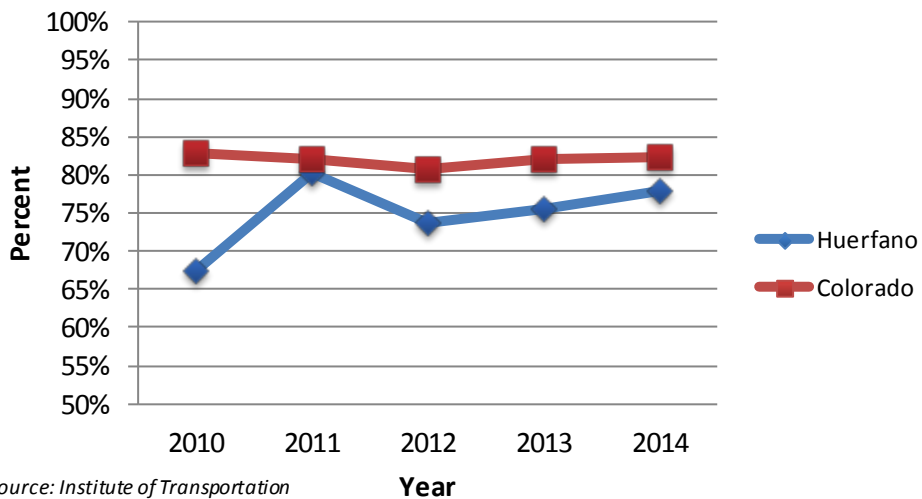


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio/Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

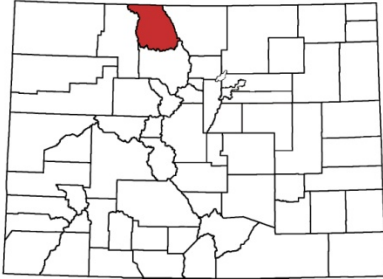
Overall, seat belt use in Huerfano County ranged from 67 to 80 percent between 2010 and 2014. Huerfano County's seat belt use was consistently lower than statewide seat belt use during the last five years.

Figure 207: Seat belt use in Huerfano County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

JACKSON COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	22	25	46
5-8	20	36	56
9-15	72	43	115
16-20	32	36	67
21-34	69	102	171
35-54	178	191	369
55-64	110	144	255
65+	138	137	274
TOTAL	640	713	1,353

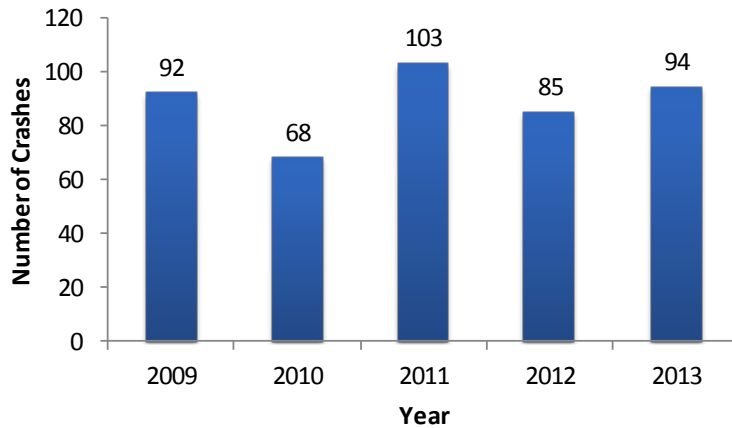
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	0	0	1	0	73.1	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	11	6	11	4	9	599.7	↓ 18.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	1	0	29.1	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	0	0	0	14.5	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 208: Total number of crashes in Jackson County, 2009-2013

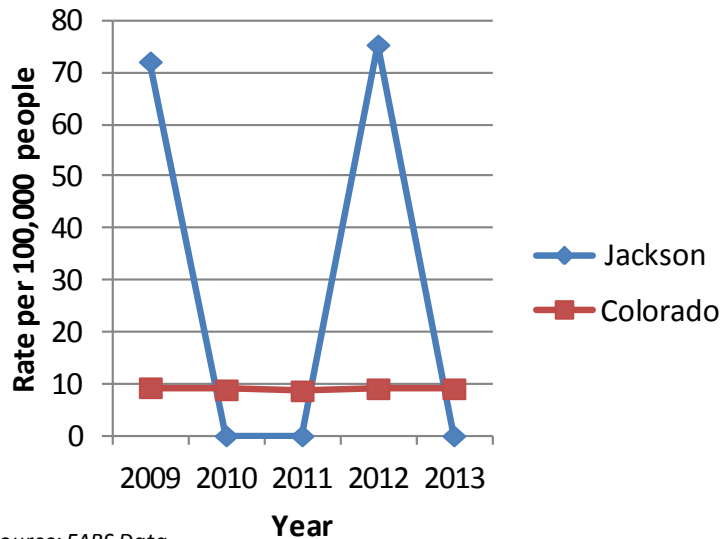


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were no fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 209: Fatality rate in Jackson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 9 people were seriously injured in the 12 injury crashes that occurred in Jackson County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Jackson County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 665 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 121 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

There were no fatalities in 2013 involving 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 2013, 21% of the 14 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 22% of the 98 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 21% of the 14 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

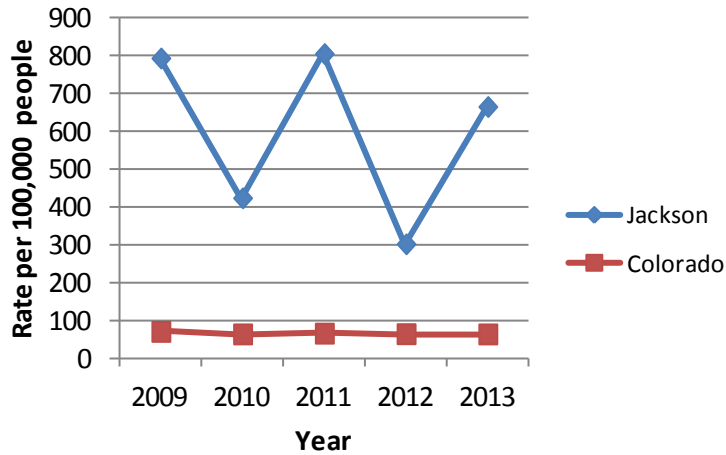
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 210: Serious injury rate in Jackson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 9 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously 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, 2011-2013

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	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-64	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	3
Total	1	0	0	5

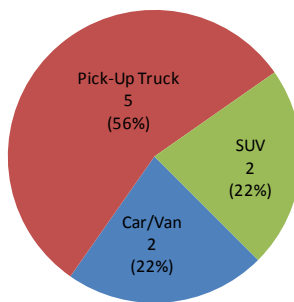
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 of the 9 serious injuries in 2013.

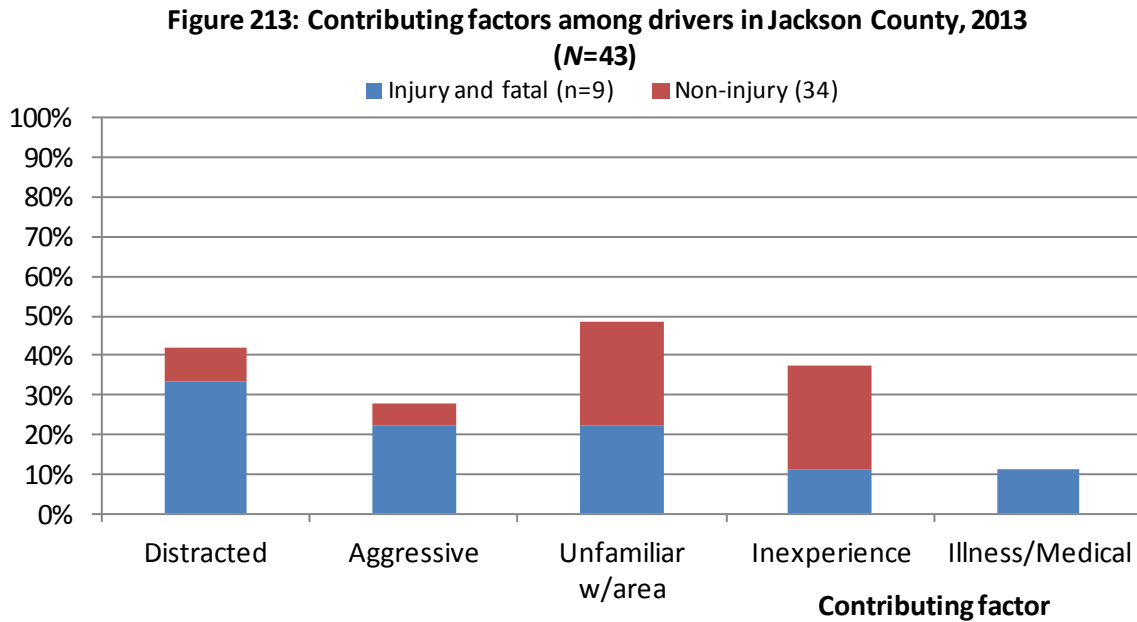
Figure 212: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Jackson County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 94 crashes in Jackson County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 43 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 213).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	14,216	14,752	28,969
5-8	12,510	13,190	25,700
9-15	23,204	24,464	47,667
16-20	17,624	18,989	36,613
21-34	45,386	49,710	95,096
35-54	79,155	77,461	156,616
55-64	41,894	39,943	81,837
65+	44,246	35,468	79,714
TOTAL	278,235	273,978	552,212

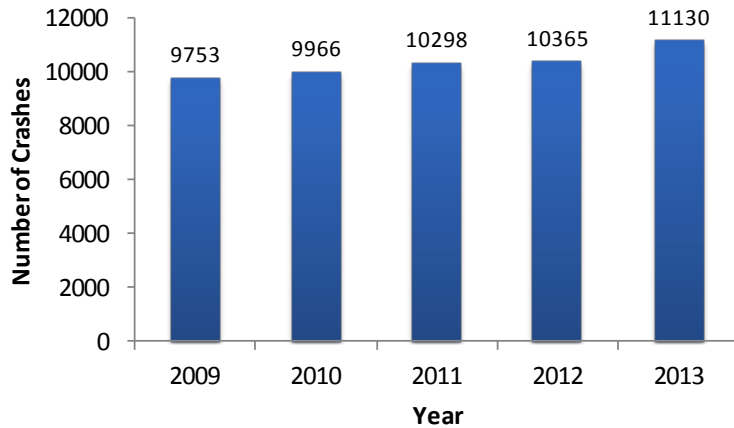
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	28	35	32	32	43	6.1	↑ 53.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	245	243	210	246	221	43.0	↓ 9.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	8	8	10	8	14	1.5	↑ 75.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	7	9	10	11	10	1.8	↑ 42.9%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	5	14	13	12	14	2.2	↑ 180.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	7	8	6	9	9	1.5	↑ 28.6%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	4	5	3	5	7	0.9	↑ 75.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	2	8	5	1	8.3	↓ 50.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	5	5	4	3	0.8	↓ 25.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 214: Total number of crashes in Jefferson County, 2009-2013

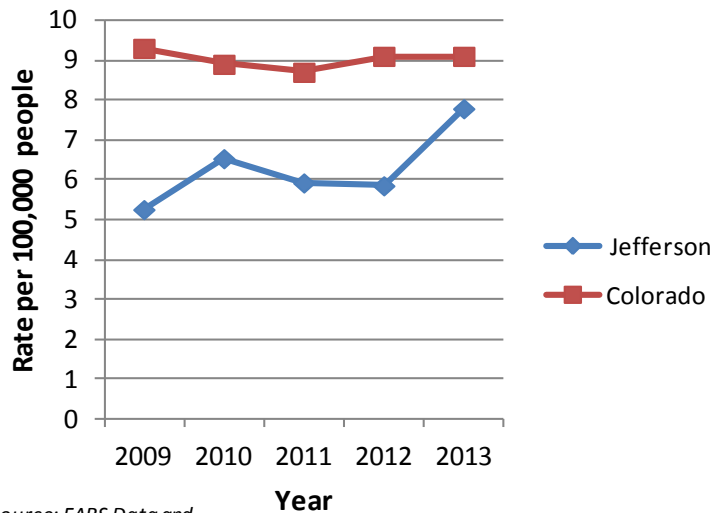


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 36 fatal crashes, resulting in 43 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people increased in Jefferson County from 2009-2013.

Figure 215: Fatality rate in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 221 people were seriously injured in the 925 injury crashes that occurred in Jefferson County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Jefferson County declined between 2009 and 2013.

In 2013, there were 40 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 11 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 43 fatalities in 2013, 10 (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 2013, 3% of the 1,715 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 19,613 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 1,715 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 50%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 9 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 57 (78%) were unhelmeted.

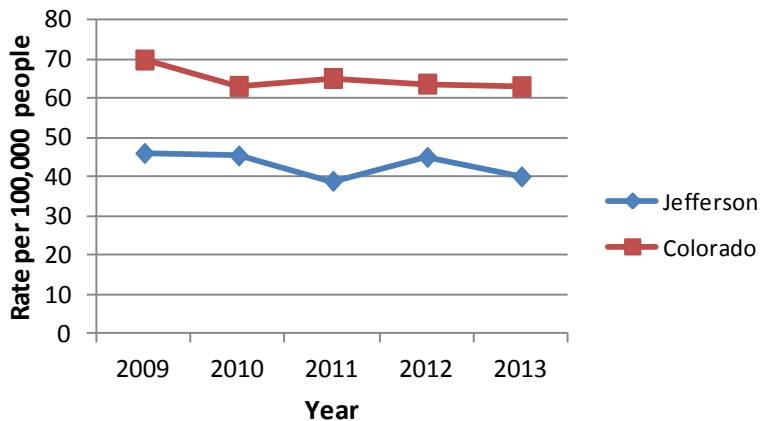
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

Three pedestrians and 3 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 216: Serious injury rate in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations by Age Distribution

Table 105: Jefferson County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

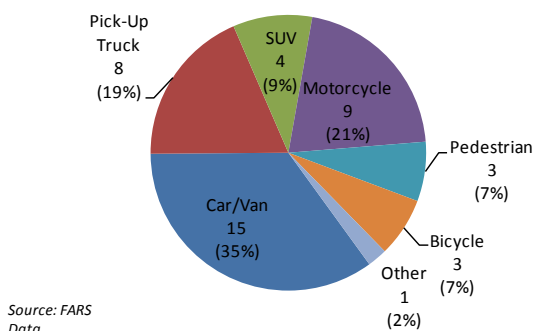
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	2	2	0	26
16-20	7	0	0	90
21-34	24	1	4	286
35-54	341	6	15	292
55-64	15	1	5	155
65+	18	2	0	145
Total	107	12	24	1000

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 27 of the 43 fatalities in 2013.

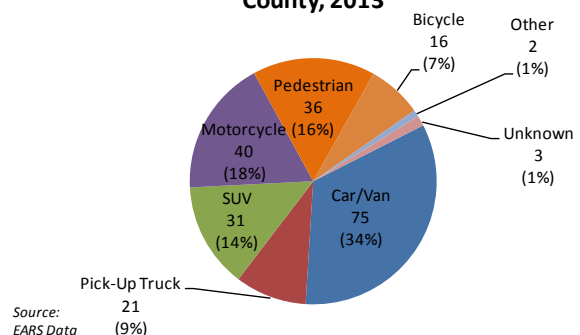
Figure 217: Mode of transportation in Jefferson County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) made up 127 of the 224 serious injuries.

Figure 218: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Jefferson County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 14 of the 27 (52%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 27 of the 128 (21%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in traffic crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Jefferson County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 82.8%

Teen seat belt: 79.7%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 99.5%

Front/rear booster: 84.4%

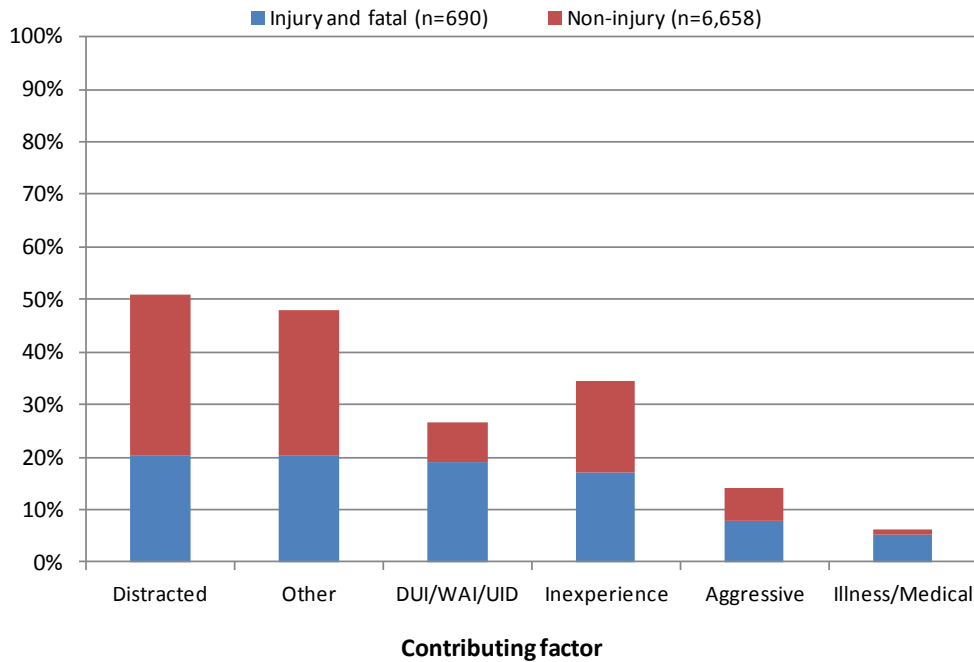
Juvenile (5-15 years): 82.6%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 11,139 crashes in Jefferson County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 7,348 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, 2013
(N=7,348)**

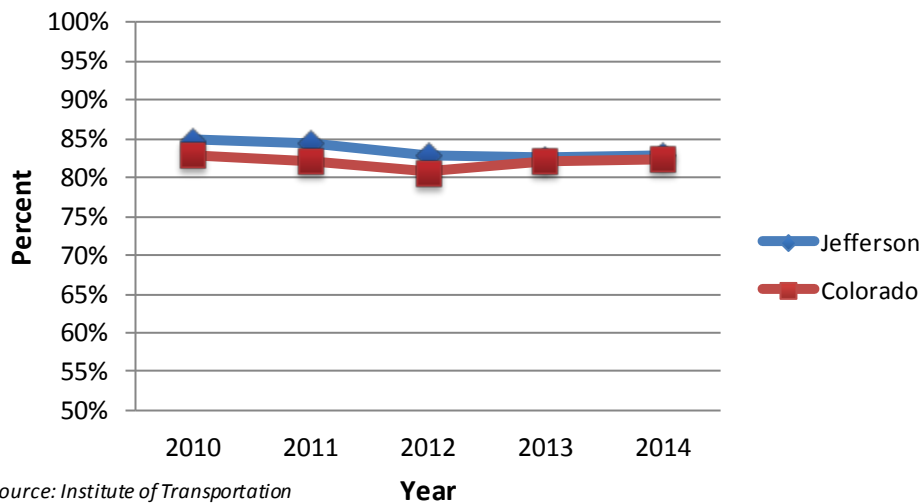


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

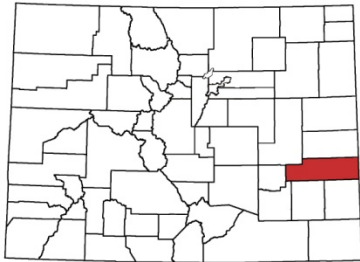
Overall seat belt use in Jefferson County was stable and similar to the statewide seat belt use between 2010 and 2014.

Figure 220: Seat belt use in Jefferson County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

KIOWA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	40	30	70
5-8	32	26	58
9-15	58	75	133
16-20	45	48	93
21-34	79	90	169
35-54	177	164	341
55-64	114	120	233
65+	166	136	303
TOTAL	711	690	1,401

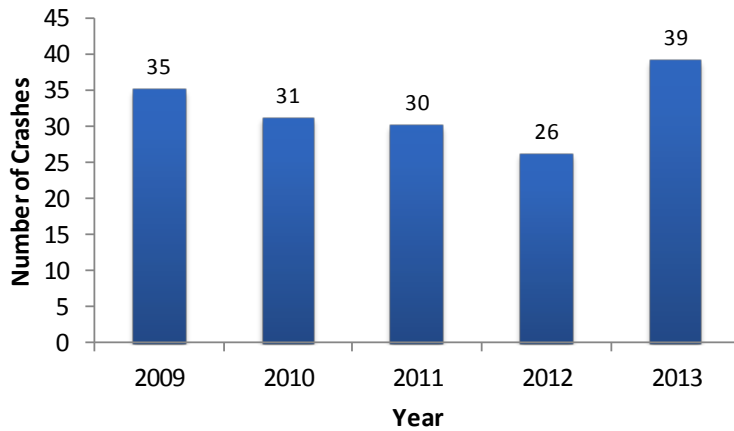
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	2	0	0	1	141.8	↓ 75.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	2	2	3	1	3	155.9	↑ 50.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	0	0	0	42.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	1	0	0	1	28.2	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	1	0	0	0	355.9	↓ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 221: Total number of crashes in Kiowa County, 2009-2013

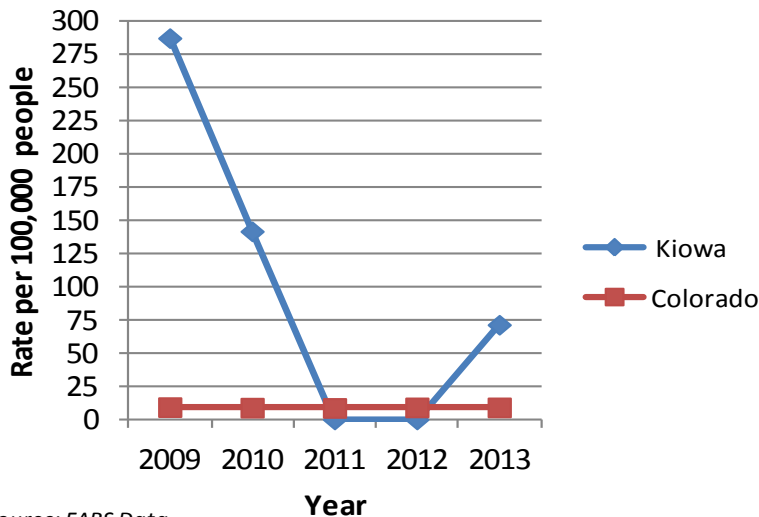


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people declined in Kiowa County between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 222: Fatality rate in Kiowa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 3 people were seriously injured in the 10 injury crashes that occurred in Kiowa County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Kiowa County increased between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 214 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 202 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

In 2013, 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 2013, 8% of the 13 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 34 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 13 drivers in fatal or injury crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

There were no drivers age 20 or under in fatal crashes in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

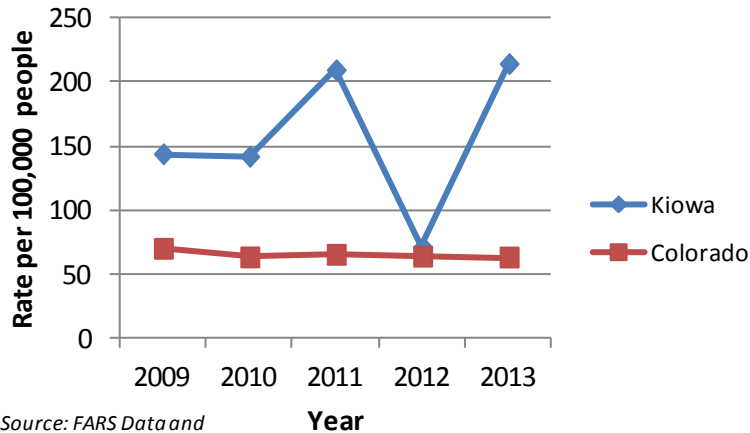
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 223: Serious injury rate in Kiowa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the one motor vehicle occupant killed was restrained. One of the 3 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash was not using a seat belt or other restraint.

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, 2011-2013

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	*
55-64	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	1	0	0	2

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the only fatality in 2013.

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 2 of the 3 serious injuries.

Figure 223a: Mode of transportation in Kiowa County fatalities, 2013

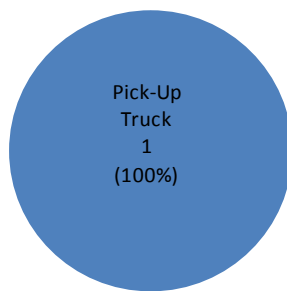
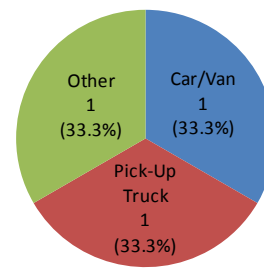


Figure 224: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Kiowa County, 2013

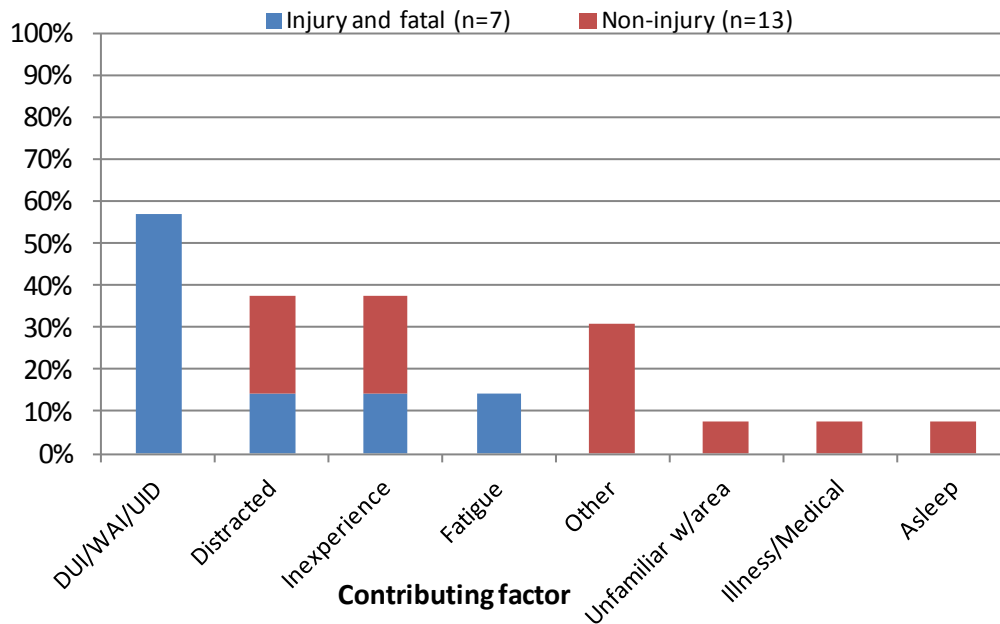


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 39 crashes in Kiowa County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 20 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, 2013 (N=20)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	237	237	475
5-8	217	202	419
9-15	317	339	655
16-20	226	248	474
21-34	485	896	1,381
35-54	852	1,387	2,239
55-64	469	584	1,053
65+	715	642	1,356
TOTAL	3,517	4,535	8,052

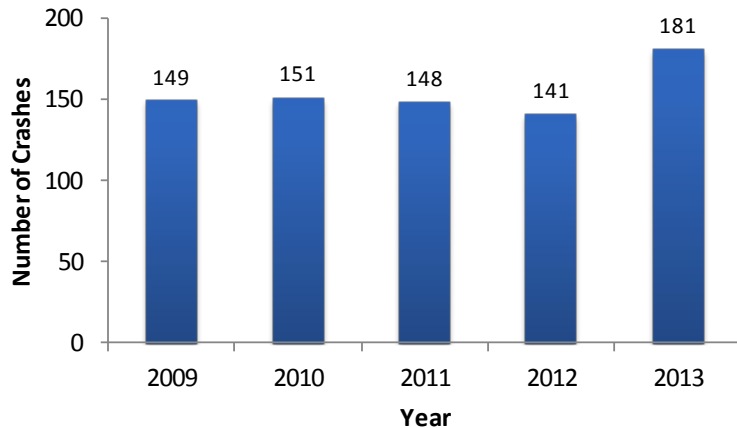
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	7	3	6	5	56.3	↑ 25.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	10	5	9	5	7	88.0	↓ 30.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	1	4	4	27.0	↑ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	0	1	0	7.4	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	2	2	1	14.7	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	1	0	0	2.5	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	2.5	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	2	1	0	95.8	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	2.5	↓ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, 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, 2009-2013

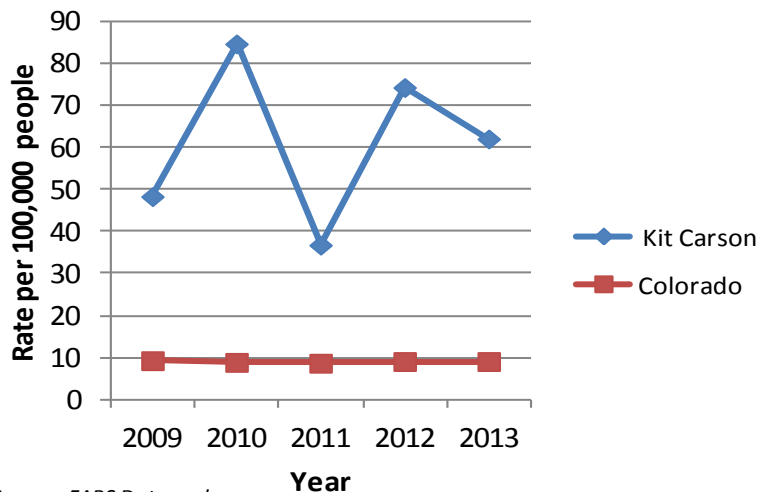


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 5 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied in Kit Carson County from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 227: Fatality rate in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 23 injury crashes that occurred in Kit Carson County. Overall, the serious injury rate in Kit Carson County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 87 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 40 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 5 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 14% of the 36 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 9% of the 225 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 11% of the 36 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there were no drivers age 20 or younger involved in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

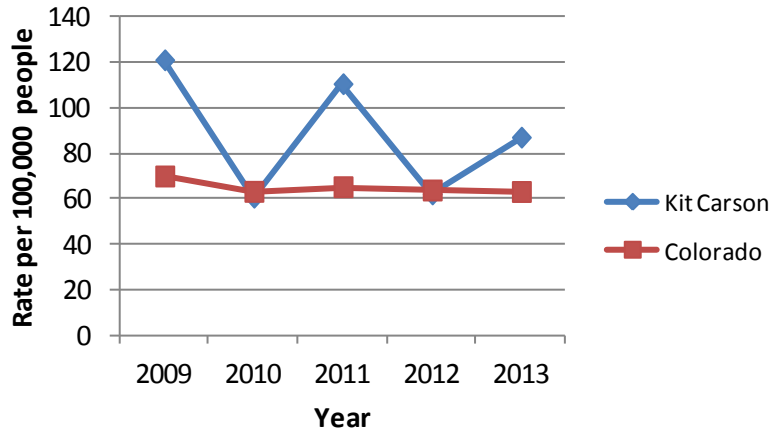
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 228: Serious injury rate in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 4 of 5 motor vehicle occupant fatalities (80%) and 4 of the 7 (57%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Kit Carson County Occupant Protection Usage:
 Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100.0%
 Front/rear booster: 100.0%
 Juvenile (5-15 years): 96.2%

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, 2011-2013

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	5
21-34	4	0	0	7
35-54	5	0	0	3
55-64	2	0	1	0
65+	2	0	0	0
Total	14	0	1	16

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

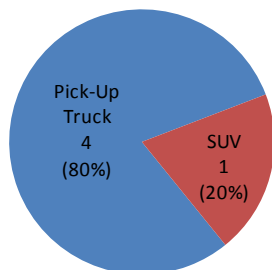
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

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

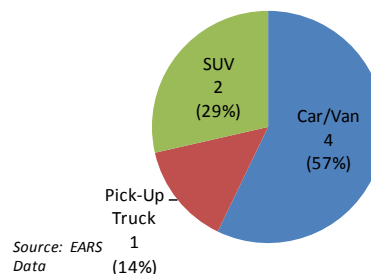
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all of the 7 serious injuries.

Figure 229: Mode of transportation in Kit Carson County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 230: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Kit Carson County, 2013

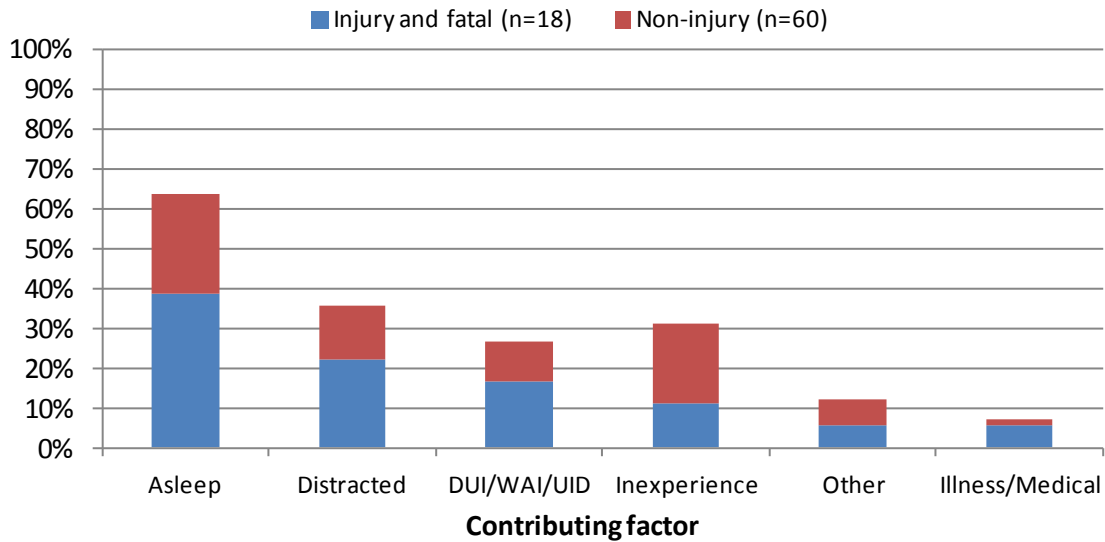


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 181 crashes in Kit Carson County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 78 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, 2013 (N=78)

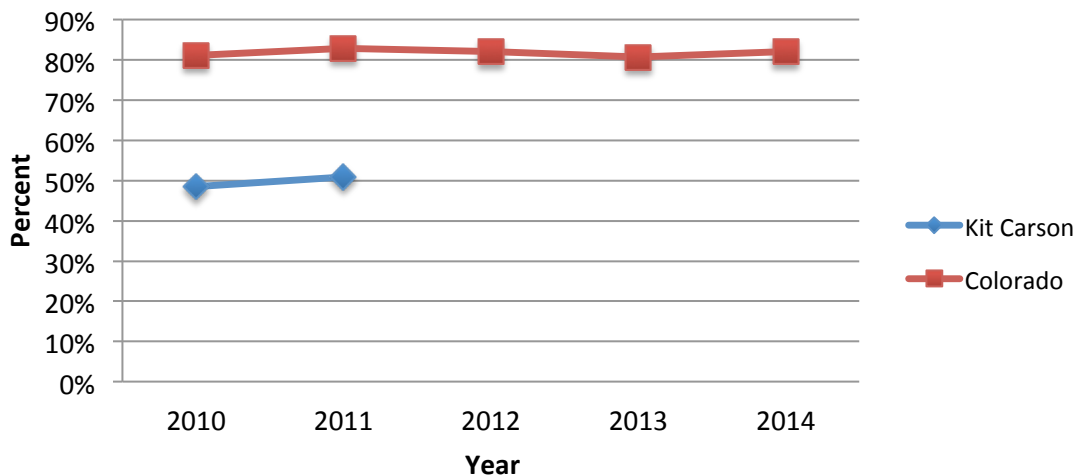


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Kit Carson County increased between 2010 and 2011, though it was considerably below the statewide usage. Kit Carson County was not in the statewide seat belt survey in 2012-2014.

