Idaho Traffic Collisions

2001



Idaho Transportation Department
Office of Highway Safety

IDAHO TRAFFIC COLLISIONS 2001

Prepared by the Office of Highway Safety

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Introduction

Idaho Traffic Collisions 2001 provides an annual description of collision characteristics for Idaho. This document is used by state and local transportation, law enforcement, health, and other agencies charged with the responsibility of coping with the increasing costs of traffic collisions. Agencies use the data to identify problems and target areas for the development of collision reduction programs.

A traffic safety problem is an identifiable subgroup of drivers, pedestrians, vehicles, or roadways that is statistically higher in collision experience than normal expectations. Problem identification involves the study of relationships between collisions and the population, licensed drivers, registered vehicles, vehicle miles traveled and characteristics of specific subgroups that may contribute to collisions.

The document is divided into two major sections: a statewide collision summary and a breakdown of collision problems by focus areas. Maps displaying the approximate location of each fatal collision by transportation district are found in Appendix A. Precise locations of fatal collisions cannot be determined from the maps. Information regarding collisions on the State Highway System is available in Appendix B. A five-year fatal and injury collision history is contained in three tables in Appendix C.

Idaho Traffic Collisions 2001 is organized to reflect the adoption of focus areas by the Idaho Traffic Safety Commission for the Highway Safety Grant Programs. The focus areas include: Impaired Driving, Safety Restraint Usage, Youthful Drivers, Aggressive Driving, Emergency Medical Services, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Motorcyclists and Commercial Motor Vehicles.

Explanation of Data

The source for collision information is the Idaho Transportation Department State Collision Database. The database consists of collision reports completed by all law enforcement agencies in Idaho. All law enforcement agencies use a standard collision report, as designated in Idaho Code 49-1307. The resulting numbers are conservative since the database consists of only collisions investigated by law enforcement officers. For purposes of this report, only collisions resulting in injury or death of any person, or damage to the property of any one person in excess of \$750 were included. Collisions occurring on private property are excluded.

When examining any of the statistics herein, it is important to distinguish between the three different levels of collision data. The collision level, the vehicle level and the person level make up the three different levels. Each collision must involve at least one motor vehicle and each vehicle contains any number of people, including zero. Each collision is classified by the most severe injury that resulted from the collision. Therefore, each fatal collision resulted in at least one fatality, but may have also produced any number and combination of additional fatalities and injuries.

The Division of Motor Vehicles and the Economics and Research Unit (Idaho Transportation Department) provide information on licensed drivers, registered motor vehicles, license suspensions and convictions. The Traffic Survey Section (Idaho Transportation Department) provides the annual vehicle miles of travel. The Bureau of Criminal Identification (Idaho State Police) provides information regarding DUI arrests. Other sources of information that support this document are referenced.

Current year data is compared to data from the prior year to identify simple percentage changes either upward or downward. The average change over the prior three years is given to provide an additional perspective.

If you have any questions or suggestions concerning *Idaho Traffic Collisions 2001*, contact the Office of Highway Safety. Contact information is available on the title page at the front of this document.

SECTION I GENERAL COLLISION INFORMATION



Statewide Collision Categories

Table 1 compares major collision categories and measures of exposure for 1998 through 2001. The total number of traffic collisions in 2001 decreased by 0.6% from 2000, while fatal collisions decreased 6.6%. Total fatalities decreased 6.2% from the previous year, while the number of injuries went down by 1.8%. The number of property damage collisions rose by just 0.2%.

Table 1 Idaho Traffic Collision Data and Measures of Exposure: 1998-2001									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000			
Total Collisions	24,041	25,076	26,241	26,090	-0.6%	4.5%			
Fatal Collisions	224	245	241	225	-6.6%	3.9%			
Persons Killed (Fatalities)	265	278	276	259	-6.2%	2.1%			
Injury Collisions	9,098	9,256	9,392	9,231	-1.7%	1.6%			
Persons Injured	13,920	14,069	14,276	14,021	-1.8%	1.3%			
Property-Damage-Only Collisions (Severity >\$750)	14,719	15,575	16,608	16,634	0.2%	6.2%			
Idaho Population (thousands)	1,229	1,252	1,294	1,321	2.1%	2.6%			
Licensed Drivers (thousands)	871	881	893	901	0.9%	1.3%			
Vehicle Miles of Travel (millions)	13,644	14,328	13,728	14,299	4.2%	0.4%			
Registered Vehicles (thousands)	1,330	1,316	1,340	1,247	-7.0%	0.4%			

Changes in the number of collisions can often be correlated with changes in state population, the number of drivers, number of registered vehicles, and the statewide Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel (AVMT). In 2001, the number of licensed drivers increased by 0.9% while the population grew by 2.1%. The number of registered motor vehicles decreased by 7.0% in 2001.

The statewide AVMT increased by 4% in 2001, after decreasing in 2000 for the first time since it decreased from 1979 to 1980. Commercial vehicles accounted for 18% of the statewide AVMT in 2001.

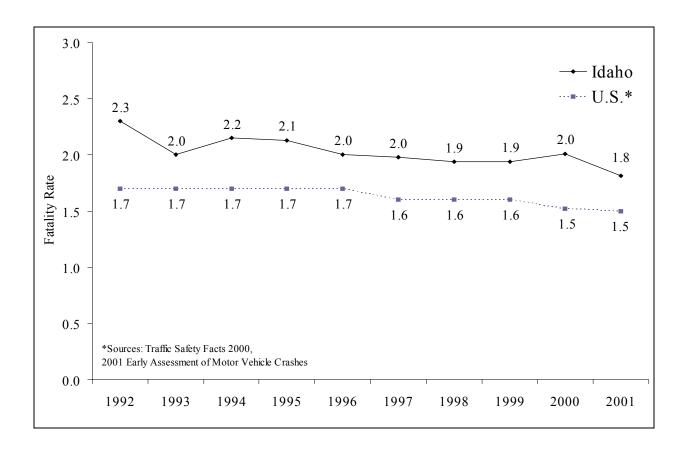
Fatality and Injury Rates

Table 2 shows the fatality and injury rates for 1998-2001.

Table 2 Fatality and Injury Rates per 100 Million AVMT 1998-2001								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000		
Fatality Rate	1.94	1.94	2.01	1.81	-9.9%	1.8%		
Injury Rate	102.02	98.19	103.99	98.06	-5.7%	1.1%		

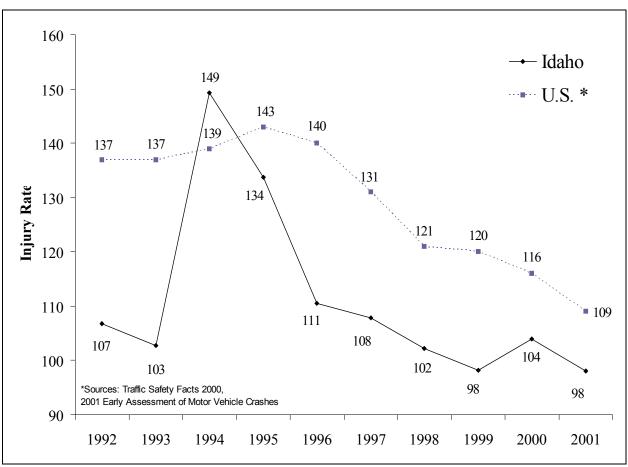
Figures 1 and 2 illustrate fatality and injury rates per 100 million AVMT for the U.S. and Idaho. The 2001 U.S. fatality rate and U.S. injury rate estimates are preliminary and may change.

Figure 1
Traffic Fatality Rates per 100 Million Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel
For Idaho and The U.S.: 1992-2001



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Figure 2
Traffic Injury Rates per 100 Million Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel: 1992-2001



Fatality and injury rates have varied over the past decade. Factors such as vehicle safety features, limited access highways, engineering improvements, occupant restraint usage, demographic changes and reduction in driving under the influence tend to reduce fatalities and injuries. Increases in AVMT, licensed drivers, registered vehicles, changes in reporting, and higher average speeds tend to increase the number of fatalities and injuries. The jump in the injury rate in 1994 corresponds with better identification of injuries after statewide training for law enforcement officers with the introduction of a new collision report form in 1994.

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Injury Severity

Table 3 presents the injury severity distribution among persons involved in collisions from 1998 through 2001. The number of fatalities decreased to 259 in 2001

Table 3 Injury Severity of Persons Involved in Collisions: 1998-2001								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000		
Fatalities	265	278	276	259	-6.2%	2.1%		
Serious Injuries	1,825	1,824	1,733	1,615	-6.8%	-2.5%		
Visible Injuries	5,157	5,285	5,390	5,258	-2.4%	2.2%		
Possible Injuries	6,938	6,960	7,153	7,148	-0.1%	1.5%		
No Injuries	49,896	51,316	52,482	52,013	-0.9%	2.6%		
Unknown / Missing	497	426	1,238	1,157	-6.5%	88.2%		
Total Persons in Collisions	64,578	66,089	68,272	67,450	-1.2%	2.8%		

Economic Cost of Collisions

Table 4 gives estimated economic costs for Idaho motor vehicle collisions in 2001. Estimates in this table are based on 1994 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) cost estimates for collisions. The cost estimates are updated to 2001 dollars using the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator Ratio. The components of the cost estimates include productivity losses, property damage, medical costs, rehabilitation costs, travel delay, legal and court costs, emergency service costs, insurance administration costs, premature funeral costs and costs to employers. The estimated cost of Idaho collisions in 2001 was \$1.5 billion. The total cost of collisions in 2001 was \$45 million dollars less than the estimated cost of collisions in 2000.

Table 4 Economic Cost of Idaho Collisions: 2001 Estimates										
Incident Description Total Occurrences Cost Per Occurrence Cost Per Category										
Fatalities	259	\$3,026,107	\$783,761,678							
Serious Injuries	1,615	\$209,500	\$338,342,025							
Visible Injuries	5,258	\$41,900	\$220,309,891							
Possible Injuries	7,148	\$22,114	\$158,069,856							
Property Damage Only	16,634	\$2,328	\$38,720,201							
Total Estimate of Economic Co	ost		\$1,539,203,651							

In addition to the FHWA's study, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) also did a study on the costs of collisions. The NHTSA study not only concentrated on the costs of collisions, but also who pays the costs. Table 5 is a combination of table 22 and table 23 from the NHTSA study, "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2000" and shows the source of payment distribution of collision costs for each component of the costs. The total percentage for each source of payment is also included at the bottom.

Table 5 Estimated Source of Payment for Each Motor Vehicle Crash Cost Component									
	Federal	State	Total Government	Insurer	Other	Self	Total		
M edical	14.40%	9.76%	24.16%	54.85%	6.36%	14.62%	100.00%		
Emergency Service	3.87%	75.75%	79.62%	14.74%	1.71%	3.93%	100.00%		
M arket Productivity	16.20%	3.06%	19.26%	41.09%	1.55%	38.10%	100.00%		
Household Productivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.09%	1.55%	57.36%	100.00%		
Insurance Administration	0.89%	0.51%	1.40%	98.60%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%		
Workplace Costs	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%		
Legal / Court	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%		
Travel Delay	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%		
Property Damage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	65.00%	0.00%	35.00%	100.00%		
Percentage of Total Costs	6.41%	2.70%	9.11%	50.26%	14.48%	26.15%	100.00%		

The most significant point from the above table is that society at large picks up nearly 75% of all crash costs incurred by individual motor vehicle crash victims. These costs are passed on to the general public through insurance premiums, taxes, direct out-of-pocket payments for goods and services and increased charges for medical care.²

Collisions by Number of Units Involved

While crashes involving a single vehicle occur less frequently than crashes involving multiple vehicles, the resulting injuries are often more severe. Single vehicle collisions were nearly three times more likely to result in a fatality than multiple vehicle collisions were. Table 6 shows the number of collisions and injuries for single and multiple vehicle collisions by the severity of the collision. Multiple vehicle collisions include collisions between a motor vehicle and a pedestrian or bicyclist.

Table 6 Collisions and Injuries by Number of Vehicles Involved: 2001									
	Single Vehicle Multiple Vehicles								
Type of Collision	Collisions	Injuries	Collisions	Injuries					
Fatal	126	140	99	119					
Serious Injury	497	640	720	975					
Visible Injury	1,369	1,882	2,259	3,376					
Possible Injury	1,107	1,617	3,279	5,531					
Property Damage	5,057		11,577						

In 2001, single-vehicle collisions represented only 31% of all collisions, yet accounted for 56% of all fatal collisions. Of the 126 fatal single-vehicle collisions, 113 (or 90%) occurred on rural roadways.

Of the 99 multiple-vehicle fatal collisions, 12 involved a pedestrian and 2 involved a bicyclist. Only 38% of all fatal collisions involved two or more motor vehicles. Of the 99 fatal multiple-vehicle collisions, 72 (or 73%) occurred on rural roadways.

Figures 2 and 3, on the following page, show the most prevalent contributing circumstances for single- and multiple-vehicle collisions. The "all other contributing circumstances" categories combine the remaining contributing circumstances. Contributing circumstances of none, not applicable and unknown were excluded from the total.

Speed played the biggest role in single-vehicle collision, contributing to more than 1 out of every 3 collisions. Speed also contributed to 10% of all multiple-vehicle collisions.

Inattention/Distraction was the most prevalent contributing circumstance for multiple vehicle collisions and the second most prevalent for single-vehicle collisions. Inattention/Distraction contributed to almost 1 out of every 5 collisions involving one vehicle and almost 1 out of every 4 collisions involving two or more vehicles.

Figure 3
Single-Vehicle Collisions – Contributing Circumstances: 2001

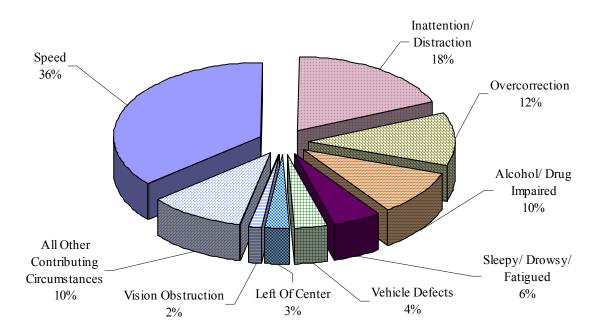
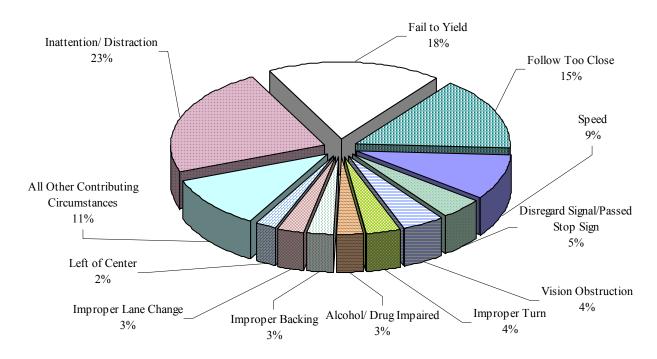


Figure 4

Multiple-Vehicle Collisions – Contributing Circumstances: 2001



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Table 7 shows the most harmful events for fatal single- and multiple-vehicle collisions.

Single-Vehicle Collisions	Multiple-Vehicle Collisions			
Overturn (69.0%)	Angle (24.4%)			
Tree (6.3%)	Head On (23.1%)			
Embankment (3.2%)	Pedestrian (13.6%)			
Immersion (3.2%)	Rear End (10.0%)			
Fell and/or Jumped (2.4%)	Angle - Turning (6.3%)			
Other Object - Fixed (2.4%)	Side Swiped Opposite (5.0%)			
Bridge - Pier, End, Rail (1.6%)	Head On - Turning (4.5%)			
Fence (1.6%)	Side Swiped - Same Direction (3.2%)			
Fire (1.6%)	Overturn (2.3%)			
Injury in Vehicle (1.6%)	Bicyclist (1.8%)			
Utility Pole (1.6%)	Utility Pole (1.8%)			
Building Wall (0.8%)	Parked Vehicle (1.4%)			
Bridge Rail (0.8%)	Other (0.9%)			
Guardrail End (0.8%)	Same Direction - Turning (0.9%)			
Guardrail Face (0.8%)	Street Light Support (0.5%)			
Other - Noncollision (0.8%)	Parked Vehicle on Private Property (0.5			
Other Object - Not Fixed (0.8%)				
Other Pole (0.8%)				

Overturn was the leading Most Harmful Event for fatal single-vehicle collisions. Single-vehicle rollovers accounted for 71% of the single vehicle fatalities and 39% of all fatalities in 2001.