Figure 232: Seat belt use in Kit Carson County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LA PLATA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,359	1,435	2,794
5-8	1,179	1,291	2,470
9-15	2,021	2,143	4,163
16-20	1,850	1,998	3,848
21-34	5,041	5,561	10,601
35-54	6,956	7,084	14,040
55-64	4,138	4,031	8,169
65+	3,734	3,628	7,362
TOTAL	26,276	27,171	53,447

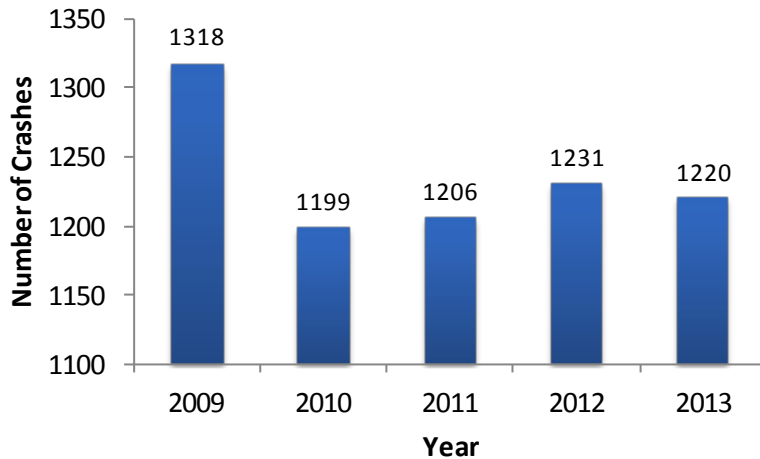
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	13	6	11	17	12	21.2	↓ 7.7%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	75	50	66	55	38	779.4	↓ 49.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	4	1	4	6	3	7.8	↓ 25.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	5	0	3	5	3	6.2	↓ 40.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	3	8	3	7.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	4	3	0	4	3	5.5	↓ 25.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	4	3	0	3	2	4.7	↓ 50.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	1	1	2	0	26.7	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	0.8	↓ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 233: Total number of crashes in La Plata County, 2009-2013

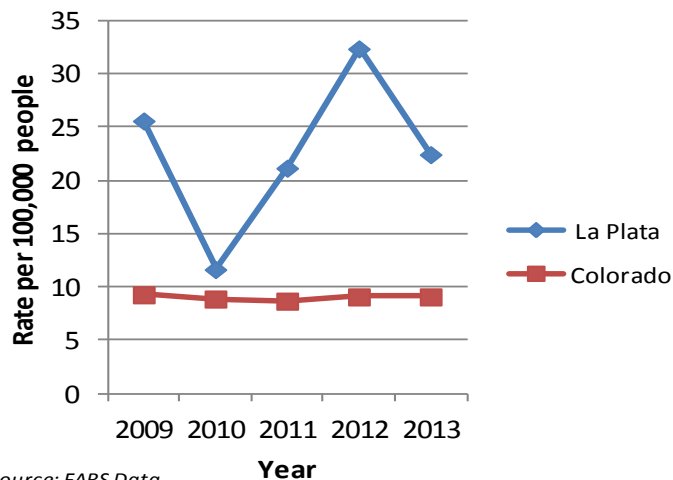


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 10 fatal crashes, resulting in 12 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population fluctuated over the past 5 years.

Figure 234: Fatality rate in La Plata County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 38 people were seriously injured in the 121 injury crashes that occurred in La Plata County. Overall, the serious injury rate in La Plata County declined between 2009 and 2013.

In 2013, there were 71 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 32 percent decrease in the rate of injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 12 fatalities in 2012, 3 (25%) 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 2013, 7% of the 197 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 4% of the 1,705 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 197 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 100% were unhelmeted.

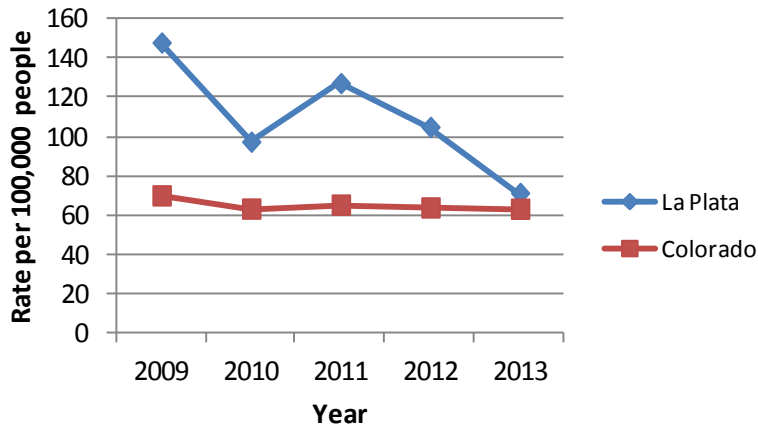
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 235: Serious injury rate in La Plata County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 9 (33%) motor vehicle fatalities and 7 of the 24 (29%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 La Plata County Occupant Protection Usage:

- Overall seat belt usage: 90.3%
- Teen seat belt: 87.5%
- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 92.0%
- Front/rear booster: 9.6%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 88.9%

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, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	1	0	0	3
16-20	4	0	0	8
21-34	10	0	0	26
35-54	10	0	4	34
55-64	4	0	1	9
65+	11	0	2	15
Total	40	0	7	96

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

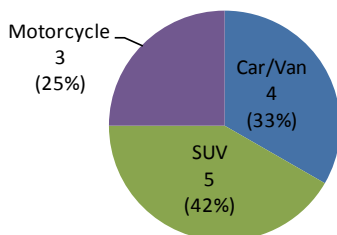
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 12 fatalities in 2013.

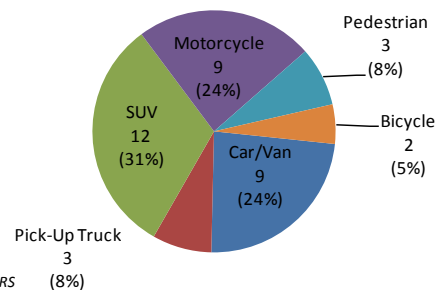
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 24 of the 38 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 236: Mode of transportation in La Plata County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 237: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in La Plata County, 2013

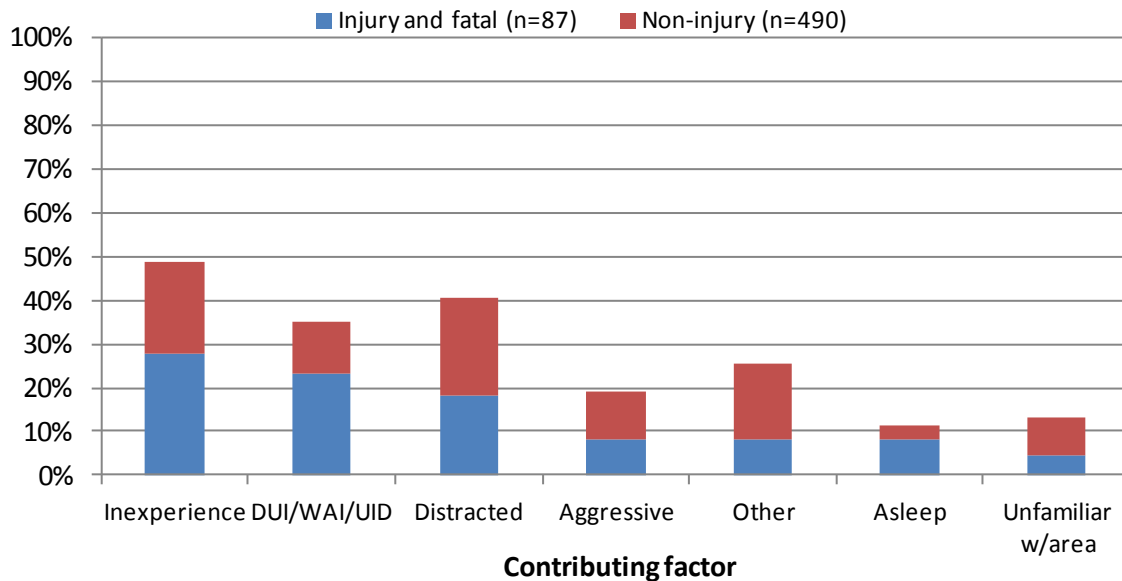


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,220 crashes in La Plata County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 577 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, 2013
(N=577)**

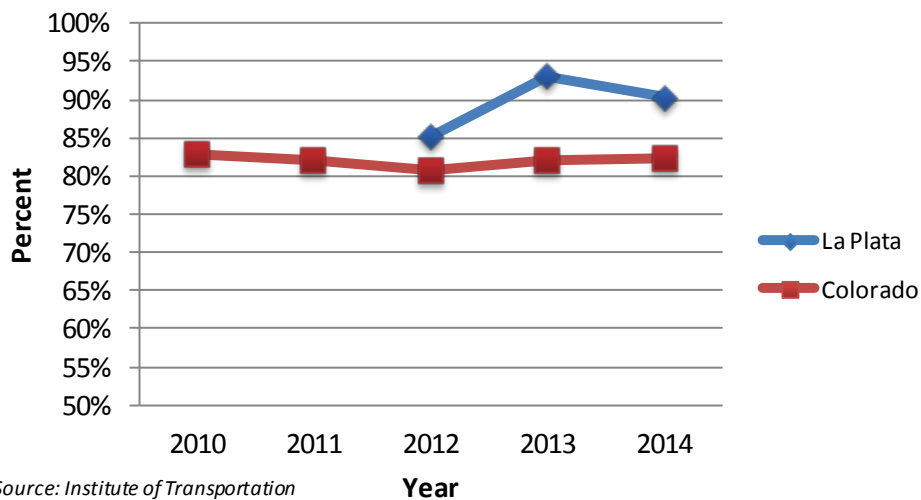


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

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 90.3 percent in 2014.

Figure 239: Seat belt use in La Plata County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LAKE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	234	231	465
5-8	217	228	446
9-15	342	340	681
16-20	243	251	494
21-34	597	802	1,399
35-54	944	1,129	2,074
55-64	456	545	1,002
65+	383	366	748
TOTAL	3,416	3,892	7,308

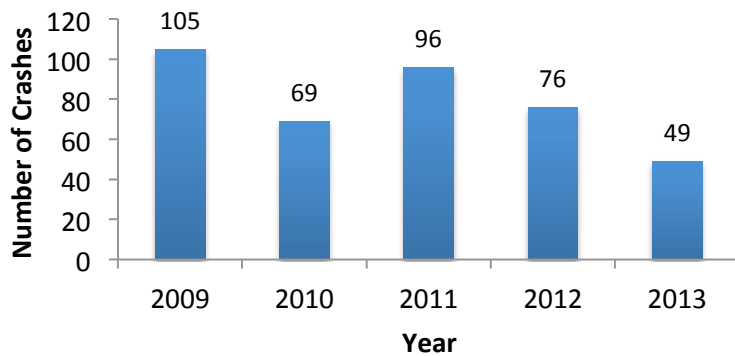
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	2	0	0	0	8.2	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	4	4	5	5	2	7.7	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	1	0	0	0	5.5	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	0	0	0	5.5	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	2.7	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	2.7	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 240: Total number of crashes in Lake County, 2009-2013

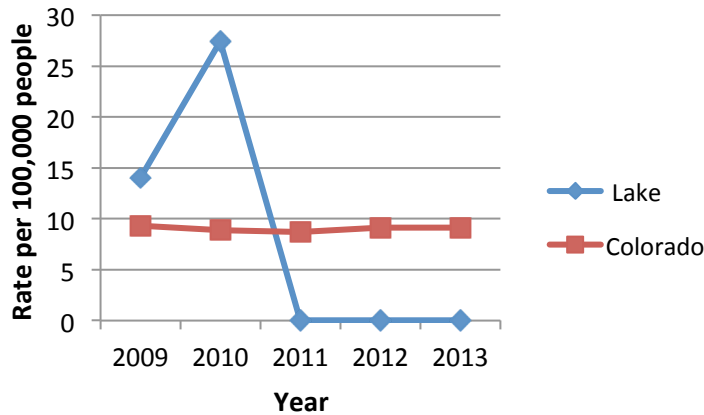


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were no deaths in Lake County and therefore, no 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOI A Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 2 people were seriously injured in the 49 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Lake County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Lake County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 27 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 60 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Between 2009 and 2013, 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 2013, 40% of the 10 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 27% of the 56 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 10 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

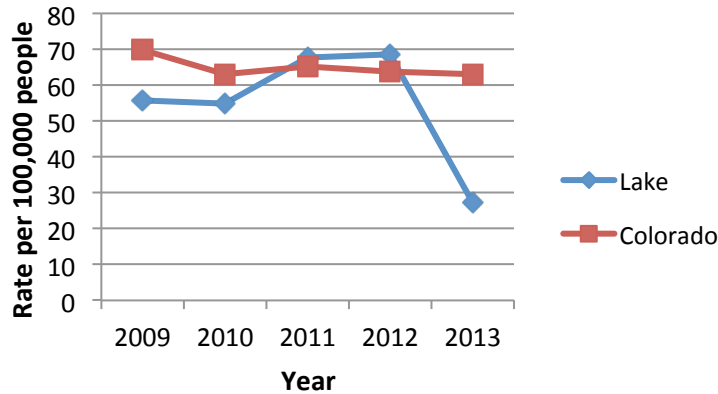
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 242: Serious injury rate in Lake County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, one motor vehicle occupant was seriously injured in a crash in Lake County and was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 117: Lake County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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
55-64	1	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	2	0	1	19

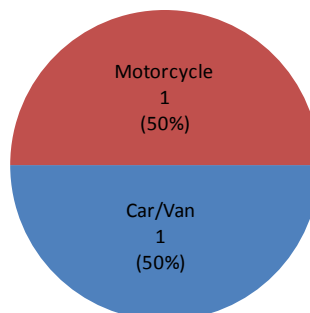
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 1 of the 2 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 243: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Lake County, 2013

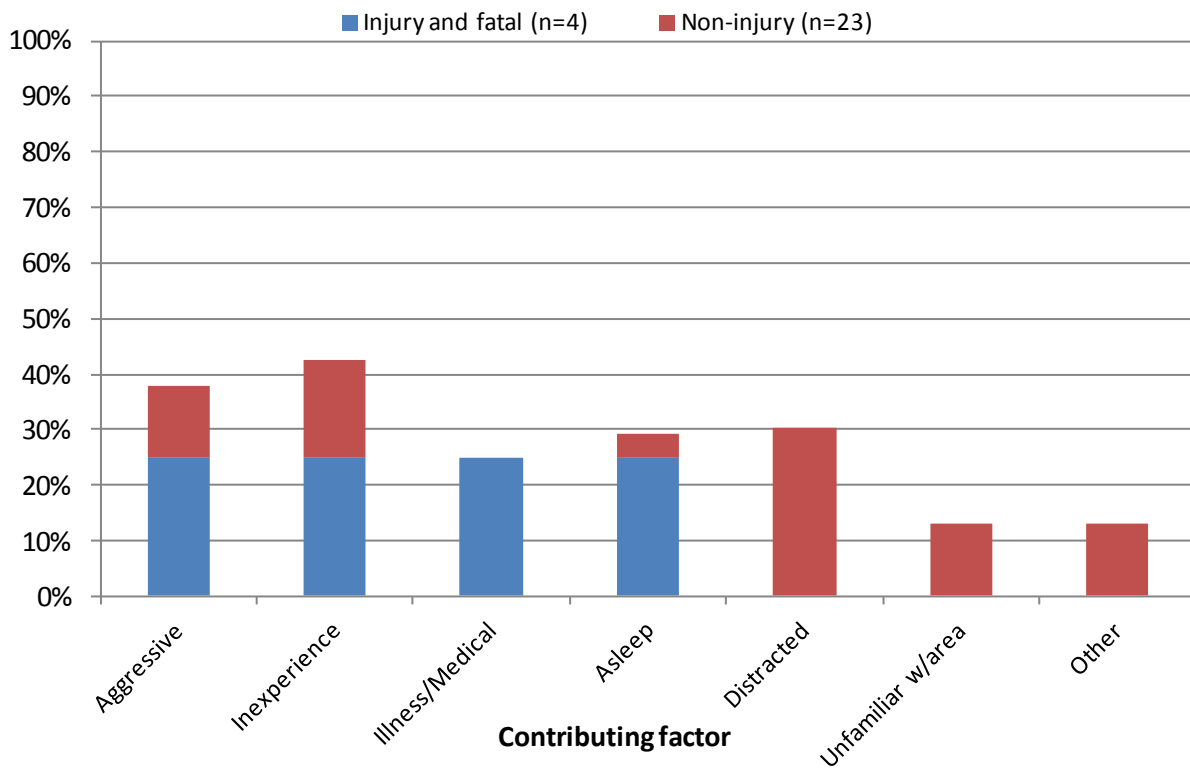


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 49 crashes in Lake County in 2013. 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 244).

Figure 244: Contributing factors among drivers in Lake County, 2013 (N=27)

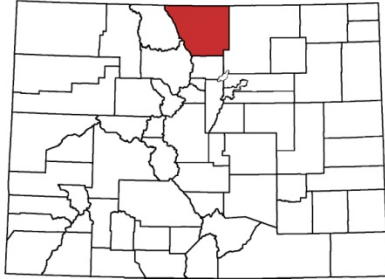


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Lake County.

LARIMER COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	8,657	9,096	17,753
5-8	7,396	7,747	15,143
9-15	12,815	13,307	26,122
16-20	11,890	12,344	24,234
21-34	34,078	34,937	69,015
35-54	40,010	40,054	80,064
55-64	21,193	20,309	41,502
65+	22,989	18,907	41,897
TOTAL	159,028	156,702	315,730

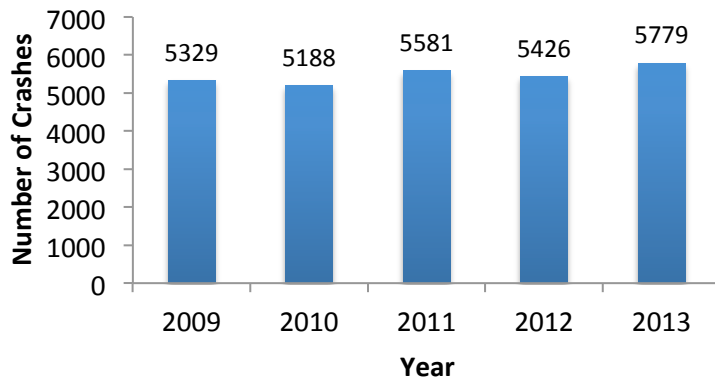
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2013	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	27	16	22	23	19	7.5	↓ 29.6%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	177	162	165	163	182	55.5	↑ 2.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	5	7	11	12	8	2.9	↑ 60.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	11	5	6	8	4	2.3	↓ 63.6%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	10	5	9	7	5	2.4	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	13	5	2	3	6	1.9	↓ 53.8%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	7	1	2	2	3	1.0	↓ 57.1%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	5	3	3	0	5	11.3	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	1	0	3	0	0.4	↓ 100.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 245: Total number of crashes in Larimer County, 2009-2013

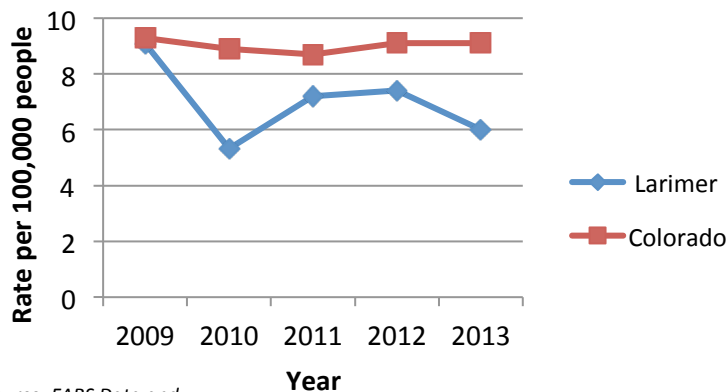


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 18 fatal traffic crashes in Larimer County, resulting in 19 deaths. The annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people is below the statewide rate and varied between 5 and 9 deaths per 100,000 people during 2009-2013 in Larimer County. In 2013, there were 6 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 246: Fatality rate in Larimer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 182 people were seriously injured in the 5,779 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Larimer County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Larimer County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 58 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 10 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 19 fatalities in 2013, 8 (42%) 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 2013, 4% of the 1,343 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 9,829 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 1,343 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there were 5 drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes, the same number as in 2009.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 6 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 50 percent (3/6) were unhelmeted.

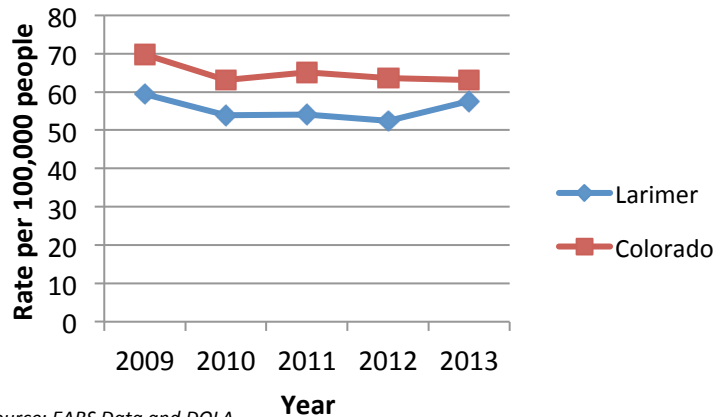
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

0 pedestrians and 2 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 247: Serious injury rate in Larimer County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 8 of the 11 (73%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 38 of the 102 (37%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Larimer County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 90.3%

Teen seat belt: 94.6%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 98.1%

Front/rear booster: 84.2%

Juvenile (5-15 years): 98.3%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 120: Larimer County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	4
5-8	0	0	0	3
9-15	0	0	0	13
16-20	8	1	1	37
21-34	22	0	1	94
35-54	16	0	6	101
55-64	7	0	1	71
65+	11	2	2	62
Total	64	3	11	385

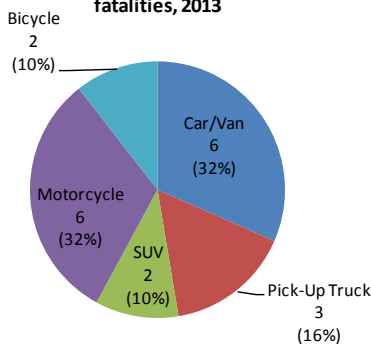
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 19 fatalities in 2013.

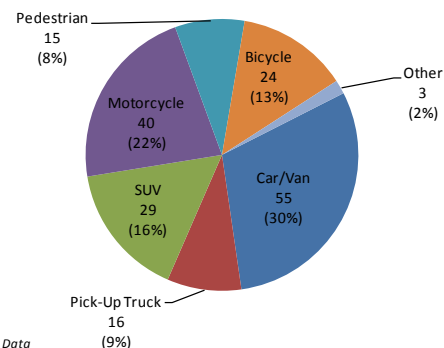
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 100 of the 182 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 248: Mode of transportation in Larimer County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

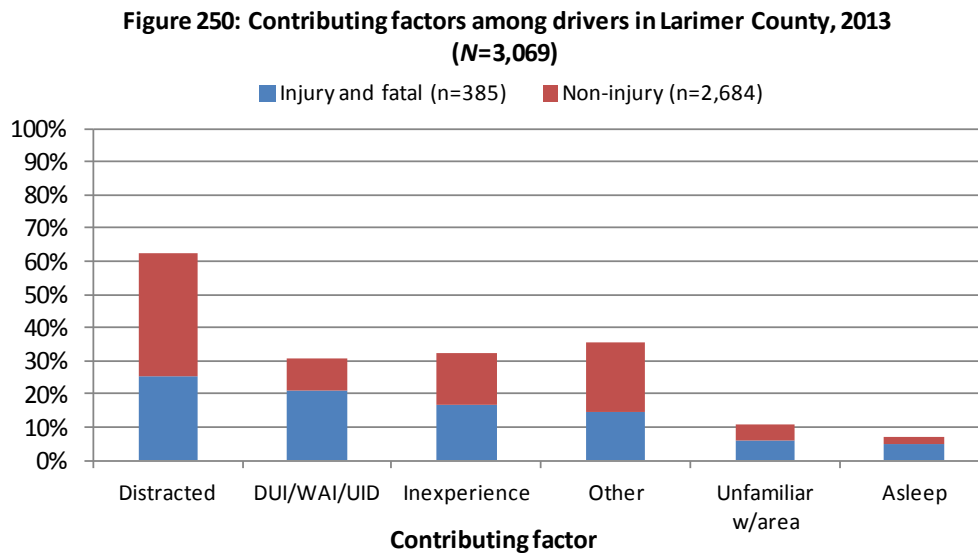
Figure 249: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Larimer County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 5,779 crashes in Larimer County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 3,069 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 250).

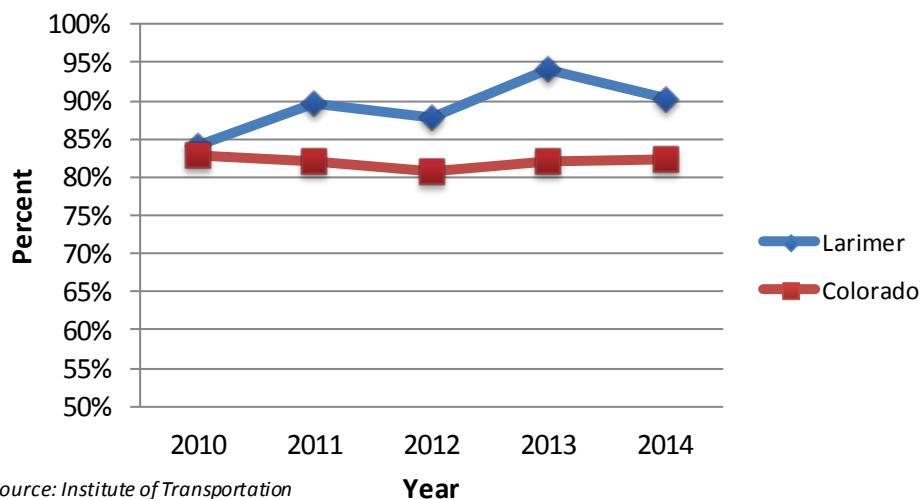


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

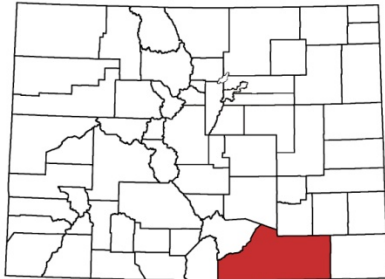
Overall seat belt use in Larimer County ranged from 84.2 percent to 94.1 percent during 2010-2014. Over the past 5 years, Larimer County's observed overall seat belt use exceeded the statewide use.

Figure 251: Seat belt use in Larimer County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	322	378	700
5-8	324	337	661
9-15	596	546	1,142
16-20	381	389	770
21-34	867	1,226	2,093
35-54	1,647	1,786	3,433
55-64	1,193	1,254	2,447
65+	1,651	1,464	3,116
TOTAL	6,981	7,380	14,361

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

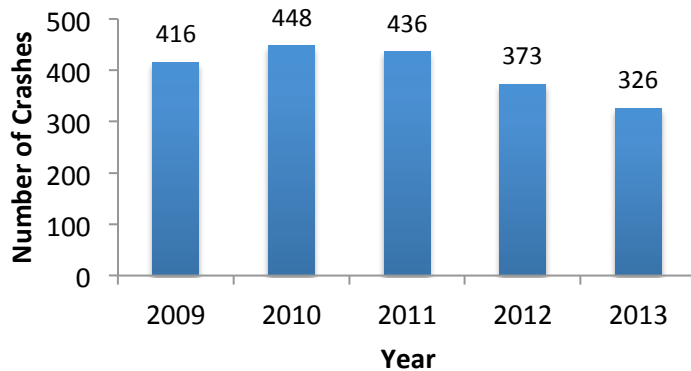
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Las Animas County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	7	2	6	9	33.2	↑ 125.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	13	17	18	11	22	107.7	↑ 69.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	5	1	1	3	18.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	3	0	0	2	11.8	↓ 50.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	0	0	1	36.2	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

=

Total Crashes

Figure 252: Total number of crashes in Las Animas County, 2009-2013

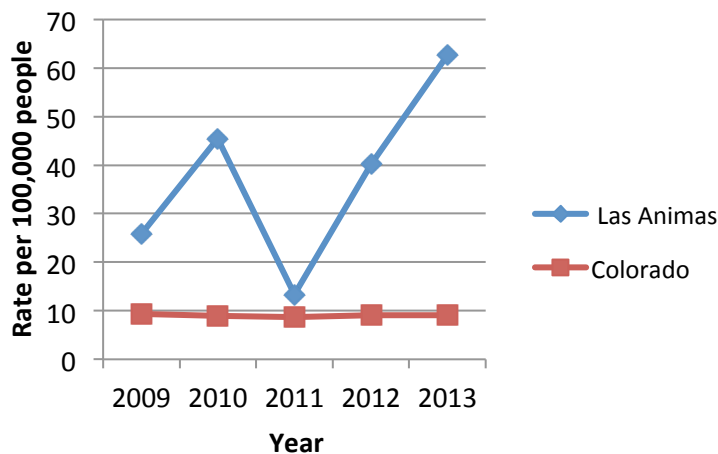


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 6 fatal crashes, resulting in 9 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Las Animas County between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 253: Fatality rate in Las Animas County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 22 people were seriously injured in the 326 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Las Animas County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Las Animas County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 153 serious injuries per 100,000 population, double the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Of the 9 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 15% of the 55 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 397 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 55 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2009 and in 2013, there was 1 driver age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013.

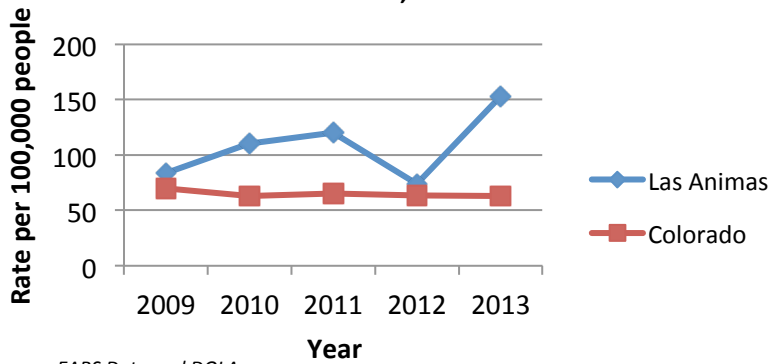
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 254: Serious injury rate in Las Animas County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 6 (50%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 5 of the 19 (26%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Las Animas Occupant Protection Usage:

- Overall seat belt usage: 83.6%
- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 96.7%
- Front/rear booster: 74.4%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 75.8%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 123: Las Animas County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	4
16-20	4	0	0	4
21-34	1	0	0	4
35-54	2	0	0	9
55-64	4	0	0	10
65+	5	0	1	6
Total	17	0	1	37

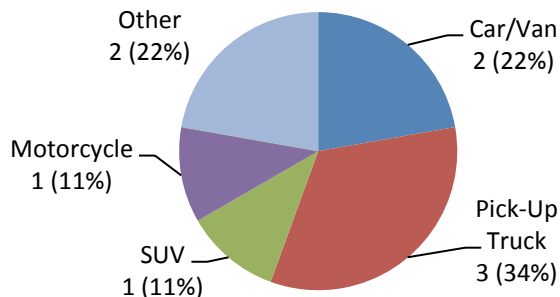
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

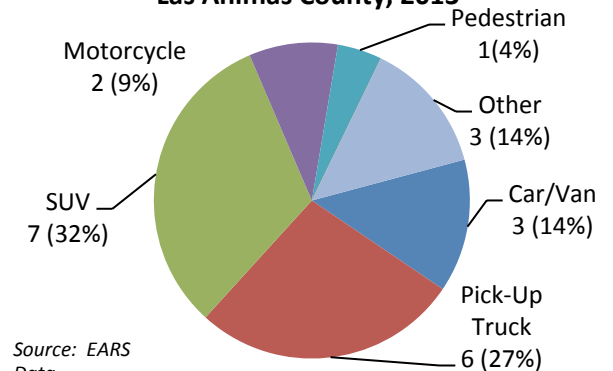
Figure 255: Mode of transportation in Las Animas County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 16 of the 22 serious injuries.

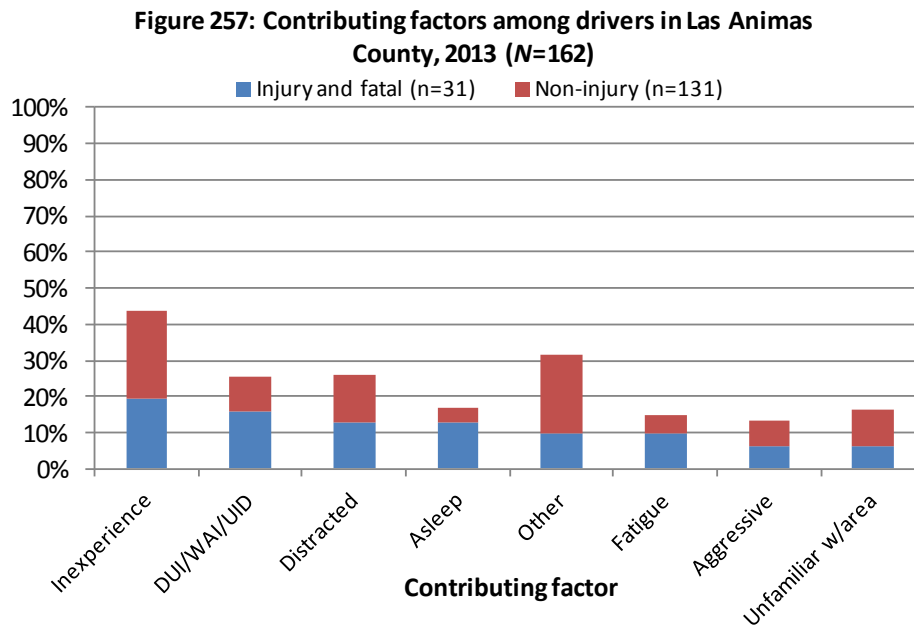
Figure 256: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Las Animas County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 326 crashes in Las Animas County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 162 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 257).

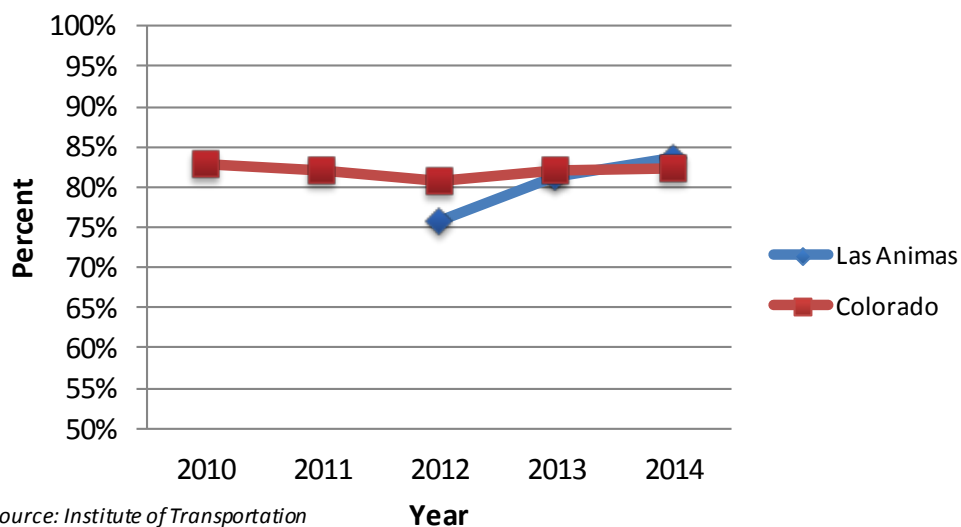


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

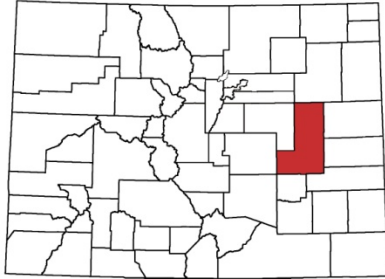
The observed seat belt use in Las Animas County increased and is now similar to the overall statewide belt use.

Figure 258: Seat belt use in Las Animas County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LINCOLN COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	138	164	303
5-8	111	133	244
9-15	209	178	388
16-20	145	186	331
21-34	307	735	1,043
35-54	564	924	1,488
55-64	298	395	693
65+	493	439	931
TOTAL	2,266	3,154	5,420

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

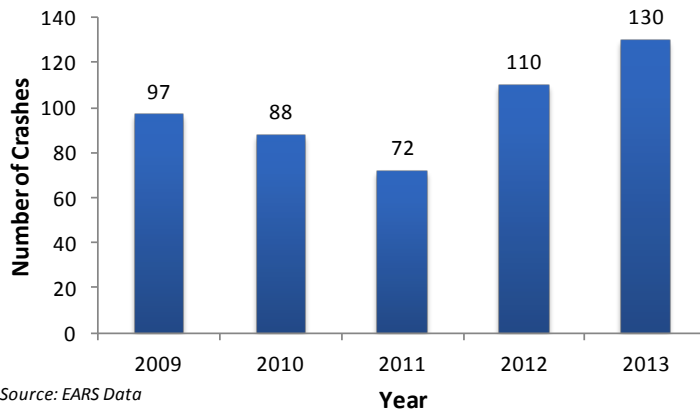
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Lincoln County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	8	5	4	4	8	95.6	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	10	4	11	11	7	158.1	↓ 30.0%
Fatalities per 100 Million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	2	1	7	29.3	↑ 700.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	3	3	0	1	32.9	↓ 30.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	0	1	0	99.4	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	2	0	7.3	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2009 equals 0.