Of the 100 people killed in single-vehicle rollovers, 25 (or 25%) were wearing seat belts. Of the 75 people who were killed in single-vehicle rollovers and not wearing a seat belt, 70 (or 93%) were partially or totally ejected from their vehicle.

There was 1 person killed in 2001 where fire/explosion was listed as the most harmful event and 5 people killed in crashes where immersion was listed as the most harmful event. A vehicle is considered immersed if it comes to rest in water where the water level is high enough to enter the engine or passenger compartments. Of the 6 people killed in these crashes, only 2 (or 33%) were wearing seatbelts.

Collisions and Injuries by Month

Table 8 shows the number of collisions and injuries by each month and severity.

	Table 8 Severity of Collisions and Type of Injury by Month: 2001								
		Collisions			Inju	ries			
	Fatal	Injury	Total	Fatal	Serious	Visible	Possible		
January	13	807	2,807	14	131	427	681		
February	13	609	1,872	15	81	310	487		
M arch	13	557	1,577	18	97	331	432		
April	11	679	1,795	20	110	389	534		
M ay	22	771	1,941	24	154	453	607		
June	30	804	2,009	32	163	503	605		
July	22	827	2,101	27	180	518	593		
August	22	859	2,222	25	180	521	612		
September	21	765	2,020	22	164	441	574		
October	13	776	2,157	14	119	413	624		
November	24	859	2,531	26	122	481	654		
December	21	918	3,058	22	114	471	745		
Totals	225	9,231	26,090	259	1,615	5,258	7,148		

The highest number of fatal collisions traditionally occurs in August. However in 2001, June had the highest number of fatal collisions. January, November and December had the highest number of total collisions. Collisions occurring in the winter months are more likely to be attributed to severe weather such as ice and snow; however, these collisions tend to be less severe as people generally slow down and are more cautious when driving in adverse weather conditions.

Collisions by Day of the Week

Figures 5 and 6 show the number of fatal and total collisions by day of the week.

Figure 5
Fatal Collisions by Day of the Week: 2001

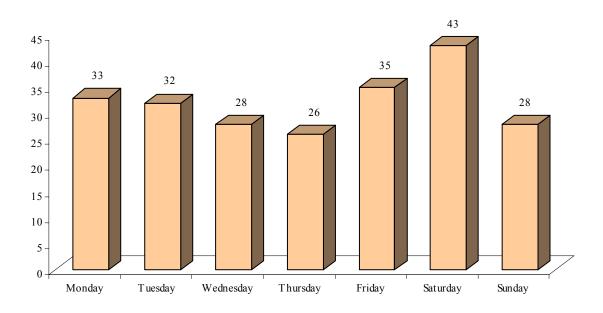
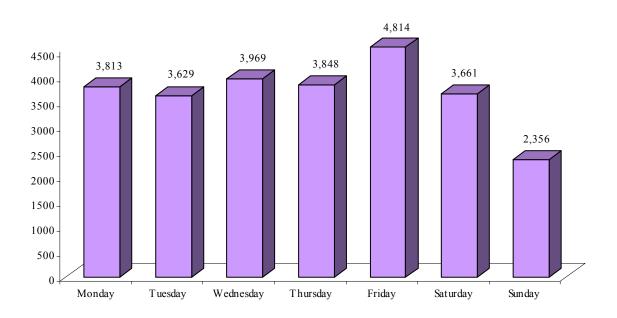


Figure 6
Total Collisions by Day of the Week: 2001



Collisions by Time of Day

Figures 7 and 8 show the number of fatal and total collisions by the time of day.

Figure 7
Fatal Collisions by Time of Day: 2001

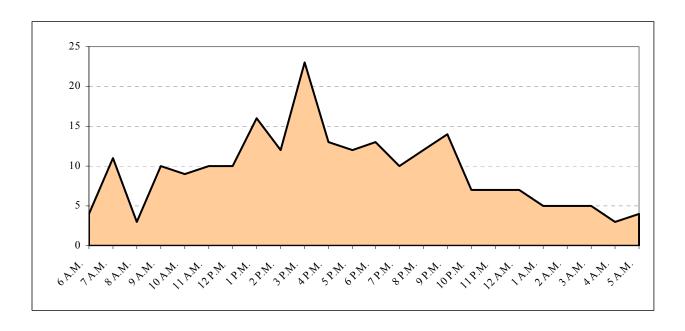
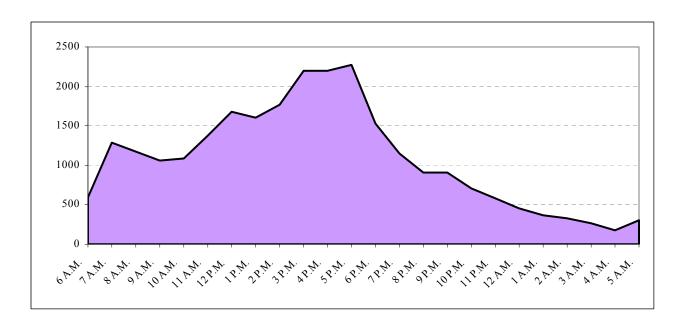


Figure 8 **Total Collisions by Time of Day: 2001**



Collisions by Roadway Classification

Table 9 compares the number of total, fatal and injury collisions by urban and rural classification. Urban roadways are defined as those within the city limits of cities with 5,000 people or more. Urban roadways tend to carry higher volumes of traffic at lower speeds while rural roads carry lower traffic volumes at higher speeds.

Table 9 Comparison of Collisions by Roadway Classification: 1998-2001								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000		
Total Collisions:	24,041	25,076	26,241	26,090	-0.6%	4.5%		
Urban	13,953	14,503	15,463	15,752	1.9%	5.3%		
Rural	10,088	10,573	10,778	10,338	-4.1%	3.4%		
Fatal Collisions	224	245	241	225	-6.6%	3.9%		
Urban	28	36	39	40	2.6%	18.5%		
Rural	196	209	202	185	-8.4%	1.6%		
Injury Collisions:	9,098	9,256	9,392	9,231	-1.7%	1.6%		
Urban	5,079	5,129	5,356	5,329	-0.5%	2.7%		
Rural	4,019	4,127	4,036	3,902	-3.3%	0.2%		

In 2001, 82% of fatal collisions occurred on rural roads, whereas 40% of all collisions occurred on rural roads. In Idaho, 91% of the total road mileage is classified as rural roadway. Rural roads tend to have higher speed limits. Crashes at higher impact speeds have a greater probability of resulting in a fatality.³

The high percentage of rural roadways in Idaho may account for the fact that Idaho's fatality rate is consistently higher than the U.S. fatality rate.

Table 10 shows the number of collisions and collision rates on local and state system roadways (both interstate and non-interstate) for 1998-2001, and the number of collisions statewide. Collision rates are lower than the statewide fatality and injury rates shown in Table 2 because multiple fatalities or injuries may occur in a single collision.

Table 10 Collision Rates for Local and State System Roadways: 1998-2001								
Roadway Information	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Chang 1998-2000		
Local:								
VMT (100 millions)	63.3	68.2	61.7	65.9	6.8%	-0.9%		
Fatal Collisions	78	87	109	84	-22.9%	18.4%		
Injury Collisions	5,210	5,211	5,357	5,216	-2.6%	1.4%		
Total Collisions	14,275	14,714	15,740	15,343	-2.5%	5.0%		
Fatal Collision Rate	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	-27.8%	21.0%		
Injury Collision Rate	82.3	76.4	86.8	79.2	-8.8%	3.2%		
Total Collision Rate	225.5	215.7	255.1	232.9	-8.7%	7.0%		
State System (Non-Interstate):								
VMT (100 millions)	42.9	41.0	44.3	45.1	1.9%	1.8%		
Fatal Collisions	97	114	85	98	15.3%	-4.0%		
Injury Collisions	2,592	2,639	2,642	3,014	14.1%	1.0%		
Total Collisions	6,532	6,897	6,775	8,067	19.1%	1.9%		
Fatal Collision Rate	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.2	13.2%	-4.0%		
Injury Collision Rate	60.4	64.4	59.7	66.9	12.0%	-0.4%		
Total Collision Rate	152.3	168.3	153.1	178.9	16.9%	0.7%		
nterstate:								
VMT (100 millions)	30.2	34.1	31.3	32.0	2.2%	2.4%		
Fatal Collisions	49	44	47	43	-8.5%	-1.7%		
Injury Collisions	1,296	1,406	1,393	1,001	-28.1%	3.8%		
Total Collisions	3,234	3,465	3,726	2,680	-28.1%	7.3%		
Fatal Collision Rate	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	-10.5%	-2.1%		
Injury Collision Rate	42.9	41.3	44.5	31.3	-29.7%	2.0%		
Total Collision Rate	107.1	101.7	118.9	83.7	-29.6%	6.0%		
Statewide Totals:								
VMT (100 millions)	136.4	143.3	137.3	143.0	4.2%	0.4%		
Fatal Collisions	224	245	241	225	-6.6%	3.9%		
Injury Collisions	9,098	9,256	9,392	9,231	-1.7%	1.6%		
Total Collisions	24,041	25,076	26,241	26,090	-0.6%	4.5%		
Fatal Collision Rate	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	-10.4%	3.4%		
Injury Collision Rate	66.7	64.6	68.4	64.6	-5.6%	1.4%		
Total Collision Rate	176.3	175.0	191.1	182.5	-4.5%	4.3%		

Collisions by Idaho Counties and Cities

		Collision		Table 11 Idaho Cou	nties: 199	9-2001			
	Fa	tal Collision	•		ury Collisi		To	tal Collisio	ons
County	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Ada	14	14	16	2,289	2,430	2,372	5,918	6,468	6,416
Adams	5	1	0	30	23	19	106	81	69
Bannock	15	6	10	525	484	472	1,647	1,565	1,570
Bear Lake	0	1	3	31	45	32	74	116	74
Benewah	3	3	3	60	73	58	205	221	200
Bingham	9	5	8	267	292	248	634	735	711
Blaine	4	2	4	70	75	64	274	242	243
Boise	2	3	5	77	72	92	160	185	204
Bonner	5	14	6	241	203	213	643	628	670
Bonneville	17	20	16	676	706	653	1,883	1,993	2,056
Boundary	4	2	2	63	53	60	204	161	182
Butte	3	2	2	15	14	19	41	31	62
Camas	2	1	0	14	12	12	39	21	22
Canyon	19	20	15	857	1,007	1,002	2,326	2,639	2,732
Caribou	5	1	2	45	43	41	109	129	114
Cassia	11	10	9	242	202	186	674	633	589
Clark	4	10	1	23	26	20	75	82	79
Clearwater	1	4	2	60	35	48	179	138	155
Custer	5	1	3	25	27	40	63	54	81
Elmore	10	12	15	217	217	220	445	482	484
Franklin	4	1	1	83	57	76	237	176	220
Fremont	5	4	3	49	81	68	168	243	232
Gem	4	4	3	67	61	66	157	154	167
Gooding	9	13	9	95	87	100	245	300	282
Idaho	9	6	2	123	139	135	321	339	291
Jefferson	3	3	4	116	112	91	282	299	293
Jerome	4	6	3	159	163	199	428	467	538
Kootenai	10	21	13	854	780	832	2,167	2,210	2,241
Latah	6	5	2	190	192	157	646	620	569
Lemhi	2	0	3	32	43	42	81	92	90
Lewis	1	1	2	37	37	24	107	93	98
Lincoln	3	0	3	31	19	22	84	60	69
M adison	2	3	1	139	157	103	475	468	419
M inidoka	3	5	13	129	151	127	355	367	330
Nez Perce	5	7	5	248	280	278	692	819	792
Oneida	2	1	3	45	51	58	142	143	151
Owyhee	5	2	2	48	44	41	136	117	124
Payette	7	4	4	121	132	112	305	324	316
Power	3	7	3	80	69	57	190	241	176
Shoshone	3	4	4	90	83	99	262	291	276
Teton	1	2	2	28	36	56	86	118	118
Twin Falls	14	12	11	553	487	501	1453	1,374	1,287
Valley	0	5	3	64	65	80	224	224	197
Washington	2	2	4	48	27	36	134	98	101
TOTALS	245	241	225	9,256	9,392	9,231	25,076	26,241	26,090

Table 12 shows fatal, injury and total collisions for Idaho cities with populations over 2,000 for 1999-2001. Cities are grouped by population size.

		Collisio		Гable 12 of Idaho Ci	ties: 1999-	2001			
	Fa	tal Collisio	-		ury Collisi		To	tal Collisi	ons
City by Population Size	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
40,000 and over									
Boise	3	7	9	1,541	1,662	1,586	3,957	4,439	4,348
Idaho Falls	2	4	1	415	438	430	1,167	1,305	1,403
Nampa	2	3	1	395	458	460	1,088	1,266	1,269
Pocatello	2	1	4	320	320	281	1,142	1,114	1,058
15,000 - 39,999								,	
Caldwell	1	0	2	150	171	185	481	540	568
Coeur d'Alene	1	1	4	347	307	379	905	927	1,006
Lewiston	1	1	2	179	207	195	546	623	594
M eridian	3	2	1	177	239	242	510	660	742
Moscow	1	0	0	74	80	65	308	314	299
Post Falls	0	2	1	100	84	90	254	254	268
Rexburg	0	0	0	78	79	58	306	302	277
Twin Falls	3	2	1	322	313	312	911	877	811
5,000 - 14,999									
Ammon	0	1	0	10	17	20	49	48	74
Blackfoot	1	1	2	62	70	56	183	207	199
Burley	1	1	0	95	78	73	315	309	250
Chubbuck	0	0	0	48	38	43	139	131	132
Eagle	0	0	0	49	57	59	107	125	164
Emmett	0	0	0	14	17	25	46	52	61
Garden City	0	0	2	78	92	94	274	268	307
Hailey	0	0	0	14	11	9	77	61	56
Hay den	0	0	0	56	45	40	109	115	90
Jerome	0	0	0	41	35	41	121	96	135
Kuna	0	0	0	7	9	18	30	32	40
M ountain Home	0	0	0	38	27	39	111	95	125
Payette	0	0	0	25	24	17	78	48	68
Rupert	1	0	0	16	15	7	79	65	35
Sandpoint	0	0	0	62	45	36	190	171	176
Weiser	0	0	0	5	2	3	36	16	14
2,000 - 4,999									
American Falls	0	0	0	11	7	7	36	45	41
Bonners Ferry	0	0	1	15	18	14	50	41	42
Buhl	0	0	0	17	7	10	52	41	46
Dalton Gardens	0	0	0	6	7	5	14	25	19
Fruitland	0	1	1	13	23	18	30	54	42
Gooding	0	0	1	9	10	5	28	45	24
Grangeville	0	0	1	6	6	14	22	24	32
Heyburn	0	0	1	9	14	2	23	34	10
Homedale	0	1	0	9	6	2	23	10	15
Kellogg	0	0	0	6	4	7	26	38	25
Ketchum	0	0	1	16	10	5	102	74	55
Kimberly	1	0	0	4	4	7	16	13	17

Table 12 (Continued) Collision History of Idaho Cities: 1999-2001											
Fatal Collisions Injury Collisions Total Collisions											
City by Population Size	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001		
2,000 - 4,999 (Cont.)											
M alad	0	0	1	2	8	4	23	24	22		
M cCall	0	0	0	6	7	4	51	39	28		
M iddleton	0	0	0	7	5	7	16	19	24		
M ontp elier	0	1	0	11	10	10	30	30	26		
Orofino	0	0	1	15	5	7	39	28	46		
Preston	2	0	0	21	13	17	66	60	55		
Rathdrum	0	0	0	14	12	11	42	34	28		
Rigby	0	0	0	21	14	17	48	49	66		
St. Anthony	2	1	1	11	13	6	38	42	34		
St. M aries	0	0	0	9	8	4	40	44	28		
Salmon	0	0	0	9	20	12	19	43	29		
Shelley	0	0	0	4	7	8	16	18	30		
Soda Springs	0	0	0	8	6	6	27	40	27		
Wendell	1	0	0	3	2	6	19	21	26		

Table 13 lists fatal and injury collision data and collision rates for the 44 counties in Idaho. Population figures are based on 2001 U. S. Census estimates for counties.

	Table 13 Fatal and Injury Collision Rates by County - 2001										
	Population (in 1,000s)		ber of Coll Fatal			of Persons Injured	Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per 1,000 Population				
50,000 and over	(111 1,0003)			juj		mjureu	1,000 Toparacion				
Ada	312.3	6,416	16	2,372	18	3,464	7.6				
Bannock	75.3	1,570	10	472	11	700	6.4				
Bonneville	83.8	2,056	16	653	19	988	8.0				
Canyon	139.8	2,732	15	1,002	16	1,477	7.3				
Kootenai	112.3	2,241	13	832	16	1,212	7.5				
Twin Falls	64.7	1,287	11	501	13	754	7.9				
Mean Collision	Rate						7.5				
20,000 - 49,999											
Bingham	42.3	711	8	248	9	381	6.0				
Bonner	37.5	670	6	213	6	321	5.8				
Cassia	21.6	589	9	186	10	292	9.0				
Elmore	29.2	484	15	220	16	380	8.1				
Latah	34.5	569	2	157	2	234	4.6				
M adison	27.3	419	1	103	1	188	3.8				
Nez Perce	37.1	792	5	278	5	422	7.6				
Payette	20.9	316	4	112	4	179	5.6				
Mean Collision	Rate						6.3				

	Table 13 (Continued) Fatal and Injury Collision Rates by County – 2001										
	Population	Numb	oer of Coll	isions	Number	of Persons	Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per				
10,000 - 19,999	(in 1,000s)	Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	1,000 Population				
10,000 - 19,999 Blaine	19.8	243	4	64	4	101	3.4				
Franklin	11.6	220	1	76	1	134	6.6				
Fremont	11.8	232	3	68	6	124	6.0				
Gem	15.5	167	3	66	5	89	4.5				
Gooding	14.2	282	9	100	11	166	7.7				
Idaho	15.4	291	2	135	3	211	8.9				
Jefferson	19.6	293	4	91	4	160	4.9				
Jerome	18.4	538	3	199	3	285	10.9				
M inidoka	19.7	330	13	127	16	243	7.1				
					2		3.9				
Owyhee Shoshone	11.0 13.4	124 276	2 4	41 99	2 4	61 150					
		276	4	99	4	130	7.7				
Mean Collision R	ate						6.5				
5,000 - 9,999 Bear Lake	6.3	74	2	22	2	50	5.5				
Benewah	9.0	200	3	32 58	3 3	58 92	6.8				
Boise	7.0	204	5	92	6	143	13.8				
Boundary	9.9	182	2	60	2	98	6.2				
Caribou	7.4	114	2	41	2	67	5.8				
Clearwater	8.5	155	2	48	2	61	5.9				
Lemhi	7.6	90	3	42	3	61	5.9				
Power	7.5	176	3	57	3	94	8.0				
Teton	6.4	118	2	56	2	85	9.0				
Valley	7.7	197	3	80	3	133	10.8				
Washington	10.0	101	4	36	4	53	4.0				
Mean Collision R	ate						7.3				
0 - 4,999											
Adams	3.4	69	0	19	0	28	5.5				
Butte	2.9	62	2	19	3	31	7.4				
Camas	1.0	22	0	12	0	21	12.0				
Clark	1.0	79	1	20	1	27	21.6				
Custer	4.3	81	3	40	7	60	10.0				
Lewis	3.6	98	2	24	2	42	7.2				
Lincoln	4.1	69	3	22	3	43	6.1				
Oneida	4.2	151	3	58	5	108	14.5				
Mean Collision R	ate						9.3				
Statewide Totals	1,321.0	26,090	225	9,231	259	14,021	7.2				

Table 14 lists fatal and injury collision data and rates for Idaho cities with populations over 2,000. Population figures are from the 2000 U. S. Census for cities. Population estimates for 2001 were not available at the time of publication.

	Fata	al and Iniu	Table		City – 2001		
	Population (in 1,000s)	_	per of Coll Fatal		-	of Persons Injured	Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per 1,000 Population
40,000 and over							
Boise	185.8	4,348	9	1,586	10	2,301	8.6
Idaho Falls	50.7	1,403	1	430	1	632	8.5
Nampa	51.9	1,269	1	460	1	626	8.9
Pocatello	51.5	1,058	4	281	4	391	5.5
Mean Collision R	ate						8.2
15,000 - 39,999							
Caldwell	26.0	568	2	185	2	280	7.2
Coeur d'Alene	34.5	1,006	4	379	4	528	11.1
Lewiston	30.9	594	2	195	2	290	6.4
M eridian	34.9	742	1	242	1	361	7.0
Moscow	21.3	299	0	65	0	98	3.1
Post Falls	17.2	268	1	90	1	128	5.3
Rexburg	17.3	277	0	58	0	84	3.4
Twin Falls	34.5	811	1	312	1	464	9.1
Mean Collision R							7.1
5,000 - 14,999							
Ammon	6.2	74	0	20	0	26	3.2
Blackfoot	10.4	199	2	56	2	81	5.6
Burley	9.3	250	0	73	0	114	7.8
Chubbuck	9.7	132	0	43	0	64	4.4
Eagle	11.1	164	0	59	0	92	5.3
Emmett	5.5	61	0	25	0	29	4.6
Garden City	10.6	307	2	94	2	129	9.0
Hailey	6.2	56	0	9	0	15	1.5
Hayden	9.2	90	0	40	0	53	4.4
-	7.8			41		65	
Jerome Kuna	7.8 5.4	135 40	0	41 18	0	20	5.3 3.3
M ountain Home		125	0	39	0	55	3.5
Payette	7.1	68	0	17	0	21	2.4
Rupert	5.6	35	0	7	0	8	1.2
Sandpoint	6.8	176	0	36	0	51	5.3
Weiser	5.3	14	0	3	0	4	0.6
Mean Collision Ra	ite						4.6

	Table 14 (Continued) Fatal and Injury Collision Rate by City - 2001									
	Population (in 1,000s)	_	ber of Coll Fatal	-		of Persons Injured	Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per 1,000 Population			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(111 1,0003)					Injureu	1,000 Topulation			
2,000 - 4,999 American Falls	4.1	41	0	7	0	8	1.7			
Bonners Ferry	2.5	42	1	14	1	22	6.0			
Buhl	4.0	46	0	10	0	12	2.5			
Dalton Gardens	2.3	19	0	5	0	5	2.2			
Fruitland	3.8	42	1	18	1	30	5.0			
Gooding	3.4	24	1	5	1	6	1.8			
_	3.4	24	1	3	1	U	1.0			
Grangeville	3.2	32	1	14	2	24	4.6			
Heyburn	2.9	10	1	2	1	2	1.0			
Homedale	2.5	15	0	2	0	2	0.8			
Kellogg	2.4	25	0	7	0	7	2.9			
Ketchum	3.0	55	1	5	1	8	2.0			
Kimberly	2.6	17	0	7	0	7	2.7			
M alad	2.2	22	1	4	1	5	2.3			
M cCall	2.1	28	0	4	0	6	1.9			
M iddleton	3.0	24	0	7	0	8	2.4			
M ontpelier	2.8	26	0	10	0	19	3.6			
Orofino	3.2	46	1	7	1	8	2.5			
Preston	4.7	55	0	17	0	26	3.6			
Rathdrum	4.8	28	0	11	0	19	2.3			
Rigby	3.0	66	0	17	0	32	5.7			
St. Anthony	3.3	34	1	6	1	7	2.1			
St. M aries	2.7	28	0	4	0	8	1.5			
Salmon	3.1	29	0	12	0	16	3.8			
Shelley	3.8	30	0	8	0	17	2.1			
Soda Springs	3.4	27	0	6	0	7	1.8			
Wendell	2.3	26	0	6	0	8	2.6			
Mean Collision R	ate						2.8			

Driver Age Distribution

Table 15 shows the increase in the number of drivers in Idaho since 1990. These numbers reflect growth in the population of the state and the aging of the baby boomers. Since 1990, there has been a large increase in the number and proportion of drivers over the age of 35.

Table 15 Age Distribution of Licensed Drivers: 1990, 2000, 2001								
Age	1990	2000	2001	Change 1990-2001	Change 2000-2001			
15*	3,478	9,406	4,290	23.3%	-54.4%			
(%)	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%					
16-24	123,114	156,485	152,760	24.1%	-2.4%			
(%)	17.4%	17.5%	17.0%					
25-34	151,625	154,133	156,160	3.0%	1.3%			
(%)	21.4%	17.3%	17.3%					
35-44	153,976	178,401	177,067	15.0%	-0.7%			
(%)	21.8%	20.0%	19.7%					
45-54	100,258	167,821	173,804	73.4%	3.6%			
(%)	14.2%	18.8%	19.3%					
55-64	76,255	106,190	112,441	47.5%	5.9%			
(%)	10.8%	11.9%	12.5%					
65+	98,967	120,516	124,434	25.7%	3.3%			
(%)	14.0%	13.5%	13.8%					
TOTALS	707,673	892,952	900,956	27.3%	0.9%			

^{*}On September 1, 1989, legislation took effect increasing the driving age from 14 to 16 years old. On September 1, 1991, legislation lowered the driving age from 16 to 15 years old.

The graduated driver's license law took effect January 1, 2001. The law changed the requirements for operating a vehicle with a supervised instruction permit. These requirements must be met to obtain a class D driver's license: the permittee may not apply for a driver's license sooner than 15 years of age and no sooner than 4 months after completing a driver's training course; during the 4 month period, the permittee must accumulate 50 hours of supervised driving time with a licensed driver 21 years of age or older and 10 of the hours must be at night; all occupants of the vehicle must be properly restrained; and if the permittee is convicted of any traffic violation or is found in violation of any of the restrictions of the supervised instruction permit, the permit is canceled and the 4 month period starts over from the date a supervised driving permit is reissued. The conditions of the supervised driving permit apply to everyone under 17 years of age that is attempting to obtain a driver's license. Once a class D license is obtained, driving is restricted to daylight hours for persons under 16 years of age.

Driver Age and Collision Involvement

Table 16 gives data for driver age as a factor in collisions for 2001. Drivers under age 19 were two and a half times as likely as all drivers to be involved in fatal or injury traffic collisions. This age group comprised 7.7% of all licensed drivers and accounted for 17.5% of drivers in all collisions and 17.4% of drivers in fatal and injury collisions.

	Table 16 Driver Age as a Factor in Collisions: 2001										
	Licei Driv		Driv	ers in All (Collisions	Drivers in Fatal and Injury Collisions					
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Involvement*	Number	%	Involvement*			
15	4,290	0.5%	256	0.6%	1.2	82	0.5%	1.1			
16	12,577	1.4%	1,378	3.1%	2.2	493	3.0%	2.2			
17	16,642	1.8%	1,998	4.5%	2.5	749	4.6%	2.5			
18	18,002	2.0%	2,107	4.8%	2.4	749	4.6%	2.3			
19	18,301	2.0%	1,969	4.5%	2.2	742	4.6%	2.3			
20	17,432	1.9%	1,635	3.7%	1.9	603	3.7%	1.9			
21	17,884	2.0%	1,460	3.3%	1.7	578	3.6%	1.8			
22	18,403	2.0%	1,492	3.4%	1.7	555	3.4%	1.7			
23	17,075	1.9%	1,210	2.8%	1.5	456	2.8%	1.5			
24	16,444	1.8%	1,090	2.5%	1.4	382	2.4%	1.3			
25-34	156,160	17.3%	8,218	18.7%	1.1	3,158	19.5%	1.1			
35-44	177,067	19.7%	7,387	16.8%	0.9	2,757	17.0%	0.9			
45-54	173,804	19.3%	5,812	13.2%	0.7	2,147	13.2%	0.7			
55-64	112,441	12.5%	3,370	7.7%	0.6	1,246	7.7%	0.6			
65-74	73,189	8.1%	1,857	4.2%	0.5	666	4.1%	0.5			
75+	51,245	5.7%	1,607	3.7%	0.6	580	3.6%	0.6			
Not Stated or Other			1,127	2.6%		276	1.7%				
TOTALS	900,956		43,973			16,219					

^{*} Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of collisions by the percent of licensed drivers. Over-representation occurs when the value is greater than 1.0.

In 2001, both the number of collisions involving 15 year old drivers and the number of 15 year old licensed drivers decreased by 54% from 2000 numbers. The number of 16 year old drivers in collisions decreased by 13%, while the number of 16 year old licensed drivers decreased by 19% from 2000 numbers. These decreases are due to the graduated driver's license law (Idaho Code 49-307 section 5) that strengthened requirements necessary to obtain a driver's license for new drivers under 17 years of age.

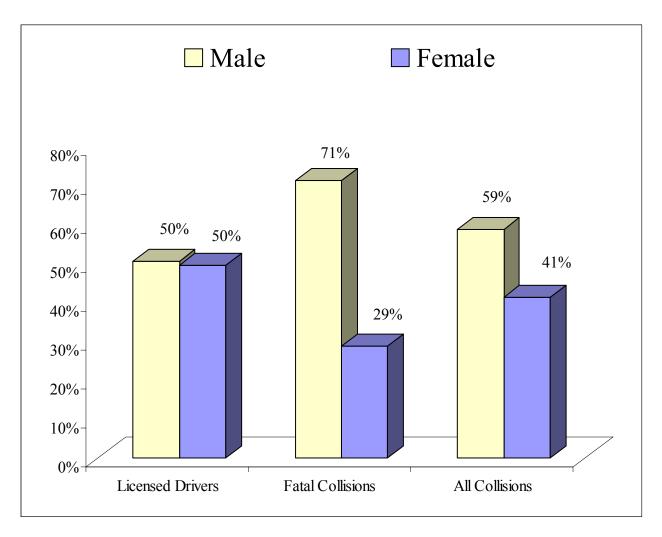
Drivers, ages 20-34, were also over-represented in traffic collisions. This age group comprised 27% of all licensed drivers, yet accounted for 34.4% of all collision-involved drivers and 35.3% of drivers in fatal and injury collisions.

Drivers, ages 35 and older, were under-represented in traffic collisions. This age group comprised 65.2% of all licensed drivers, yet accounted for only 45.6% of all collision-involved drivers and 45.6% of drivers in fatal and injury collisions.

Driver Gender Information

Figure 9 shows the distribution of female and male licensed drivers, involvement in all collisions, and involvement in fatal collisions. Males comprise just over 50% of the licensed drivers, but accounted for 59% of the drivers in all collisions and 71% of the drivers in fatal collisions.

Figure 9
Comparison by Gender for Driver Licensure, and Collision Involvement: 2001



In 2001, males were 1.4 times more likely than females to be involved in any collision and 2.4 times more likely than females to be involved in a fatal collision.

Collision Involvement by Driver Age and Gender

Figures 10 and 11 show driver involvement by age and gender in all collisions and in fatal and injury collisions. Figure 11 corresponds with the involvement numbers in table 16 and shows how the involvement numbers breakdown by gender. For example, 18 year-old male drivers were involved in 2.6 times as many fatal and injury collisions as expected, while female 18 year-old drivers were involved in 2.0 times as many fatal and injury collisions as expected.