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

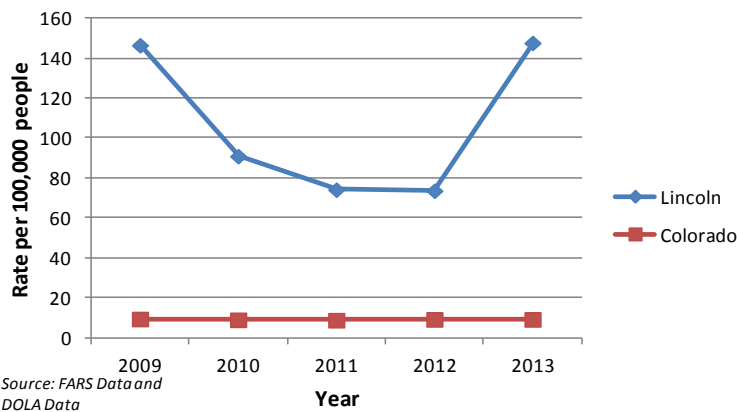
Figure 259: Total number of crashes in Lincoln County, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 8 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, 2009-2013



Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 130 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Lincoln County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Lincoln County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 129 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 36 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Of the 8 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 21% of the 34 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 24% of the 136 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 34 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

The number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased from 1 driver in 2009 to 0 drivers in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

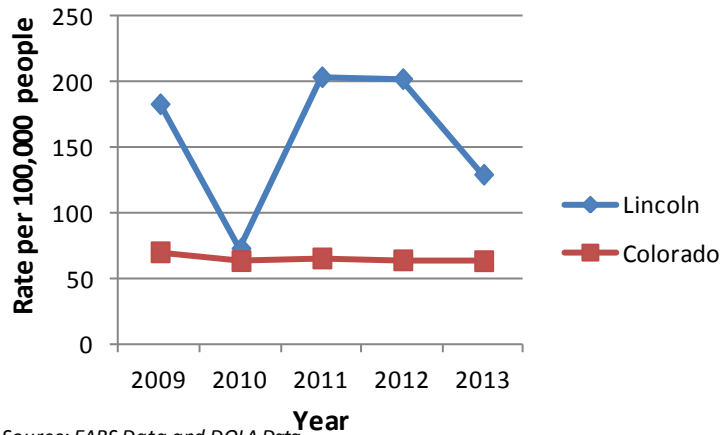
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 261: Serious injury rate in Lincoln County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 7 of the 8 (88%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 2 of the 7 (29%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Lincoln County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt : 86.3%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 126: Lincoln County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

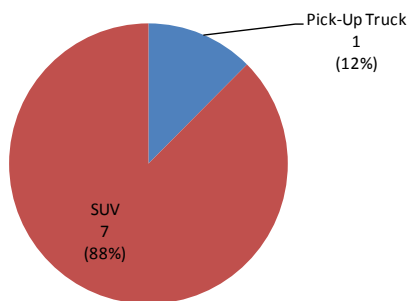
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	1	0	0	0
21-34	6	0	0	*
35-54	7	2	0	6
55-64	2	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	3
Total	16	2	0	12

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 8 of the fatalities in 2013.

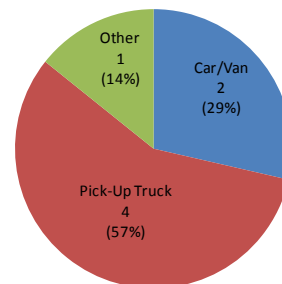
Figure 262: Mode of transportation in Lincoln County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 7 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 263: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Lincoln Counties, 2013

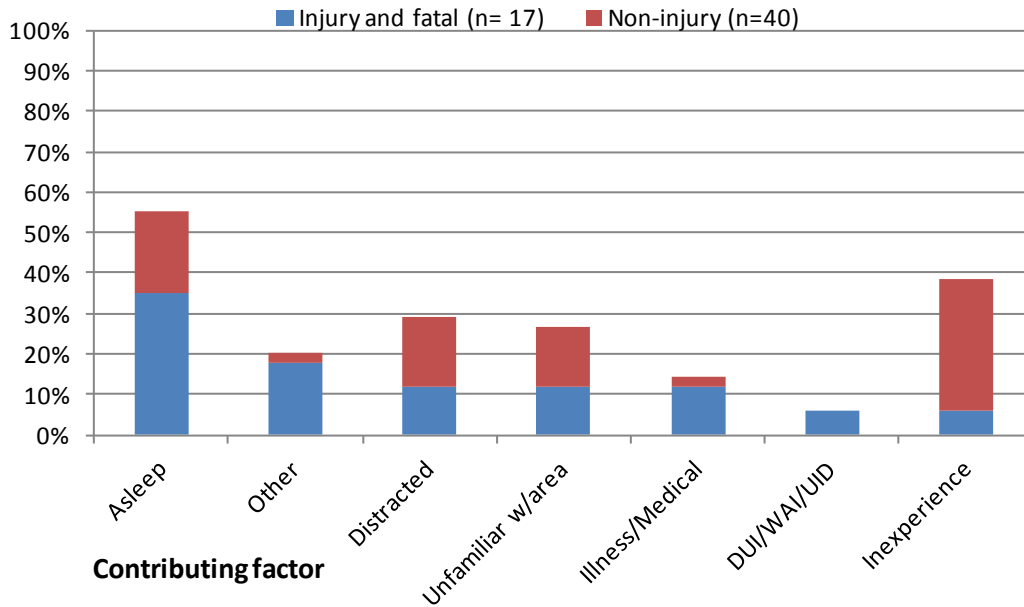


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 130 crashes in Lincoln County in 2013. 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 264).

Figure 264: Contributing driver factors among drivers in Lincoln County, 2013 (N=57)

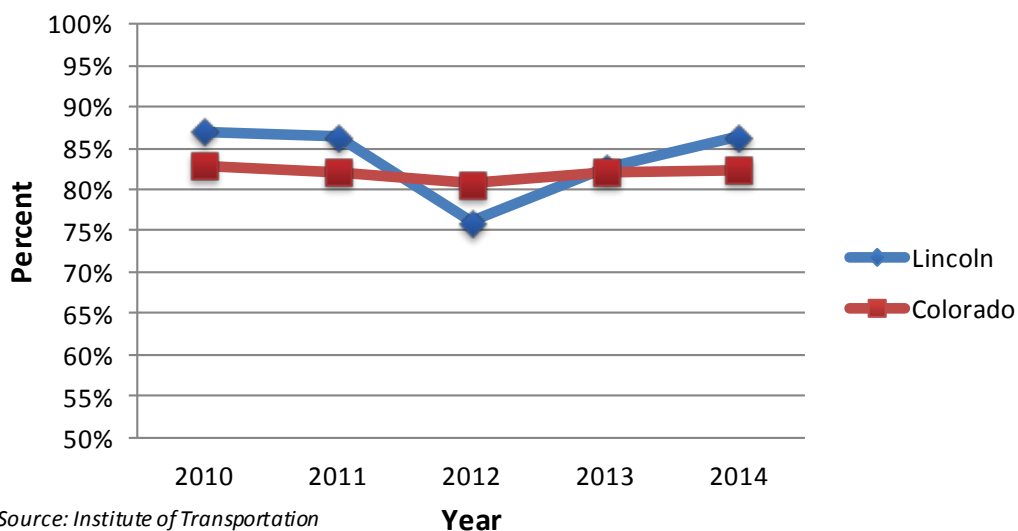


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

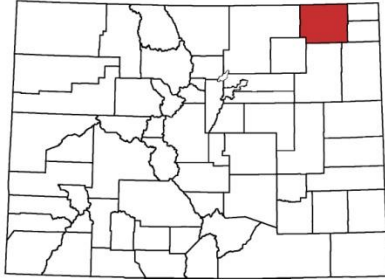
Overall seat belt use in Lincoln County varied between 2010 and 2014. However, Lincoln County's seat belt use was similar to the statewide seat belt use.

Figure 265: Seat belt use in Lincoln County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

LOGAN COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	549	575	1,124
5-8	458	467	926
9-15	807	899	1,706
16-20	523	675	1,198
21-34	1,484	3,179	4,663
35-54	2,237	3,523	5,760
55-64	1,358	1,645	3,003
65+	1,920	1,558	3,479
TOTAL	9,336	12,521	21,857

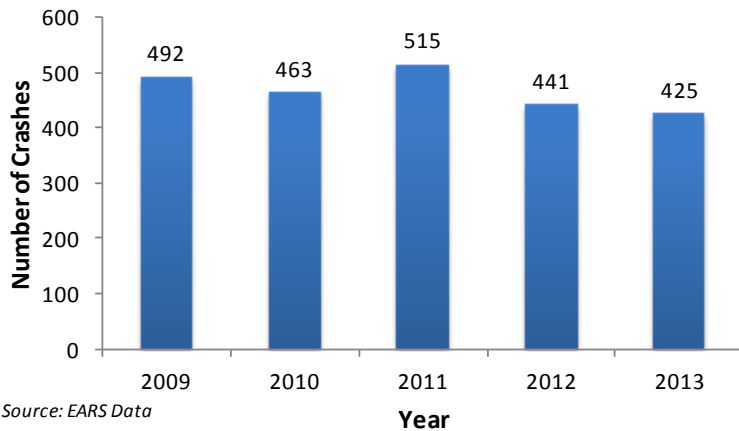
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	1	2	2	6	13.5	↑ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	15	16	18	19	13	73.0	↓ 13.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	1	0	3	6.3	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	0	0	0	0	2.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	1	0	3	2	82.0	↑ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

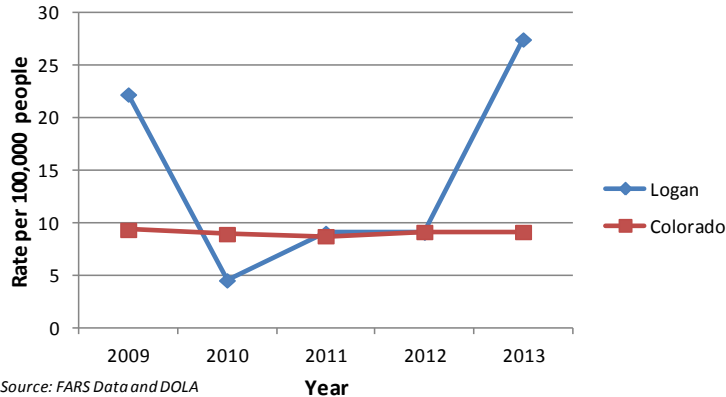
Figure 266: Total number of crashes in Logan County, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes in Logan County, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people ranged from approximately 5 to 10 between 2010 and 2013 and increased to 27 fatalities per 100,000 people in Logan County in 2013.

Figure 267: Fatality rate in Logan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Injury Crashes

In 2013, 13 people were seriously injured in the 425 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Logan County. The serious injury rate in the Logan County increased between 2009 and 2012. In 2013, there were 59 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 31 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 8% of the 66 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 8% of the 611 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 66 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, 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 2013.

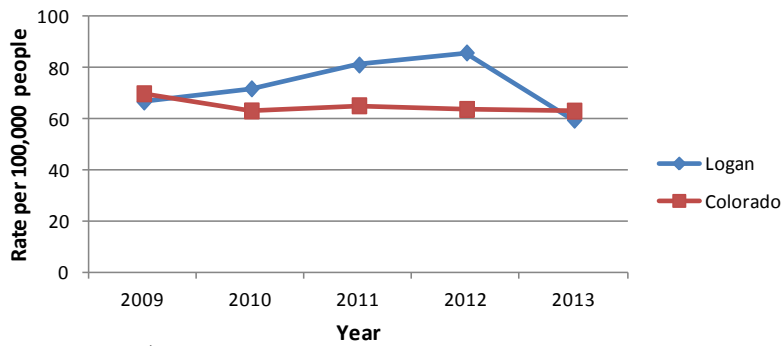
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 268: Serious injury rate in Logan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 6 (50%) motor vehicle occupational fatalities and 7 of the 12 (58%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Logan County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt usage: 87%

Teen seat belt: 76.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 129: Logan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	2	0	0	8
21-34	0	0	0	11
35-54	4	0	0	14
55-64	2	0	0	3
65+	1	0	0	5
Total	10	0	0	43

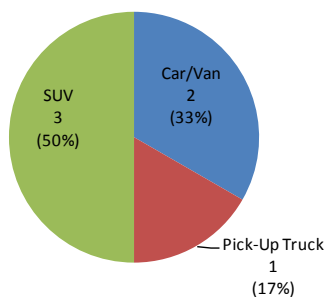
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 of the 6 fatalities in 2013.

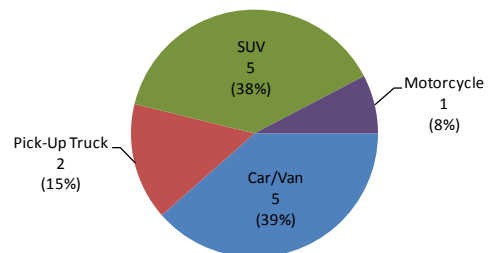
Figure 269: Mode of transportation in Adams County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 12 of the 13 serious injuries in 2013.

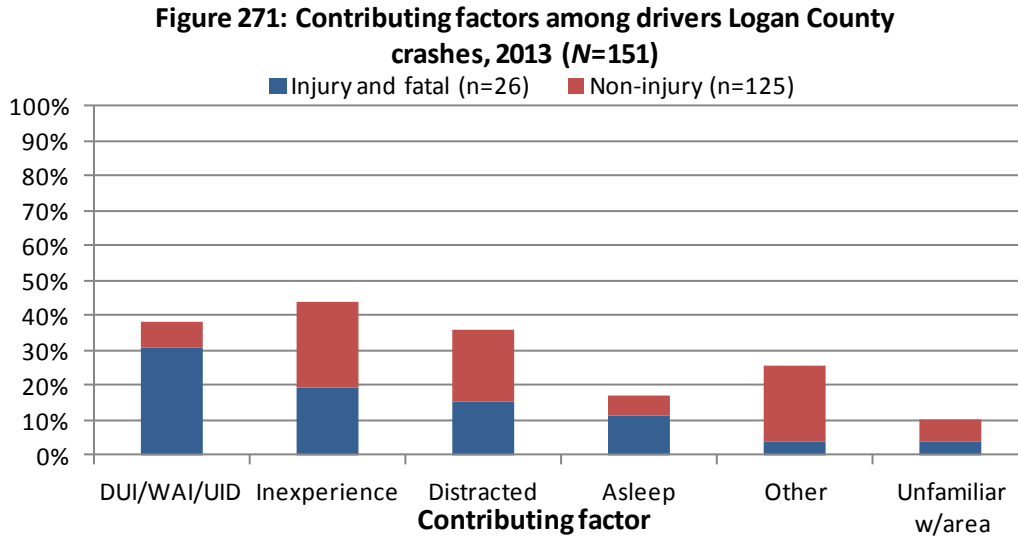
Figure 270: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Logan County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 425 crashes in Logan County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 151 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 271).

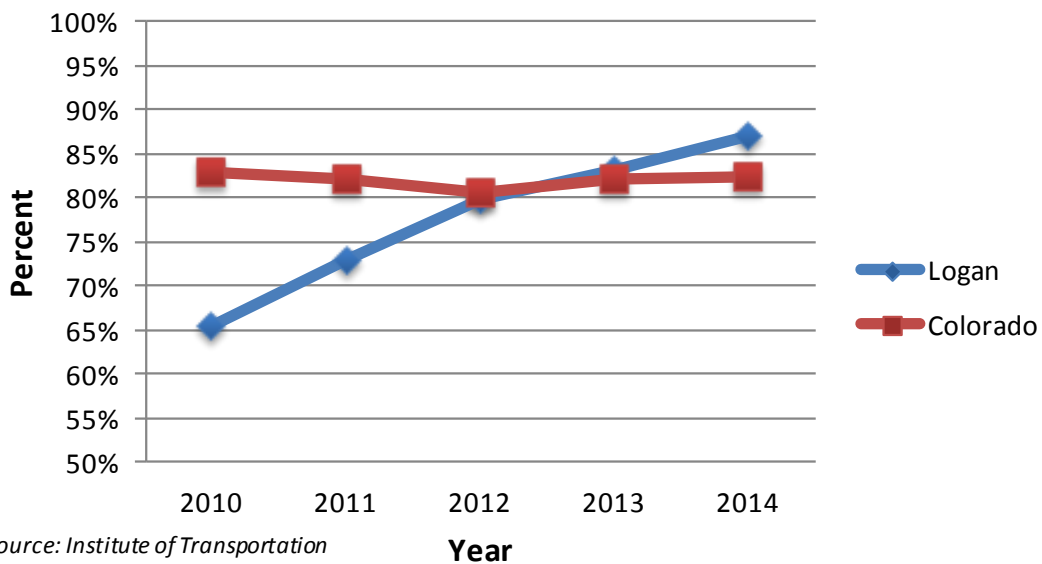


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

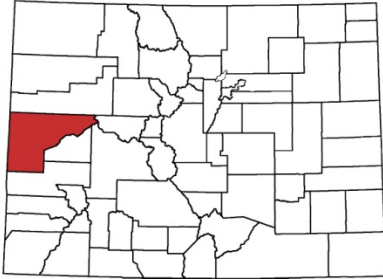
Overall seat belt use in Logan County increased from 62.9 percent in 2010 to 87.0 percent 2014.

Figure 272: Seat belt use in Logan County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

MESA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	4,591	4,839	9,430
5-8	3,994	3,920	7,914
9-15	6,330	6,729	13,058
16-20	4,680	4,964	9,644
21-34	13,571	14,364	27,934
35-54	17,757	17,899	35,656
55-64	10,245	9,893	20,138
65+	13,208	10,829	24,037
TOTAL	74,376	73,435	147,811

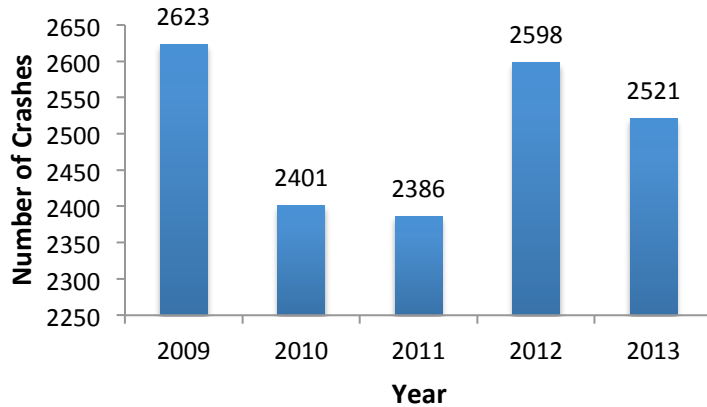
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]	
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Reduce the number of:									
Traffic fatalities	9.1	17	12	19	15	19	10.5	↑ 11.8%	
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	107	114	112	111	66	69.4	↓ 38.3%	
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	7	6	7	6	4	4.1	↓ 42.9%	
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	7	2	7	5	5	3.6	↓ 28.6%	
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	5	6	3	5	3.0	↑ 66.7%	
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	1	5	2	7	2.2	↑ 600.0%	
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	3	1	4	1.2	↑ 400.0%	
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	3	1	3	1	16.7	↓ 50.0%	
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	4	1	1	2	1	1.2	↓ 75.0%	

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 273: Total number of crashes in Mesa County, 2009-2013

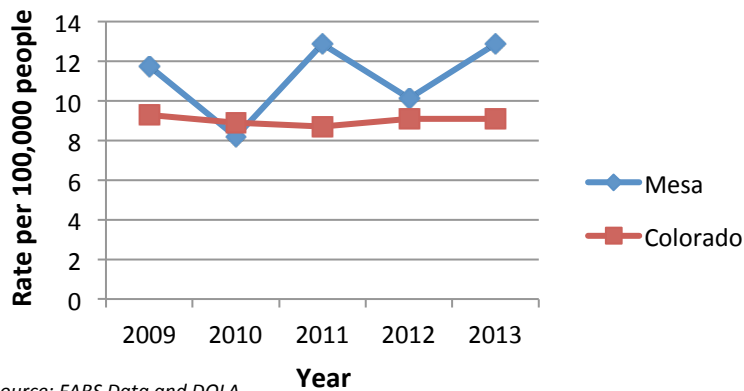


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 18 fatal crashes in Mesa County, resulting in 19 deaths. Overall, the annual number of fatalities per 100,000 people remained similar in Mesa County from 2009 to 2013, ranging between 8 and 13 fatalities per 100,000 people.

Figure 274: Fatality rate in Mesa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 66 people were seriously injured in the 2,521 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Mesa County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Mesa County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 45 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 41 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2009.

Impaired Driving

Of the 19 fatalities in 2013, 5 (26%) 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 2013, 3% of the 450 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 4,071 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 6% of the 450 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes in a year decreased by 50% (from 2 to 1 driver).

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 7 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013, and 57 percent (4/7) were unhelmeted.

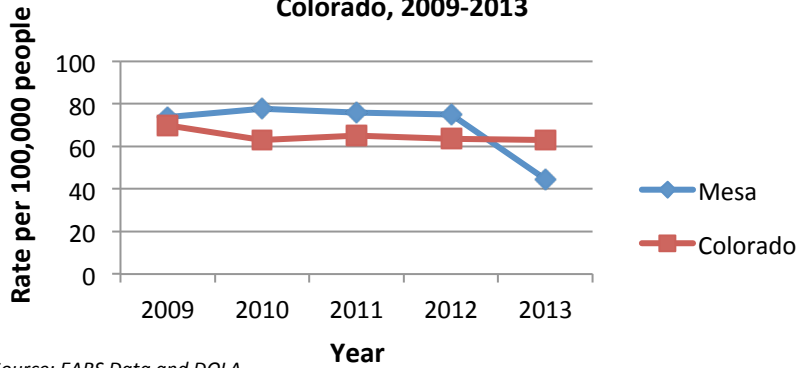
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 275: Serious injury rate in Mesa County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 4 of the 10 (40%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 14 of the 40 (35%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in crashes were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Mesa County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 88.7%

Teen seat belt: 93%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 86.9%

Front/rear booster (0-4 years): 65.7%

Juvenile (5-15 years): 76.6%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management at

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 132: Mesa County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

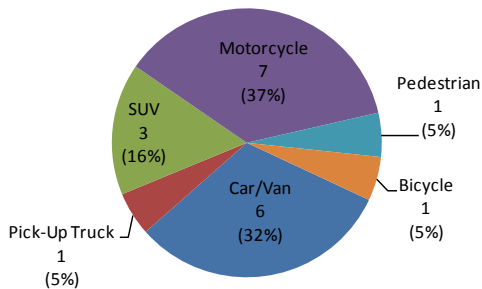
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	3
5-8	1	0	0	4
9-15	0	0	0	8
16-20	5	0	1	29
21-34	16	1	2	68
35-54	11	1	5	78
55-64	6	0	2	36
65+	14	2	4	42
Total	53	4	14	268

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 10 of the 19 fatalities in 2013.

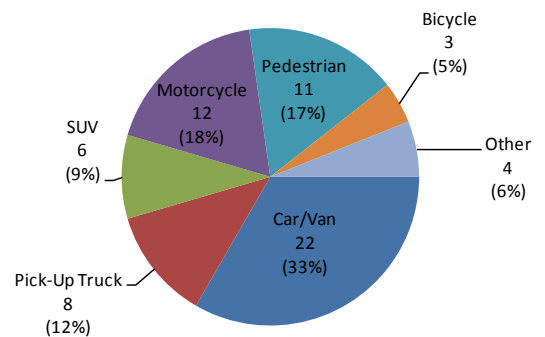
Figure 276: Mode of transportation in Mesa County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 36 of the 66 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 277: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Mesa County, 2013

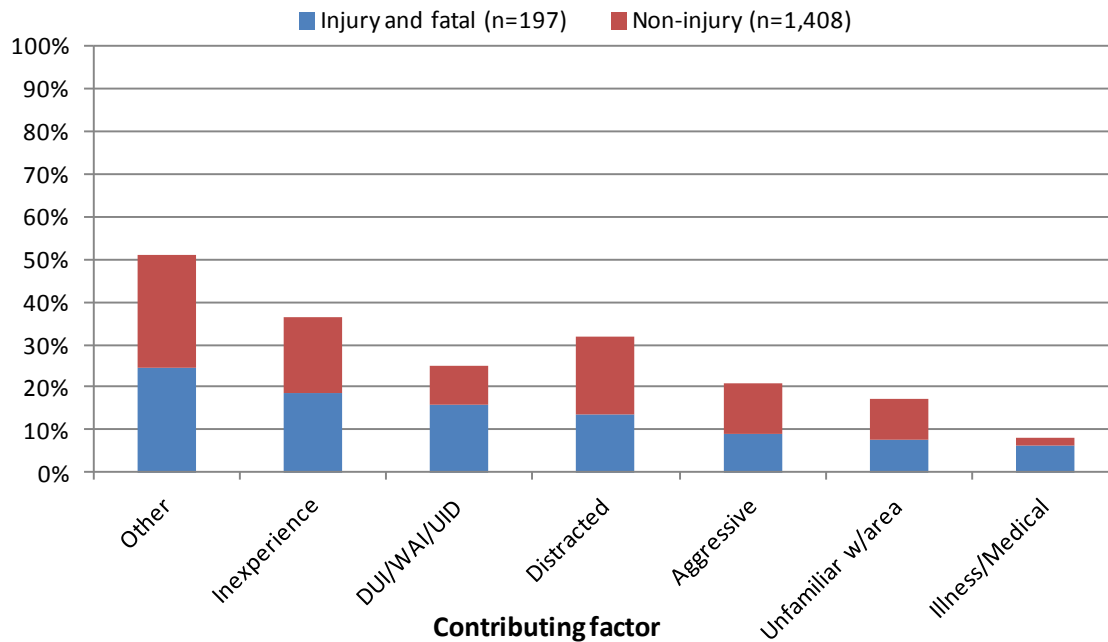


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 2,521 crashes in Mesa County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,605 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, 2013
(N=1,605)

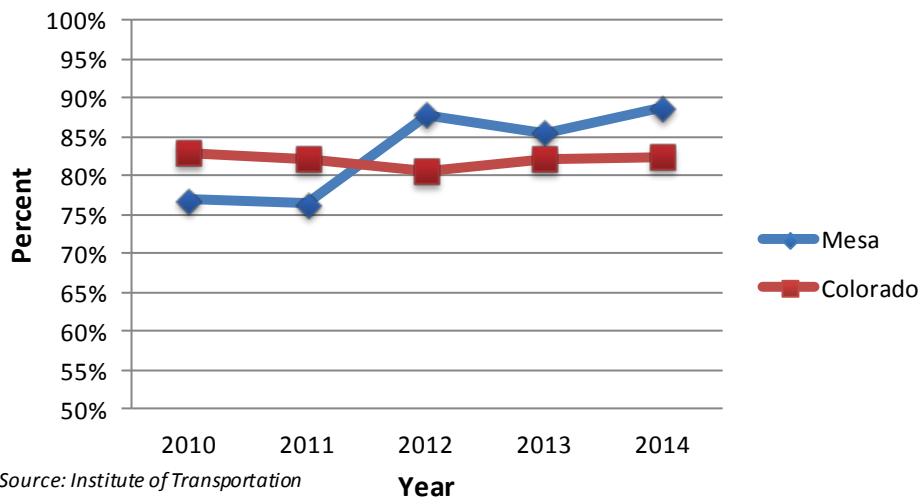


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Mesa County was increased between 2010 and 2014. In 2014, Mesa County's seat belt use was 88.7 percent.

Figure 279: Seat belt use in Mesa County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

MINERAL COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	19	11	31
5-8	3	11	14
9-15	20	26	47
16-20	8	21	29
21-34	38	42	79
35-54	87	80	167
55-64	70	81	150
65+	111	93	204
TOTAL	356	365	721

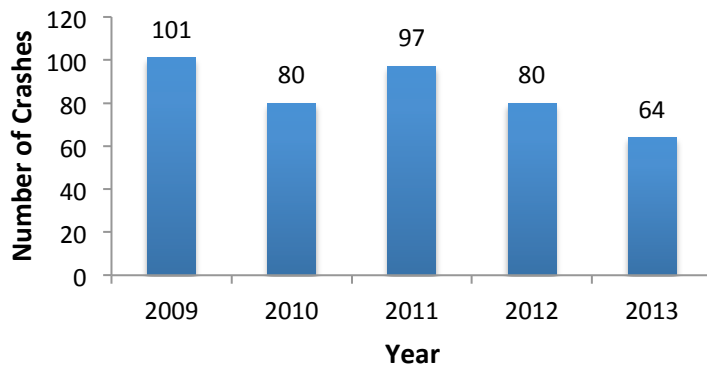
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	1	1	0	0	112.8	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	4	10	12	5	3	958.6	↓ 25.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	0	27.6	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	1	1	0	0	82.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	0	0	0	523.6	↓ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 280: Total number of crashes in Mineral County, 2009-2013

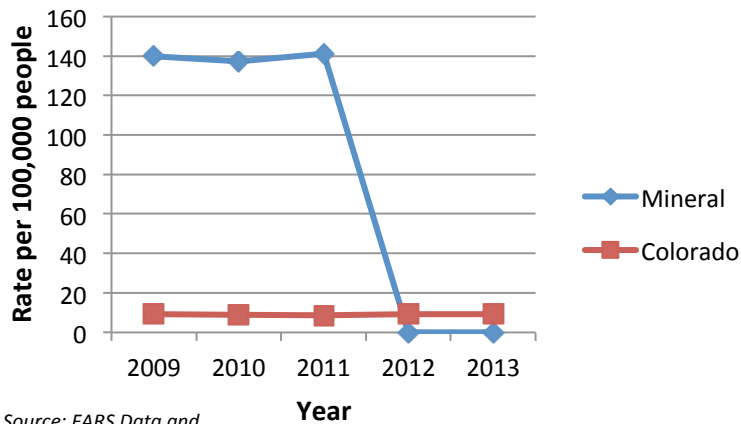


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 3 people were seriously injured in the 64 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Mineral County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Mineral County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 416 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a forty-one percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Between 2009 and 2013, 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 2013, 57% of the 7 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 33% of the 67 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 7 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, 0 drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

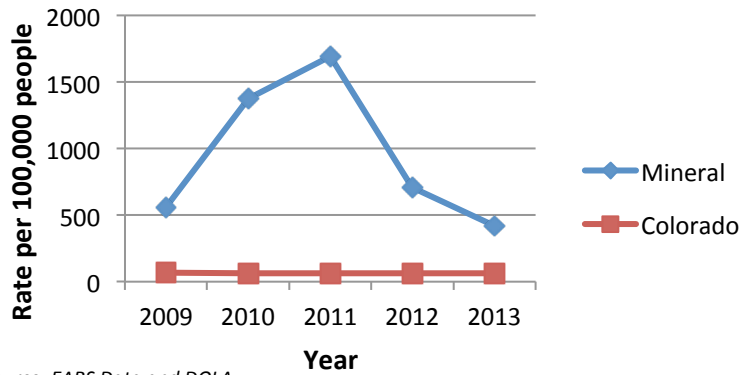
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 282: Serious injury rate in Mineral County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, there were 3 (18%) motor vehicle occupants who were seriously injured in crashes. All were using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 135: Mineral County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0
35-54	0	0	0	0
55-64	1	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0

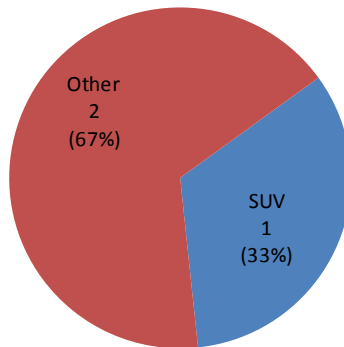
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 serious injuries in 2013.

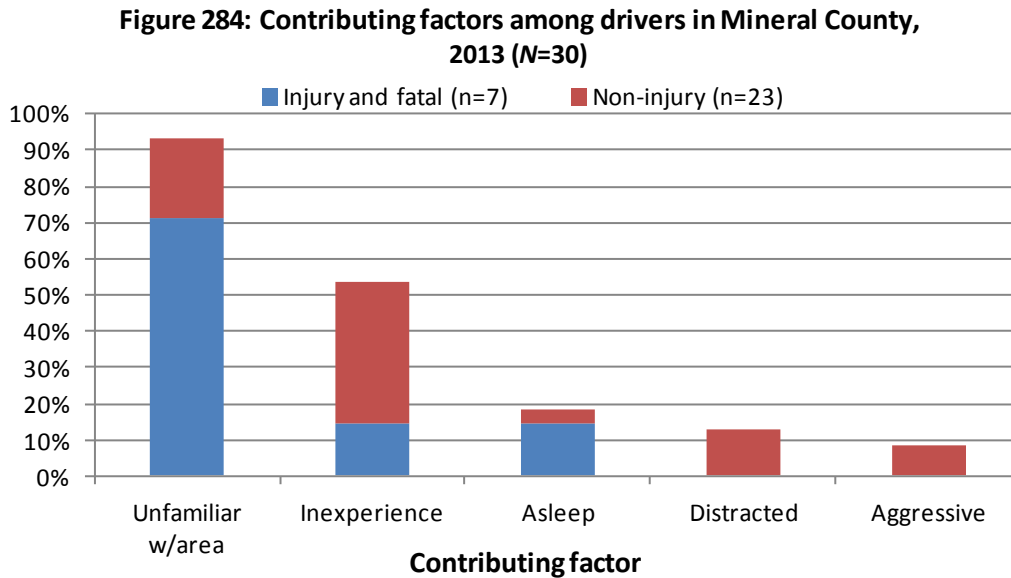
Figure 283: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Mineral County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 64 crashes in Mineral County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 30 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 284).

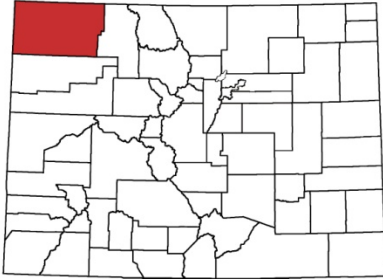


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Mineral County.

MOFFAT COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	417	482	899
5-8	378	459	837
9-15	714	724	1,437
16-20	399	433	832
21-34	1,017	1,066	2,083
35-54	1,695	1,753	3,448
55-64	943	996	1,939
65+	839	777	1,615
TOTAL	6,401	6,689	13,090

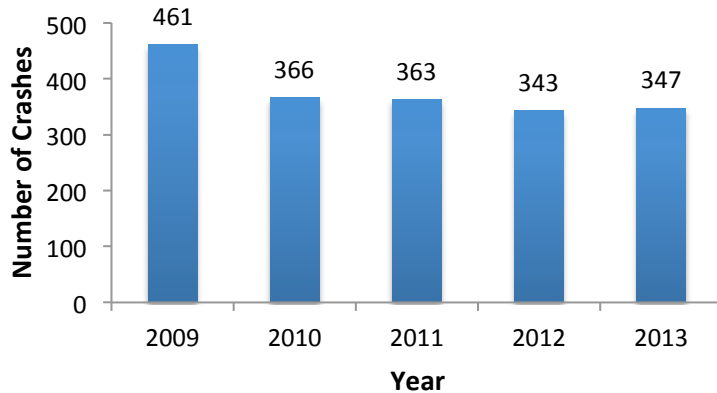
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]	
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Reduce the number of:									
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	4	4	5	0	26.9	↓ 100.0%	
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	21	12	13	12	5	94.0	↓ 76.2%	
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT							
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	1	1	0	10.4	↓ 100.0%	
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	0	2	0	0	5.9	↓ 100.0%	
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	2	3	1	0	11.9	↓ 100.0%	
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	1	1	0	4.5	0%	
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.5	0%	
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	1	0	0	36.9	0%	
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	0%	

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 285: Total number of crashes in Moffat County, 2009-2013

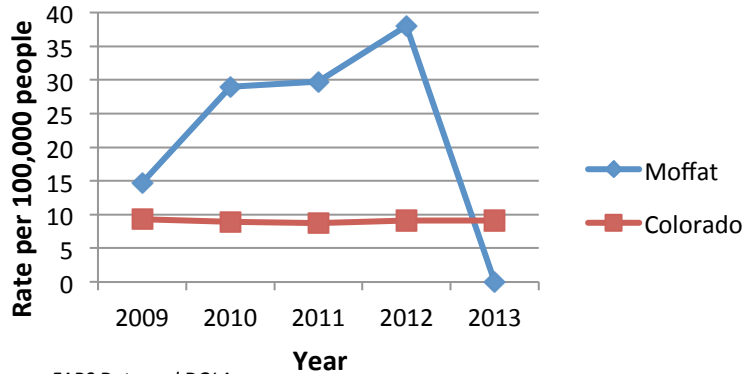


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were no deaths and therefore no fatal crashes in Moffat. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people increased in Moffat County during 2009 to 2013.

Figure 286: Fatality rate in Moffat County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 5 people were seriously injured in the 347 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Moffat County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Moffat County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 38 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 58 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Between 2009 and 2013, 4 of the 15 fatalities (27%) were in crashes 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 2013, 13% of the 46 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 12% of the 419 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 46 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

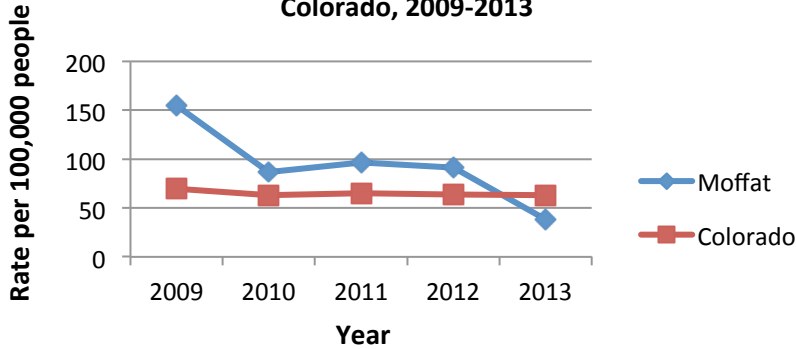
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 287: Serious injury rate in Moffat County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, there were 5 motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash. All used seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Moffat County Occupant Protection Usage:
 Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 93.6%
 Front/rear booster: 73.4%
 Juvenile (5-15 years): 86.7%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 138: Moffat County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	*
21-34	1	0	0	6
35-54	3	0	1	8
55-64	1	0	0	4
65+	2	0	1	3
Total	9	0	2	24

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

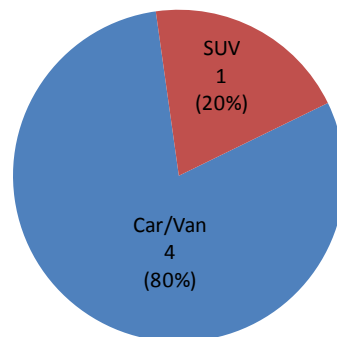
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

There were no fatalities in 2013.

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 5 of the serious injuries in 2013.

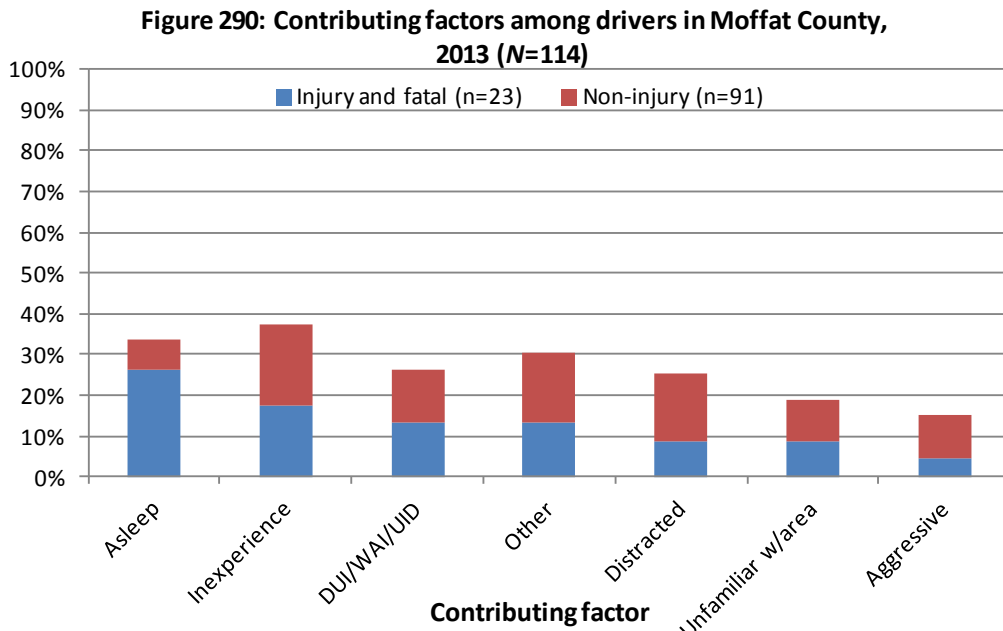
Figure 289: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Moffat County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 347 crashes in Moffat County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 114 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 290).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	745	792	1,537
5-8	610	700	1,310
9-15	1,137	1,211	2,348
16-20	772	832	1,604
21-34	1,754	1,797	3,550
35-54	3,222	3,036	6,258
55-64	2,142	1,967	4,109
65+	2,613	2,319	4,932
TOTAL	12,994	12,654	25,648

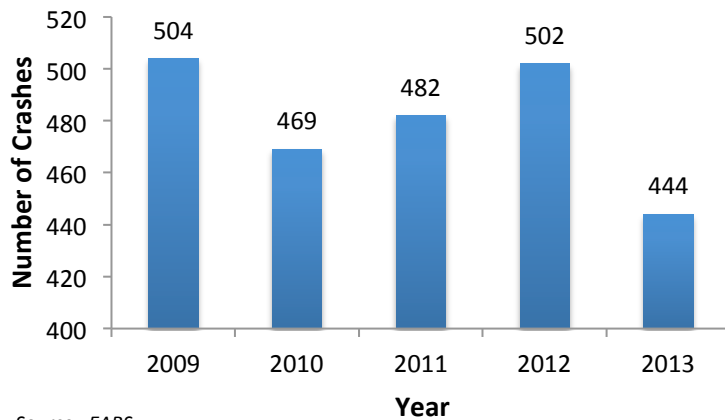
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	4	7	5	3	9	17.3	↑ 125.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	56	46	30	46	29	162.5	↓ 48.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	2	1	2	3	5.5	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	3	1	2	0	6.3	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	3	0	0	2.4	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0.8	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	1	0	1	0	0	20.4	↓ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	2	0	0	1	3.9	↓ 50.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 291: Total number of crashes in Montezuma County, 2009-2013

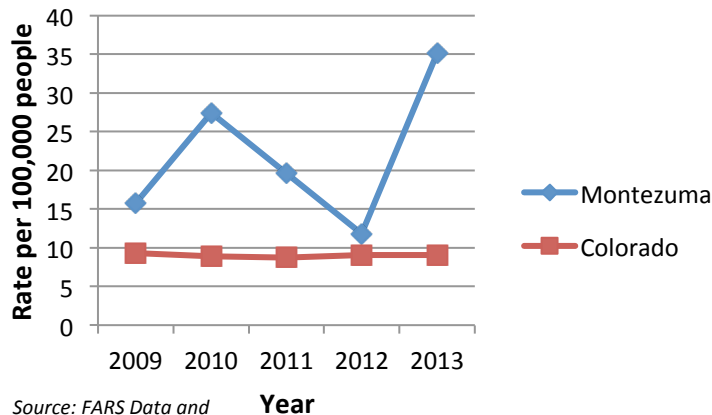


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 6 fatal crashes in Montezuma County, resulting in 9 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 people varied over time in Montezuma County and increased in 2013.

Figure 292: Fatality rate in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 29 people were seriously injured in the 444 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Montezuma County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Montezuma County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 113 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 38 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 9 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 8% of the 114 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 548 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 114 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes decreased from 1 to no young drivers.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

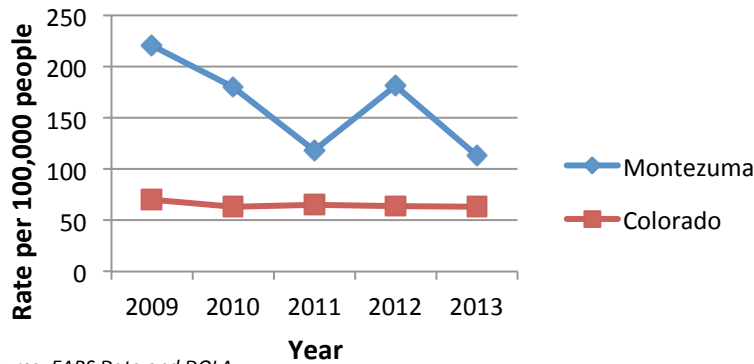
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and 1 bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 293: Serious injury rate in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 6 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 10 of the 23 (43%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Montezuma County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt use: 91.6%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 141: Montezuma County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	7
21-34	9	1	0	11
35-54	2	0	1	12
55-64	2	0	1	6
65+	3	0	1	3
Total	17	1	3	44

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

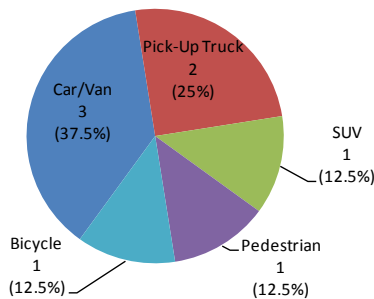
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 6 of the 9 fatalities in 2013.

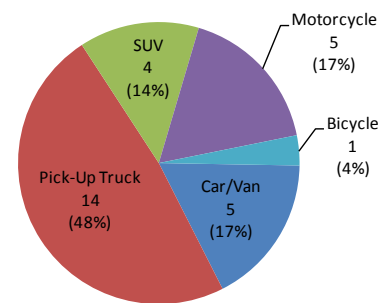
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 23 of the 29 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 294: Mode of transportation in Montezuma County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 295: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Montezuma County, 2013

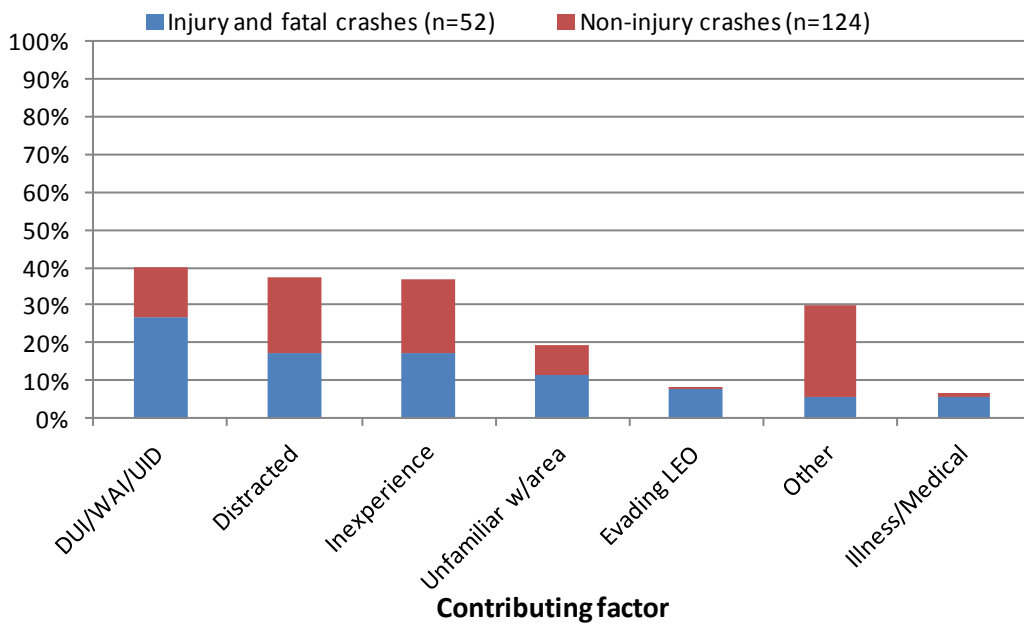


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 444 crashes in Montezuma County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 176 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, 2013 (N=176)

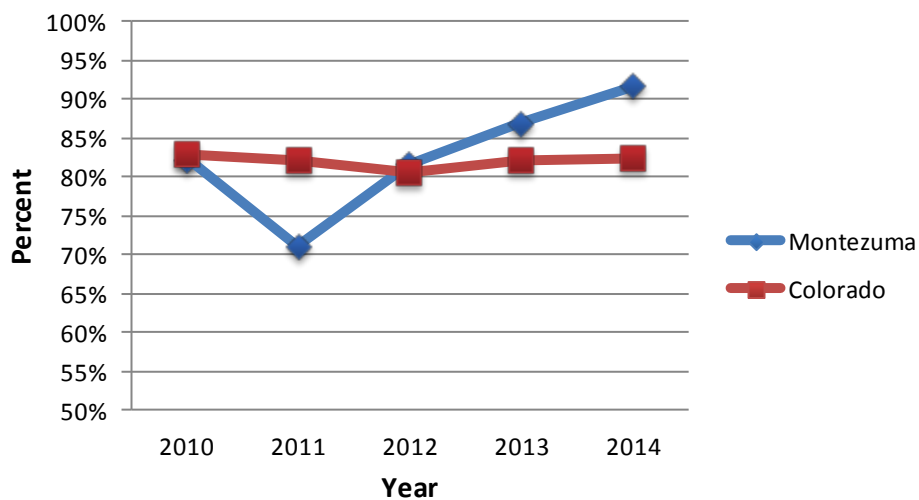


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Montezuma County increased between 2010 and 2014. Montezuma County's seat belt use of 91.6 was higher than the statewide seat belt use in 2014.

Figure 297: Seat belt use in Montezuma County and Colorado, 2010-2014



MONTROSE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,118	1,199	2,317
5-8	1,032	1,095	2,127
9-15	1,946	2,053	3,998
16-20	1,349	1,425	2,774
21-34	2,700	2,795	5,495
35-54	5,102	4,881	9,984
55-64	3,049	2,858	5,906
65+	4,404	3,748	8,151
TOTAL	20,700	20,052	40,752

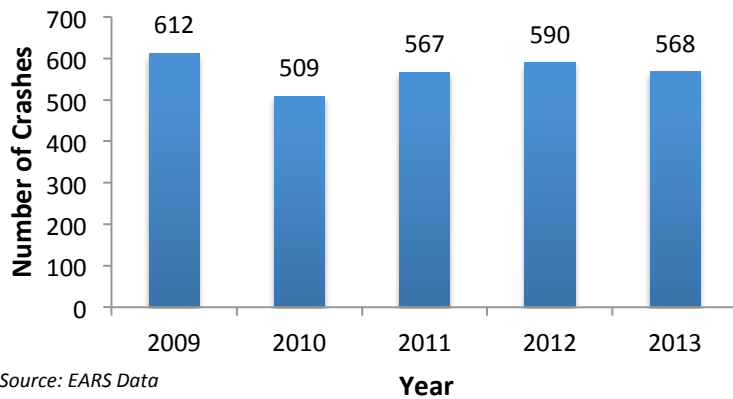
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	2	4	3	4	11.8	↓ 20.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	43	31	18	21	16	63.2	↓ 62.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	1	3	2	3.9	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	1	2	1	2	3.9	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	4	3	2	6.4	↓ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	1	3	0	0	2.5	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	1	2	0	0	2.0	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	0	1	0	12.4	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 298: Total number of crashes in Montrose County, 2009-2013

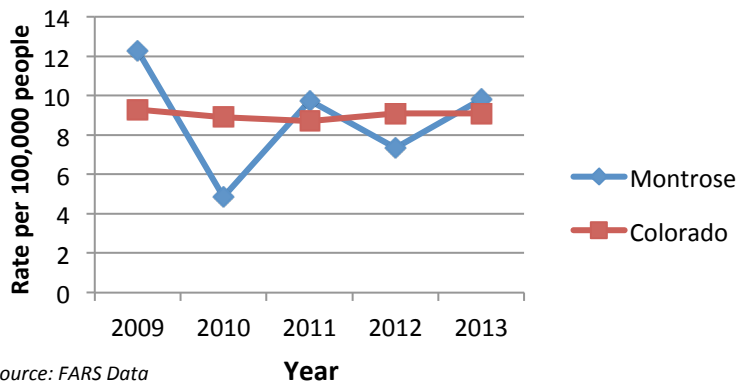


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths in Montrose County. Overall, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population are declining in Montrose County.

Figure 299: Fatality rate in Monrose County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 16 people were seriously injured in the 568 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Montrose County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Montrose County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 39 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 24 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 15% of the 66 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 843 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 11% of the 66 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

There were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

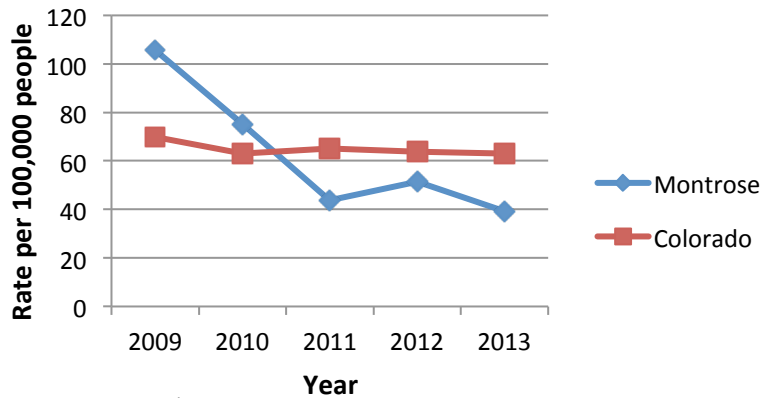
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 300: Serious injury rate in Montrose County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 4 (50%) motor vehicle fatalities and 5 of the 11 (45%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Montrose County Occupant Protection Usage:
 Overall seat belt: 75.2%
 Teen seat belt: 85%
 Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 100%
 Front/rear booster 65.4%
 Juvenile (5-15 years): 80.9%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 144: Montrose County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

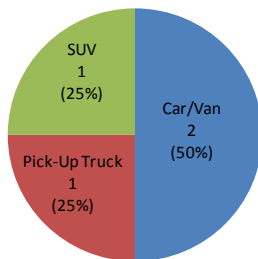
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	5
16-20	1	0	0	7
21-34	4	0	0	16
35-54	3	0	1	20
55-64	3	0	2	12
65+	0	0	0	17
Total	11	0	3	77

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the fatalities in 2013.

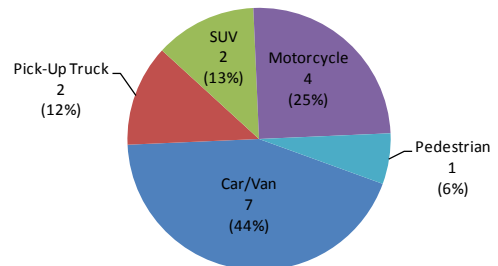
Figure 301: Mode of transportation in Montrose County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 16 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 302: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Montrose County, 2013

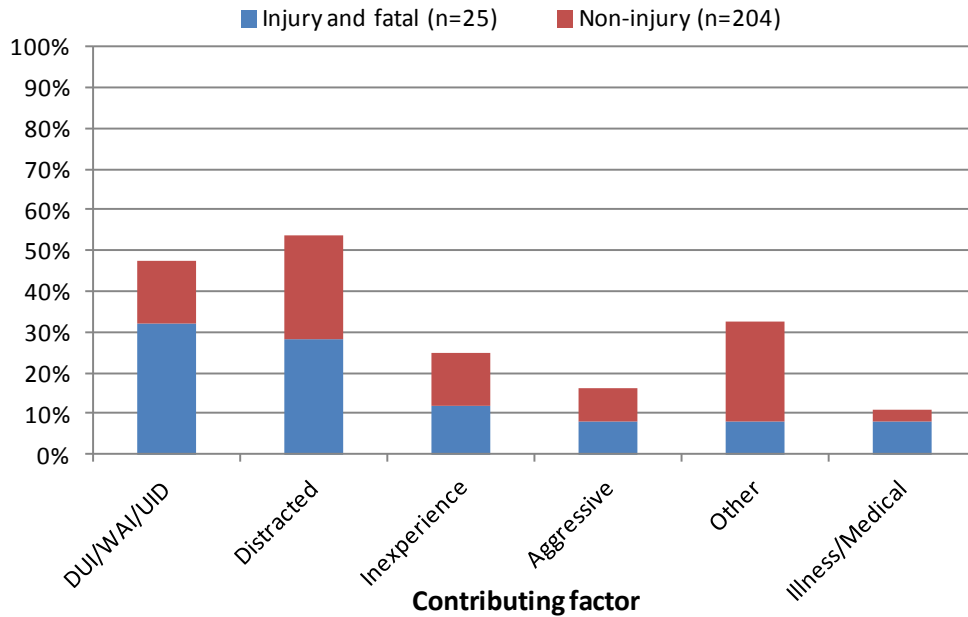


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 568 crashes in Montrose County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 229 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, 2013 (N=229)

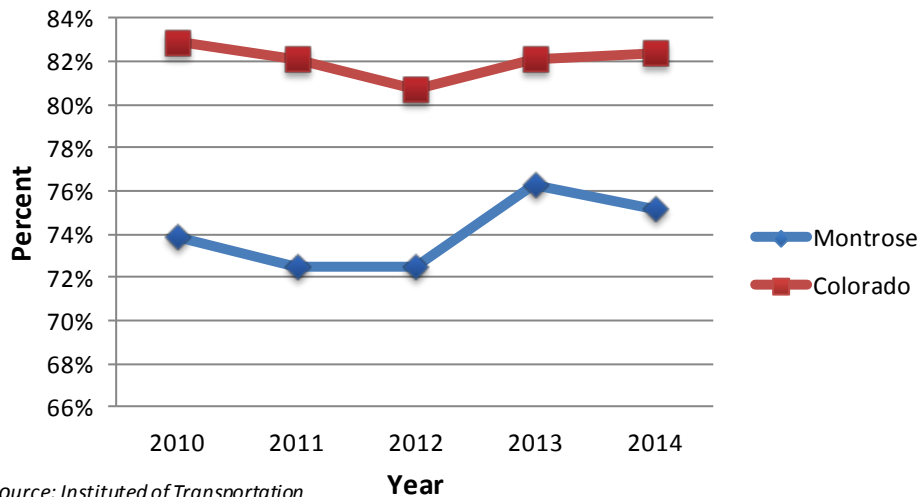


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

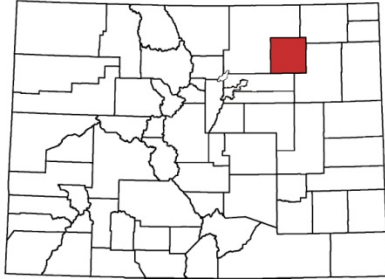
Overall seat belt use in Montrose County remained approximately the same between 2010 and 2014. In 2014, Montrose County's seat belt use was lower than the statewide use.

Figure 304: Seat belt Use in Montrose County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

MORGAN COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	1,123	1,095	2,219
5-8	843	869	1,713
9-15	1,480	1,577	3,058
16-20	948	954	1,902
21-34	2,305	2,304	4,609
35-54	3,573	3,606	7,179
55-64	1,716	1,684	3,400
65+	2,338	1,894	4,232
TOTAL	14,327	13,984	28,311

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

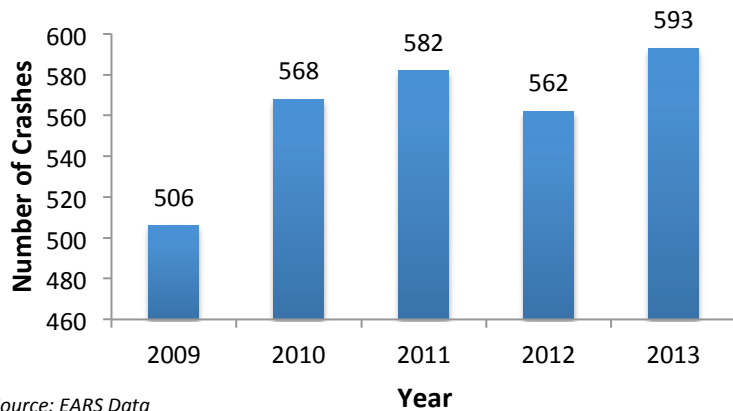
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Morgan County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	3	7	3	9	6	18.4	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	13	23	24	28	20	76.4	↑ 53.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	4	1	6	3	10.7	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	2	3	2	0	5.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	2	3	2	0	5.7	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	0	2	1	2.8	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	2	1	2.8	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	2	0	2	42.0	↑ 200.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2009 equals 0.

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

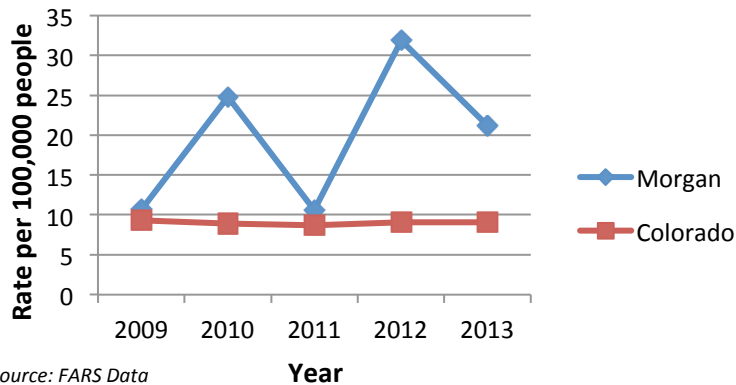
Figure 305: Total number of crashes in Morgan County, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Morgan County between 2009 and 2013 with a possible overall increase, depending if the rate of fatalities in 2014 increases or maintains the decrease in 2013.

Figure 306: Fatality rate in Morgan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Injury Crashes

In 2013, 20 people were seriously injured in the 593 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Morgan County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Morgan County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 71 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 29 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2013, none were in crashed 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 Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2013, 11% of the 84 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 10% of the 909 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 7% of the 84 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased from 0 to 2 drivers in a year.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

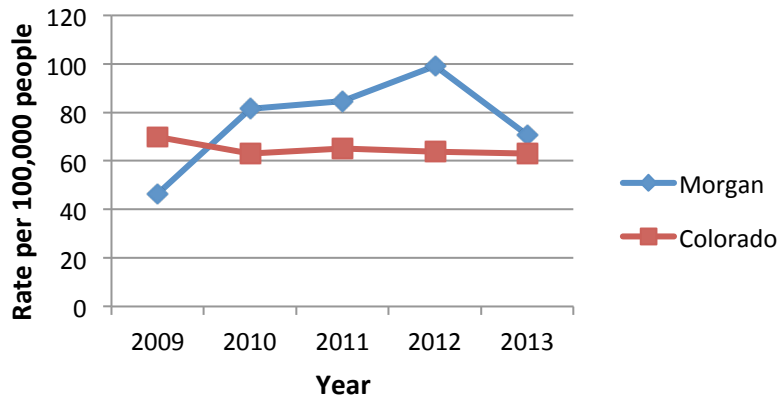
There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013. A helmet was not used.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Figure 307: Serious injury rate in Morgan County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 147: Morgan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	3	0	0	17
21-34	3	0	0	13
35-54	6	0	1	14
55-64	1	0	1	6
65+	5	0	1	7
Total	18	0	3	59

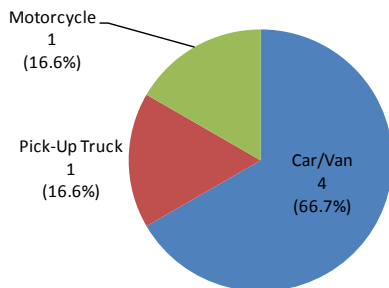
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

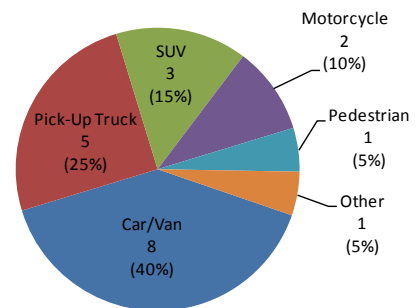
Figure 308: Mode of Transportation in Morgan County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 16 of the 20 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 309: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Morgan County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

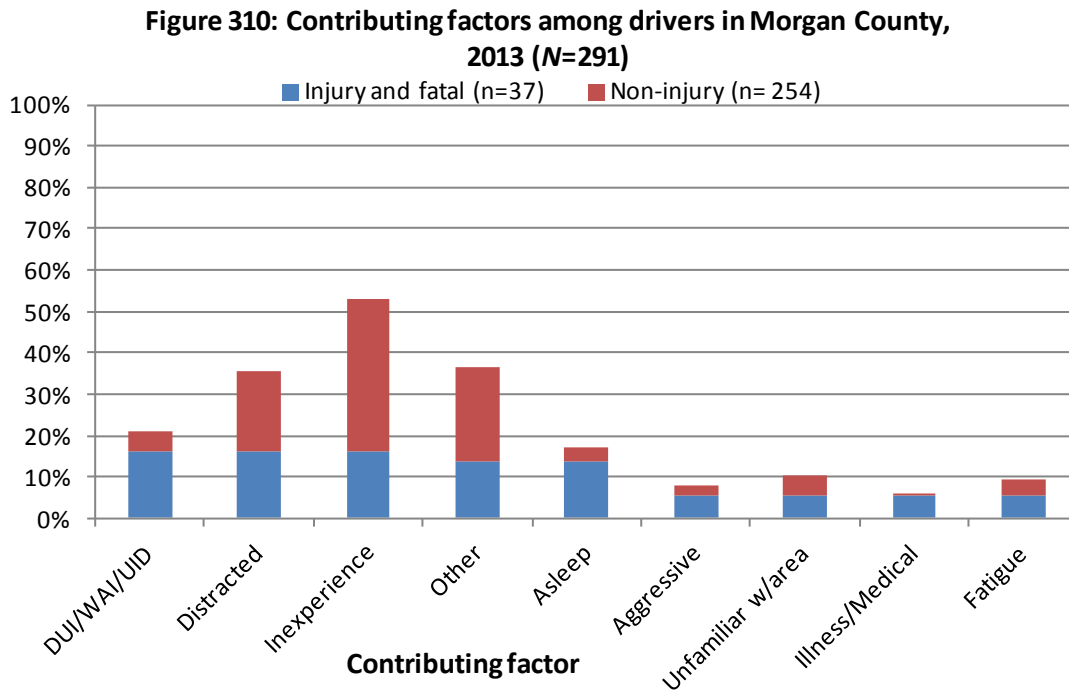
In 2013, 3 of the 5 (60%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 7 of the 16 (44%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Morgan County Occupant Protection Usage:
 Overall seat belt: 86.8%
 Teen seat belt: 90%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Contributing Factors

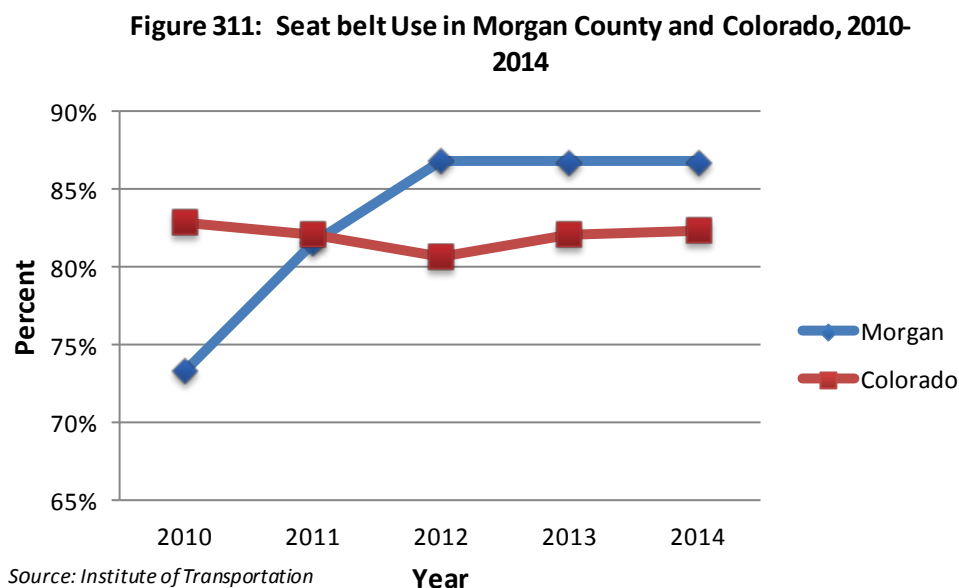
There were a total of 593 crashes in Morgan County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 291 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 310).



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 2014, the same as it was in 2012 and 2013. Morgan County's seat belt use has been above the statewide seat belt use for the past three seat belt surveys.



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

OTERO COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	569	583	1,152
5-8	500	516	1,016
9-15	856	950	1,806
16-20	544	632	1,176
21-34	1,416	1,338	2,754
35-54	2,236	2,108	4,344
55-64	1,301	1,334	2,635
65+	2,050	1,617	3,667
TOTAL	9,472	9,077	18,549

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

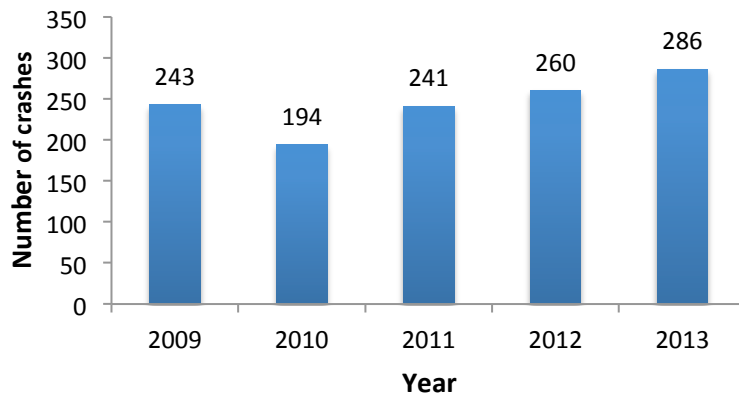
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Otero County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	2	8	4	5	20.3	↑ 500.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	18	16	16	15	13	83.2	↓ 27.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	5	2	1	12.8	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	3	0	0	3.2	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	5	2	1	8.5	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	3	3.2	↑ 300.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.1	↑ 200.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	1	13.1	↑ 100.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	1.1	0%

*Five-year trends cannot be calculated when the number of events in 2009 equals 0.

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 312: Total number of crashes in Otero County, 2009-2013

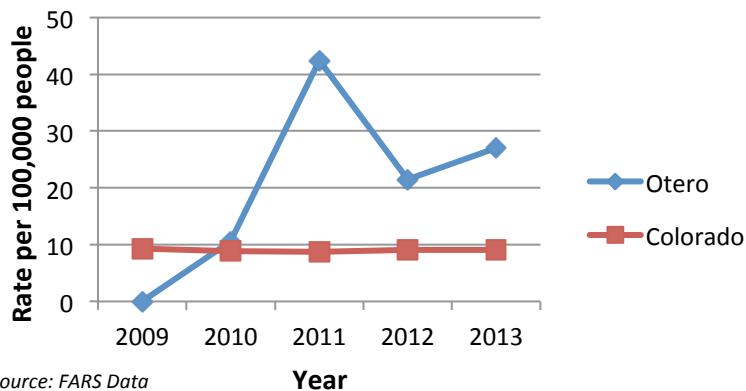


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 5 deaths. The number of fatalities per year varied in Otero County between 0 and 42 per 100,000 people between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 313: Fatality Rate in Otero County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 13 people were seriously injured in the 286 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Otero County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Otero County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 70 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 13 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 5 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 8% of the 51 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 396 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 2% of the 51 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased from 0 to 1 in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 3 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013, and 66 percent (2/3) were unhelmeted.

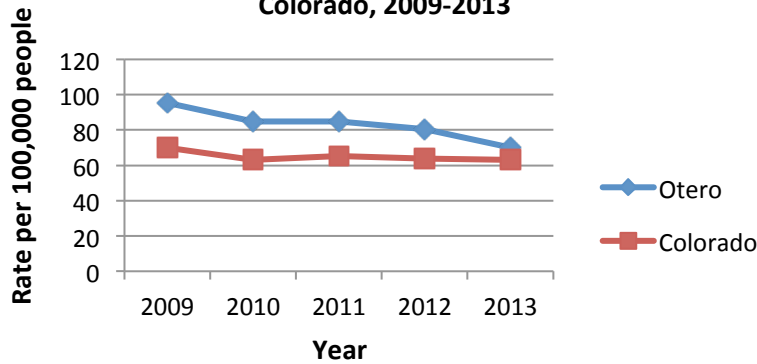
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 314: Serious injury rate in Otero County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 1 (100%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 5 of the 10 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 150: Otero County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	2	0	1	14
21-34	4	0	0	10
35-54	5	1	2	7
55-64	3	0	0	7
65+	2	0	0	5
Total	17	1	3	44

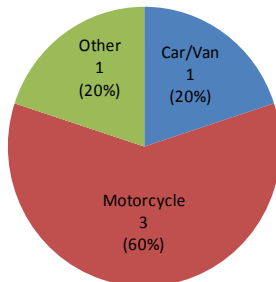
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 5 fatalities in 2013.

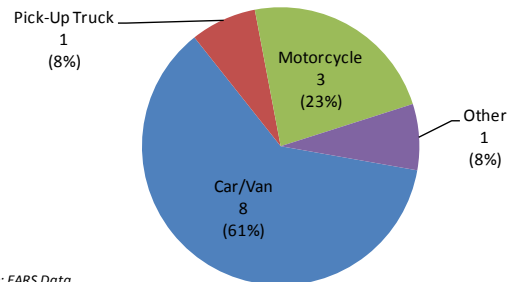
Figure 315: Mode of Transportation in Otero County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 13 serious injuries.