Figure 10
Involvement by Driver Age and Gender in All Collisions: 2001

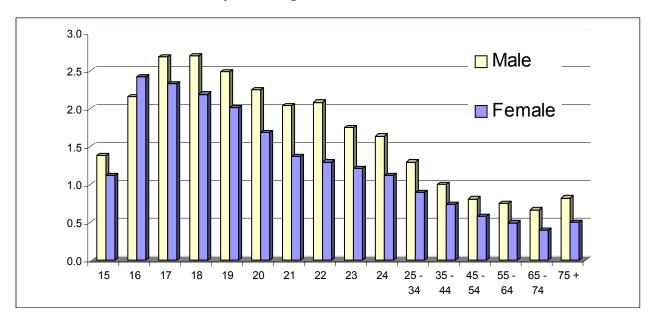
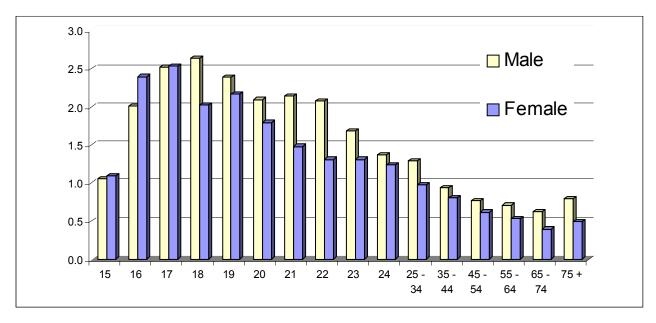


Figure 11
Involvement by Driver Age and Gender in Fatal & Injury Collisions: 2001



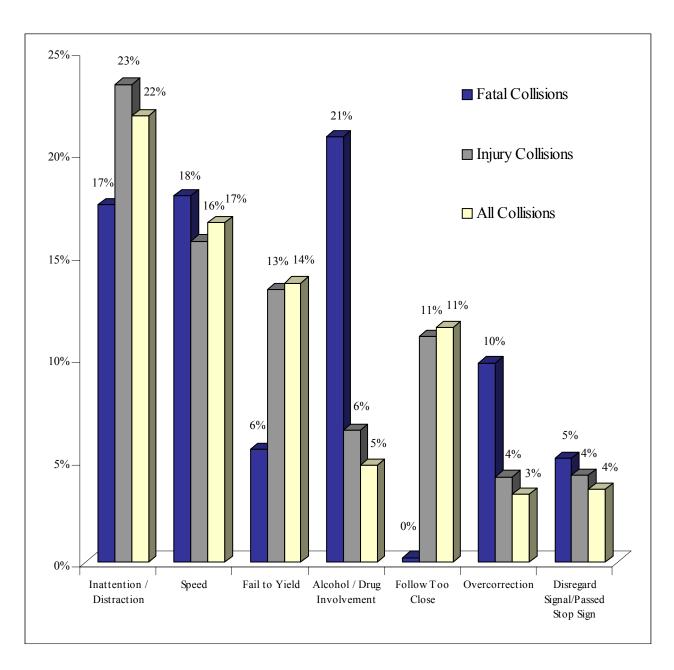
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Contributing Circumstances in Collisions

Figure 12 portrays the top seven most prevalent contributing circumstances recorded for fatal collisions, injury collisions, and all collisions. For every vehicle involved in a collision, the investigating officer may indicate up to three circumstances contributing to the cause of the collision.

Figure 12

Top Seven Primary Contributing Circumstances Cited for Traffic Collisions in 2001



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Traffic Violations and Driver's License Suspensions

The top ten violations for 2001, the number and percent of the total are presented in Table 17. The basic rule violations refer to Idaho Code that requires drivers to operate vehicles at a reasonable, prudent speed for the conditions and with consideration for actual and potential hazards.

Table 17 Top Ten Traffic Violations for Idaho Drivers: 2001									
Violation Type	Number	% of Total							
1. Basic Rule / Speeding Violations	76,501	44.9%							
2. Safety Restraint Violations	31,433	18.4%							
3. Failure to Stop at Traffic Control Devices	11,515	6.8%							
4. Insurance Violations	11,397	6.7%							
5. Driving Under the Influence	7,697	4.5%							
6. Driving Without Privileges - Suspended License	5,166	3.0%							
7. Following Too Close	4,136	2.4%							
8. Inattentive/ Reckless Driving	4,187	2.5%							
9. Failure to Yield Right of Way	2,848	1.7%							
10. Child Safety Seat Violations	2,267	1.3%							
All Other	13,306	7.8%							
TOTAL	170,453								

Safety restraint violations are considered secondary violations and are not captured as part of the driving record. Data is obtained directly from the judicial system. The remaining violations are primary violations and data is obtained from driving records.

Seat belt citations increased by 31% over 2000 totals. This increase was due to continued statewide special enforcement efforts to encourage seat belt use.

Table 18 is a breakdown by age for selected traffic violations. The five violations shown comprise 61% of all violations for 2001. The basic rule violations refer to Idaho Code requiring drivers to operate vehicles at a reasonable, prudent speed for the conditions and with consideration for actual and potential hazards.

	Table 18 S elected Traffic Violation Rates for Idaho Licensed Drivers: 2001 (Per 100 Licensed Drivers)								
Age	Basic Rule/S peed	Fail to Stop at Stop Sign and Signals	DUI Idaho Residents	Inattentive	Following Too Close				
15	12.0	3.1	0.3	1.5	1.7				
16-19	22.4	3.8	0.9	1.7	1.6				
20-24	15.5	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.9				
25-34	10.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.5				
35-44	7.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.3				
45-54	5.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2				
55-64	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2				
65-74	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1				
75+	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2				
M ean	8.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4				

Younger drivers, especially those 16 to 19 years old, had violation rates well above the mean in areas consistently shown to be major contributing factors in collisions, i.e., speeding, inattention, following too close, and disregarding stop signs and signals. Teenage drivers however, had a lower rate than the mean for DUI violations. Drivers age 20-24 had the highest rate for DUI violations.

This information is provided by the Drivers Services section of the Division of Motor Vehicles, within the Idaho Transportation Department and comes directly from driver's license records.

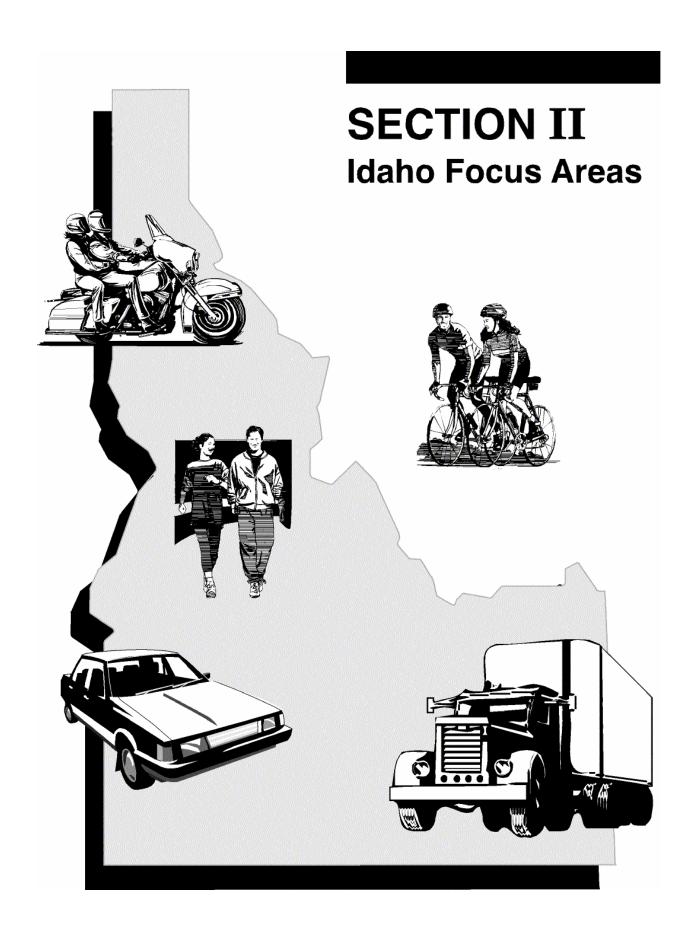
Table 19 presents drivers license suspensions in Idaho for 2001. The table also reviews how frequently restricted driving privileges are granted when a driver's license has been suspended.

Driver's Licen	Table 19 Driver's License Suspensions by Violation Type: 2001									
	Susp	ensions	Restricted Driving Privileges Granted							
Violation	Number	% of All Suspensions	Number	% Receiving Privileges						
Failure to Pay Fine	18,636	30.0%	15	0.1%						
Failure to Maintain Insurance	15,608	25.2%	7	0.0%						
Driving Under the Influence	6,850	11.0%	809	11.8%						
Administrative License Suspension (ALS)*	6,252	10.1%	739	11.8%						
Driving Without Privileges	5,255	8.5%	167	3.2%						
Underage Consumption or Possession of Alcohol or Tobacco	3,574	5.8%	319	8.9%						
Refused Evidentiary BAC Test	1,673	2.7%	3	0.2%						
Family Responsibility Law	890	1.4%	1	0.1%						
Reckless Driving	610	1.0%	45	7.4%						
Points	555	0.9%	87	15.7%						
Failure to Attend School	367	0.6%	0	0.0%						
All Others	1,757	2.8%	176	10.0%						
TOTALS	62,027	100.0%	2,368	3.8%						

^{*}On July 1, 1994, legislation took effect creating the Administrative License Suspension (ALS) Program to suspend licenses of drivers who fail or refuse to submit to evidentiary testing for DUI. The ALS Program was placed in moratorium on March 17, 1995. The law was reinstated January 1, 1998.

The two largest categories of suspensions are failure to pay a traffic fine and failure to maintain insurance. These two suspensions account for 55% of all license suspensions. Driving under the influence accounted for 11% of all license suspensions. Of the 62,027 license suspensions, 4% received some type of restricted driving privilege.

The ITD Economics and Research Section provide this information concerning driver's license suspensions.



Impaired Driving

Table 20 gives details for impaired driving collisions from 1998 through 2001. The numbers of fatalities and injuries are also given, as one collision may result in multiple injuries or fatalities. An impaired driving collision is identified by information provided on the collision report. A law enforcement officer determines whether the driver was alcohol or drug impaired or whether alcohol or drugs contributed to the collision, regardless of whether a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) test was given or not. Collisions where a sober driver collided with an impaired pedestrian or bicyclist are also included.

Table 20 Impaired Driving Collisions: 1998-2001								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000		
Impaired Driving Collisions	1,784	1,676	1,790	1,655	-7.5%	0.4%		
Fatalities	94	86	97	94	-3.1%	2.1%		
Serious Injuries	355	320	350	312	-10.9%	-0.2%		
Visible Injuries	737	695	731	663	-9.3%	-0.3%		
Possible Injuries	535	458	507	440	-13.2%	-1.8%		
Impaired Driving Collisions as a % of All Collisions	7.4%	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	-7.0%	-3.9%		
Impaired Driving Fatalities as a % of All Fatalities	35.5%	30.9%	35.1%	36.3%	3.3%	0.4%		
Impaired Driving Injuries as a % of All Injuries	11.7%	10.5%	11.1%	10.1%	-9.3%	-2.1%		
All Fatal and Injury Collisions	9,322	9,501	9,633	9,456	-1.8%	1.7%		
Impaired Fatal/Injury Collisions	1,072	987	1,050	964	-8.2%	-0.8%		
% Impaired Driving	11.5%	10.4%	10.9%	10.2%	-6.5%	-2.4%		
Impaired Driving Fatality and Serious Injury Rate per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Of Travel	3.29	2.83	3.26	2.84	-12.8%	0.5%		
Annual DUI Arrests by Agency*								
Idaho State Police	1,934	1,835	1,764	1,640	-7.0%	-4.5%		
Local Agencies	8,947	9,001	8,404	8,257	-1.7%	-3.0%		
Total Arrests	10,881	10,836	10,168	9,897	-2.7%	-3.3%		
DUI Enforcement Rate**	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.10	-3.5%	-4.5%		

^{*}Source: Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification

Table 20 also compares impaired driving fatal and injury collisions to all fatal and injury collisions. In 2001, just over 10% of all fatal and injury collisions involved an impaired driver, and just over 36% of all fatalities were the result of an impaired driving collision.

^{**}DUI Arrests per 100 Licensed Drivers per Year.

In the early 1980s, impaired driving fatal and injury collisions represented over 20% of the fatal and injury collisions in Idaho, compared to 10% in 2001. Factors influencing the reduction include selective traffic enforcement programs, stiffer penalties for DUI violations, increased publicity about and concern over the impaired driving problem, and increasing the legal drinking age to 21.

Table 20 also presents a four-year summary of annual DUI arrests by Idaho State Police (ISP) and local agencies. Local agency DUI arrests were down in 2001 by 2% from the prior year, while ISP DUI arrests went down by 7%. Overall, DUI arrests went down by nearly 3% from 2000 levels.

Economic Costs of Impaired Driving Collisions

Table 21 contains the estimated economic costs for impaired driving-related motor vehicle collisions in 2001. The estimated cost of Idaho impaired driving collisions in 2001 was \$388.9 million dollars. This estimate represents 25% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Table 21 Economic Costs of Impaired Driving Collisions: 2001 Estimates								
Incident Description	Total Occurrences	Cost Per Occurrence	Cost Per Category					
Fatalities	94	\$3,026,107	\$284,454,045					
Serious Injuries	312	\$209,500	\$65,363,908					
Visible Injuries	663	\$41,900	\$27,779,661					
Possible Injuries	440	\$22,114	\$9,730,097					
Property Damage Only	691	\$2,328	\$1,608,492					
Total Estimate of Economic C	ost		\$388,936,204					

Victims of Fatal Collisions Involving Impaired Drivers

Table 22 shows a breakout of impaired driving fatalities. Of the 94 people killed in impaired driving collisions, 80 (or 85%) were impaired drivers, impaired pedestrians or passengers of a motor vehicle riding with an impaired driver.

Table 22 Persons Killed in Impaired Driving Collisions: 2001 by Vehicle Type, Seating Position and Impaired Status									
Impaired Status*	Pa: Driver	Passenger Vehicles Driver Passenger Unknown		Motorcycles Driver Passenger		Pedestrians	ATV/S nowmobile		
Impaired	45	17	5	6	1	4	2		
Not Impaired	7	4	0	1	0	2	0		

Impaired Driving by Age

Table 23 shows the number and percent of DUI arrests, impaired drivers in collisions and number of licensed drivers by age. Drivers, ages 18 to 39, are over-represented in collisions when the percentage of licensed drivers is compared to the percentage of impaired drivers in collisions. The most over-represented age groups are 21 to 24 year-old drivers. Drivers in these age groups were involved in 2.4 times as many impaired driving fatal and injury collisions as would be expected.

	DUI Arr	ests and Impair	Table 23 ed Driving Colli	sions by Drive	r Age: 2001			
	Licensed	l Drivers	DUI A	arrests	Impaired Drive	Impaired Drivers in Collisions		
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
0 to 15	4,290	0.5%	37	0.4%	7	0.4%		
16	12,577	1.4%	85	0.9%	13	0.8%		
17	16,642	1.8%	165	1.7%	25	1.5%		
18	18,002	2.0%			42	2.5%		
19	18,301	2.0%	622*	6.8%	68	4.1%		
20	17,432	1.9%			69	4.2%		
21	17,884	2.0%			78	4.7%		
22	18,403	2.0%			85	5.2%		
23	17,075	1.9%			74	4.5%		
24	16,444	1.8%	1,938**	19.4%	71	4.3%		
25-29	76,888	8.5%	1,413	14.3%	251	15.2%		
30-34	79,272	8.8%	1,216	12.3%	186	11.3%		
35-39	83,443	9.3%	1,328	13.4%	190	11.5%		
40-44	93,624	10.4%	1,213	12.3%	187	11.3%		
45-49	92,054	10.2%	846	8.5%	111	6.7%		
50-54	81,750	9.1%	512	5.2%	68	4.1%		
55-59	63,352	7.0%	244	2.5%	52	3.2%		
60+	173,523	19.3%	273	2.8%	57	3.5%		
M issing or Unknown			5	0.1%	16	1.0%		
TOTALS	900,956		9,897		1,650			

^{* 18-19} year old drivers combined

^{** 20-24} year old drivers combined

Impaired Driving by Counties and Cities

Table 24 presents information on impaired driving collisions for Idaho counties. Population numbers are based on 2001 U.S. Census estimates for counties.