Figure 316: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Otero County, 2013

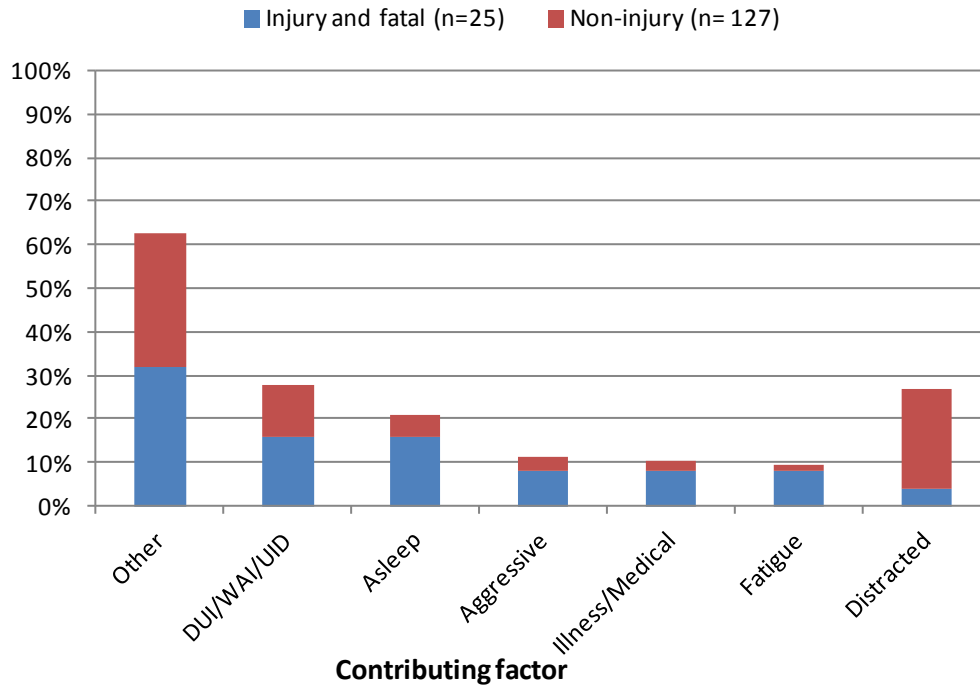


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 286 crashes in Otero County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 152 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, 2013 (N=152)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	87	87	174
5-8	73	86	159
9-15	182	162	344
16-20	118	134	252
21-34	195	207	403
35-54	642	615	1,256
55-64	481	476	957
65+	491	492	984
TOTAL	2,269	2,260	4,529

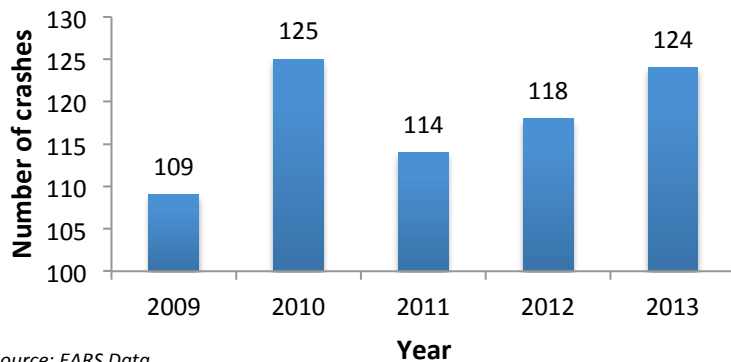
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	3	1	0	0	0	26.9	↓ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	9	12	3	9	2	157.2	↓ 77.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	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	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	0	0	4.5	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	1	0	0	0	66.8	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 318: Total number of crashes in Ouray County, 2009-2013

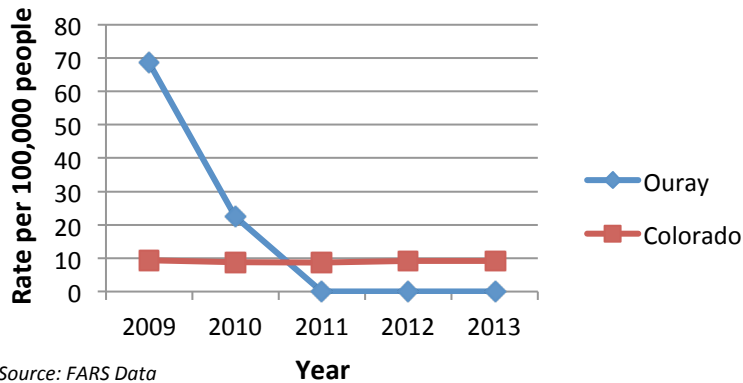


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, 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 2013.

Figure 319: Fatality rate in Ouray County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 2 people were seriously injured in the 124 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Northeast County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Northeast County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 44 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 78 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Between 2009 and 2013, 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 2013, 34% of the 21 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 25% of the 139 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 21 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there were no fatal crashes, so there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

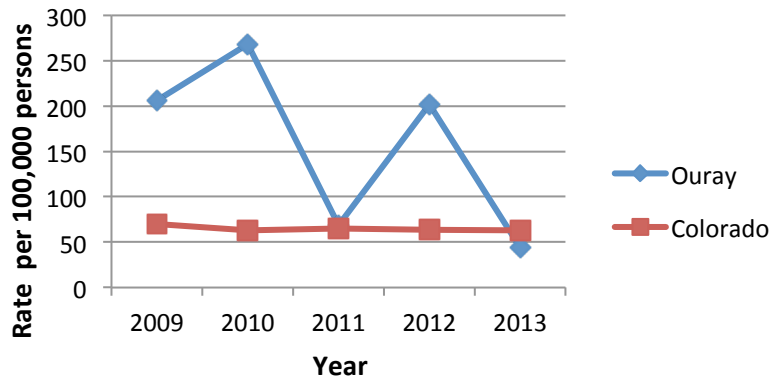
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 320: Serious injury rate in Ouray County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2012, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 153: Ouray County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

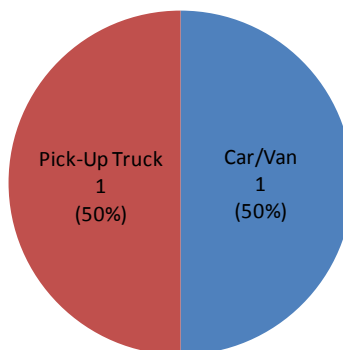
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	0	0	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	0
21-34	0	0	0	*
35-54	0	0	0	*
55-64	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	3

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all of the 2 serious injuries in 2013.

Figure 321: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Ouray County, 2013

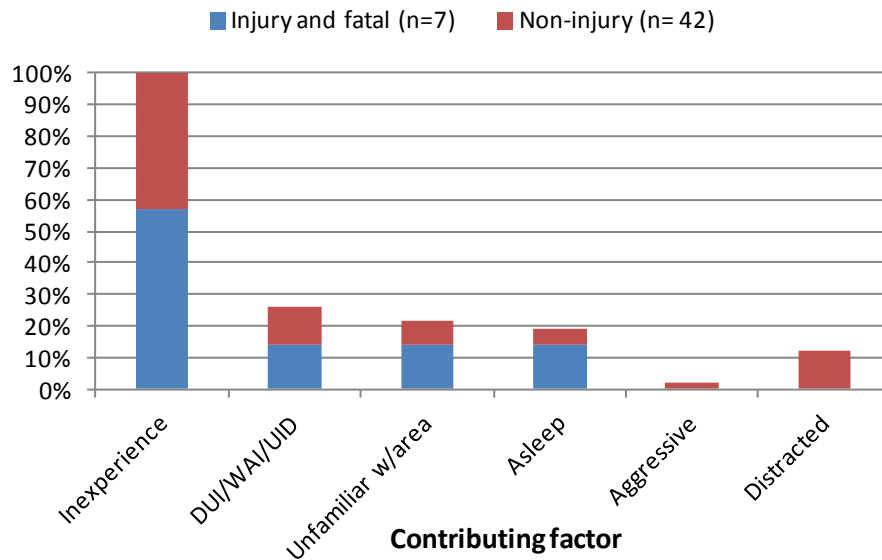


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 124 crashes in Ouray County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 49 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, 2013 (N=49)

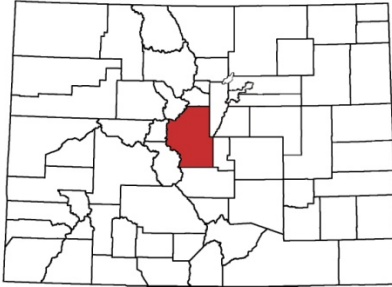


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Ouray County.

PARK COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	313	318	631
5-8	305	353	658
9-15	591	632	1,224
16-20	439	470	909
21-34	751	893	1,644
35-54	2,486	2,661	5,147
55-64	1,696	1,798	3,493
65+	1,146	1,339	2,485
TOTAL	7,726	8,466	16,192

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

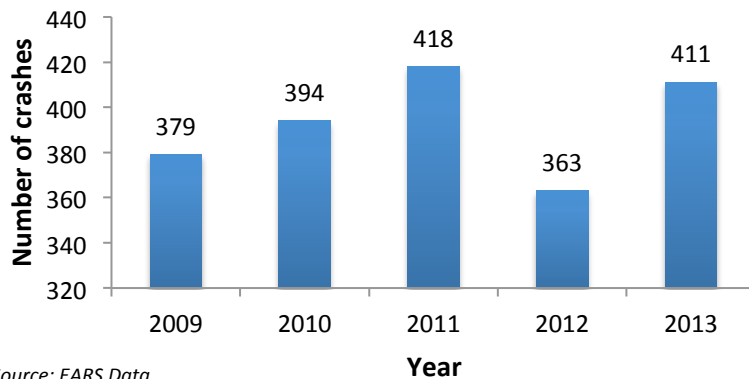
Performance Measure	CO 5 Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Numbers By Year					Park County Five Year Crude Rate Event/100,000 people	Five Year Percent Change [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	8	4	3	3	6	28.5	↓ 25.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	22	18	24	29	35	158.8	↑ 59.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	2	1	4	9.9	↑ 33.3%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	1	1	2	1	6.2	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	4	1	1	1	3	12.4	↓ 25.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	1	1	2	6.2	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	1	2.5	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	2	1	0	0	0	54.6	↓ 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 2009 equals 0.

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 323: Total number of crashes in Park County, 2009-2013

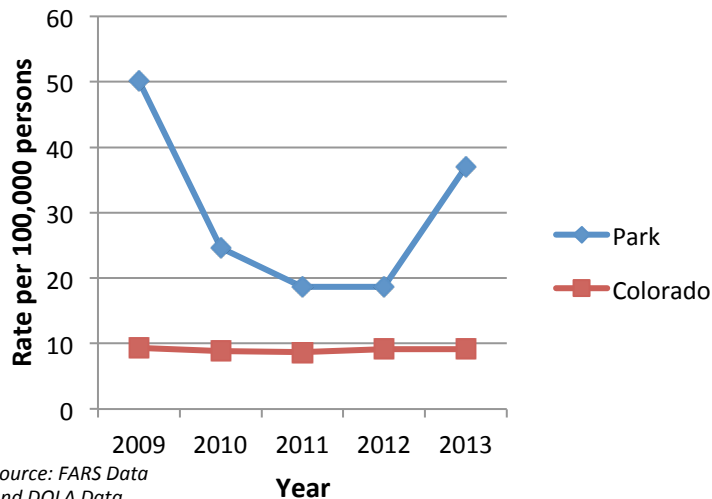


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 5 fatal crashes, resulting in 6 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population were declining in Park County, then increased in 2013. An increase of one fatality has a large effect on a county with a small but stable population.

Figure 324: Fatality rate in Park County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 35 people were seriously injured in the 411 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Park County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Park County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 216 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 20 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 6 fatalities in 2013, 4 (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 2013, 26% of the 89 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 30% of the 430 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 89 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013, and 50 percent (1/2) were unhelmeted.

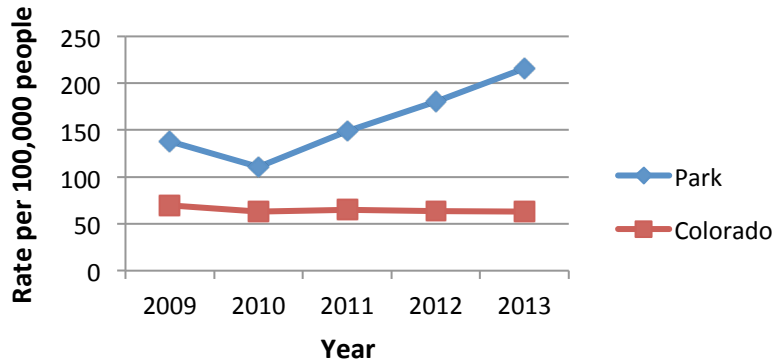
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 325: Serious injury rate in Park County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 156: Park County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0	0	0	6
21-34	4	0	1	7
35-54	6	0	1	24
55-64	2	0	2	11
65+	0	0	0	6
Total	12	0	4	57

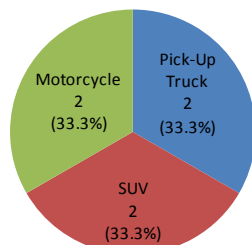
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

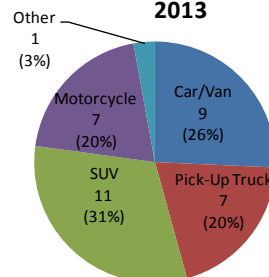
Figure 326: Mode of Transportation in Park County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 27 of the 35 serious injuries.

Figure 327: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Park County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 4 of the 6 (67%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 6 of the 28 (21%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

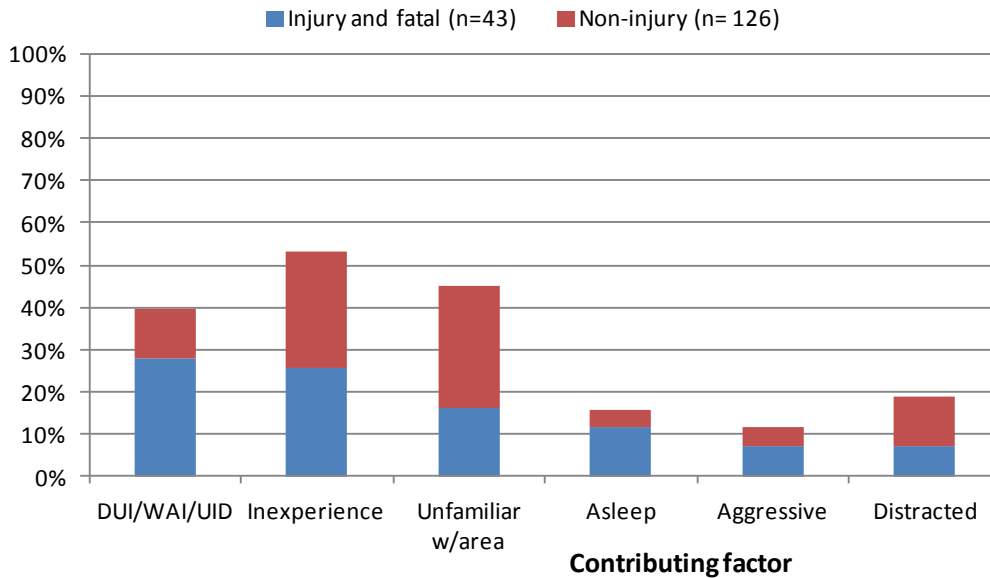
2014 Park County Occupant Protection Usage:
Overall seat belt: 85.7%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 411 crashes in Park County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 169 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, 2013 (N=169)

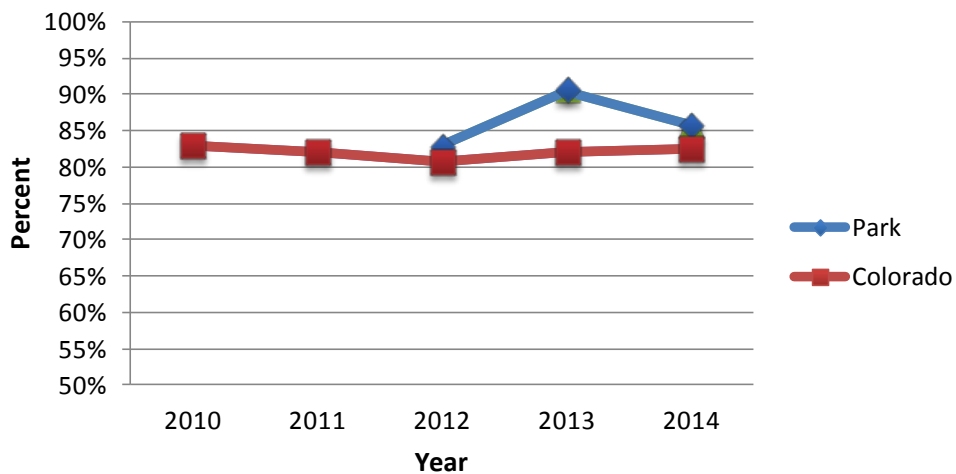


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data was not collected in Park County until 2012. Park County's seat belt use varied between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 329: Seat belt use in Mesa County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

PHILLIPS COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	126	123	249
5-8	118	126	244
9-15	222	219	441
16-20	155	133	288
21-34	256	283	539
35-54	524	533	1,057
55-64	293	310	603
65+	518	407	925
TOTAL	2,213	2,133	4,346

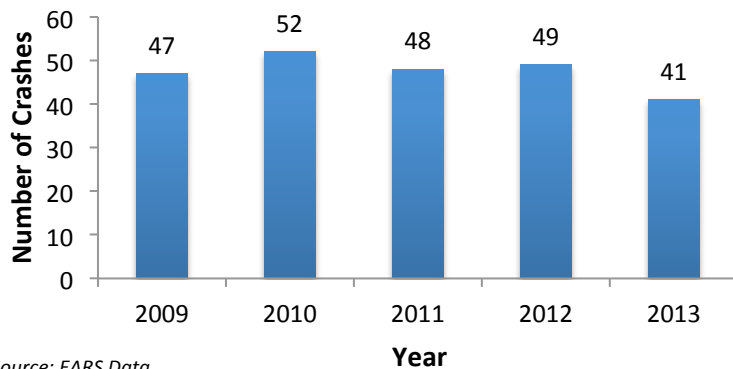
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	0	0	4	1	27.3	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	3	5	0	3	3	63.6	0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	4	1	27.1	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	2	0	9.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	0	0	1	9.0	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 330: Total number of crashes in Phillips County, 2009-2013

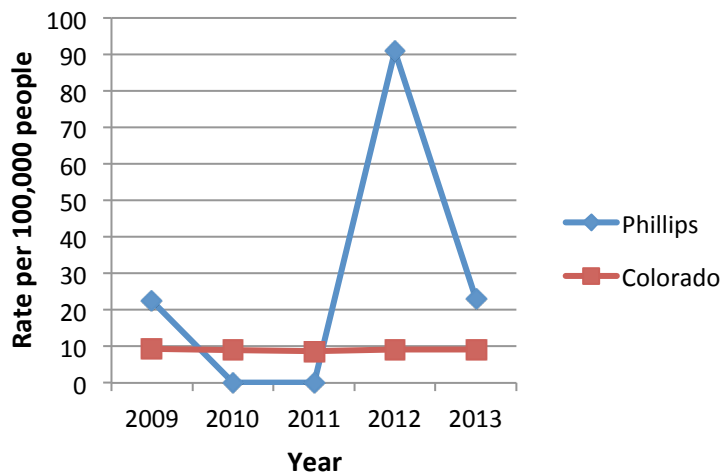


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The number and rate of fatalities in Phillips County in 2012 is not typical, being the highest in the past 5 years.

Figure 331: Fatality rate in Phillips County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 3 people were seriously injured in the 660 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Phillips County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Phillips County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 69 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a one percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 1 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, none of the 10 drivers in injury crashes and 11% of the 54 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 20% of the 10 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2008 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

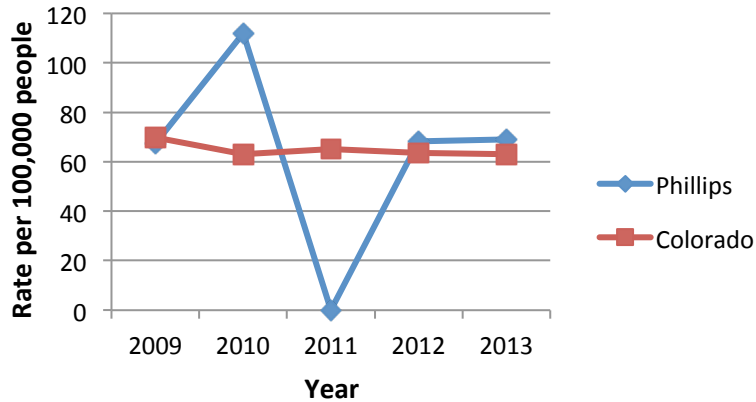
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 332: Serious injury rate in Phillips County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 (100%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 159: Phillips County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	4	0	0	3
35-54	1	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	5	0	0	4

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

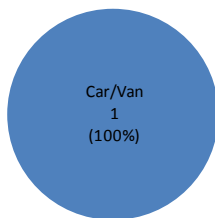
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 fatality in 2013.

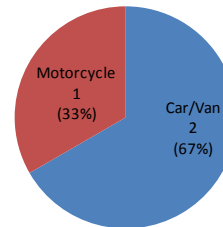
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 2 of the 3 serious injuries.

Figure 333: Mode of transportation in Phillips County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

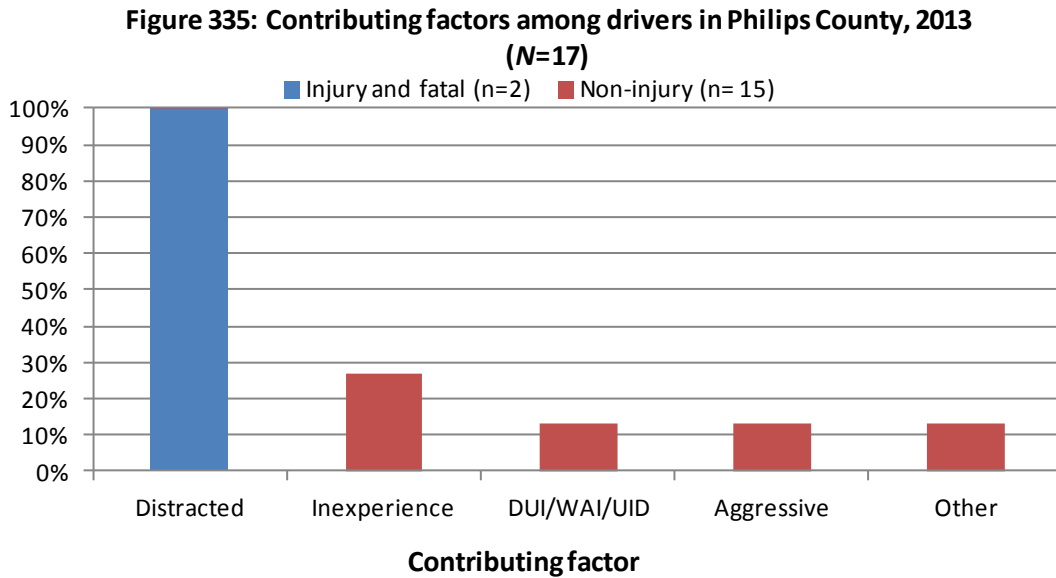
Figure 334: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Phillips County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 41 crashes in Phillips County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 17 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 335).

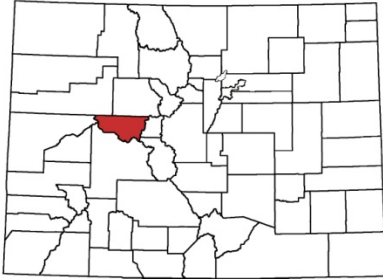


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Seat belt use data are not available for Phillips County.

PITKIN COUNTY



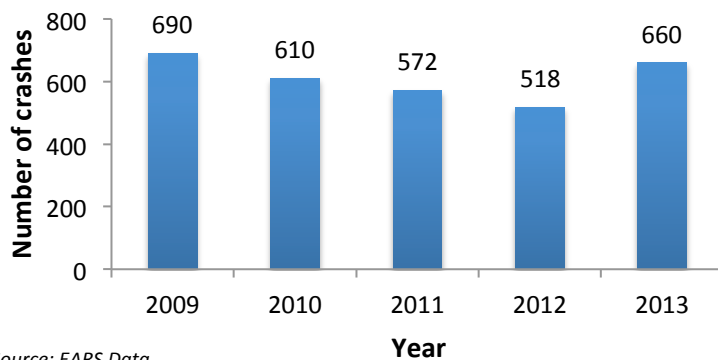
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	362	376	738
5-8	288	348	637
9-15	617	618	1,235
16-20	428	433	861
21-34	1,348	1,634	2,981
35-54	2,606	2,896	5,502
55-64	1,382	1,528	2,910
65+	1,165	1,348	2,513
TOTAL	8,196	9,180	17,376

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	2	3	1	2	11.6	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	17	15	18	16	7	85.0	↓ 58.8%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	1	0	0	1	4.7	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	2	0	0	1	4.7	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	1	0	0	0	2.3	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	1.2	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	1.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	2.3	↑ 100.0%

^Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 336: Total number of crashes in Pitkin County, 2009-2013

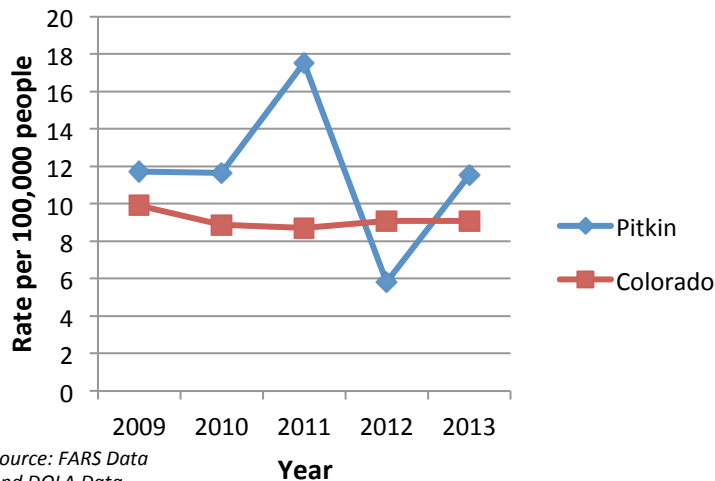


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Pitkin County. The rate in 2013 is similar to the rates in 2009 and 2010.

Figure 337: Fatality rate in Pitkin County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 660 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Pitkin County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Pitkin County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 40 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 57 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 15% of the 48 drivers in injury or fatal crashes and 11% of the 1076 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 48 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

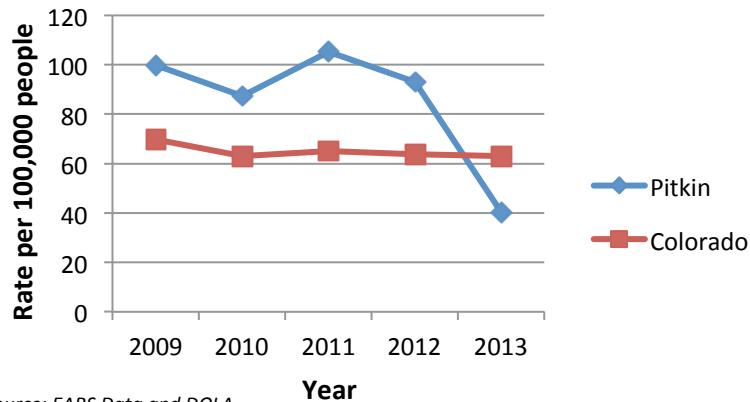
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

1 pedestrian and no bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 338: Serious injury rate in Pitkin County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 motor vehicle occupant fatality and 2 of the 5 (40%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 162: Pitkin County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	2	1	0	3
35-54	2	1	0	5
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	2	0	0	*
Total	6	2	0	12

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

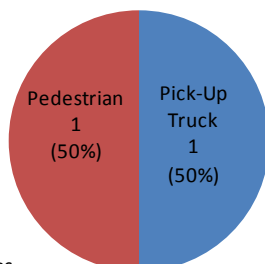
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 1 of the 2 fatalities in 2013.

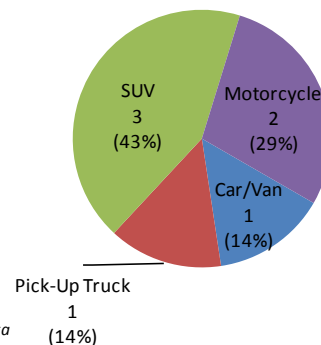
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 7 serious injuries.

Figure 339: Mode of transportation in Pitkin County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 340: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Pitkin County, 2013

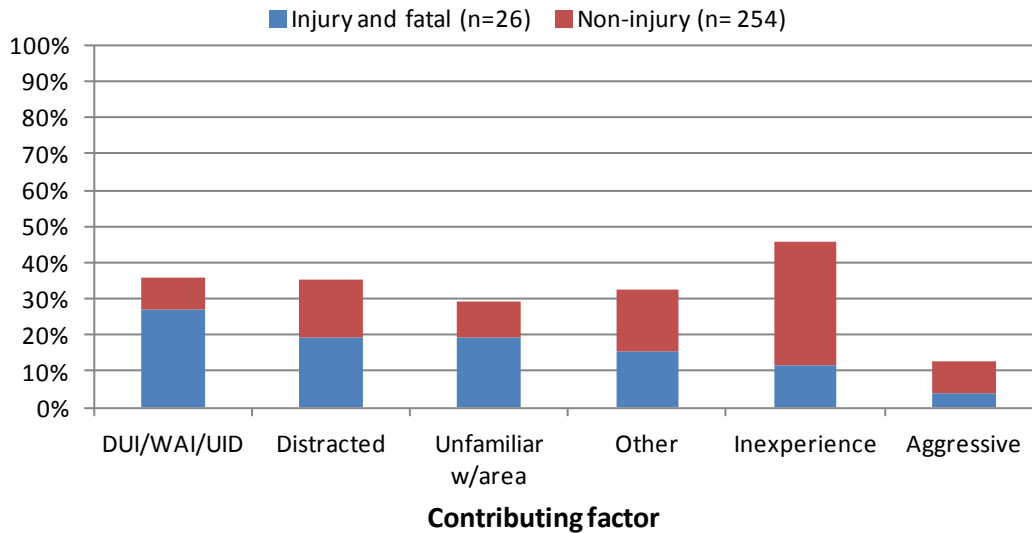


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 660 crashes in Pitkin County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 280 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, 2013 (N=280)



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	419	457	876
5-8	361	389	750
9-15	634	671	1,305
16-20	361	424	785
21-34	979	964	1,943
35-54	1,488	1,423	2,911
55-64	837	820	1,657
65+	1,114	894	2,008
TOTAL	6,194	6,042	12,236

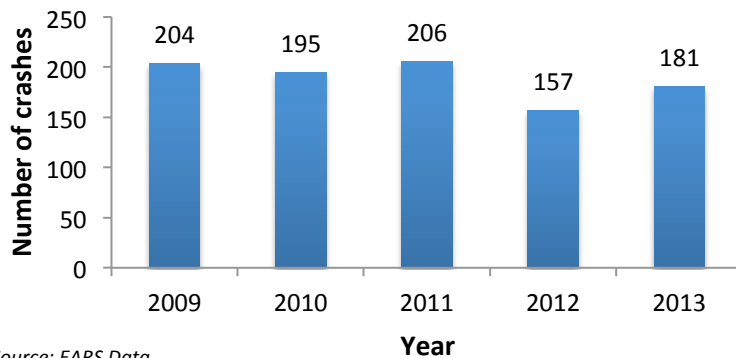
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	5	2	3	3	1	25.7	↓ 80.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	11	4	8	9	8	64.4	↓ 27.3%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	0	2	1	1	8.0	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	2	0	0	3.2	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	1	1	0	9.6	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	0	0	1.6	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	1.6	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	1	0	19.1	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 342: Total Number of crashes in Prowers County, 2009-2013

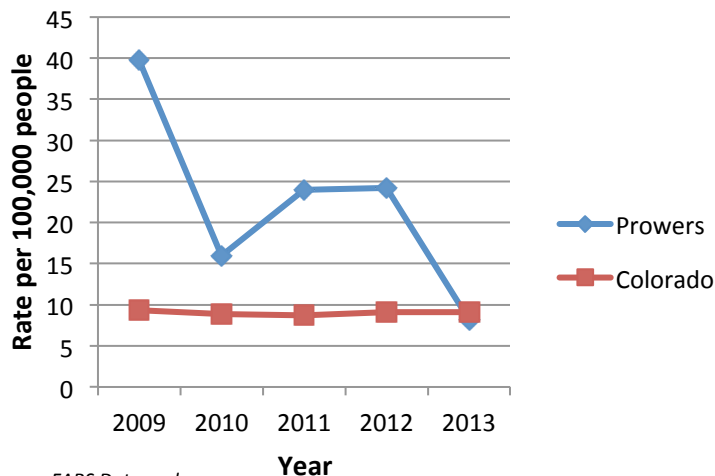


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. Overall, the number of fatalities per 100,000 people declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 8 fatalities per 100,000 people, similar to the state rate.

Figure 343: Fatality rate in Prowers County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 8 people were seriously injured in the 181 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Prowers County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Prowers County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 65 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 10 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

The 1 fatality in 2013 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 2013, 8% of the 26 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 5% of the 243 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 15% of the 26 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2012 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased from 1 to 0 drivers.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

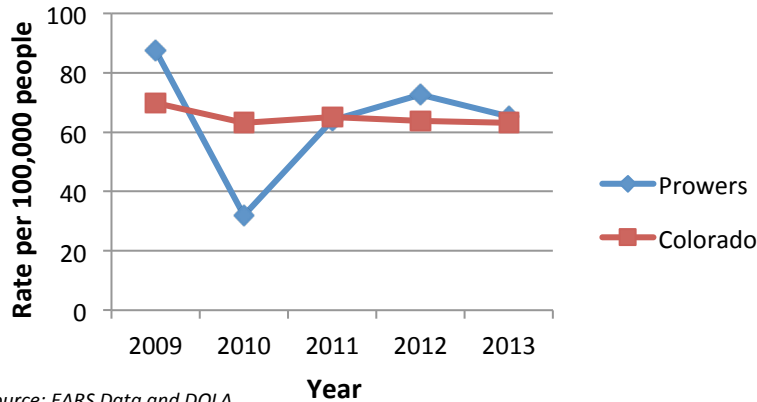
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 344: Serious injury rate in Prowers County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 motor vehicle occupant fatality and 3 of the 7 (43%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 165: Prowers County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	4	0	0	5
35-54	1	0	0	7
55-64	1	0	0	5
65+	0	0	0	6
Total	7	0	0	23

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

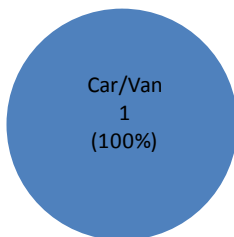
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for the 1 fatality in 2013.

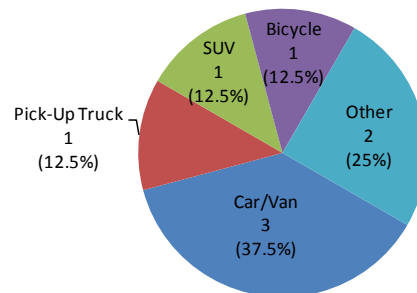
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 5 of the 8 serious injuries.