	In	ipaired Dr	Tabl iving Colli		ounty: 200	1	
	Population (in 1,000s)	Numl Total	ber of Colli Fatal	isions Injury	Number Killed	of Persons Injured	Impaired Driving Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per 1,000 Population
50,000 and over							
Ada	312.3	397	9	203	9	312	0.7
Bannock	75.3	87	4	41	4	69	0.6
Bonneville	83.8	97	7	52	8	85	0.7
Canyon	139.8	182	9	88	10	141	0.7
Kootenai	112.3	158	7	90	10	147	0.9
Twin Falls	64.7	87	5	56	6	80	0.9
Mean Collision	Rate						0.7
20,000 - 49,999							
Bingham	42.3	41	2	21	2	27	0.5
Bonner	37.5	65	3	39	3	60	1.1
Cassia	21.6	22	1	8	2	14	0.4
Elmore	29.2	26	2	16	2	26	0.6
Latah	34.5	26	0	14	0	25	0.4
M adison	27.3	7	0	3	0	5	0.1
Nez Perce	37.1	54	3	24	3	47	0.7
Payette	20.9	27	2	8	2	24	0.5
Mean Collision	Rate						0.6
10,000 - 19,999	•			,			
Blaine	19.8	15	0	6	0	7	0.3
Franklin	11.6	13	1	7	1	13	0.7
Fremont	11.8	15	2	9	5	16	0.9
Gem	15.5	14	0	8	0	10	0.5
Gooding	14.2	26	4	14	4	31	1.3
Idaho	15.4	19	0	11	0	14	0.7
Jefferson	19.6	14	2	6	2	16	0.4
Jerome	18.4	33	3	16	3	25	1.0
M inidoka	19.7	31	1	17	1	32	0.9
Owyhee	11.0	18	1	10	1	13	1.0
Shoshone	13.4	28	1	18	1	22	1.4
Mean Collision	Rate						0.8

Table 24 (Continued) Impaired Driving Collisions by County: 2001

	Population	Numl	ber of Coll	isions	Number	of Persons	Impaired Driving Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per
	(in 1,000s)	Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	1,000 Population
5,000 - 9,999							<u> </u>
Bear Lake	6.3	1	1	0	1	1	0.2
Benewah	9.0	25	0	13	0	18	1.4
Boise	7.0	11	2	7	3	10	1.3
Boundary	9.9	15	1	10	1	19	1.1
Caribou	7.4	5	0	4	0	8	0.5
Clearwater	8.5	15	1	10	1	12	1.3
Lemhi	7.6	9	2	6	2	11	1.1
Power	7.5	10	1	6	1	12	0.9
Teton	6.4	9	1	7	1	12	1.2
Valley	7.7	12	1	6	1	6	0.9
Washington	10.0	7	1	5	1	5	0.6
Mean Collision	Rate						1.0
0 - 4,999				•		•	
Adams	3.4	4	0	3	0	3	0.9
Butte	2.9	4	1	1	1	3	0.7
Camas	1.0	1	0	1	0	2	1.0
Clark	1.0	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Custer	4.3	9	1	8	1	12	2.1
Lewis	3.6	7	1	5	1	9	1.7
Lincoln	4.1	3	0	2	0	9	0.5
Oneida	4.2	3	0	2	0	2	0.5
Mean Collision	Rate						1.0
Statewide Totals	1,321.0	1,655	83	881	94	1,415	0.7

Table 25 presents information on impaired driving collisions for cities with populations exceeding 2,000 people. Population figures are based on the 2000 U.S. Census estimates for Cities. Population estimates for 2001 were not available at the time of publication.

		Impaired I	Tabl Driving Col	e 25 lisions by	City: 2001		
	Population (in 1,000s)		ber of Coll Fatal			of Persons Injured	Impaired Driving Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per 1,000 Population
40,000 and over							
Boise	185.8	272	5	139	5	197	0.8
Idaho Falls	50.7	55	1	29	1	45	0.6
Nampa	51.9	68	1	30	1	44	0.6
Pocatello	51.5	61	2	24	2	35	0.5
Mean Collision R	late						0.7
15,000 - 39,999							
Caldwell	26.0	28	0	12	0	16	0.5
Coeur d'Alene	34.5	46	3	23	3	39	0.8
Lewiston	30.9	38	2	15	2	29	0.6
M eridian	34.9	26	0	18	0	41	0.5
Moscow	21.3	11	0	5	0	9	0.2
Post Falls	17.2	18	0	7	0	12	0.4
Rexburg	17.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Twin Falls	34.5	45	1	32	1	45	1.0
Mean Collision R	late						0.5
5,000 - 14,999							* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Ammon	6.2	3	0	3	0	3	0.5
Blackfoot	10.4	10	1	3	1	3	0.4
Burley	9.3	8	0	2	0	4	0.2
Chubbuck	9.7	6	0	4	0	8	0.4
Eagle	11.1	6	0	2	0	2	0.2
Emmett	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Garden City	10.6	22	2	6	2	12	0.8
Hailey	6.2	3	0	1	0	2	0.2
Hayden	9.2	12	0	9	0	12	1.0
Jerome	7.8	6	0	1	0	2	0.1
Kuna	5.4	4	0	2	0	3	0.4
M ountain Home	11.1	4	0	1	0	1	0.1
Payette	7.1	7	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rupert	5.6	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sandpoint	6.8	9	0	4	0	6	0.6
Weiser	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mean Collision R	Rate						0.3

Table 25 (Continued) Impaired Driving Collisions by City: 2001

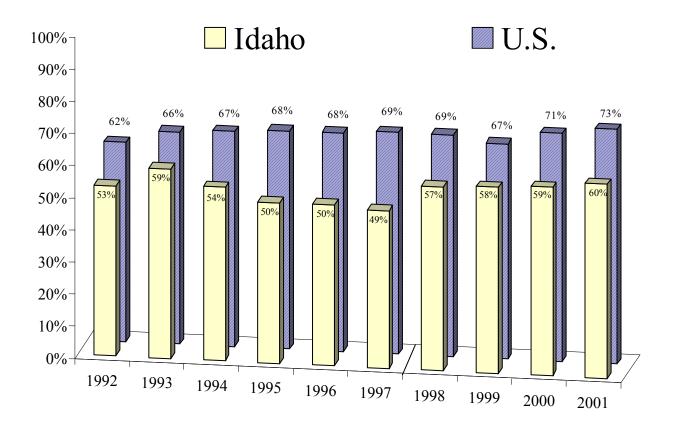
	Population	Num	ber of Coll	isions	Number	of Persons	Impaired Driving Fatal and Injury Collision Rate Per
	(in 1,000s)	Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	1,000 Population
2,000 - 4,999							
American Falls	4.1	1	0	1	0	1	0.2
Bonners Ferry	2.5	5	1	2	1	6	1.2
Buhl	4.0	4	0	1	0	1	0.3
Dalton Gardens	2.3	2	0	2	0	2	0.9
Fruitland	3.8	3	1	1	1	3	0.5
Gooding	3.4	2	1	1	1	1	0.6
Grangeville	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Heyburn	2.9	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Homedale	2.5	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kellogg	2.4	1	0	1	0	1	0.4
Ketchum	3.0	3	0	1	0	1	0.3
Kimberly	2.6	1	0	1	0	1	0.4
M alad	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
M cCall	2.1	2	0	1	0	1	0.5
M iddleton	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
M ontpelier	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orofino	3.2	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Preston	4.7	1	0	1	0	1	0.2
Rathdrum	4.8	1	0	1	0	1	0.2
Rigby	3.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
St. Anthony	3.3	2	1	1	1	1	0.6
St. M aries	2.7	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Salmon	3.1	2	0	1	0	1	0.3
Shelley	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Soda Springs	3.4	1	0	1	0	1	0.3
Wendell	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mean Collision R	late						0.3

Safety Restraint Usage

Idaho's seat belt use law, effective July 1, 1986, requires seat belt use for front seat passengers and drivers, regardless of residency, in vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 8,000 pounds or less that were manufactured with safety belts. The law is a "secondary" law and can only be enforced when someone is stopped for another traffic violation. Idaho's child restraint law is a primary enforcement law.

Figure 13 depicts observed shoulder harness use by year for both Idaho and the U.S. The figures are the observed rates for persons in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles, and vans, which make up around 93% of the vehicles involved in motor vehicle crashes. The U.S. usage rate is based on a combination of observational surveys from all 50 states.

Figure 13
Observed Seat Belt Usage – Idaho vs. U.S.: 1992 - 2001



The methodology for the observational seat belt survey was changed in 1998 in accordance with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) guidelines. Comparisons of 1998 and future surveys to historical data (1986-1997 surveys) should be made with caution as the new methodology differs greatly from the previous methodology.

Observational Seat Belt Survey Results

Table 26 shows the observed shoulder harness seat belt use by county.

	Table 26 Observed Seat Belt Use by County: 1998-2001									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000				
Ada	67.6%	65.8%	63.8%	66.8%	4.7%	-2.8%				
Bannock	42.3%	48.7%	49.5%	56.0%	13.1%	8.4%				
Bingham	36.6%	39.7%	39.6%	51.8%	30.8%	4.2%				
Blaine	48.8%	48.9%	38.9%	52.3%	34.4%	-10.2%				
Bonner	58.4%	48.4%	57.2%	54.4%	-5.0%	0.6%				
Bonneville	54.0%	58.8%	56.6%	63.4%	12.0%	2.5%				
Canyon	57.8%	62.9%	58.3%	58.3%	0.0%	0.8%				
Cassia	33.4%	38.7%	40.5%	49.1%	21.3%	10.2%				
Elmore	52.7%	47.3%	55.0%	57.7%	4.8%	3.0%				
Kootenai	60.6%	53.4%	64.6%	59.5%	-7.9%	4.5%				
Latah	58.6%	60.5%	61.5%	57.6%	-6.3%	2.4%				
M adison	43.7%	41.6%	45.1%	49.7%	10.2%	1.8%				
M inidoka	29.5%	35.6%	44.3%	48.1%	8.5%	22.6%				
Nez Perce	63.1%	57.0%	52.3%	56.2%	7.4%	-9.0%				
Pay ette	65.5%	66.6%	59.6%	63.3%	6.2%	-4.4%				
Twin Falls	39.8%	46.4%	52.6%	54.4%	3.5%	15.0%				
Statewide	57.3%	57.9%	58.6%	60.4%	3.0%	1.1%				

The Office of Highway Safety evaluates compliance rates through analysis of collision data and statewide observational surveys of seat belt use. Observational surveys are conducted by observing shoulder harness use or non-use. The observational survey is a representative sample of the State and does not include all counties.

Table 27 shows the observed seat belt use for the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) districts⁴ by vehicle type. District 3 (south western Idaho) had the highest overall usage at 65%, while district 4 (south central Idaho) had the overall lowest usage at 51%.

	Table 27 Idaho Safety Belt Observation Survey: 2001 – Usage by Vehicle Type								
Vans and ITD District Passenger Cars Sport Utility Vehicles Pickup Trucks All Vehicles									
1	64.5%	60.9%	46.1%	57.7%					
2	59.6%	58.8%	59.9%	56.6%					
3	71.2%	64.1%	54.2%	64.6%					
4	56.6%	60.6%	35.4%	51.0%					
5	59.1%	57.8%	44.0%	54.4%					
6	63.1%	61.7%	37.7%	56.4%					
Statewide	66.7%	62.2%	48.8%	60.4%					

Usage rates for the occupants of pickup trucks continue to be significantly lower than usage rates for other types of passenger vehicles. The usage rate for pickup truck occupants in 2001 ranged from a high of 59.9% in District 2 (north central Idaho) to a low of 35.4% in District 4 (south central Idaho).

Seat belt usage varied by the type of roadway the vehicles were traveling on. It ranged from a high of 77.9% on urban interstates to a low of 47.2% on rural minor collectors. While there was virtually no difference between urban and rural sites, there was a difference of 7 percentage points between major and minor roads. The difference was not statistically significant. Major roads were defined as interstates and principal arterials. Minor roads were comprised of the rest of the roadway functional classifications.

Self-Reported Seat Belt Usage Results

Table 28 shows the self-reported seat belt use for people, ages 4 and older, in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles and vans that were killed or seriously injured. Research has indicated there is a tendency for persons involved in collisions to falsely report compliance with the seat belt law and thus, self-reported use tends to overstate actual use⁵. Seat belt use by severely or fatally injured occupants can be more directly assessed by law enforcement officers or emergency medical personnel, and is therefore, more reliable.

Table 28 Self-Reported Seat Belt Use: 1998-2001 (Age 4 and older in Passenger Cars, Pickups, Sport Utility Vehicles, and Vans)								
Injury Type	Change Avg. Change Injury Type 1998 1999 2000 2001 2000-2001 1998-2000							
Fatalities -Restraints Used	27.4%	22.8%	28.7%	29.7%	3.6%	4.5%		
Serious Injuries -Restraint Used	48.5%	50.0%	49.7%	51.0%	2.6%	1.2%		

Of the 212 motor vehicle occupants killed in 2001, only 63 were using seat belts. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates seat belts are 50% effective in preventing fatalities and serious injuries. By this estimate, we can deduce that 63 lives were saved in 2001 by seat belt usage. An additional 75 lives could have been saved if everyone had buckled up.

Costs of Injuries

Table 29 illustrates the costs of injuries sustained by occupants, over the age of four, of passenger vehicles for persons both using and not using safety restraints.

Table 29 2001 Costs of Injuries Persons Using Safety Restraints versus Persons Not Using Safety Restraints							
Safety Restraints Costs of Injuries							
Injury Type	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used			
Fatality	63	149	\$190,644,732	\$450,889,923			
Serious Injury	695	668	\$145,602,296	\$139,945,804			
Visible Injury	3,003	1,601	\$125,825,523	\$67,081,806			
Possible Injury	5,269	1,387	\$116,517,917	\$30,671,921			
Total			\$578,590,468	\$688,589,453			

The cost of injuries for persons not using safety restraints was \$110 million dollars more than for those who were using safety restraints. This is a conservative estimate of the difference. The true difference may be higher since many of the people may have falsely reported their seat belt usage. Assuming that 74% of the cost of collisions is passed on to the general public (page 9), every person in Idaho contributed about \$62 for those persons who chose not to buckle up.

Child Safety Seat – Self-Reported Usage

Table 30 shows self-reported child safety seat use for children, under age 4, in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles, and vans from 1998 to 2001. Overall, the use rate has increased from 72% in 1998 to 83% in 2001. Idaho Code requires every child, under the age of four, and weighing less than 40 pounds be restrained in a car safety seat that meets the federal standards when traveling in a noncommercial motor vehicle manufactured with seat belts after January 1, 1966.

Table 30 Self-Reported Child Safety Seat Use by Injury Type: 1998-2001 (under age 4 in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles and vans)							
Injury Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000	
Fatalities		•			-	•	
Restrained	2	4	1	0	-100.0%	12.5%	
Unrestrained	6	1	0	3	300.0%	-91.7%	
Serious Injuries							
Restrained	7	3	9	4	-55.6%	71.4%	
Unrestrained	10	9	7	5	-28.6%	-16.1%	
Visible Injuries							
Restrained	38	51	32	37	15.6%	-1.5%	
Unrestrained	36	35	20	24	20.0%	-22.8%	
Possible Injuries							
Restrained	91	73	85	103	21.2%	-1.7%	
Unrestrained	45	34	29	31	6.9%	-19.6%	
No Injuries							
Restrained	1,326	1,262	1,414	1,367	-3.3%	3.6%	
Unrestrained	459	317	285	247	-13.3%	-20.5%	
Total Restrained	1,469	1,396	1,553	1,525	-1.8%	3.1%	
Total Unrestrained	562	397	348	318	-8.6%	-20.9%	
% of Children Restrained	72.3%	77.9%	81.7%	82.7%	1.3%	6.3%	

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates child safety seats are 69% effective in preventing fatalities and serious injuries. By this estimate we can deduce that child safety seats could have saved 2 of the 3 children killed in 2001. Additionally, 3 of the 5 unrestrained serious injuries may have been prevented if they had all been properly restrained.

Local Safety Restraint Usage

Table 31 presents self-reported restraint use rates for counties comparing 1998 through 2001. Collision data provides an analysis of the restraint use at the local level. This information is self-reported to the investigating officer after a collision. Self-reported usage is consistently higher than observational seat belt usage.