Figure 345: Mode of Transportation in Prowers County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 346: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Prowers County, 2013

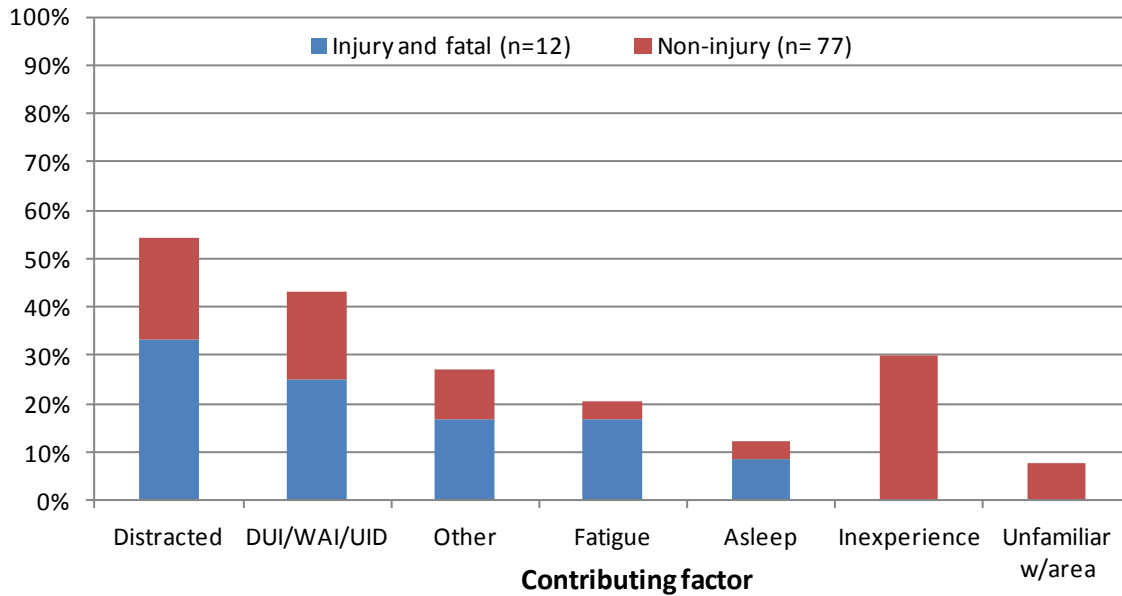


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 181 crashes in Prowers County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 89 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, 2013
(N=89)**



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

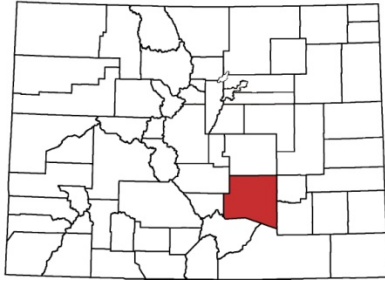


Table 166: Pueblo County Demographics, 2013

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	4,695	5,037	9,732
5-8	4,165	4,395	8,560
9-15	7,495	7,904	15,399
16-20	5,447	5,868	11,316
21-34	13,672	13,942	27,614
35-54	20,146	19,497	39,643
55-64	11,169	10,477	21,647
65+	15,127	12,224	27,350
TOTAL	81,916	79,344	161,260

Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

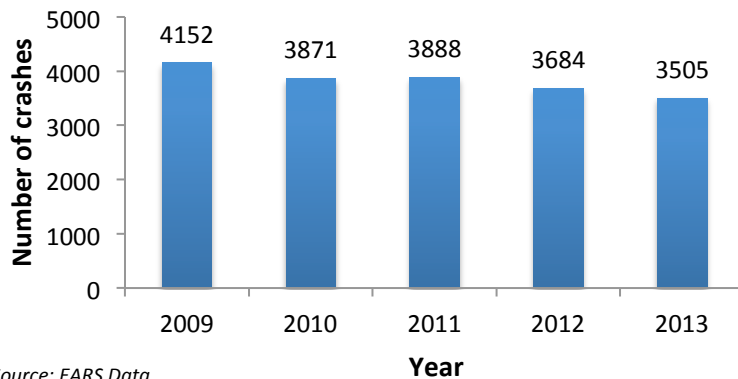
TABLE 167: PUEBLO COUNTY TREND ANALYSIS 2009-2013

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	22	20	24	26	14	14.8	↓ 36.4%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	101	86	98	68	70	52.9	↓ 30.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	13	2	12	10	8	5.8	↓ 38.5%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	7	3	10	9	4	4.2	↓ 42.9%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	9	12	4	3.7	↑ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	2	8	4	4	0	2.3	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	2	8	4	3	0	2.1	↓ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	3	0	4	5	4	23.3	↑ 33.3%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	3	6	4	5	2.5	↑ 150.0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 348: Total Number of Crashes in Pueblo County, 2009-2013

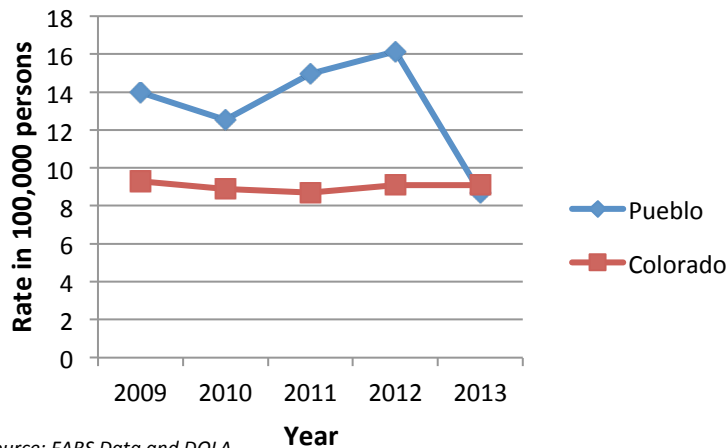


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 13 fatal crashes, resulting in 14 deaths. The rate of fatalities in Pueblo County varied between 12 and 17 deaths per 100,000 between 2009 and 2012. In 2013, the rate declined to approximately 9 fatalities per 100,000 people, similar to the state rate.

Figure 349: Fatality rate in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 70 people were seriously injured in the 3,505 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Pueblo County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Pueblo County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 43 serious injuries per 100,000 population, despite a slight increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 14 fatalities in 2013, 4 (29%) 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 2013, 4% of the 475 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 3% of the 6,094 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 4% of the 475 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes increased by 33%, from 3 to 4 drivers.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were no motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

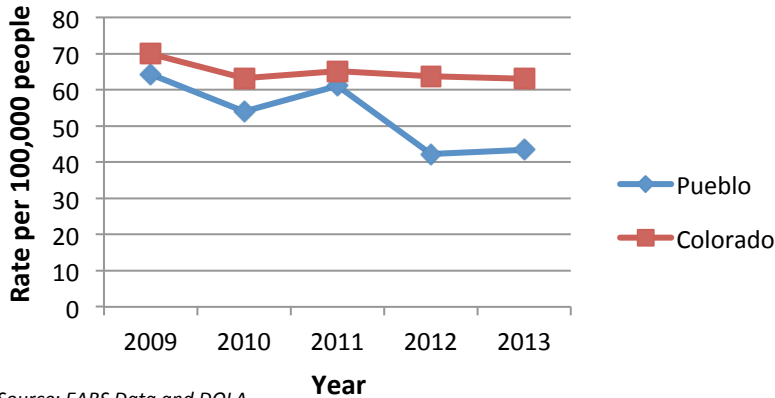
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

5 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 350: Serious injury rate in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, all 8 motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 23 of the 53 (43%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Pueblo County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 63.4%

Teen seat belt: 60.6%

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 92.5%

Front/rear booster: 74.9%

Juvenile (5-15 years): 78.2%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 168: Pueblo County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

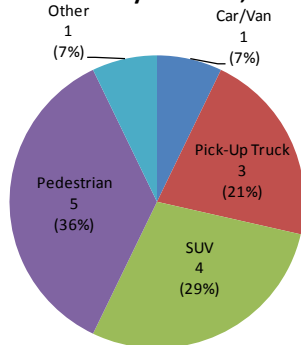
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	7
5-8	0	0	0	5
9-15	6	2	0	13
16-20	7	1	0	30
21-34	16	2	3	106
35-54	17	5	4	106
55-64	10	3	1	46
65+	8	2	0	54
Total	64	15	8	367

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 8 of the 14 fatalities in 2013.

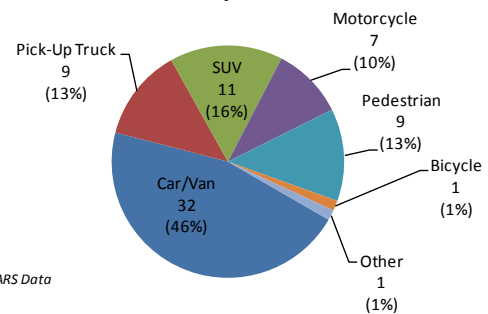
Figure 351: Mode of transportation in Pueblo County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 52 of the 70 serious injuries.

Figure 352: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Pueblo County, 2013

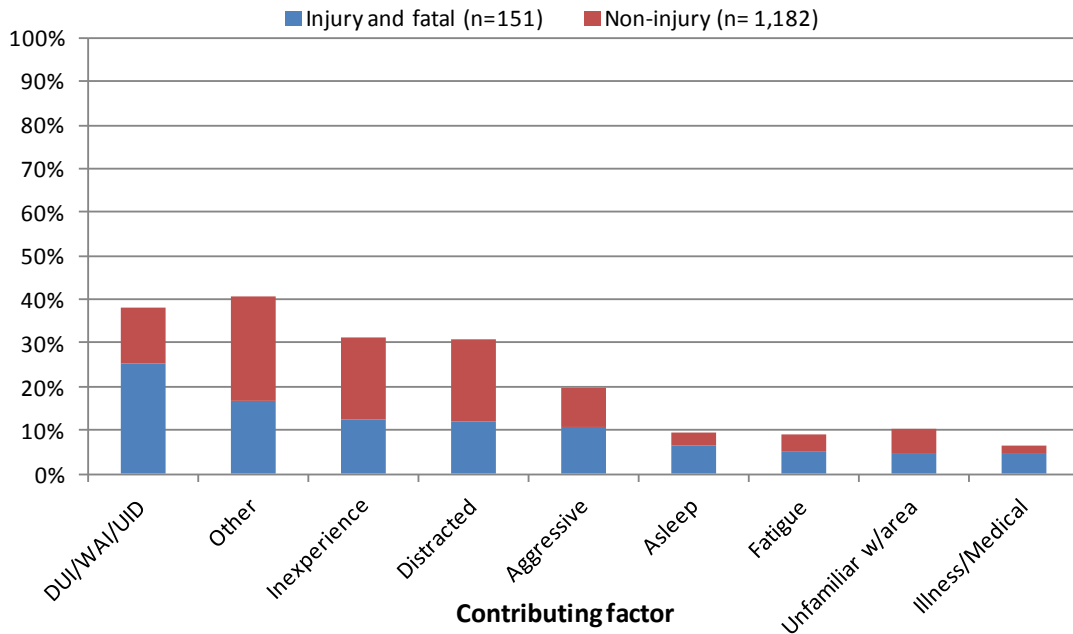


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 3,505 crashes in Pueblo County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 1,333 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, 2013
(N=1,333)**

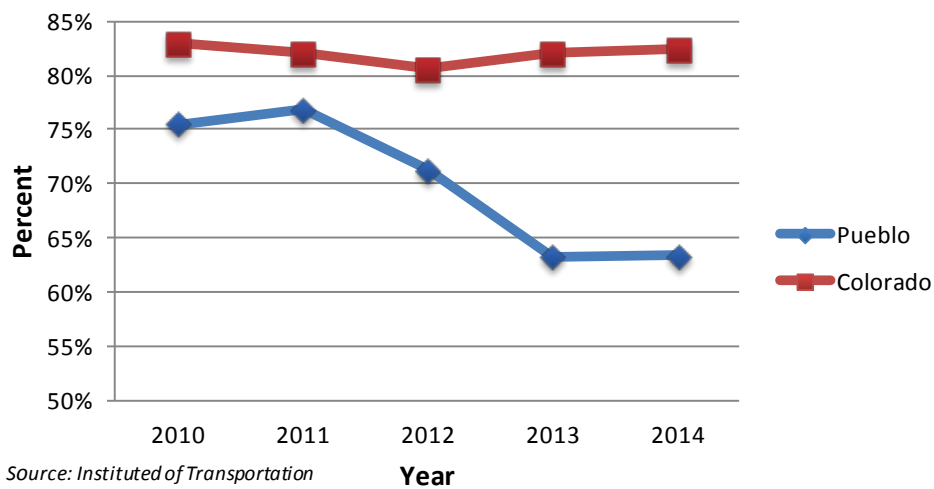


Source: EARS Data Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

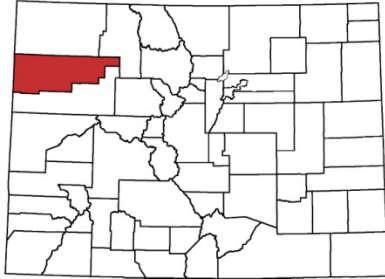
Overall seat belt use in Pueblo County declined between 2011 and 2014. Pueblo County's seat belt use is consistently lower than Colorado's seat belt use and the difference is widening.

Figure 354: Seat belt use in Pueblo County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

RIO BLANCO COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	214	240	455
5-8	199	194	393
9-15	280	334	614
16-20	216	219	435
21-34	603	663	1,266
35-54	857	906	1,763
55-64	442	482	924
65+	487	442	929
TOTAL	3,299	3,479	6,778

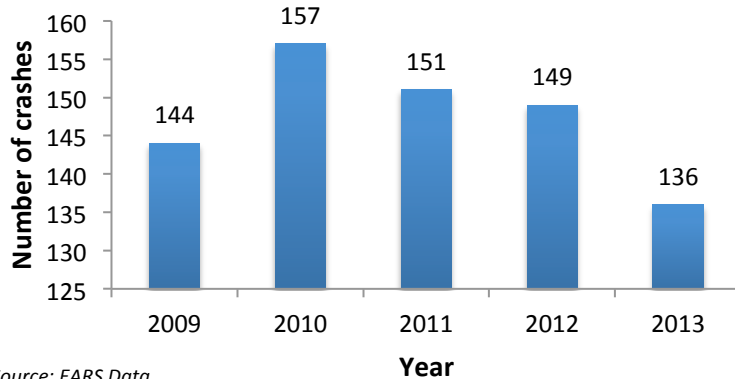
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	2	4	1	0	39.1	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	16	6	9	15	2	144.3	↓ 87.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	4	1	0	21.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	4	1	0	15.3	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	1	4	1	0	18.4	0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 355: Total number of crashes in Rio Blanco County, 2009-2013

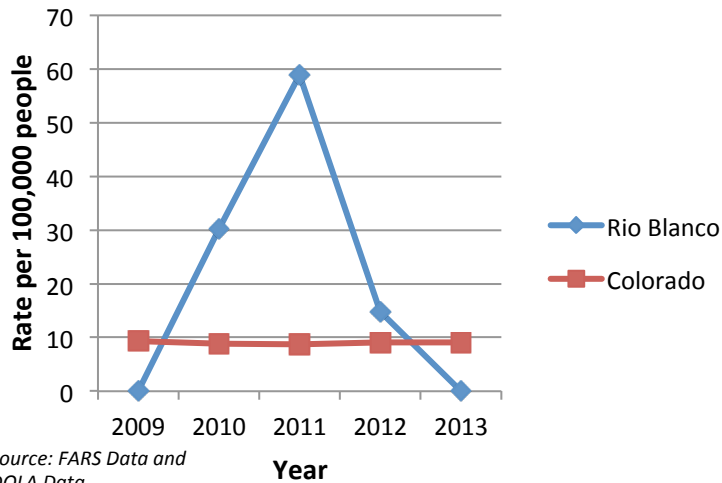


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were no deaths and, therefore, no fatal crashes. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased from 2011 to 2013 in Rio Blanco County.

Figure 356: Fatality rate in Rio Blanco County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 2 people were seriously injured in the 136 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Rio Blanco County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Rio Blanco County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 30 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 87 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

There were no traffic fatalities that 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 2013, 24% of the 21 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 136 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 19% of the 21 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, no drivers age 20 and under were in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

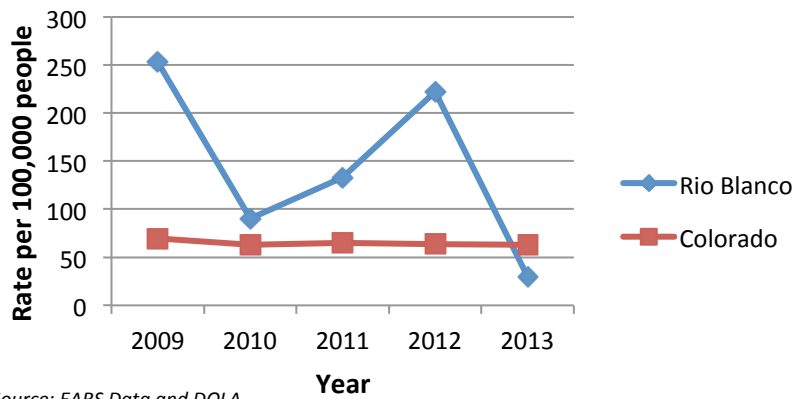
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 357: Serious injury rate in Rio Blanco County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 171: Rio Blanco County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	1	0	0	3
35-54	4	0	0	6
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	13

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

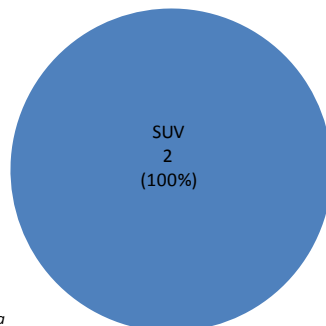
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

There were no fatalities in 2013.

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 2 of the serious injuries in 2013.

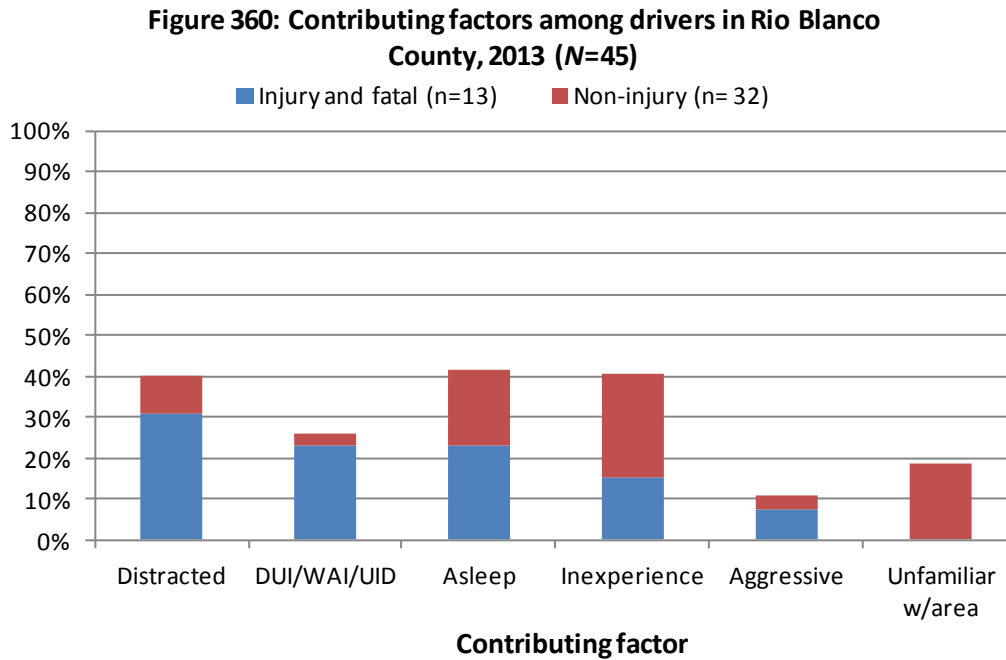
Figure 359: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Rio Blanco County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 136 crashes in Rio Blanco County in 2013. 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 360).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	366	369	735
5-8	305	324	629
9-15	576	628	1,204
16-20	360	360	720
21-34	784	782	1,567
35-54	1,519	1,403	2,922
55-64	904	942	1,846
65+	1,100	1,013	2,113
TOTAL	5,915	5,821	11,736

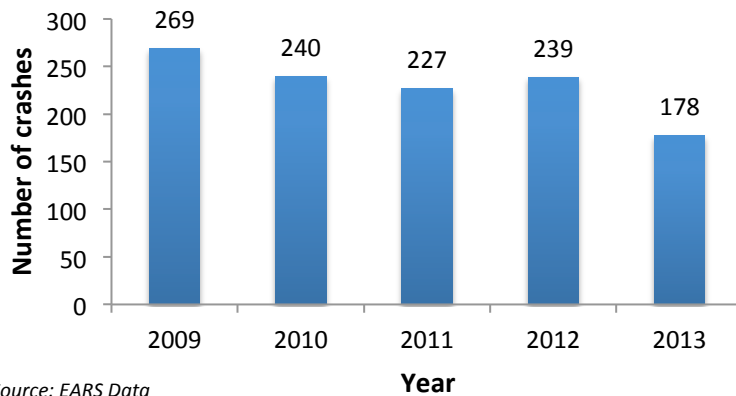
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	3	2	1	3	4	20.2	↑ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	9	15	8	11	11	90.7	↑ 22.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	1	1	1	1	10.0	↓ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	1	0	0	1.7	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	1	0	4	10.0	↑ 300.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	1	21.9	↑ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 361: Total number of crashes in Rio Grande County, 2009-2013

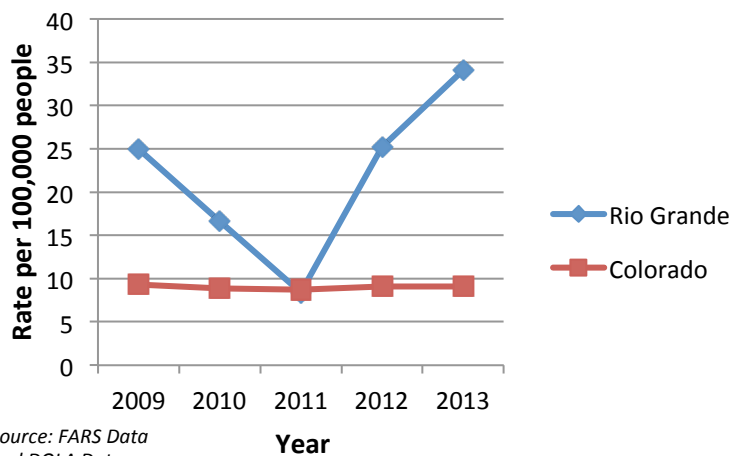


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased from 2011 to 2013 in Rio Grande County.

Figure 362: Fatality rate in Rio Grande County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 11 people were seriously injured in the 178 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Rio Grande County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Rio Grande County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 94 serious injuries per 100,000 population, similar to the rate of 92 serious injuries in 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 15% of the 34 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 7% of the 217 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 12% of the 34 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

There was 1 driver age 20 and under in fatal crashes in 2013, compared none between 2009 and 2012.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

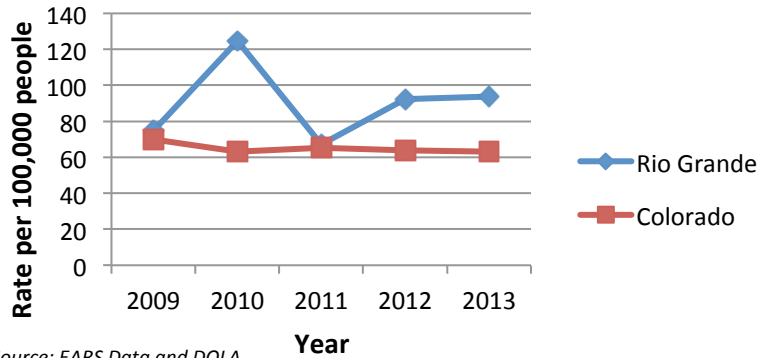
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 363: Serious injury rate in Rio Grande County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 4 (25%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 1 of the 11 (9%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Rio Grande County Occupant Protection Usage:

Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 63.6%

Front/rear booster: 15.9%

Juvenile (5-15 years): 95.7%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 174: Rio Grande County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

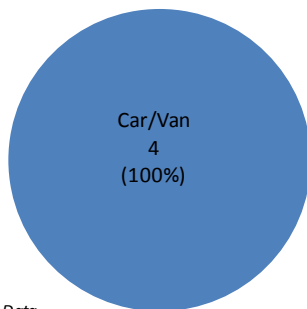
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	1	0	0	9
21-34	2	0	0	6
35-54	2	0	0	5
55-64	2	0	0	8
65+	1	0	0	5
Total	8	0	0	35

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the fatalities in 2013.

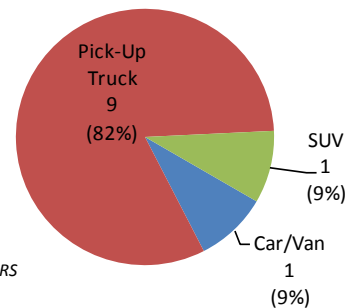
Figure 364: Mode of transportation in Rio Grande County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

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

Figure 365: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Rio Grande County, 2013

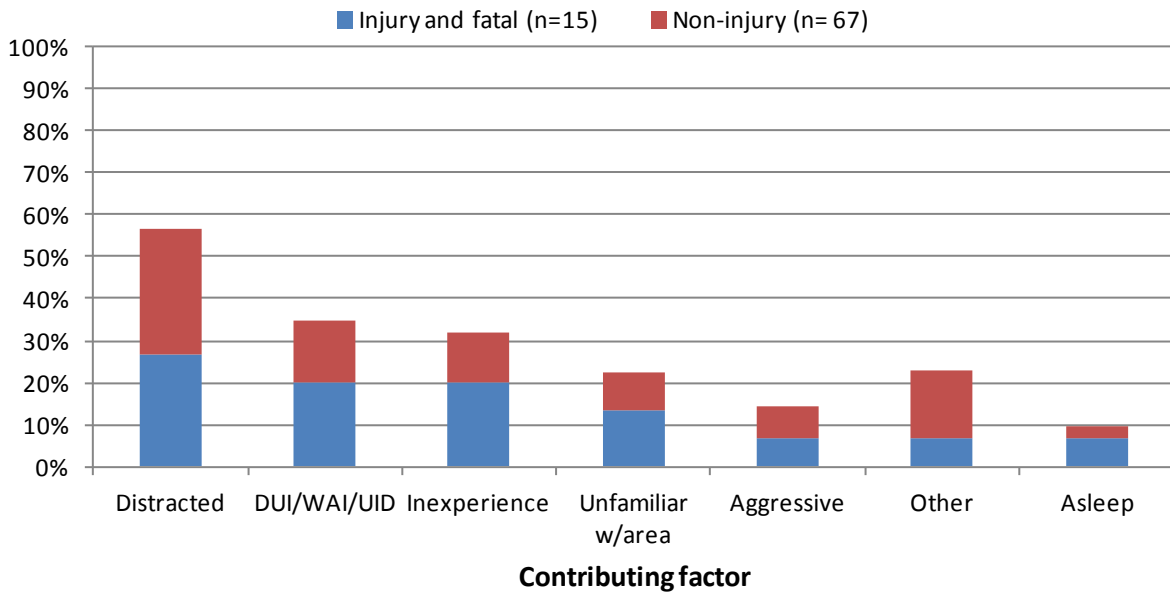


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 178 crashes in Rio Grande County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 82 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, 2013
(N=82)**



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	581	574	1,156
5-8	507	552	1,059
9-15	933	995	1,929
16-20	670	719	1,388
21-34	1,856	2,345	4,201
35-54	3,423	3,889	7,312
55-64	1,828	2,031	3,858
65+	1,179	1,318	2,496
TOTAL	10,976	12,424	23,400

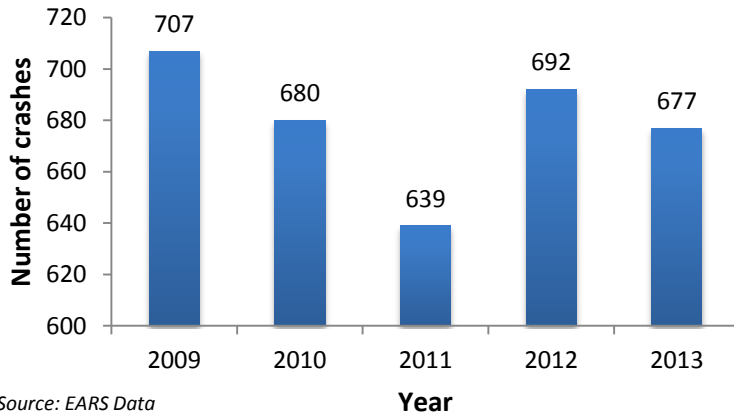
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	6	3	3	2	4	12.9	↓ 33.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	15	14	16	20	14	67.8	↓ 6.7%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	3	1	2	2	0	6.9	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	2	1	1	0	1	4.3	↓ 50.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	1	2	0	0	5.2	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	↑ 200.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	12.0	↓ 100.0%

[^]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

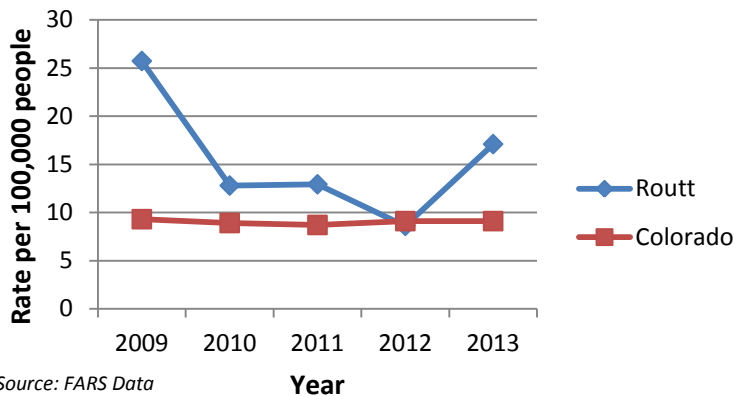
Figure 367: Total Number of Crashes in Routt County, 2009-2013



Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 4 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population decreased between 2011 and 2012 in Routt County and increased in 2013.

Figure 368: Fatality rate in Routt County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Injury Crashes

In 2013, 14 people were seriously injured in the 677 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Routt County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Routt County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 60 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 31 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 26% of the 66 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 17% of the 976 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 3% of the 66 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes remained zero.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 2 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013, and they were wearing helmets.

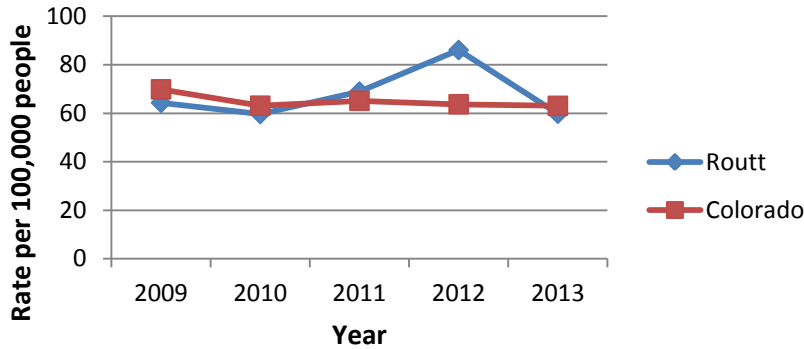
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclist were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 369: Serious injury rate in Routt County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 10 (34%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Routt County Occupant Protection Usage:

Overall seat belt: 89.6%
Teen seat belt: 90.6%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 177: Routt County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	2	0	0	*
35-54	4	0	0	5
55-64	2	0	2	5
65+	1	0	0	*
Total	9	0	2	12

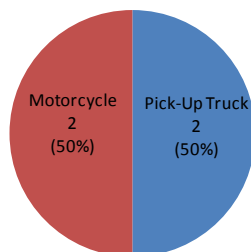
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2 of the 4 fatalities in 2013.

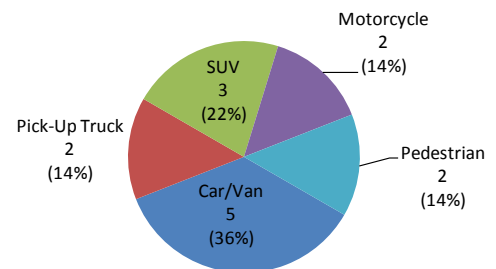
Figure 370: Mode of Transportation in Routt County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 10 of the 14 serious injuries.

Figure 371: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Routt County, 2013

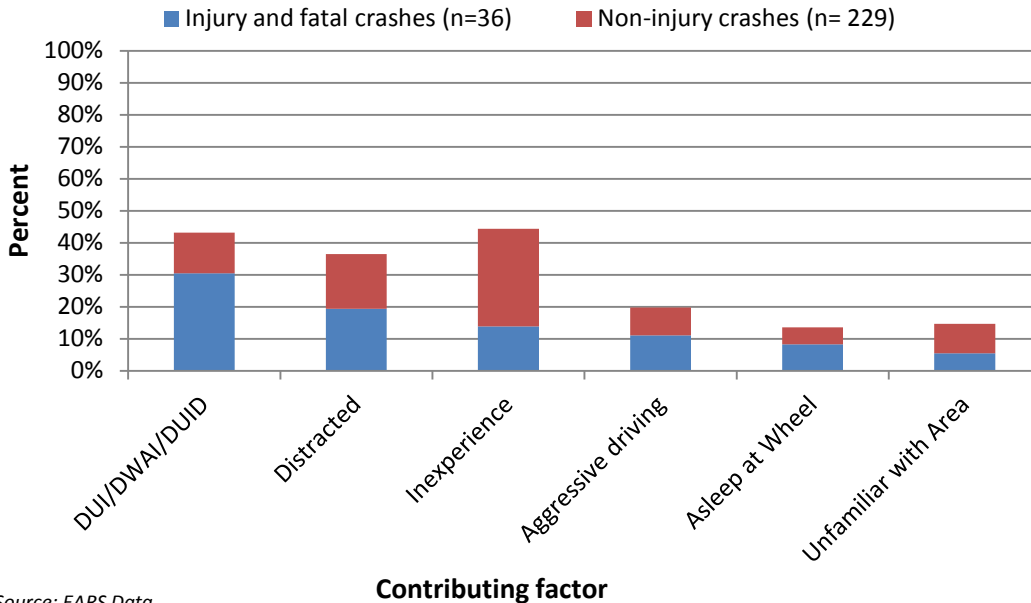


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 677 crashes in Routt County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 372 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)



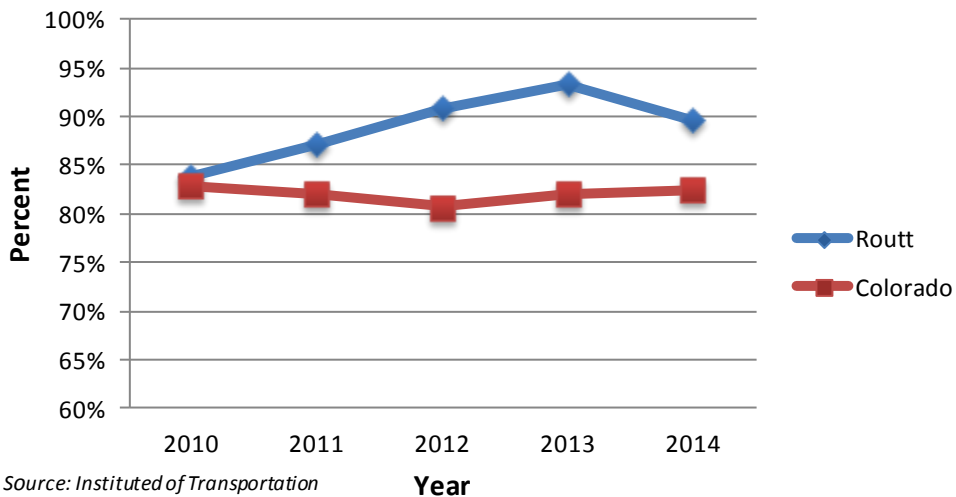
Source: EARS Data

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

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Routt County increased between 2010 and 2013. Despite a decline in 2014, Routt County's seat belt use exceeded statewide seat belt use.

Figure 373: Seat belt use in Routt County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

SAGUACHE COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	203	183	385
5-8	172	182	354
9-15	285	282	567
16-20	162	153	315
21-34	424	455	879
35-54	744	752	1,496
55-64	524	588	1,112
65+	540	581	1,122
TOTAL	3,053	3,176	6,229

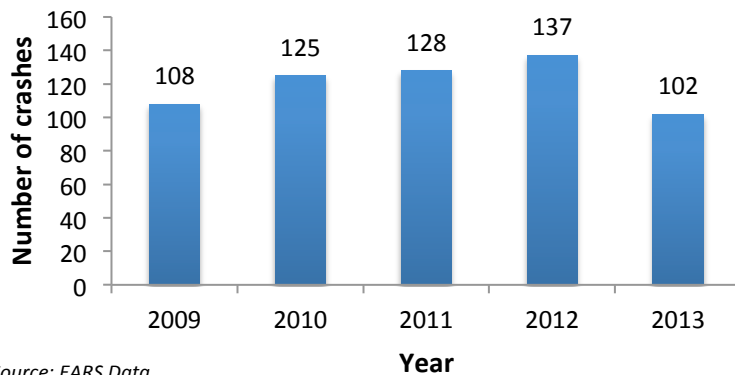
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	0	2	5	2	35.4	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	22	13	6	12	10	202.8	↓ 54.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	4	2	16.1	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	1	2	1	12.9	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	2	2	1	16.1	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	0	0	0	3.2	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 374: Total number of crashes in Saguache County, 2009-2013

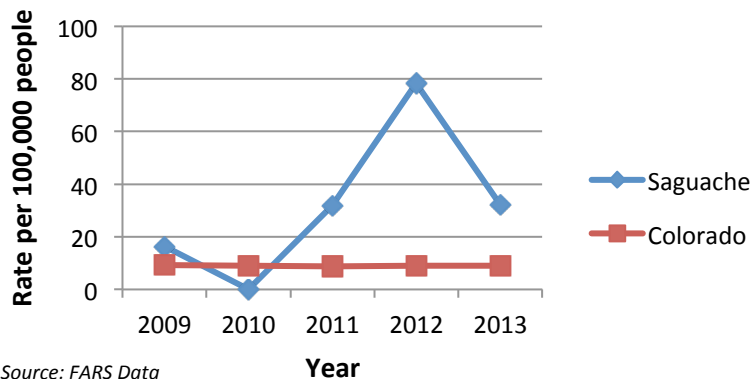


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Saguache County.