Table 31
Self-Reported Restraint Use by County: 1998-2001
(persons in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles and vans only)

County by Population	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Chang 1998-2000
50,000 and over						
Ada	83.3%	82.8%	84.1%	85.5%	1.7%	0.5%
Bannock	76.6%	79.5%	79.0%	83.4%	5.5%	1.6%
Bonneville	72.2%	73.5%	73.8%	78.8%	6.8%	1.1%
Canyon	75.7%	78.7%	78.2%	78.5%	0.3%	1.7%
Kootenai	81.8%	82.4%	84.9%	84.3%	-0.6%	1.9%
Twin Falls	71.7%	72.6%	75.6%	80.8%	6.9%	2.7%
20,000 - 49,999						
Bingham	61.2%	63.1%	67.9%	71.6%	5.5%	5.4%
Bonner	77.7%	75.5%	76.3%	76.4%	0.1%	-0.9%
Cassia	68.2%	65.6%	71.2%	72.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Elmore	71.9%	76.4%	78.6%	81.7%	3.9%	4.6%
Latah	80.8%	82.2%	83.3%	82.8%	-0.6%	1.5%
M adison	64.0%	69.5%	65.5%	73.6%	12.5%	1.4%
Nez Perce	81.8%	80.8%	82.1%	84.4%	2.8%	0.2%
Payette	75.0%	76.9%	81.4%	75.9%	-6.8%	4.2%
10,000 - 19,999						
Blaine	77.0%	76.9%	63.7%	68.4%	7.3%	-8.6%
Franklin	65.3%	70.3%	70.8%	67.1%	-5.1%	4.2%
Fremont	60.3%	70.8%	60.9%	62.2%	2.3%	1.7%
Gem	61.6%	55.9%	60.1%	68.9%	14.7%	-0.9%
Gooding	54.6%	58.5%	62.4%	63.4%	1.6%	6.9%
Idaho	64.7%	66.7%	70.5%	72.4%	2.7%	4.4%
Jefferson	66.7%	67.3%	64.1%	73.8%	15.0%	-1.9%
Jerome	73.5%	69.6%	68.5%	74.0%	8.0%	-3.4%
M inidoka	64.6%	59.2%	66.2%	68.3%	3.1%	1.7%
Owyhee	63.7%	63.9%	60.0%	65.7%	9.5%	-2.9%
Shoshone	67.5%	65.1%	68.6%	70.4%	2.5%	0.9%

Table 31 (Continued) Self-Reported Restraint Use by County: 1998-2001 (persons in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles and vans only)

County by Population	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000
5,000 - 9,999			-	-	_	
Bear Lake	64.1%	61.8%	55.5%	66.9%	20.5%	-6.9%
Benewah	66.3%	66.1%	60.4%	59.7%	-1.3%	-4.4%
Boise	70.9%	78.7%	76.2%	76.2%	-0.1%	3.9%
Boundary	74.1%	74.7%	78.6%	72.0%	-8.4%	3.0%
Caribou	61.3%	65.0%	66.3%	73.8%	11.2%	4.0%
Clearwater	73.5%	61.1%	69.7%	61.9%	-11.2%	-1.4%
Lemhi	43.4%	41.3%	34.9%	34.9%	-0.1%	-10.1%
Power	74.3%	66.8%	65.0%	73.2%	12.6%	-6.4%
Teton	63.3%	53.8%	73.1%	67.5%	-7.8%	10.5%
Valley	74.2%	82.1%	74.0%	77.1%	4.2%	0.4%
Washington	61.9%	62.4%	68.7%	68.0%	-1.0%	5.5%
0 - 4,999						
Adams	70.8%	69.3%	79.6%	79.6%	0.0%	6.4%
Butte	41.4%	54.2%	68.8%	73.9%	7.4%	28.9%
Camas	55.2%	63.2%	48.4%	67.3%	39.1%	-4.5%
Clark	79.1%	82.1%	86.8%	86.0%	-0.9%	4.7%
Custer	63.1%	73.8%	70.1%	68.6%	-2.2%	6.0%
Lewis	57.2%	60.2%	64.1%	68.1%	6.2%	5.8%
Lincoln	61.8%	53.0%	76.7%	69.0%	-10.1%	15.3%
Oneida	61.3%	64.9%	73.5%	75.4%	2.5%	9.6%
Statewide Average	74.5%	76.3%	77.5%	79.7%	2.8%	2.0%

Aggressive Driving

Table 32 shows information about collisions in Idaho from 1998 through 2001 involving aggressive driving. Aggressive driving collisions include those collisions where an officer indicates on the collision report that aggressive driving behaviors contributed to a collision. These behaviors include failure to yield right of way, passed stop sign, exceeded posted speed, driving too fast for conditions, following too close and disregarded signal. Aggressive driving is not to be confused with road rage, which is a deliberate and violent act against another driver and is a criminal offense.

An officer may indicate up to three contributing circumstances for each vehicle in a collision. Thus the total number of fatalities and injuries attributed to these behaviors in the top portion of the table do not equal the sum of the fatalities and injuries attributed to individual behaviors in the bottom of the table.

Table 32 Aggressive Driving Collisions: 1998-2001									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000			
Total Aggressive Driving Collisions	14,297	14,817	15,388	15,398	0.1%	3.7%			
Fatalities	101	147	120	128	6.7%	13.6%			
Serious Injuries	1,046	1,043	951	949	-0.2%	-4.6%			
Visible Injuries	3,231	3,256	3,358	3,254	-3.1%	2.0%			
Possible Injuries	4,590	4,721	4,807	4,770	-0.8%	2.3%			
Dairing Too Foot for Conditions	391								
Driving Too Fast for Conditions	391	459	395	359	-9.1%	1.7%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way	402	410	344	356	3.5%	-7.1%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way Exceeded Posted Speed	402 178	410 174	344 188	356 202	3.5% 7.4%	-7.1% 2.9%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way	402	410	344	356	3.5%	-7.1%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way Exceeded Posted Speed	402 178	410 174	344 188	356 202	3.5% 7.4%	-7.1% 2.9%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way Exceeded Posted Speed Passed Stop Sign	402 178 115	410 174 130	344 188 74	356 202 122	3.5% 7.4% 64.9%	-7.1% 2.9% -15.0%			
Fail to Yield Right of Way Exceeded Posted Speed Passed Stop Sign Following Too Close	402 178 115 120	410 174 130 103	344 188 74 104	356 202 122 127	3.5% 7.4% 64.9% 22.1%	-7.1% 2.9% -15.0% -6.6%			

In 2001, aggressive driving was a contributing factor in 59% of all collisions in Idaho. While more than two-thirds of all aggressive driving collisions occur in urban areas, 78% of the fatal aggressive driving collisions occur in rural areas. Only 23% of all aggressive driving collisions involve a single vehicle, while 45% of fatal aggressive driving collisions involve only one vehicle. Of the 49 fatal aggressive driving crashes that involved a single vehicle, 42 (or 86%) occurred in rural areas.

The economic cost of collisions involving aggressive driving was \$848.7 million dollars in 2001. This represents 55% of the total costs of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Involvement in Aggressive Driving Collisions by Driver Age

Table 33 shows the involvement in aggressive driving collisions by driver age. Drivers, age 16-20, are involved in about 3 times as many aggressive driving collisions as you would expect them to be while drivers, ages 15, 21 and 22, are involved in about 2 times as many aggressive driving collisions as you would expect them to be. Drivers between the ages of 15 and 22 represent more that one-third of the drivers involved in aggressive driving collisions.

	In	volvement	in Aggressiv	Table e Driving (33 Collisions by Driv	vers Age: 20	001	
	Licer Driv		Aggres	Drivers in sive Drivin	ı All ıg Collisions			and Injury g Collisions
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Involvement*	Number	%	Involvement*
15	4,290	0.5%	146	0.9%	2.0	47	0.8%	1.6
16	12,577	1.4%	656	4.2%	3.0	237	3.9%	2.8
17	16,642	1.8%	902	5.7%	3.1	349	5.7%	3.1
18	18,002	2.0%	1,009	6.4%	3.2	360	5.9%	2.9
19	18,301	2.0%	911	5.8%	2.9	361	5.9%	2.9
20	17,432	1.9%	737	4.7%	2.4	293	4.8%	2.5
21	17,884	2.0%	638	4.1%	2.0	249	4.1%	2.0
22	18,403	2.0%	620	3.9%	1.9	319	5.2%	2.5
23	17,075	1.9%	493	3.1%	1.7	194	3.2%	1.7
24	16,444	1.8%	404	2.6%	1.4	144	2.3%	1.3
25-34	156,160	17.3%	2,872	18.3%	1.1	1,120	18.3%	1.1
35-44	177,067	19.7%	2,160	13.8%	0.7	834	13.6%	0.7
45-54	173,804	19.3%	1,623	10.3%	0.5	637	10.4%	0.5
55-64	112,441	12.5%	968	6.2%	0.5	391	6.4%	0.5
65-74	73,189	8.1%	604	3.8%	0.5	225	3.7%	0.5
75+	51,245	5.7%	678	4.3%	0.8	277	4.5%	0.8
Not Stated or Other			287	1.8%		91	1.5%	
TOTALS	900,956		15,708			6,128		

^{*} Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of collisions by the percent of licensed drivers. Over-representation occurs when the value is greater than 1.0.

Youthful Drivers

Table 34 shows the collisions involving drivers age 15 to 19. In 2001, youthful driver collisions represented 27% of all collisions. In 2001, drivers age 15-19 represented 8% of the licensed drivers; yet youthful drivers represented 18% of drivers in all collisions and 16% of drivers in fatal and serious injury collisions.

Table 34 Collisions Involving Youthful Drivers (15 to 19 Years Old): 1998-2001										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000				
Total Collisions	7,618	7,258	7,490	6,910	-7.7%	-0.8%				
Fatalities	55	66	48	64	33.3%	-3.6%				
Serious Injuries	540	463	437	431	-1.4%	-9.9%				
Visible Injuries	1,804	1,632	1,665	1,456	-12.6%	-3.8%				
Possible Injuries	2,451	2,382	2,341	2,164	-7.6%	-2.3%				
Drivers 15-19 in Fatal & Serious Injury Collisions % of all Drivers in Fatal &	467	395	399	368	-7.8%	-7.2%				
Serious Injury Collisions	18.3%	15.9%	16.0%	16.1%	0.2%	-6.0%				
Licensed Drivers 15-19	77,712	77,943	79,353	69,812	-12.0%	1.1%				
% of Total Licensed Drivers	8.8%	8.7%	8.9%	7.7%	-12.8%	0.4%				
Driver Involvement Rate*	2.07	1.82	1.81	2.07	14.9%	-6.5%				
Teen Drivers in Fatal Crashes	51	64	47	51	8.5%	-0.5%				
Impaired Teen Drivers in Fatal Crashes	9	11	8	12	50.0%	-2.5%				
% of Youthful Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes that were Impaired	17.6%	17.2%	17.0%	23.5%	38.2%	-1.8%				

of licensed drivers. Over-representation occurs when the value is greater than 1.0.

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions involving youthful drivers was \$403 million dollars. This represents 26% of the total cost of collisions in 2001 (as shown in Table 4).

Emergency Medical Services

Table 35 shows Emergency Medical Services response to collisions in Idaho. EMS response to collisions indicates the number of collisions where an EMS unit responded to a collision and transported persons to medical facilities.

Table 35 Emergency Medical Services Response to Collisions: 1998-2001										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000				
Total Collisions	24,041	25,076	26,241	26,090	-0.6%	4.5%				
Response to Fatal & Injury Collisions	5,917	6,282	6,381	6,111	-4.2%	3.9%				
% of Fatal & Injury Collisions	62.3%	65.2%	66.2%	64.6%	-2.4%	3.1%				
Persons Killed or Injured in Collisions	14,185	14,347	14,552	14,280	-1.9%	1.3%				
Transported from Rural Areas	2,452	2,401	3,536	3,332	-5.8%	22.6%				
Transported from Urban Areas	3,511	3,739	2,637	2,577	-2.3%	-11.5%				
Total Transported by EMS	5,940	6,140	6,173	5,909	-4.3%	2.0%				
% of Killed/Injured Transported	41.9%	42.8%	42.4%	41.4%	-2.4%	0.6%				
Trapped and Extricated	518	546	578	576	-0.3%	5.6%				
Fatal/Serious Injuries Transported by Helicopter	146	148	184	226	22.8%	12.8%				

The availability and quality of services provided by local Emergency Medical Services may mean the difference between life and death for someone injured in a traffic collision. Improved post-crash victim care works to reduce the severity of trauma incurred by collision victims. The sooner someone receives appropriate medical care, the better their chances of recovery. This care is especially critical in rural areas because of the time needed to transport a victim to a trauma hospital.

Pedestrians in Collisions

Table 36 gives information about pedestrians in collisions from 1998 to 2001. Pedestrian collisions decreased by 12% in 2001, while the number of pedestrians killed in motor vehicle collisions doubled. Of all pedestrians involved in collisions in 2001, 98% received some degree of injury. Of those injured or killed in pedestrian collisions, 25% were between the ages of 4 and 14. Two-thirds of the pedestrians killed in motor vehicle collisions in 2001 were over the age of 40. The youngest pedestrian killed was 27 years old. Impaired pedestrians were involved in 14% of all pedestrian collisions and 33% of fatal pedestrian collisions.

Pede		Table 36 Collisions	: 1998-200	01		
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Chang 1998-2000
Pedestrian Collisions	186	181	198	175	-11.6%	3.4%
Fatalities	7	14	6	12	100.0%	21.4%
Serious Injuries	57	59	60	53	-11.7%	2.6%
Visible Injuries	87	74	77	68	-11.7%	-5.4%
Possible Injuries	51	38	64	54	-15.6%	21.5%
Pedestrians in Collisions	205	185	210	190	-9.5%	1.9%
Pedestrian Fatal and Serious Injuries	64	73	66	65	-1.5%	2.2%
% of All Fatal and Serious Injuries	3.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	5.1%	5.1%
Impaired Fatal and Serious Injuries*	11	8	4	15	275.0%	-38.6%
% of Pedestrian Fatal & Serious Injuries	17.2%	11.0%	6.1%	23.1%	280.8%	-40.5%
Pedestrians in Fatal and Injury Collisions by	/ Age					
0 to 3	5	5	4	3	-25.0%	-10.0%
4 to 14	59	53	46	47	2.2%	-11.7%
15 to 19	36	30	39	26	-33.3%	6.7%
20 to 24	13	14	10	14	40.0%	-10.4%
25 to 34	18	15	32	25	-21.9%	48.3%
35 to 44	19	22	17	25	47.1%	-3.5%
45 to 54	23	18	25	21	-16.0%	8.6%
55 to 64	10	14	12	10	-16.7%	12.9%
65 and Older	15	9	15	15	0.0%	13.3%
M issing/Unknown Age	4	5	8	4	-50.0%	42.5%

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions involving pedestrians was \$51.4 million dollars. This represents 3% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Bicyclists in Collisions

Table 37 gives information about bicyclists in collisions from 1998 to 2001. The number of bicycle collisions decreased in 2001 by 18%. Of the bicyclists involved in collisions in 2001, 98% received some degree of injury. Of all bicyclists involved in collisions in 2001, 53% were between the ages of 4 and 19. The percentage of bicyclists involved in collisions that were wearing helmets continues to remain very low.

Bio		Table 37 Collisions	: 1998-200	1		
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Chang 1998-2000
Bicy cle Collisions	297	354	334	274	-18.0%	6.8%
Fatalities	2	4	3	2	-33.3%	37.5%
Serious Injuries	46	53	49	44	-10.2%	3.8%
Visible Injuries	164	197	190	161	-15.3%	8.3%
Possible Injuries	85	101	93	70	-24.7%	5.5%
Bicy clists in Collisions	306	364	338	283	-16.3%	5.9%
Bicy cle Fatal and Serious Injuries	48	57	52	46	-11.5%	5.0%
% of All Fatal and Serious Injuries	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	-5.6%	7.9%
Bicy clists in Collisions Wearing Helmets	41	46	49	31	-36.7%	9.4%
% of Bicy clists Wearing Helmets	13.4%	12.6%	14.5%	11.0%	-24.4%	4.5%
Impaired Fatal and Serious Injuries*	2	3	2	1	-50.0%	8.3%
% of Bicy cle Fatal & Serious Injuries	4.2%	5.3%	3.8%	2.2%	-43.5%	-0.3%
Bicy clists in Collisions by Age						
0 to 3	1	2	1	1	0.0%	125.0%
4 to 14	128	140	126	102	-19.0%	-0.3%
15 to 19	58	67	67	47	-29.9%	7.8%
20 to 24	22	38	25	28	12.0%	19.3%
25 to 34	29	36	36	27	-25.0%	12.1%
35 to 44	24	28	47	30	-36.2%	42.3%
45 to 54	13	23	23	28	21.7%	38.5%
55 to 64	9	8	4	9	125.0%	-30.6%
65 and Older	3	4	2	3	50.0%	-8.3%
M issing/Unknown Age	10	12	7	8	14.3%	-10.8%

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions involving bicyclists was \$23.6 million dollars. This represents 2% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Motorcyclists in Collisions

Table 38 shows data for motorcyclists involved in collisions from 1998 to 2001. The number of motorcycle collisions increased again in 2001 after a steady decrease over recent years prior to 2000. Of all motorcyclists involved in collisions in 2001, 88% received some degree of injury. Of all motorcycle collisions, 12% involved impaired driving, while 33% of fatal motorcycle collisions involved impaired driving. More than half (54%) of all motorcycle collisions were single vehicle collisions, while two-thirds of fatal motorcycle crashes involved only a single motorcycle.