Figure 375: Fatality rate in Saguache County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 10 people were seriously injured in the 102 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Saguache County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Saguache County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 161 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 15 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 blood).

Source: FARS Data

Speed Enforcement

In 2013, 10% of the 20 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 20% of the 101 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 10% of the 20 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

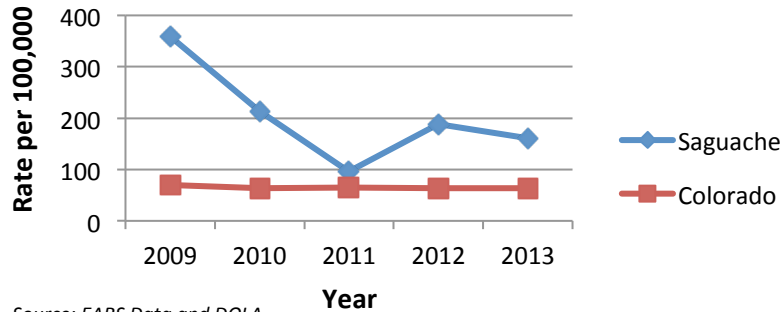
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 376: Serious injury rate in Saguache County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 2 motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 2 of the 9 (22%) motor vehicle occupants injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 180: Saguache County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	3
21-34	4	0	0	*
35-54	3	0	0	5
55-64	2	0	0	3
65+	0	0	0	*
Total	9	0	0	15

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

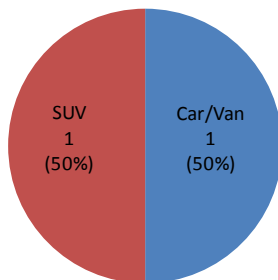
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 2 of the fatalities in 2013.

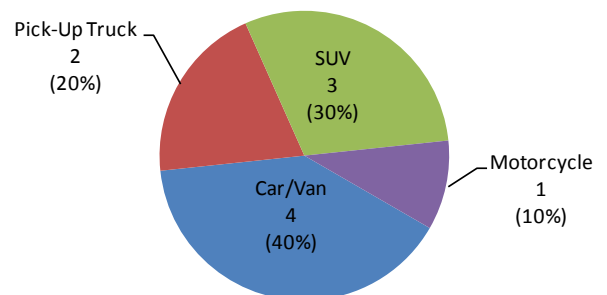
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 9 of the 10 serious injuries.

Figure 377: Mode of transportation in Saguache County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 378: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Saguache County, 2013

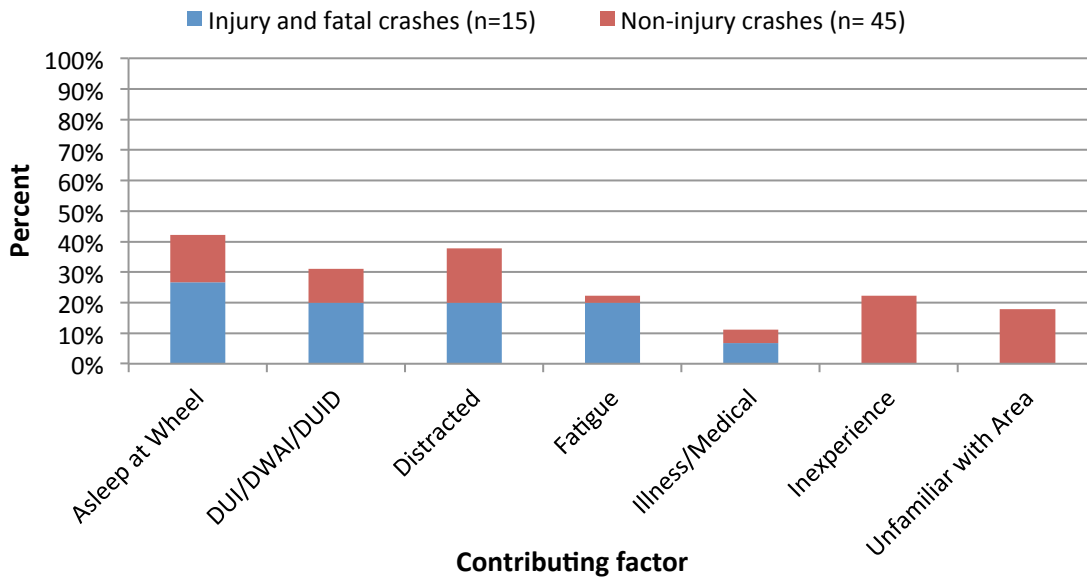


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 102 crashes in Saguache County in 2013. 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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	12	15	26
5-8	11	17	27
9-15	16	40	56
16-20	11	19	30
21-34	53	51	104
35-54	88	106	194
55-64	61	66	127
65+	51	71	122
TOTAL	302	385	687

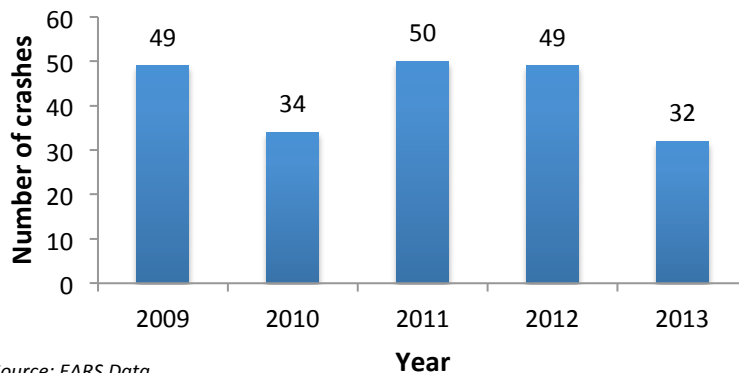
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Traffic fatalities	9.1	0	0	0	3	1	115.2	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	4	4	2	6	0	461.8	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	2	0	86.4	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	1	0	28.8	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	2	1	86.4	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	1	0	581.4	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 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2008 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 380: Total number of crashes in San Juan County, 2009-2013

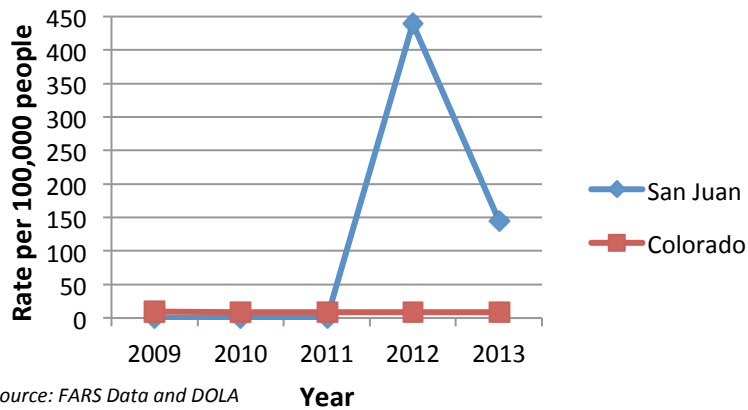


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, no one was seriously injured in the 32 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the San Juan County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the San Juan County varied between 2009 and 2013.

Impaired Driving

Of the 1 fatality in 2013, 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 2013, 0% of the 7 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 17% of the 35 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 14% of the 7 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

There was no driver age 20 and under in a fatal crash in 2013 and 1 in 2012.

Source: FARS Data

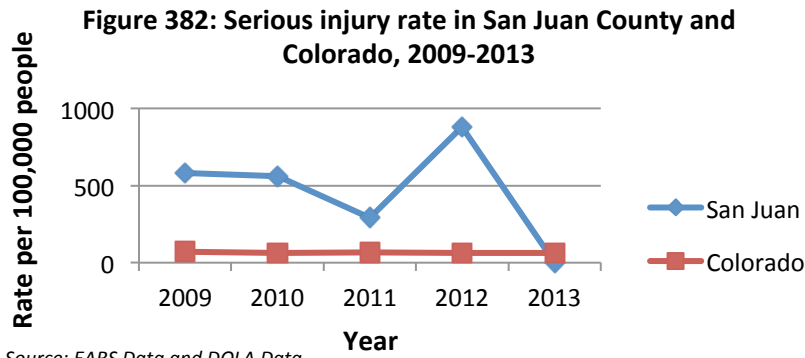
Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.



Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 motor vehicle occupant fatality used seat belts or other restraints. There were no persons seriously injured in 2013.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 183: San Juan County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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
55-64	1	0	0	*
65+	1	0	0	*
Total	4	0	0	2

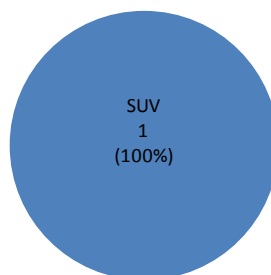
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 the 1 fatality in 2013. There were no persons seriously injured in San Juan County in 2013.

Figure 383: Mode of Transportation in San Juan County Fatalities, 2013

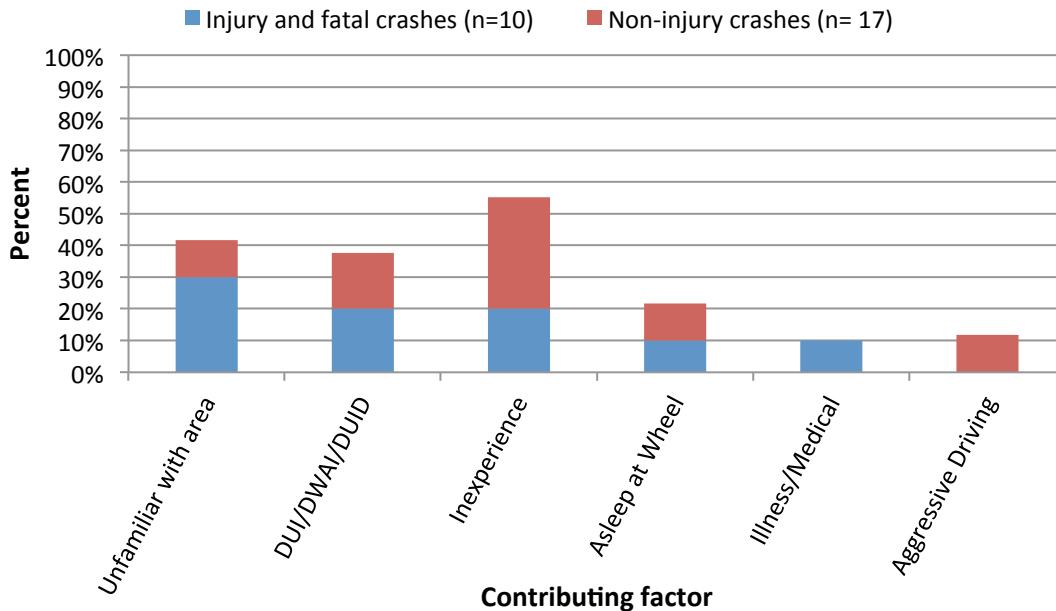


Source: FARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 32 crashes in San Juan County in 2013. 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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	188	210	399
5-8	189	195	384
9-15	289	302	591
16-20	173	177	351
21-34	598	800	1,398
35-54	1,195	1,413	2,608
55-64	576	626	1,203
65+	315	409	724
TOTAL	3,524	4,134	7,658

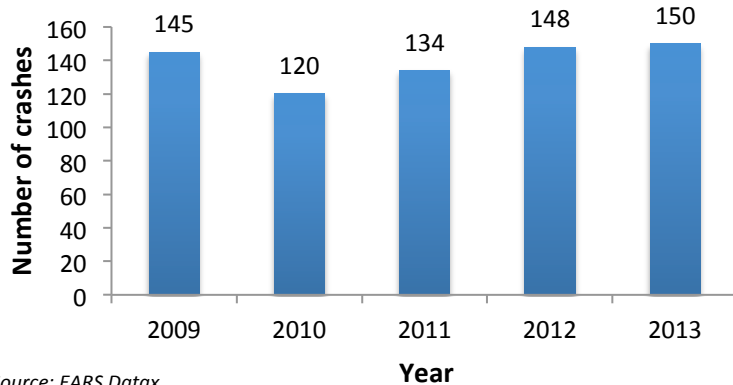
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	0	1	1	2	21.4	0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	5	5	12	13	4	104.4	↓ 20.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	0	0	0	1	5.4	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	0	1	1	1	10.8	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	1	0	1	5.4	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 386: Total number of crashes in San Miguel County, 2009-2013

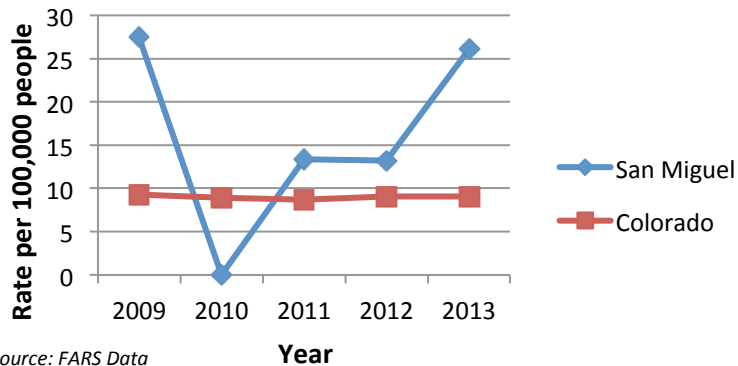


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied between 2009 to 2013 in San Miguel County.

Figure 387: Fatality rate in San Miguel County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 4 people were seriously injured in the 150 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the San Miguel County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the San Miguel County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 52 serious injuries per 100,000 population, similar to rates in 2009 and 2010 and a 70 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 27% of the 22 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 19% of the 195 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 5% of the 22 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013, and this motorcyclist was unhelmeted.

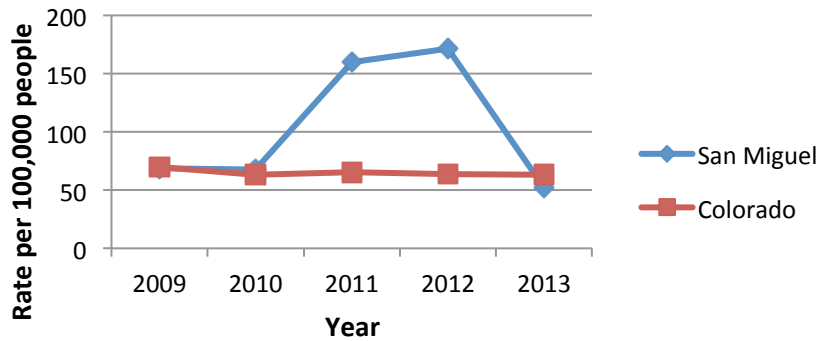
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 388: Serious injury rate in San Miguel County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities was not using seat belts or other restraints. In contrast, all 4 (100%) of the motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were properly restrained.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 186: San Miguel County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	3
35-54	0	0	0	3
55-64	3	0	3	4
65+	1	0	0	3
Total	4	0	3	14

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

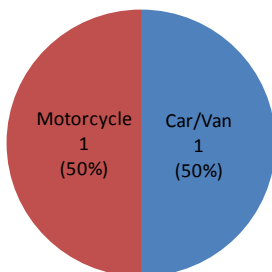
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupant (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 2 of the fatalities in 2013.

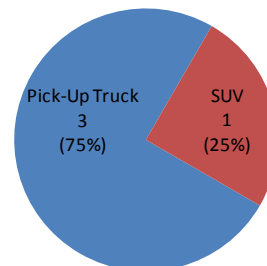
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the serious injuries.

Figure 389: Mode of transportation in San Miguel County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 390: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in San Miguel County, 2013

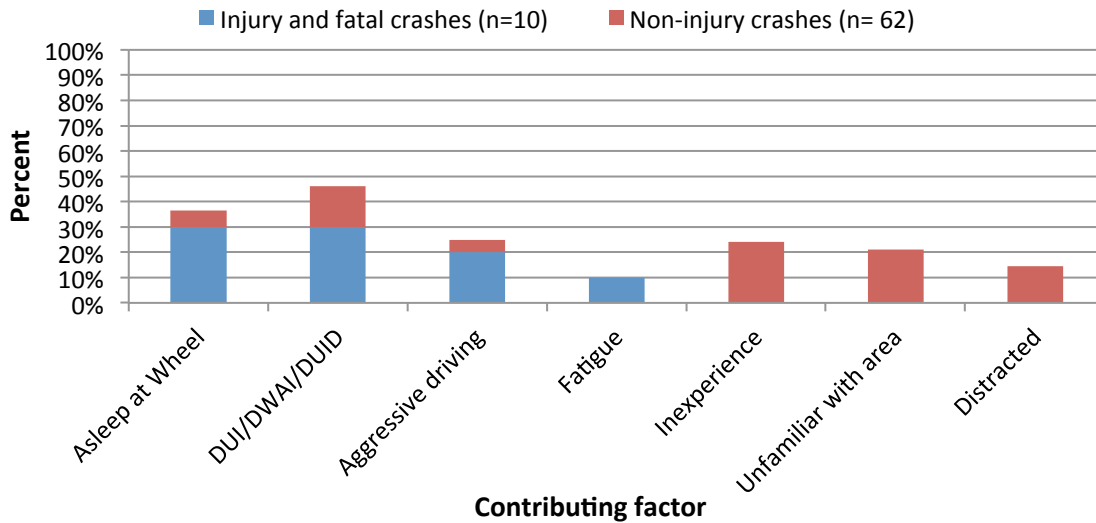


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 150 crashes in San Miguel County in 2013. 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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	65	63	128
5-8	53	49	102
9-15	84	93	176
16-20	57	59	117
21-34	139	154	294
35-54	268	263	531
55-64	195	208	403
65+	326	265	590
TOTAL	1,186	1,154	2,340

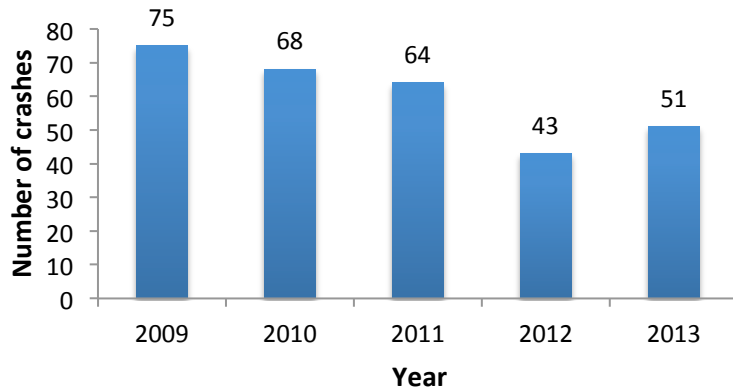
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	1	0	0	3	25.4	↑ 50.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	4	7	3	1	7	186.2	↑ 75.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	0	0	0	0	8.4	↓ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	1	0	0	0	0	8.4	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 392: Total number of crashes in Sedgwick County, 2009-2013

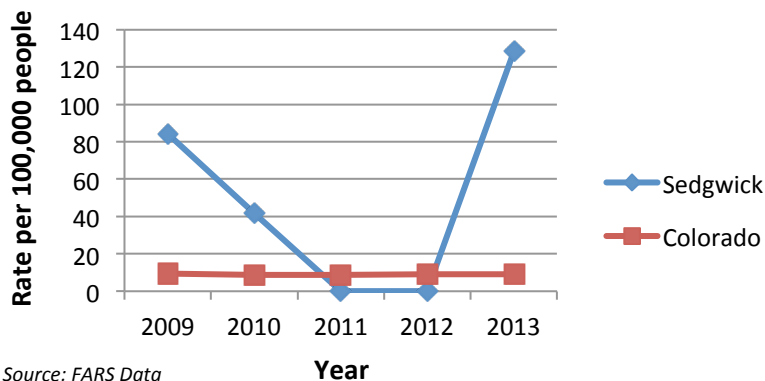


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 3 deaths. 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, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 51 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Sedgwick County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Sedgwick County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 299 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 605 percent increase in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 3 fatalities in 2013, none were in crashes 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 2013, 25% of the 12 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 18% of the 50 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 12 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

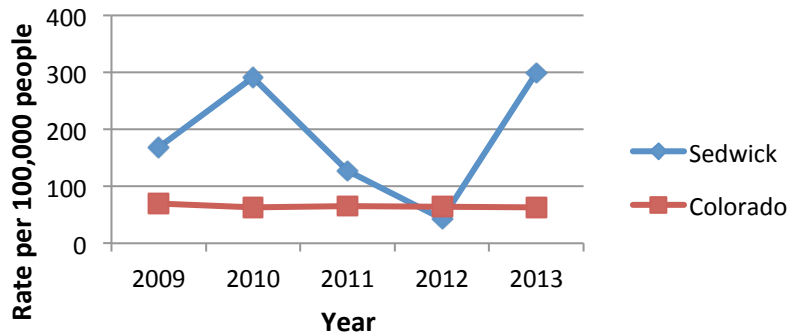
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 394: Serious injury rate in Sedgwick County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the one motor vehicle occupant fatality was properly restrained. Three of the 6 (50%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured in a crash were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS, and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 189: Sedgwick County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	*
55-64	0	0	0	*
65+	3	0	0	*
Total	3	0	0	5

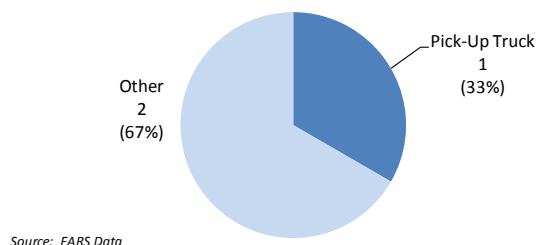
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 all 3 of the fatalities in 2013.

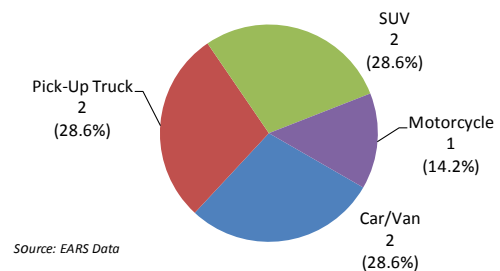
Figure 395a: Mode of Transportation in Sedgwick County Fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 7 serious injuries.

Figure 395b: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Sedgwick County, 2013

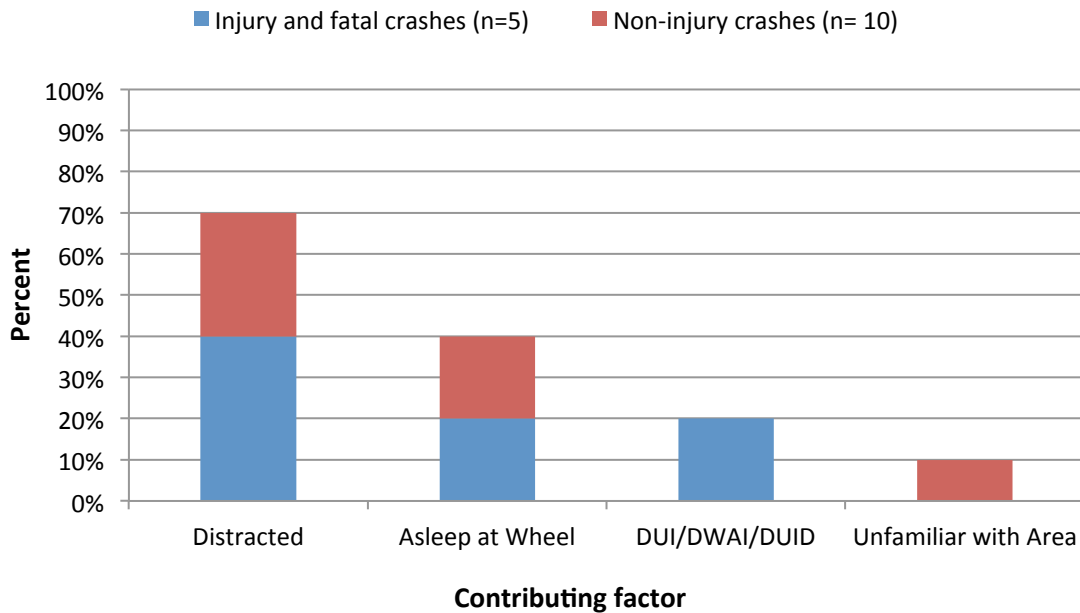


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 51 crashes in Sedgwick County in 2013. 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)

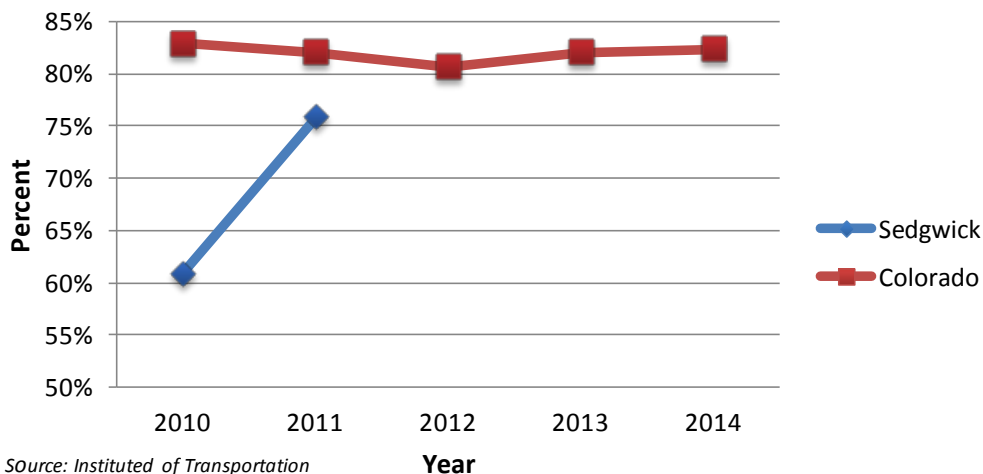


Source: EARS Data
 Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall seat belt use in Sedgwick County increased from 2010 to 2011. Seat belt use data for Sedgwick County's is not available after 2011.

Figure 397: Seat belt Use in Sedgwick County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Instituted of Transportation Management at CSU

SUMMIT COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	703	734	1,437
5-8	583	626	1,209
9-15	931	942	1,873
16-20	600	702	1,302
21-34	2,854	3,898	6,752
35-54	4,053	5,120	9,173
55-64	1,868	2,027	3,896
65+	1,381	1,614	2,995
TOTAL	12,974	15,664	28,638

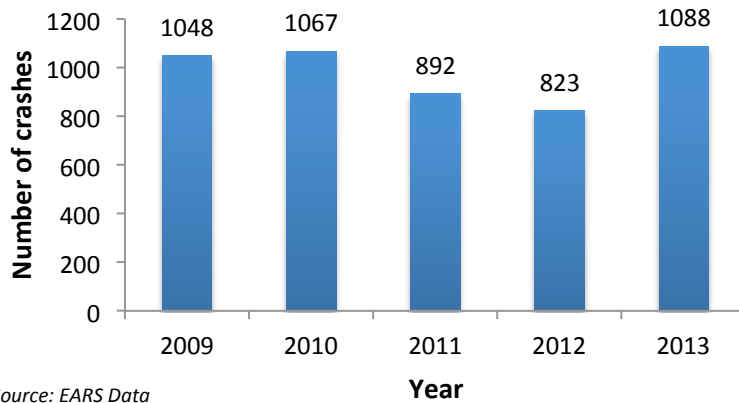
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	6	5	8	3	1	17.8	↓ 83.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	38	22	24	24	14	86.8	↓ 63.2%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	1	3	1	1	4.3	↑ 100.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	1	1	2	1	0	3.6	↓ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	3	5	6	2	1	12.2	↓ 66.7%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	1	1	3	0	0	3.6	↓ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	1	2	0	0	2.2	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0.7	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 398: Total number of crashes in Summit County, 2009-2013

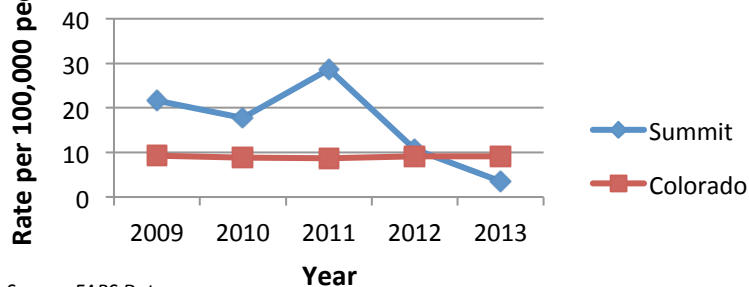


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there was 1 fatal crash, resulting in 1 death. The rate of fatalities in Summit County declined from a high of 29 deaths per 100,000 people in 2011 to 3 deaths per 100,000 people in 2013.

Figure 399: Fatality rate in Summit County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 14 people were seriously injured in the 1,088 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Summit County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Summit County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 49 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 43 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2013.

Impaired Driving

Of the 1 fatality in 2013, 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 2013, 36% of the 105 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 24% of the 1,687 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 14% of the 105 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

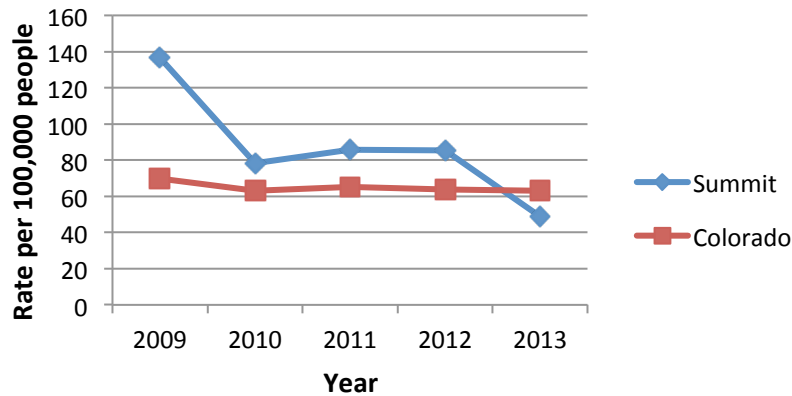
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 400: Serious injury rate in Summit County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 192: Summit County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	0
5-8	0	0	0	0
9-15	1	0	0	0
16-20	3	0	1	4
21-34	2	1	0	9
35-54	2	0	0	10
55-64	2	0	2	7
65+	1	0	0	3
Total	12	1	3	33

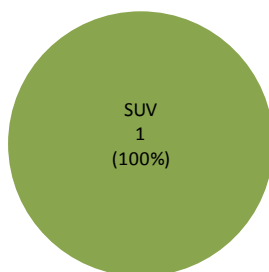
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 2013.

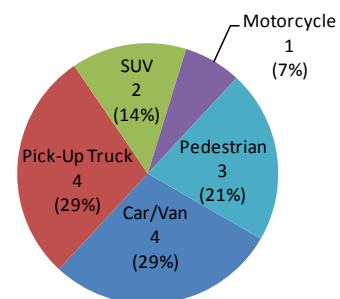
Figure 401: Mode of transportation in Summit County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 10 of the 14 serious injuries.

Figure 402: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Summit County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, the 1 motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 3 of the 10 (33%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

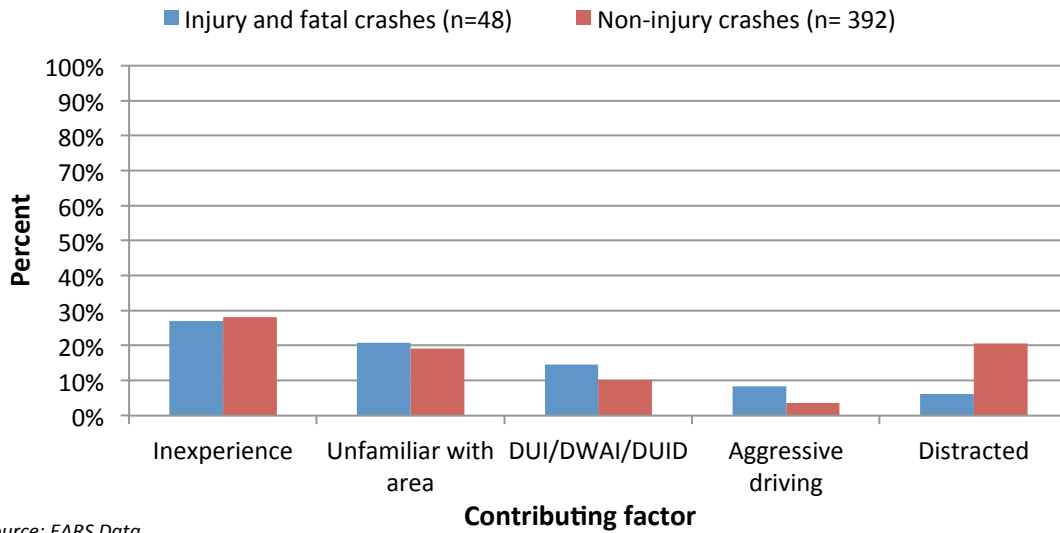
2014 Summit County Occupant Protection Usage:
 Overall seat belt: 98.4%
 Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 97.2%
 Front/rear booster: 90.1%
 Juvenile (5-15 years): 95.5%

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

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 1,088 crashes in Summit County in 2013. 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)

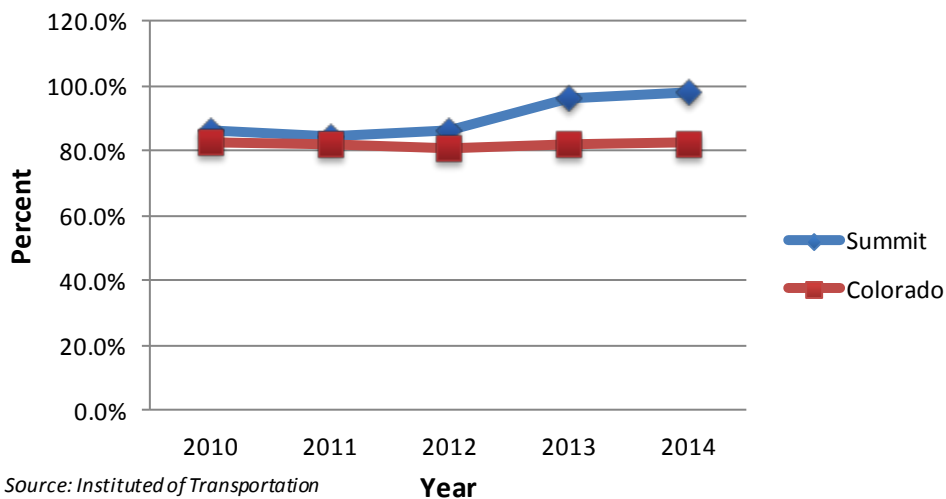


Source: EARS Data
Distracted = Passenger, Cell Phone, Radio Food, Objects, pet, etc.

Occupant Protection

Overall, seat belt use in Summit County increased between 2010 and 2014. Summit County's seat belt use was higher than statewide seat belt use in 2013 and 2014.

Figure 404: Seat belt use in Summit County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

TELLER COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	474	477	952
5-8	431	494	925
9-15	852	996	1,848
16-20	719	797	1,517
21-34	1,163	1,302	2,465
35-54	3,383	3,205	6,588
55-64	2,501	2,431	4,933
65+	1,947	2,104	4,052
TOTAL	11,471	11,808	23,279

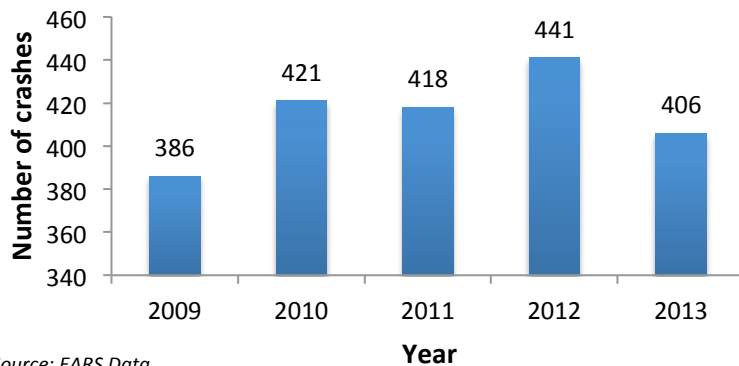
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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^
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	2	1	1	5	6.9	↑ 150.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	18	14	13	27	16	75.5	↑ 11.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	0	2	1	1	2	4.3	↑ 200.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	1	1	1.7	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	2	2	1	1	0	5.1	↓ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	1	0.9	↑ 100.0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9	↑ 100.0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	2	1	1	11.1	↑ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 405: Total number of crashes in Teller County, 2009-2013

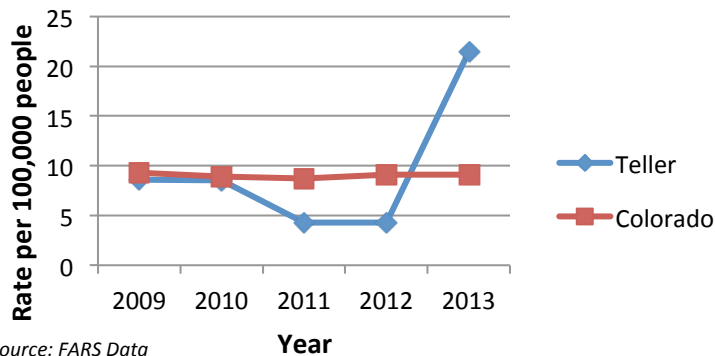


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were fatal crashes, resulting in 5 death. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined from 2009 to 2012 in Teller County, then increased in 2013.