While Idaho law requires all motorcycle operators and passengers under the age of 18 to wear a helmet, just less than half of those riders involved in collisions in 2001 were wearing a helmet.

N	Table 38 Motorcyclists in Collisions: 1998-2001							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000		
M otorcy cle Collisions	292	251	363	380	4.7%	15.3%		
Fatalities	6	12	18	19	5.6%	75.0%		
Serious Injuries	99	94	117	102	-12.8%	9.7%		
Visible Injuries	149	107	171	207	21.1%	15.8%		
Possible Injuries	45	45	57	75	31.6%	13.3%		
M otorcy clists in Collisions	345	290	422	457	8.3%	14.8%		
Registered Motorcycles	34,474	40,968	42,165	39,434	-6.5%	10.9%		
Motorcy clists Wearing Helmets	115	98	151	162	7.3%	19.6%		
% Motorcy clists Wearing Helmets	33.3%	33.8%	35.8%	35.4%	-0.9%	3.6%		
Motorcy cle Drivers in Collisions by A	ge							
0 to 15	4	4	6	5	-16.7%	25.0%		
15 to 19	41	16	28	19	-32.1%	7.0%		
20 to 24	65	47	58	69	19.0%	-2.1%		
25 to 34	62	53	74	73	-1.4%	12.6%		
35 to 44	54	48	78	76	-2.6%	25.7%		
45 to 54	46	59	78	90	15.4%	30.2%		
55 to 64	17	16	31	42	35.5%	43.9%		
65 and up	5	7	11	12	9.1%	48.6%		
M issing/Unknown	3	1	2	3	50.0%	16.7%		

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions involving motorcyclists was \$89.3 million dollars. This represents 6% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Commercial Motor Vehicles in Collisions

Table 39 shows Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) collisions for 1998 through 2001. For the purposes of collision reporting, CMV's are buses, truck tractors, tractor-trailer combinations, trucks with more than two axles, trucks with more than two tires per axle, or trucks exceeding 8,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. This category also includes pickups with dual rear wheels.

Table 39 Commercial Motor Vehicle Collision Rates: 1998-2001										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000				
Fatal Collisions	26	29	27	35	29.6%	2.3%				
Injury Collisions	540	571	509	542	6.5%	-2.6%				
Total Collisions	1,685	1,868	1,878	1,893	0.8%	5.7%				
Commercial VMT (100 millions)	20.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	6.1%	8.5%				
Fatal Collision Rate	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	22.2%	-5.6%				
Injury Collision Rate	26.5	23.7	21.5	21.5	0.4%	-10.1%				
Total Collision Rate	82.8	77.5	79.2	75.2	-5.0%	-2.2%				

Table 40 presents the location of CMV collisions by severity and roadway type. While 56% of all CMV collisions occurred on rural roadways, 89% of fatal CMV collisions took place on rural roadways.

The largest percentage of all CMV collisions (45%) occurred on local roads, while the largest percentage of fatal CMV collisions (49%) took place on US and State highways.

Locati	Table 40 Location of Commercial Motor Vehicle Collisions by Roadway Type: 2001										
						perty		All			
	F	atal	In	jury	Dai	mage	Coll	isions			
Interstate											
Rural	6	17.1%	56	10.3%	169	12.8%	231	12.2%			
Urban	2	5.7%	44	8.1%	94	7.1%	140	7.4%			
U.S. or State Highway											
Rural	15	42.9%	175	32.3%	288	21.9%	478	25.3%			
Urban	2	5.7%	50	9.2%	146	11.1%	198	10.5%			
Local											
Rural	10	28.6%	108	19.9%	230	17.5%	348	18.4%			
Urban	0	0.0%	109	20.1%	389	29.6%	498	26.3%			
Total		35 .8%		542 3.6%		316 .5%	18	893			

Table 41 shows the number of collisions by severity that each type of commercial motor vehicle was involved in for 1998 to 2001.

Table 41 Collisions Involving Commercial Motor Vehicles by Vehicle Type: 1998-2001 Avg. Change Change 1998 1999 2000 2001 2000-2001 1998-2000 Bus **Fatal Collisions** 0 2 0 4 400.0% 0.0% Injury Collisions 33 41 34 42 23.5% 3.6% Property Damage Collisions 106 110 93 118 26.9% -5.8% Single Unit Truck **Fatal Collisions** 13 8 6 11 83.3% -31.7% Injury Collisions 196 210 190 211 11.1% -1.2% Property Damage Collisions 427 417 9.8% 364 437 -4.6% Single Unit Truck with Trailer **Fatal Collisions** 3 3 3 0.0% 1 -66.7% 49 47 36 20 -44.4% -13.7% Injury Collisions Property Damage Collisions 106 116 106 83 -21.7% 0.4% Truck Tractor Only (Bobtail) **Fatal Collisions** 0 0 0 1 100.0% 0.0%Injury Collisions 4 7 5 33.3% 6 -28.6% Property Damage Collisions 16 17 16 15 -6.3% 0.2%Single-Trailer Configurations **Fatal Collisions** 7 14 14 15 7.1% 50.0% 209 242 204 248 0.0% Injury Collisions 21.6% Property Damage Collisions 601 448 513 591 1.7% 14.9% Double-Trailer Configurations **Fatal Collisions** 3 2 5 4 -20.0% 58.3% Injury Collisions 48 43 47 32 -31.9% -0.6% Property Damage Collisions 98 112 111 104 -6.3% 6.7% Triple-Trailer Configurations **Fatal Collisions** 0 0 0 0 0.0% 0.0%Injury Collisions 6 2 4 1 -75.0% 16.7% Property Damage Collisions 10 10 14 16.7% 10.0% 12

^{**} Crashes between vehicle types are not mutually exclusive. In other words, a crash involving a bus and a single unit truck would be represented in both catagories

Table 42 shows different vehicle types as a percent of all vehicles in collisions excluding pedestrians, bicyclists and non-motor vehicles.

Table 42 Vehicles in All Collisions by Vehicle Type: 1998-2001									
Vehicle Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000			
Passenger Cars	21,770	22,320	23,149	22,421	-3.1%	3.1%			
%	51.4%	50.9%	50.6%	49.3%	-2.6%	-0.8%			
Pickups, Vans, and									
Sport Utility Vehicles (SUV's)	18,068	18,807	19,790	20,140	1.8%	4.7%			
%	42.7%	42.9%	43.2%	44.3%	2.4%	0.7%			
M edium Trucks*	748	819	793	770	-2.9%	3.2%			
%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	-2.3%	-0.7%			
Large Trucks**	870	991	1,032	1,067	3.4%	9.0%			
⁰ / ₀	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	4.0%	4.9%			
Buses	141	155	127	166	30.7%	-4.1%			
%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	31.5%	-7.6%			
M otorcy cles	297	257	373	392	5.1%	15.8%			
%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	5.7%	11.3%			
All Other***	469	472	508	545	7.3%	4.1%			
%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	7.9%	0.2%			

^{*}Medium trucks are single unit trucks with more than 2 tires per axle or more than 2 axles

42,363

TOTALS

43,821

45,772

45,501

-0.6%

3.9%

^{**}Large trucks include bobtail tractors and tractor-semitrailer combinations

^{***}Includes Farm Equipment, Recreational Vehicles, Construction, ATVs, Trains, Snowmobiles, Other and Unknown or Missing data.

Table 43 presents injury severity comparisons by vehicle type for all persons in CMV collisions. In 2001 there were 4,454 persons involved in CMV collisions. Occupants of passenger vehicles combined to comprise 47% of the persons involved in CMV collisions. Of the 29 fatalities that occurred in CMV collisions, 88% were occupants of passenger cars, pickups, vans or other vehicles while 12% were occupants of CMV's.

Injury Severity	Commercial Motor Vehicle	Car	Pickup, Van and S UVs*	All Other**	Totals
Fatalities	5	13	20	3	41
% of Fatalities	12.2%	31.7%	48.8%	7.3%	0.9%
Serious Injuries	30	63	43	9	145
% of Serious Injuries	20.7%	43.4%	29.7%	6.2%	3.3%
Visible Injuries	128	120	94	10	352
% of Visible Injuries	36.4%	34.1%	26.7%	2.8%	7.9%
Possible Injuries	137	127	99	8	371
% of Possible Injuries	36.9%	34.2%	26.7%	2.2%	8.3%
Non-Injury	1,998	751	729	15	3,493
% of Non- Injury	57.2%	21.5%	20.9%	0.4%	78.4%
Unknown	31	10	10	1	52
% of Unknown	59.6%	19.2%	19.2%	1.9%	1.2%
Column Totals	2,329	1,084	995	46	4,454
(% OF TOTAL)	52.3%	24.3%	22.3%	1.0%	

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions involving commercial motor vehicles was \$180.5 million dollars. This represents 12% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Motor Vehicle Collisions in Work Zones

Table 44 shows the collisions that took place in work zones for 1998 through 2001.

Table 44 Collisions in Work Zones: 1998-2001							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1998-2000	
Work Zone Collisions	149	258	309	256	-17.2%	46.5%	
Fatalities	2	1	8	6	-25.0%	325.0%	
Serious Injuries	15	16	25	20	-20.0%	31.5%	
Visible Injuries	32	45	65	49	-24.6%	42.5%	
Possible Injuries	40	94	89	120	34.8%	64.8%	
% All Collisions	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	-18.2%	43.8%	
Workers Injured	0	0	1	9	100.0%	-50.0%	

Prior to 2001, most of the crashes that have taken place in work zones have not involved construction workers. The 9 worker injuries, 2 of which were fatal injuries, in 2001, resulted from a single collision on I-15. Workers on the roadway are especially vulnerable since their attention is focused on the task at hand rather than on the traffic passing by.

Almost 30% of the collisions in work zones in 2001 were single vehicle collisions and 1 of the 4 fatal collisions involved only 1 vehicle. While overturn and other object - not fixed were the predominant most harmful events in single vehicle collisions in work zones, rear end was the predominant most harmful event for multiple vehicle collisions in work zones.

Table 45 shows work zone collisions by road type.

Table 45 Work Zone Collisions by Roadway Type: 2001									
	Fatal		Injury		Property Damage		All Collisions		
Interstate									
Rural	1	25.0%	11	11.3%	9	5.8%	21	8.2%	
Urban	1	25.0%	21	21.6%	31	20.0%	53	20.7%	
U.S. or State Highway									
Rural	1	25.0%	24	24.7%	48	31.0%	73	28.5%	
Urban	1	25.0%	14	14.4%	27	17.4%	42	16.4%	
Local									
Rural	0	0.0%	4	4.1%	12	7.7%	16	6.3%	
Urban	0	0.0%	23	23.7%	28	18.1%	51	19.9%	
Total	1	4 .6%		97 7.9%		155 0.5%	2	256	

Table 46 shows the severity of crashes by transportation district. Transportation district boundaries can be found in Appendix A.

Table 46 Collisions in Work Zones by Transportation District: 2001									
	Fatal Collisions	Injury Collisions	Property Damage Collisions	Total Collisions					
District 1	0	13	20	33					
District 2	0	7	10	17					
District 3	1	45	59	105					
District 4	1	18	29	48					
District 5	1	6	17	24					
District 6	1	8	20	29					
Statewide	4	97	155	256					

In 2001, the economic cost of collisions in work zones was \$27.1 million dollars. This represents 2% of the total cost of Idaho collisions (as shown in Table 4).

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are used throughout this report, and are provided to clarify the meaning of the data.

BICYCLE (**PEDACYCLE**): Every vehicle propelled exclusively by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices.

CHILD SAFETY SEAT: A car safety seat that meets the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Standard 213. Every child under the age of four and weighing less than 40 pounds and is transported in a motor vehicle must be properly restrained in such a seat.

COLLISION (TRAFFIC): An unintended event that causes a death, injury or damage and involves a motor vehicle on a public roadway.

DRIVER (OPERATOR): Every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

FATAL COLLISION: Any motor vehicle collision that resulted in the death of one or more persons due to injuries received from the collision within 30 days of the collision.

FATALITY: An individual involved in a motor vehicle collision who died within 30 days of the collision as a result of injuries sustained in the collision.

HEAVY TRUCK: A motor vehicle exceeding 8,000 pounds gross weight, has two or more wheels per axle or has more than two axles and is designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

IMPAIRED DRIVING COLLISION: Any collision in which an officer indicated on the collision report that alcohol or drugs were used, or were a contributing factor in the collision.

INJURY: Bodily harm to a person as a result of a motor vehicle collision.

INJURY SEVERITY:

Fatal Injury (Death) - Any injury that results in the death of a person within 30 days of the collision in which the injury was sustained.

Serious Injury (Incapacitating Injury) - Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.

Visible Injury (Non-incapacitating, Evident Injury) - Any injury, other than a fatal injury or incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the collision in which the injury occurred.

Possible Injury - Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury, or non-incapacitating, evident injury.

LICENSED DRIVER: A person who is licensed by Idaho to operate a motor vehicle on public highways. A person who has reached the age of 15 years, and who has successfully completed an approved driver's training course, may apply for a class "D" license. Driving privileges are restricted to daylight hours only until the age of 16.

LOCAL ROAD: Any road other than an Interstate, U.S. or State Highway

MOTOR VEHICLE: Every motorized vehicle which is self-propelled or propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails except motorized wheelchairs.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

OCCUPANT: A person who is in or on a vehicle.

PASSENGER: Any occupant of a vehicle other than its driver.

PEDESTRIAN: Any person afoot and any person operating a wheelchair or motorized wheelchair.

PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY: Any collision in which there was property damage of \$751 or more to any one person but no injuries or fatalities.

RURAL: All areas, incorporated and unincorporated, with a population of less than 5,000 people.

SEAT BELT: A device designed to hold the occupant of a motor vehicle in the seat of a vehicle that was manufactured with safety belts in compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle safety standard number 208. Each occupant of the front seat of a motor vehicle which has a gross vehicle weight of not more than 8,000 pounds, and so manufactured, shall have a seat belt properly fastened about his body at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM: Includes all Interstate, U.S. and State highways (i.e. I-84, US 95, SH 75)

TRACTOR: A motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles but not so constructed as to carry a load other than part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

URBAN: Any incorporated area with a population of 5,000 or more.

VEHICLE: Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks (examples, bicycle, horse-drawn carriage).

VIOLATION: A conviction of a misdemeanor charge involving a moving traffic violation, or an admission or judicial determination of the commission of an infraction involving a moving traffic infraction, except bicycle infractions.

References and Notes

- 1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, <u>Technical Advisory: Motor Vehicle Accident Costs</u>, T 7570.2, October 31,1994.
- Blincoe, L.J., et al, <u>The Economic Cost of Motor Vehicle Crashes</u>, 2000, May, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT HS 809 446.
- 3. Haddon and S. Baker, "Injury Control", Chapter 8, <u>Preventive and Community Medicine</u>, Edited by C. Clark and B. MacMahon. Title Brown and Co., New York, 1987.
- 4. Highway District boundaries: District I North Idaho (Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, and Shoshone Counties), District II North Central Idaho (Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties), District III Southwest Idaho (Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Owyhee, and Elmore Counties), District IV South Central Idaho (Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, and Cassia Counties), District V Southeast Idaho (Bingham, Power, Bannock, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, and Bear Lake Counties) and District VI Eastern Idaho (Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, and Bonneville Counties).
- 5. Dean, J. Michael, Reading, James C., and Nechodom, Patricia J., <u>Overreporting and Measured Effectiveness of Seat Belts in Motor Vehicle Crashes in Utah</u>, Transportation Research Record 1485, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, National Academy Press, 1995.

APPENDIX A: Maps of Fatal Collision Locations

Each spot indicates the location of a fatal collision. The number of fatalities for each transportation district is also given. The maps are intended to give general locations of fatal collisions; the precise location cannot be determined from maps. For precise locations or for the number of collisions on a given roadway, please contact the Office of Highway Safety.

APPENDIX B: State Highway System

The Idaho Transportation department is responsible for building and maintaining the State Highway System. The State Highway System includes the Interstate highways, US highways, and State highways. All other roads fall under the jurisdiction of counties, cities or local highway districts.

US 2	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	3	1	1	5
Fatalities	0	0	3	1	1	5
Total Collisions	90	73	94	73	85	415
Average Daily Traffic	3,898	3,971	4,134	4,225	4,291	20,520
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	4.48	1.46	1.44	1.51
Total Collision Rate	142.64	113.57	140.46	106.73	122.36	124.94

US 12	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	4	4	2	3	5	18
Fatalities	4	8	2	4	5	23
Total Collisions	200	172	165	168	198	903
Average Daily Traffic	2,144	2,186	2,167	2,201	2,144	10,841
Fatal Collision Rate	3.03	2.97	1.50	2.21	3.79	2.70
Total Collision Rate	151.42	127.75	123.62	123.91	149.94	135.21

110 20						1997-2001
US 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	13	7	8	11	12	51
Fatalities	20	9	13	13	14	69
Total Collisions	761	896	877	869	929	4,332
Average Daily Traffic	4,851	4,903	5,072	5,129	5,179	25,135
Fatal Collision Rate	2.36	1.26	1.39	1.89	2.04	1.79
Total Collision Rate	138.22	161.03	152.36	149.29	158.06	151.87

US 26	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	1	3	6	5	7	22
Fatalities	2	3	8	7	8	28
Total Collisions	146	162	160	177	200	845
Average Daily Traffic	2,408	2,641	2,672	2,718	2,783	13,222
Fatal Collision Rate	0.88	2.41	4.76	3.90	5.33	3.53
Total Collision Rate	128.56	130.08	127.00	138.12	152.38	135.53

US 30	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	3	5	5	7	4	24
Fatalities	8	6	5	9	4	32
Total Collisions	320	321	326	331	329	1,627
Average Daily Traffic	3,542	3,579	3,716	3,830	3,897	18,564
Fatal Collision Rate	1.21	1.99	1.91	2.60	1.46	1.84
Total Collision Rate	129.52	127.57	124.73	122.88	120.06	124.64

US 89	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	0	1	2	3
Fatalities	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total Collisions	20	21	17	42	24	124
Average Daily Traffic	1,468	1,494	1,573	1,624	1,639	7,797
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.86	7.64	2.41
Total Collision Rate	85.31	88.01	67.64	161.93	91.67	99.55

IIC 02						1997-2001
US 93	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	9	6	9	1	8	33
Fatalities	9	8	12	5	12	46
Total Collisions	437	424	445	412	483	2,201
Average Daily Traffic	2,077	2,088	1,988	1,992	2,044	10,188
Fatal Collision Rate	2.80	1.85	2.92	0.32	2.53	2.09
Total Collision Rate	135.83	131.09	144.50	133.50	152.52	139.44

US 95	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	16	23	28	21	18	106
Fatalities	20	25	35	28	20	128
Total Collisions	1,127	1,128	1,338	1,183	1,237	6,013
Average Daily Traffic	4,158	4,241	4,293	4,308	4,378	21,378
Fatal Collision Rate	1.96	2.77	3.33	2.49	2.10	2.53
Total Collision Rate	138.33	135.75	159.06	140.17	144.22	143.56

SH 16	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
	1997	1770	1777	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	1	1	2	0	1	5
Fatalities	1	1	2	0	2	6
Total Collisions	36	41	54	48	38	217
Average Daily Traffic	6,390	6,640	6,800	6,920	7,880	34,630
Fatal Collision Rate	3.08	2.96	5.79	0.00	2.50	2.84
Total Collision Rate	110.83	121.47	156.22	136.45	94.87	123.27

SH 21	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	1	3	2	0	1	7
Fatalities	1	4	2	0	2	9
Total Collisions	50	75	72	84	102	383
Average Daily Traffic	1,089	1,070	1,117	1,144	1,188	5,608
Fatal Collision Rate	1.99	6.09	3.89	0.00	1.83	2.71
Total Collision Rate	99.67	152.21	139.97	159.36	186.40	148.27

CII 10						1997-2001
SH 28	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	1	0	1	2
Fatalities	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total Collisions	24	27	32	30	33	146
Average Daily Traffic	710	690	680	700	700	3,480
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	3.25	1.31
Total Collision Rate	76.86	88.97	107.00	97.45	107.19	95.39

SH 33	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	2	5	1	2	2	12
Fatalities	3	5	1	2	2	13
Total Collisions	223	193	231	258	224	1,129
Average Daily Traffic	1,907	1,926	1,951	2,034	2,074	9,893
Fatal Collision Rate	2.05	5.08	1.00	1.93	1.89	2.37
Total Collision Rate	228.96	196.17	231.77	248.35	211.44	223.44

SH 34	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	4	0	0	4
Fatalities	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total Collisions	42	49	56	62	66	275
Average Daily Traffic	916	889	879	897	903	4,484
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	12.63	0.00	0.00	2.48
Total Collision Rate	127.25	153.03	176.88	191.76	202.85	170.22

						1997-2001
SH 44	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	5	2	2	2	11
Fatalities	0	5	2	2	2	11
Total Collisions	162	155	161	168	190	836
Average Daily Traffic	9,747	10,045	10,244	10,911	11,991	52,939
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	5.90	2.31	2.17	1.98	2.46
Total Collision Rate	196.91	182.81	186.21	182.42	187.73	187.10

SH 51	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	1	1	4	2	0	8
Fatalities	1	1	4	2	0	8
Total Collisions	58	74	60	73	66	331
Average Daily Traffic	800	810	860	880	910	4,260
Fatal Collision Rate	3.65	3.61	13.59	6.64	0.00	5.49
Total Collision Rate	211.88	267.00	203.90	242.44	211.96	227.08

CII FF			1999			1997-2001	
SH 55	1997	1998		2000	2001	Totals	
Fatal Collisions	3	7	7	2	3	22	
Fatalities	3	8	8	2	3	24	
Total Collisions	410	478	421	530	551	2,390	
Average Daily Traffic	4,587	4,684	5,084	5,282	5,628	25,265	
Fatal Collision Rate	1.34	3.06	2.82	0.78	1.09	1.78	
Total Collision Rate	183.10	209.04	169.63	205.52	200.55	193.77	

SH 75	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	4	4	3	2	6	19
Fatalities	4	5	3	2	6	20
Total Collisions	130	168	181	143	170	792
Average Daily Traffic	2,660	2,690	2,670	2,670	2,720	13,410
Fatal Collision Rate	2.41	2.39	1.80	1.20	3.54	2.27
Total Collision Rate	78.46	100.26	108.82	85.98	100.33	94.81

SH 78	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total Collisions	26	34	25	23	35	143
Average Daily Traffic	542	553	554	579	617	2,845
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.66	2.09
Total Collision Rate	142.85	183.28	134.34	118.31	168.99	149.72

I-15	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	13	22	13	8	10	66
Fatalities	13	28	14	9	14	78
Total Collisions	464	569	499	464	540	2,536
Average Daily Traffic	8,530	9,000	9,560	9,560	9,580	46,230
Fatal Collision Rate	2.13	3.42	1.90	1.17	1.46	2.00
Total Collision Rate	76.04	88.37	72.96	67.84	78.79	76.68

I-84	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	25	22	19	29	25	120
Fatalities	28	26	20	33	29	136
Total Collisions	964	959	1,158	1,267	1,291	5,639
Average Daily Traffic	16,140	16,860	17,460	17,500	18,040	86,000
Fatal Collision Rate	1.54	1.30	1.08	1.65	1.38	1.39
Total Collision Rate	59.36	56.53	65.92	71.96	71.13	65.17

I-86						1997-2001
1-00	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	2	2	3	2	2	11
Fatalities	2	2	3	3	2	12
Total Collisions	118	138	123	178	161	718
Average Daily Traffic	7,220	7,730	7,940	7,860	7,870	38,620
Fatal Collision Rate	1.21	1.13	1.65	1.11	1.11	1.24
Total Collision Rate	71.24	77.82	67.53	98.72	89.18	81.04

I-90	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997-2001 Totals
Fatal Collisions	1	2	3	5	5	16
Fatalities	1	4	4	5	5	19
Total Collisions	390	355	394	412	432	1,983
Average Daily Traffic	13,616	14,230	15,153	15,296	15,566	73,861
Fatal Collision Rate	0.24	0.45	0.68	1.13	1.11	0.46
Total Collision Rate	85.76	72.56	80.62	83.81	85.80	56.55

- 101						1997-2001
I-184	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Fatal Collisions	0	0	1	1	0	2
Fatalities	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total Collisions	71	73	63	73	53	333
Average Daily Traffic	49,810	52,400	48,150	51,830	55,290	257,480
Fatal Collision Rate	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.46	0.00	0.59
Total Collision Rate	107.88	105.44	99.02	106.60	72.55	97.88

State Highway Information by Roadway Classification and Speed Limit: 2001

Road Classification	-	Miles of Roadway	# of Automatic Traffic Recorders	Vehicle Miles Travelled	Average Speed		% 10 MPH Over Limit	Fatal Collisions	Injury Collisions	Total Collisions	Fatal Collision Rate per 100 million AVMT	Injury Collision Rate per 100 million AVMT	Total Collision Rate per 100 million AVMT
Urban Interstate	55	3.62	0	73,052,925				0	22	53	0.00	30.12	72.55
	65	41.36	9	690,926,567	64.2	16.3	3.7	3	199	575	0.43	28.80	83.22
	70	10.93	2	164,282,850	68.0	14.1	2.1	1	37	82	0.61	22.52	49.91
	75	29.77	2	181,984,839	69.5	7.4	1.5	3	55	135	1.65	30.22	74.18
Urban Interstate	 Total	85.68	13	1,110,247,181				7	313	845	0.63	28.19	76.11
Rural Interstate	55	4.09	0	9,101,932				0	12	30	0.00	131.84	329.60
	60	5.36	1	14,079,510	61.5	41.6	19.2	1	1	17	7.10	7.10	120.74
	65	23.64	0	136,146,934				1	57	181	0.73	41.87	132.94
	75	493.00	18	1,932,095,599	72.7	13.1	2.6	33	558	1,399	1.71	28.88	72.41
Rural Interstate	 Total	526.33	19	2,091,423,975				35	628	1,627	1.67	30.03	77.79
Non-Interstate	25	79.54	0	137,070,874				0	181	616	0.00	132.05	449.40
	30	2.45	0	6,345,233				1	14	38	15.76	220.64	598.87
	35	232.20	2	635,976,471	40.0	31.4	6.3	5	795	2,289	0.79	125.00	359.92
	40	19.19	0	6,160,430				1	4	14	16.23	64.93	227.26
	45	319.95	3	487,523,893	50.0	46.3	15.1	13	369	926	2.67	75.69	189.94
	50	157.03	2	89,516,323	51.7	36.5	14.6	2	105	259	2.23	117.30	289.33
	55	1,311.37	24	1,326,311,344	54.6	22.6	5.4	28	708	1,714	2.11	53.38	129.23
	60	469.60	14	539,257,351	57.1	12.7	2.5	16	241	691	2.97	44.69	128.14
	65	1,727.93	31	1,231,365,434	62.2	10.0	2.3	30	541	1,336	2.44	43.93	108.50
Non-Interstate T		4,342.14	76	4,459,527,353				96	2,958	7,883	2.15	66.33	176.77
Grand Total		4,954.15	==== 108	 7,661,198,509				138	====== 3,899	10,355	====== 1.80	====== 50.89	====== 135.16

APPENDIX C: Five-Year Collision History

Appendix C: Idaho Fatal and Injury Collision Data, Five-Year History

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1997-2000
Fatal Collisions	220	224	245	241	225	-6.6%	3.2%
Injury Collisions	9,111	9,098	9,256	9,392	9,231	-1.7%	1.0%
Total Persons - Fatal & Injury Collisions	26,690	26,935	26,808	27,278	26,809	-1.7%	0.7%
Drivers	15,713	16,069	16,184	16,513	16,219	-1.8%	1.7%
Passengers	10,399	10,074	9,747	9,928	9,832	-1.0%	-1.5%
Total Fatalities	259	265	278	276	259	-6.2%	2.2%
Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	-9.9%	0.6%
Total Injuries	14,133	13,920	14,069	14,276	14,021	-1.8%	0.3%
Injury Rate per 100 Million VMT	107.8	102.0	98.2	104.0	98.1	-5.7%	-1.1%
Impaired Drivers - Fatal/Injury Collisions	1,032	1,068	982	1,039	952	-8.4%	0.4%
% of All Drivers-Fatal/Injury Collisions	6.6%	6.6%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%	-6.7%	-1.3%
Alcohol/Drug Test Given - Fatal/Injury Collisions	709	718	679	725	690	-4.8%	0.9%
% of Impaired Drivers Given Test - F&I Collision	68.7%	67.2%	69.1%	69.8%	72.5%	3.9%	0.5%

Appendix C: Idaho Fatal and Injury Collision Data, Five-Year History

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001	Avg. Change 1997-2000
Total Vehicles - Fatal/Injury Collisions	16,514	16,743	16,939	17,287	16,932	-2.1%	1.5%
Passenger Cars - Fatal/Injury Collisions	8,549	8,678	8,638	8,820	8,433	-4.4%	1.1%
% of Vehicles	51.8%	51.8%	51.0%	51.0%	49.8%	-2.4%	-0.5%
Pickups, Sport Utility Vehicles, Vans, and							
PU's with Campers - Fatal/Injury Collisions	6,392	6,583	6,774	6,924	6,930	0.1%	2.7%
% of Vehicles	38.7%	39.3%	40.0%	40.1%	40.9%	2.2%	1.1%
Commercial Motor Vehicles - Fatal/Injury Collisions	580	581	630	559	611	9.3%	-0.9%
% of Vehicles	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	11.6%	-2.4%
Motorcycles - Fatal/Injury Collisions	281	267	231	326	354	8.6%	7.6%
% of Vehicles	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	10.9%	5.8%
Bicycles - Fatal/Injury Collisions	310	294	353	335	275	-17.9%	3.3%
% of Vehicles	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	-16.2%	1.7%
Pedestrians - Fatal/Injury Collisions	253	205	188	206	190	-7.8%	-5.9%
% of Vehicles	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	-5.8%	-7.4%

Appendix C: Idaho Fatal and Injury Collision Data, Five-Year History

		Table C-		Change	Avg. Change		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-2001	1997-2000
Roadside Obstacles - Fatal/Injury Collisions	2,081	1,930	1,973	2,029	1,932	-4.8%	-0.7%
% of Collisions	22.3%	20.7%	20.8%	21.1%	20.4%	-3.0%	-1.8%
Roadway Defects-Fatal/Injury Collisions	370	317	340	337	303	-10.1%	-2.7%
% of Collisions	4.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	-8.4%	-3.7%
Vehicle Defects-Fatal/Injury Collisions	268	235	278	235	243	3.4%	-3.2%
% of Vehicles	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	5.6%	-4.6%
Self-Reported Restraint Use* - Fatal/Injury Collisions	16,510	16,891	17,098	17,920	18,156	1.3%	2.8%
% Usage	68.6%	69.4%	70.4%	72.5%	75.0%	3.5%	1.8%
Self-Reported Child Restraint Use**							
Fatal/Injury Collisions	587	644	600	618	635	2.8%	2.0%
% Usage	66.0%	71.6%	75.9%	79.0%	78.9%	-0.2%	6.2%
Helmet Use- Fatal/Injury Collisions	106	102	86	138	147	6.5%	13.7%
% of Motorcycle Operators	32.4%	34.1%	32.2%	36.7%	35.1%	-4.4%	4.5%
Emergency Medical Service Response							
to Fatal/Injury Collisions	5,819	5,917	6,282	6,381	6,111	-4.2%	3.1%
% of Fatal & Injury Collisions	62.4%	63.5%	66.1%	66.2%	64.6%	-2.4%	2.0%

^{&#}x27; All persons 0-3 years old in passenger cars, pickups, sport utility vehicles and vans using a child safety seat.