Figure 406: Fatality rate in Teller County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 16 people were seriously injured in the 406 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Teller County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Teller County varied between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 69 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 40 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 5 fatalities in 2013, 1 (20%) 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 2013, 17% of the 69 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 11% of the 535 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 9% of the 69 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, there was 1 driver age 20 and under in a fatal crashes

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There was 1 motorcyclist fatality in 2013, and the motorcyclist was unhelmeted.

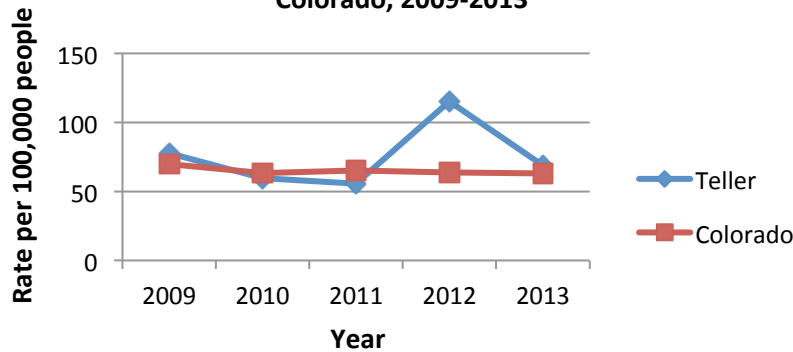
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 407: Serious injury rate in Teller County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 2 of the 5 (40%) motor vehicle occupant fatality and 3 of the 11 (27%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 195: Teller County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	0	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	1	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	6
21-34	2	0	0	4
35-54	3	0	0	12
55-64	0	0	0	15
65+	1	0	1	9
Total	7	0	1	48

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

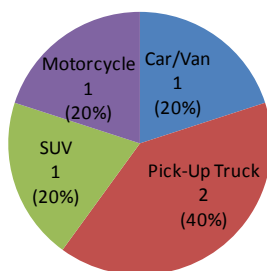
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

A motor vehicle occupant (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 4 of the 5 fatalities in 2013.

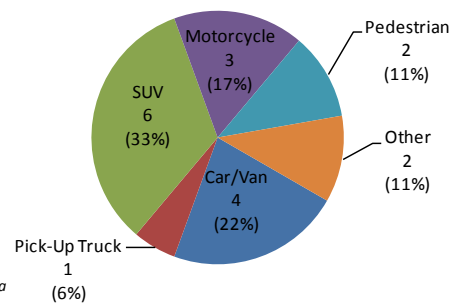
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 11 of the 16 serious injuries.

Figure 408: Mode of transportation in Teller County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

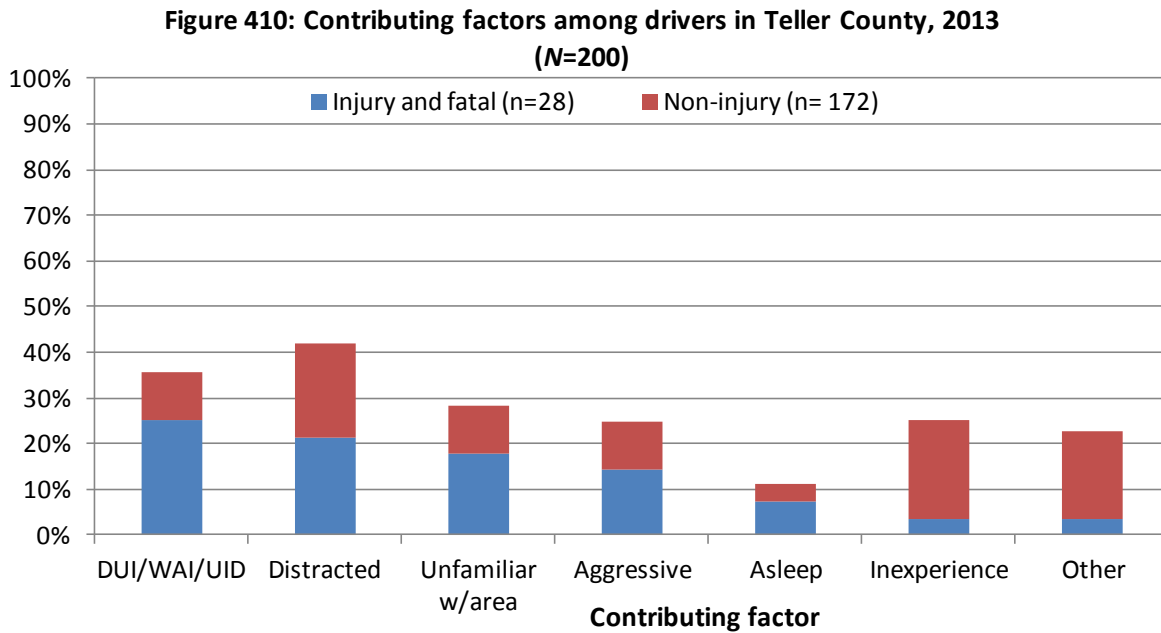
Figure 409: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Teller County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 406 crashes in Teller County in 2013. Of the drivers involved in these crashes, law enforcement reported a human contributing factor for 200 drivers in crashes. The specified top contributing factors are shown by type of crash (Figure 410).



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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	109	124	234
5-8	102	115	217
9-15	220	230	450
16-20	157	145	303
21-34	279	362	641
35-54	568	638	1,206
55-64	375	379	753
65+	523	446	969
TOTAL	2,333	2,440	4,773

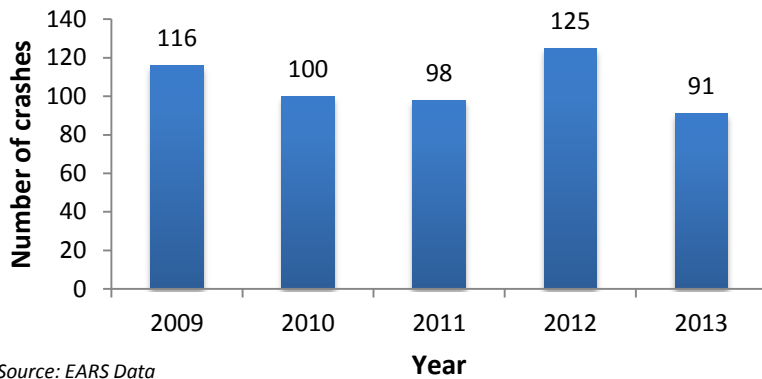
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	2	3	3	3	4	54.4	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	8	5	4	1	7	104.7	↓ 12.5%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	2	3	2	2	3	37.7	↑ 50.0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	0	0	1	4.2	↑ 100.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	1	1	0	2	16.7	↑ 200.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	2	1	0	0	162.4	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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 411: Total number of crashes in Washington County, 2009-2013

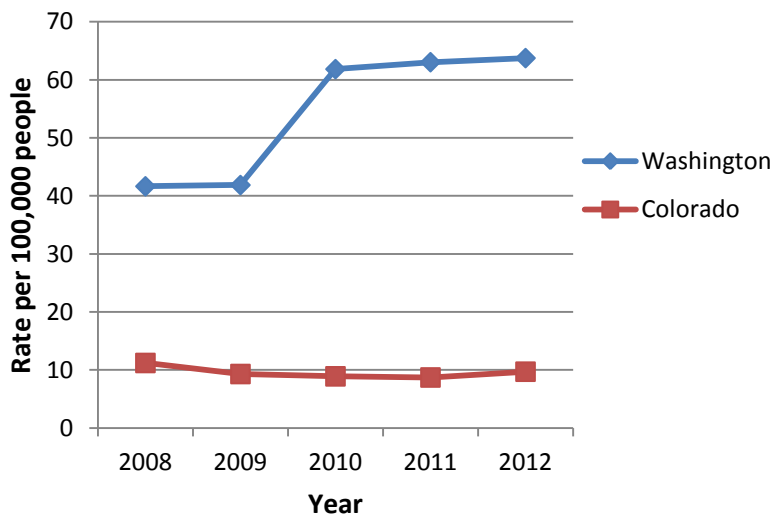


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 3 fatal crashes, resulting in 4 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased in Washington County from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 412: Fatality rate in Washington County and Colorado, 2008-2012



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 91 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Washington County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Washington County declined between 2009 and 2012. In 2013, there were 147 serious injuries per 100,000 population, seven times the rate in 2012. This rate can vary, because a change of one person seriously injured has a large impact when the number is typically low and the county population is small.

Impaired Driving

Of the 4 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 29% of the 17 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 17% of the 100 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that none of the 17 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2012 and 2013, there were no drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

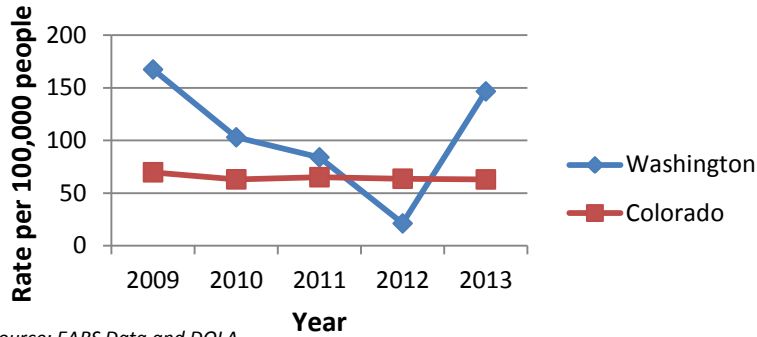
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 413: Serious injury rate in Washington County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 3 of the 4 (75%) motor vehicle fatalities and 1 of the 7 (14%) motor vehicle occupants injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS and EARS Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 198: Washington County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

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	0
16-20	0	0	0	*
21-34	2	0	0	*
35-54	1	0	0	*
55-64	4	0	0	*
65+	2	0	0	*
Total	10	0	0	7

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

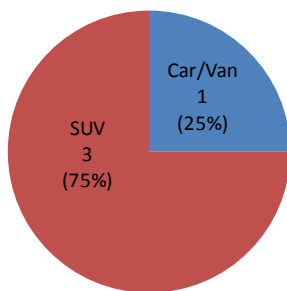
* indicates cell is suppressed because of small numbers (1 or 2 events)

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for all 4 of the fatalities in 2013.

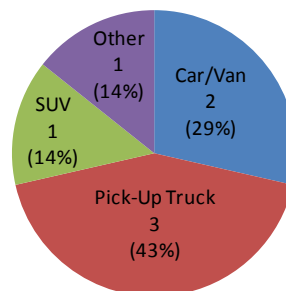
Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 7 serious injuries.

Figure 414: Mode of transportation in Washington County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Figure 415: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Washington County, 2013

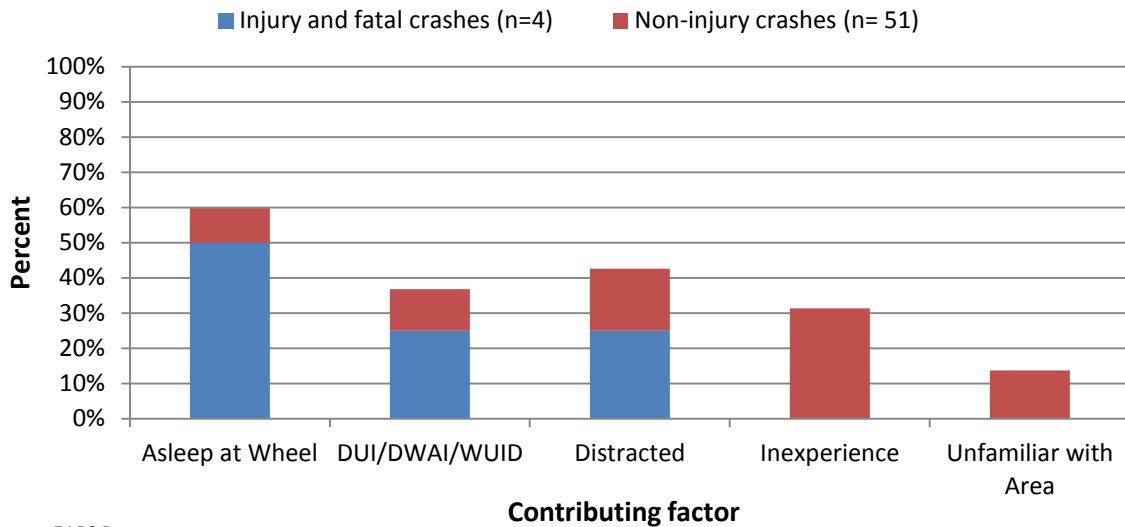


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 91 crashes in Washington County in 2013. 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



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	9,579	10,008	19,587
5-8	8,335	8,783	17,118
9-15	14,217	14,656	28,873
16-20	11,484	11,628	23,112
21-34	25,238	25,465	50,703
35-54	35,176	36,152	71,328
55-64	15,061	14,759	29,820
65+	15,676	13,423	29,099
TOTAL	134,766	134,874	269,640

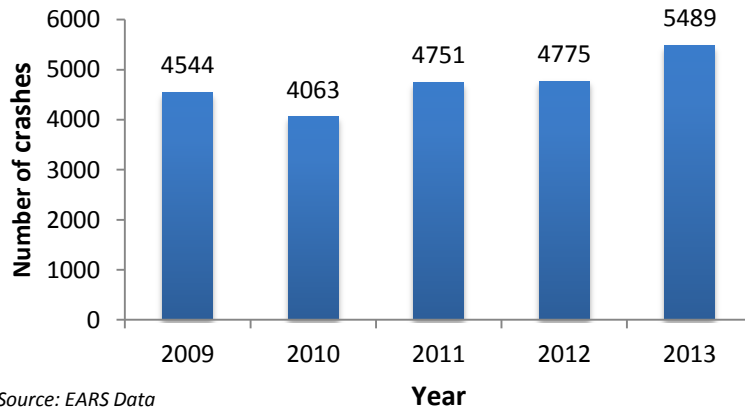
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	39	41	36	39	35	15.8	↓ 10.3%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	163	135	162	149	140	57.8	↓ 14.1%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	13	15	16	13	12	5.6	↓ 7.7%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	10	14	14	12	7	4.5	↓ 30.0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	12	15	13	13	16	5.4	↑ 33.3%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	6	7	4	11	5	2.6	↓ 16.7%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	4	7	4	11	4	2.4	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	4	7	4	9	3	21.3	↓ 25.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	1.0	2	2	1	0	2	0.6	0%

[^]Green cells represent a reduction in the county's numbers for each performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 417: Total number of crashes in Weld County, 2009-2013

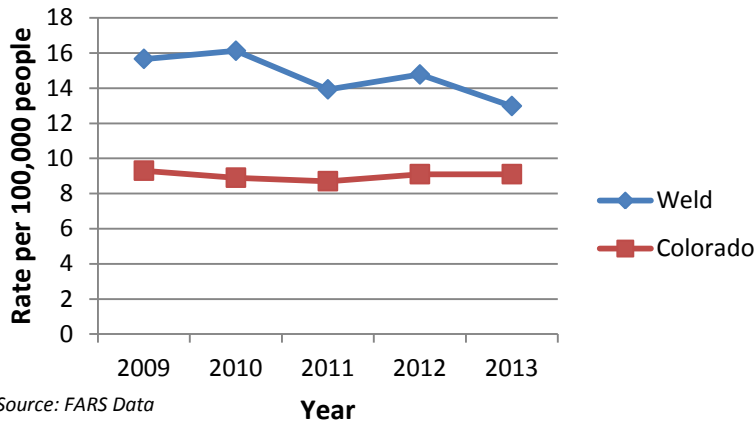


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 30 fatal crashes, resulting in 35 deaths. From 2009 to 2013, the number of fatalities per 100,000 population declined in Weld County.

Figure 418: Fatality rate in Weld County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 140 people were seriously injured in the 5489 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Weld County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Weld County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 52 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a eight percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 35 fatalities in 2013, 7 (20%) 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 2013, 6% of the 784 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 6% of the 9,131 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that 8% of the 784 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

Between 2009 and 2013, the number of drivers age 20 and under in fatal crashes decreased by 25%.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 5 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013 and 80 percent (4/5) were unhelmeted.

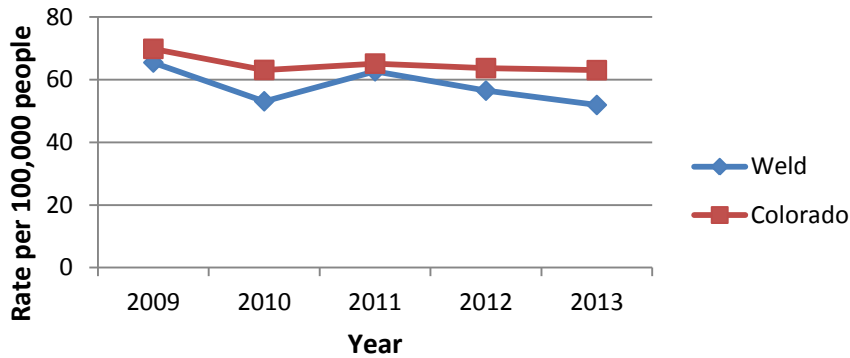
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

2 pedestrians and 0 bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 419: Serious injury rate in Weld County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 201: Weld County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

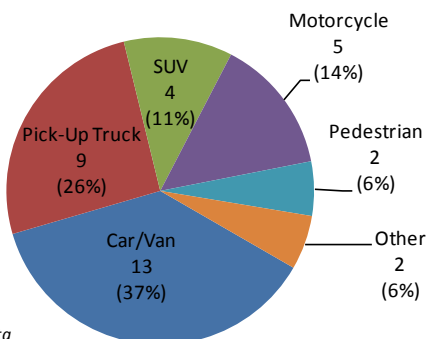
Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	5
5-8	1	0	0	5
9-15	0	0	0	28
16-20	15	0	1	62
21-34	22	0	1	164
35-54	41	1	12	155
55-64	17	1	6	58
65+	13	1	0	64
Total	110	3	20	541

Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

Mode of Transportation

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 26 of the 35 fatalities in 2013.

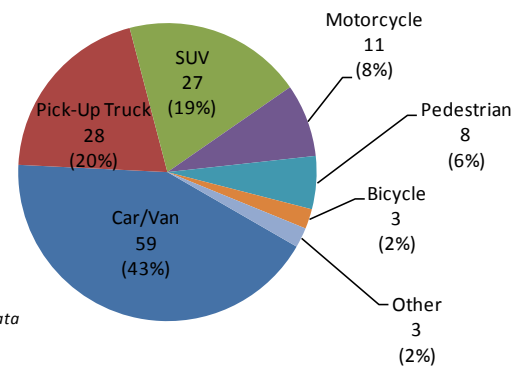
Figure 420: Mode of transportation in Weld County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 114 of the 140 serious injuries.

Figure 421: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Weld County, 2013



Source: EARS Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 12 of the 26 (46%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 39 of the 117 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Weld County Occupant Protection Usage:

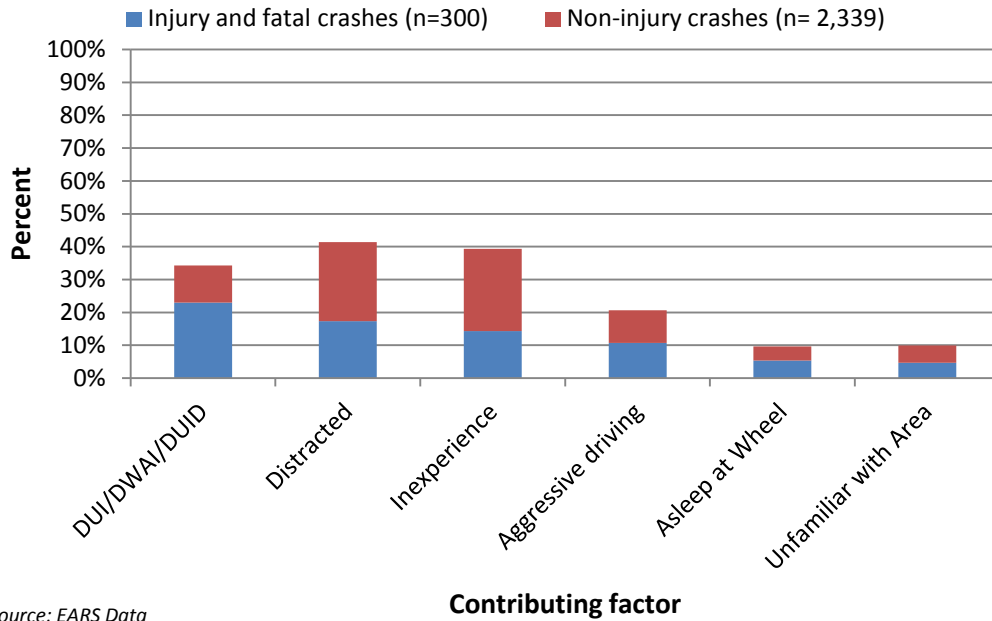
- Overall seat belt: 85.1%
- Teen seat belt: 84.2%
- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 98.1%
- Front/rear booster: 75.7%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 97.8%

Source: Institute of Transportation Management

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 5,489 crashes in Weld County in 2013. 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)



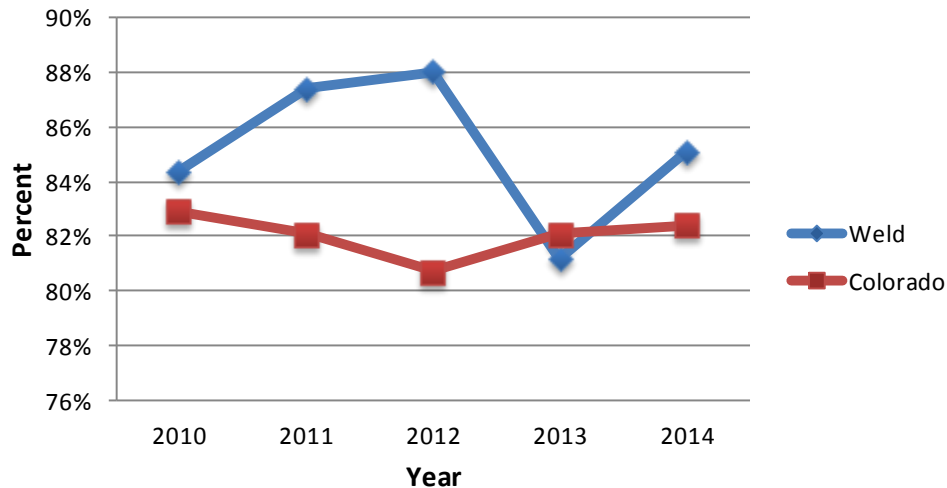
Source: EARS Data

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

Occupant Protection

Between 2010 and 2014, overall seat belt use in Weld County varied between 81 and 88 percent. Seat belt use increased in 2014.

Figure 423: Seat belt Use in Weld County and Colorado, 2010-2014



Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

YUMA COUNTY



Age Group	Female	Male	Total
<5	382	356	738
5-8	359	294	653
9-15	483	494	977
16-20	322	330	652
21-34	725	831	1,555
35-54	1,212	1,302	2,513
55-64	650	640	1,291
65+	964	770	1,734
TOTAL	5,097	5,017	10,114

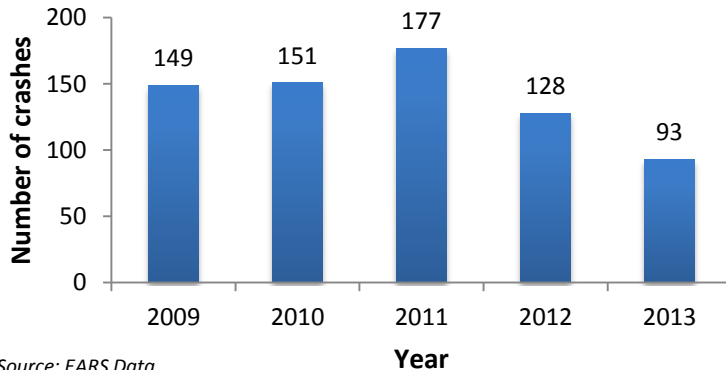
Data Source: 2013 DOLA Data

Performance Measure	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 [^]
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the number of:								
Traffic fatalities	9.1	1	3	3	2	2	23.8	↑ 100.0%
Serious injuries in traffic crashes	64.9	20	11	8	5	7	101.2	↓ 65.0%
Fatalities per 100 million VMT	Not available	County data not available for VMT						
Unrestrained passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, all seat positions	3.3	1	3	1	2	1	20.0	0%
Fatalities in crashes with a driver or motorcycle operator with a BAC of .08 and above	2.8	0	0	1	0	0	2.0	0%
Speeding-related fatalities	3.2	0	0	2	0	1	6.0	↑ 100.0%
Motorcyclist fatalities	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Unhelmeted motorcyclist fatalities	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0%
Drivers age 20 or younger in fatal crashes	14.9	0	0	0	1	1	49.9	↑ 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 2009 to 2013, indicating where the county is doing well. Red cells represent an increase in the county's numbers per performance measure from 2009 to 2013, indicating performance areas that need improvement.

Total Crashes

Figure 424: Total number of crashes in Yuma County, 2009-2013

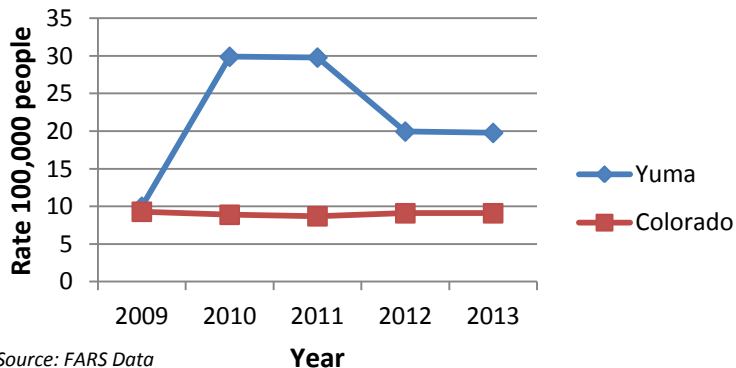


Source: EARS Data

Fatal Crashes

In 2013, there were 2 fatal crashes, resulting in 2 deaths. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population varied in Yuma County from 2009 to 2013 between 10 and 30 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 425: Fatality rate in Yuma County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: FARS Data and DOLA Data

Injury Crashes

In 2013, 7 people were seriously injured in the 93 injury crashes that occurred in the counties in the Yuma County. Overall, the serious injury rate in the Yuma County declined between 2009 and 2013. In 2013, there were 69 serious injuries per 100,000 population, a 39 percent decrease in the rate of serious injuries from 2012.

Impaired Driving

Of the 2 fatalities in 2013, 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 2013, 29% of the 21 drivers in injury and fatal crashes and 15% of the 94 drivers in non-injury crashes were speeding.

Source: EARS Data

Distracted Driving

In 2013, law enforcement reported that one of the 21 drivers in injury or fatal crashes were distracted.

Source: EARS Data

Young Drivers

In 2013, 1 driver age 20 and under was in a fatal crash.

Source: FARS Data

Motorcycle Safety

There were 0 motorcyclist fatalities in 2013.

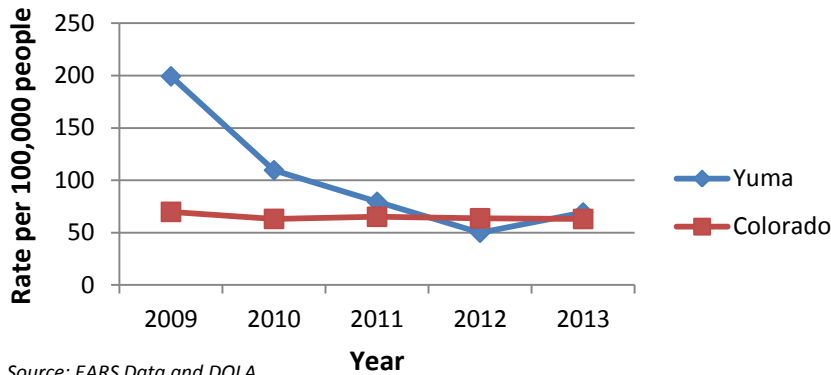
Source: FARS Data

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

No pedestrians or bicyclists were killed in 2013.

Source: FARS Data

Figure 426: Serious injury rate in Yuma County and Colorado, 2009-2013



Source: EARS Data and DOLA Data

Occupant Protection

In 2013, 1 of the 2 (50%) motor vehicle occupant fatalities and 2 of the 6 (33%) motor vehicle occupants seriously injured were not using seat belts or other restraints.

2014 Yuma County Occupant Protection Usage:

- Front/rear seat (0-4 years): 97.2%
- Front/rear booster: 80.8%
- Juvenile (5-15 years): 77.2%

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

Fatalities and Injury Hospitalizations

Table 204: Yuma County total motor vehicle fatalities, pedestrian fatalities and hospitalizations by age group, 2011-2013

Age Groups	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	Motorcyclist Fatalities	Hospitalizations
< 5	1	0	0	*
5-8	0	0	0	*
9-15	0	0	0	*
16-20	0	0	0	4
21-34	2	0	0	12
35-54	3	0	0	5
55-64	1	0	0	3
65+	0	0	0	3
Total	7	0	0	29

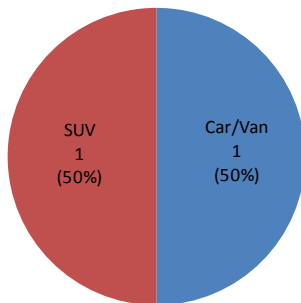
Source: FARS Data and CHA Discharge Data

* 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 all 2 of the fatalities in 2013.

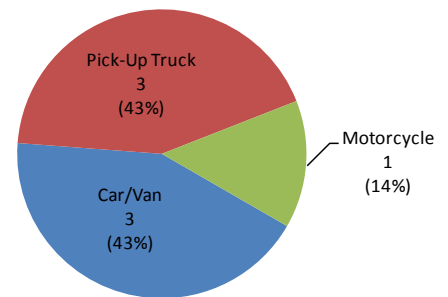
Figure 427: Mode of transportation in Yuma County fatalities, 2013



Source: FARS Data

Motor vehicle occupants (cars/vans, pick-up trucks, SUVs) accounted for 6 of the 7 serious injuries.

Figure 428: Mode of transportation of seriously injured individuals in Yuma County, 2013

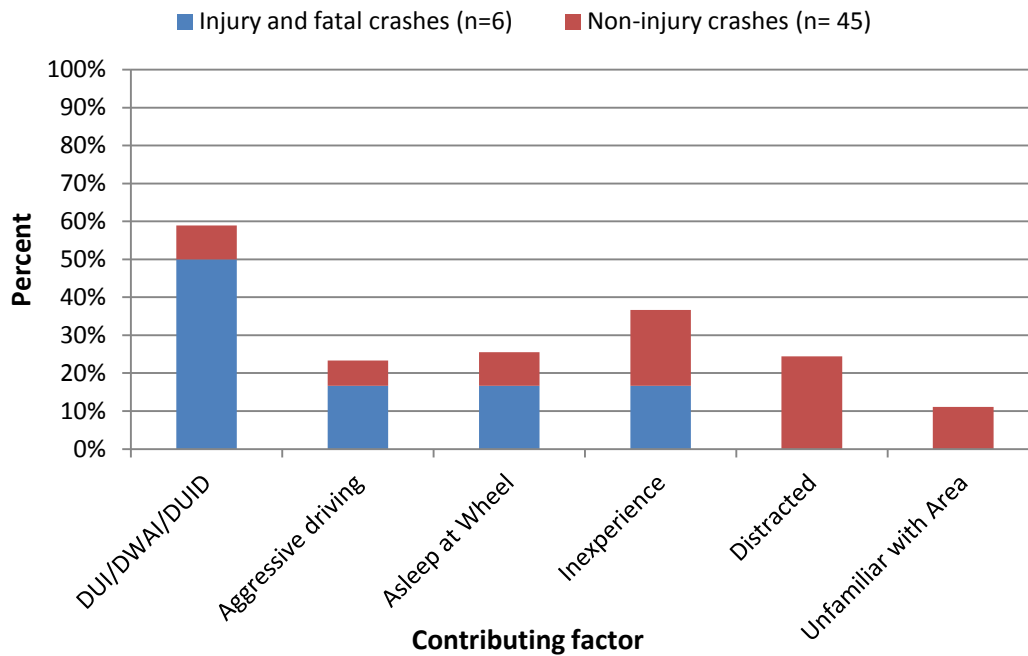


Source: EARS Data

Contributing Factors

There were a total of 93 crashes in Yuma County in 2013. 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 238: Colorado state performance measures by county, 2013

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 2015 Target	460	3,100	145	N/A*	147	79	49	57	49
COLORADO	481	3319	177	100	150	87	50	57	50
Adams	33	291	12	5	8	4	3	7	7
Alamosa	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arapahoe	21	409	4	2	4	6	3	4	5
Archuleta	2	23	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Baca	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bent	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Boulder	12	234	6	6	7	1	1	0	0
Broomfield	4	40	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Chaffee	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cheyenne	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clear Creek	8	13	4	0	5	2	1	1	0
Conejos	1	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Costilla	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crowley	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custer	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	10	23	2	1	2	4	3	1	2
Denver	40	597	7	8	13	5	4	3	14
Dolores	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas	12	81	6	4	4	3	1	2	0
Eagle	4	32	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
El Paso	63	352	24	17	24	12	5	11	6
Elbert	3	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fremont	8	38	3	4	0	3	1	0	0
Garfield	7	37	3	3	0	1	1	2	1
Gilpin	1	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grand	1	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gunnison	4	20	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huerfano	1	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	43	221	14	10	14	9	7	1	3
Kiowa	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kit Carson	5	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 238 Continued: Colorado state performance measures by county, 2013

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
Lake	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Plata	12	38	3	3	3	3	2	0	0
Larimer	19	182	8	4	5	6	3	5	0
Las Animas	9	22	3	0	2	1	0	1	0
Lincoln	8	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Logan	6	13	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mesa	19	66	4	5	5	7	4	1	1
Mineral	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moffat	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montezuma	9	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montrose	4	16	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Morgan	6	20	3	0	0	1	1	2	0
Otero	5	13	1	0	1	3	2	1	0
Ouray	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	6	35	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
Phillips	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pitkin	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Prowers	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo	14	70	8	4	4	0	0	4	5
Rio Blanco	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	4	11	1	0	4	0	0	1	0
Routt	4	14	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Saguache	2	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
San Juan	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sedgwick	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summit	1	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Teller	5	16	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
Washington	4	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Weld	35	140	12	7	16	5	4	3	2
Yuma	2	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0

N/A* 2015 Target is based on imputed alcohol test results from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Red numbers indicate the five counties with the largest burden for each performance measure.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ALR/ALS = Administrative License Restraint/Administrative License Suspension

BAC = Blood Alcohol Concentration

CDOT = Colorado Department Of Transportation

CDPHE=Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

CHA = Colorado Hospital Association

CR=Child Restraint

CSU=Colorado State University

DOLA = Department Of Local Affairs

DOT=Department Of Transportation

DUI = Driving Under the Influence

DUID = Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

DWAI = Driving While Ability Impaired

DWI=Driving While Intoxicated

EARS = Electronic Accident Reporting System

FARS = Fatality Analysis Reporting System

FHA=Federal Highway Administration

HSO= Highway Safety Office

GDL = Graduated Driver Licensing

MLDA = Minimum Legal Drinking Age

NHTSA = National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

OTS = Office of Transportation Safety

PBT = Preliminary Breath Test

RETAC = Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Council

SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle

USDOT=United States Department of Transportation

VMT = Vehicle Miles Traveled

Definitions

County Urban or Rural status: Counties were classified as rural or urban based upon the Colorado Rural Health Facilities 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://coruralhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/2014.CountyDesignations_facilities.pdf

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC): BAC levels fall on a continuum. The legal definition of alcohol intoxication begins with a BAC value of 0.08. There are variations in the units that BAC is reported. This report follows the convention of grams of alcohol per deciliter of blood; therefore, the value of 0.08 is in g/dL. Other agencies will report the BAC as a percent weight per volume; hence, the intoxicated legal limit is reported as a percent – 0.8%. Regardless, either unit used corresponds to the same limit for legally intoxicated by alcohol.

Gerson B. Alcohol *Clin Lab Med.* 1990;10(2):355-74.

Serious Injury: An injury where the officer marked the injury severity as: “evident incapacitating injury”.

Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Councils (RETACs): Colorado has 11 authorized by statute to provide a coordinated approach to emergency medical and trauma care. Each RETAC consists of five or more counties that participate through a local advisory council, which is responsible for creating a regional implementation plan for delivering emergency medical and trauma care. Each RETAC has a coordinator, who provides support and services to the board and member counties. This report contains a factsheet that compiles data from the counties comprising each RETAC region.