

# PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

**FY2012**



## **IN THIS REPORT:**

Identification of high-risk drivers  
State, Region, and County statistics

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*This report may be viewed on the Internet at:*  
<http://www.coloradodot.info/programs/safety-data-sources-information>

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of Public Health  
and Environment**

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## SECTION I: STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE

- In the last decade, both the number of fatal crashes and the number of fatalities in Colorado decreased by 40%.
- In the last five years, both the number of injury crashes and the number of injuries in Colorado decreased by 17%.
- In 2011, there was a rate of 2 injury or fatal crashes per 1,000 population in Colorado.
- In 2011, the driver factor contributing to the most injury crashes in Colorado was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or while ability impaired.
- In 2011, Colorado drivers aged 16-24 were involved in more injury crashes than expected based on the number of licensed drivers in those age groups, with a larger difference for male drivers than for female drivers.
- Since 1991, overall seat belt use increased from 44% to 82% in Colorado.

The mission of the Office of Transportation Safety (OTS) at the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is to work with traffic safety stakeholders to reduce the number and severity of traffic crashes in Colorado, and the economic and human loss associated with crashes. To achieve this mission, the OTS administers state and federal dollars to a broad range of partners, including law enforcement, local traffic safety coalitions, nonprofit organizations, health and prevention professionals, and others. These partners develop and implement

education and enforcement programs targeted at reducing high-risk driving behaviors (e.g., impaired driving) or delivering impactful messaging to high-risk drivers (e.g., teens). In order for the OTS to direct its limited resources in the most effective manner, the OTS conducts an annual analysis of Colorado crashes and traffic safety data and presents the information in the Problem Identification Report. The FY2012 Problem Identification Report examines trends in Colorado crash, traffic safety and injury hospitalization data at the state, regional and county levels.

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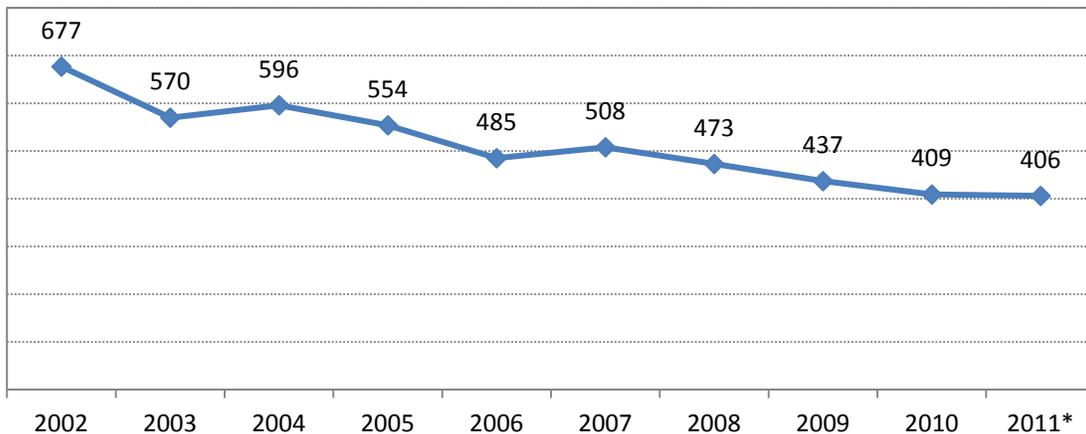
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## Trends in Fatal Crashes and Fatalities

Based on preliminary 2011 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data from the OTS, the number of fatal crashes in Colorado has declined to the lowest level in the past decade (Figure 1). Since 2002, the number of fatal crashes has decreased by 40 percent.

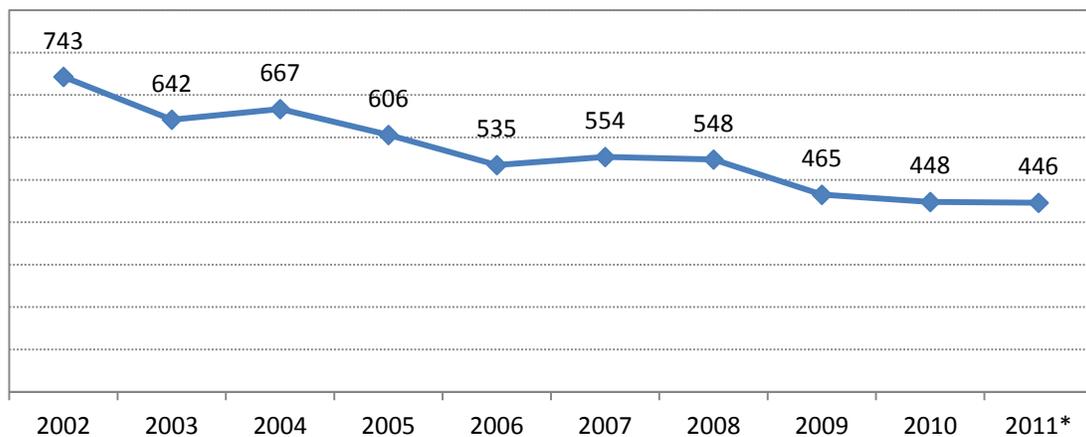
Fatalities on Colorado's roadways have also fallen from a high of 743 deaths in 2002 to a record low of 446 deaths in 2011 (Figure 2). In the past decade, the number of fatalities also fell by 40 percent.

Figure 1: Fatal Crashes, 2002-2011



Source: FARS Data

Figure 2: Fatalities, 2002-2011



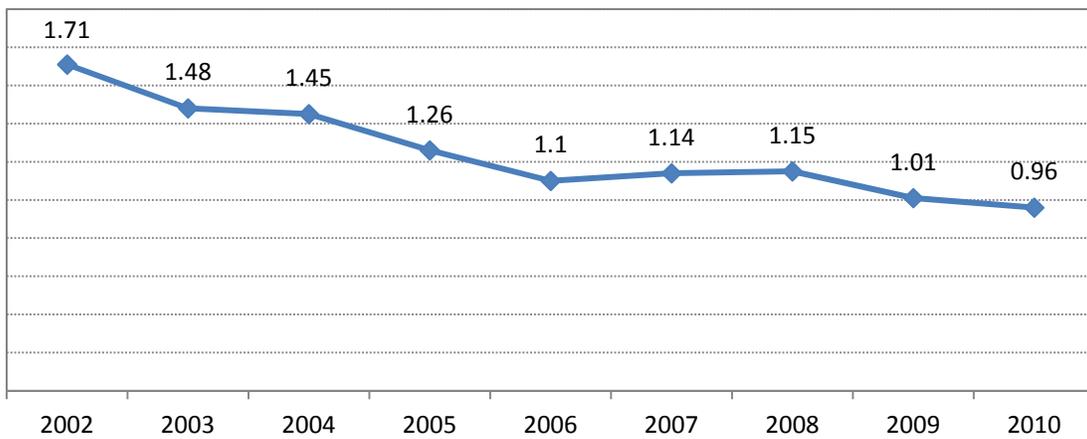
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

In addition to considering the number of fatal crashes and fatalities, it is also useful to consider these numbers in the context of “exposure”, relating them to the number of vehicle miles traveled. This approach takes into account changes in population as well as

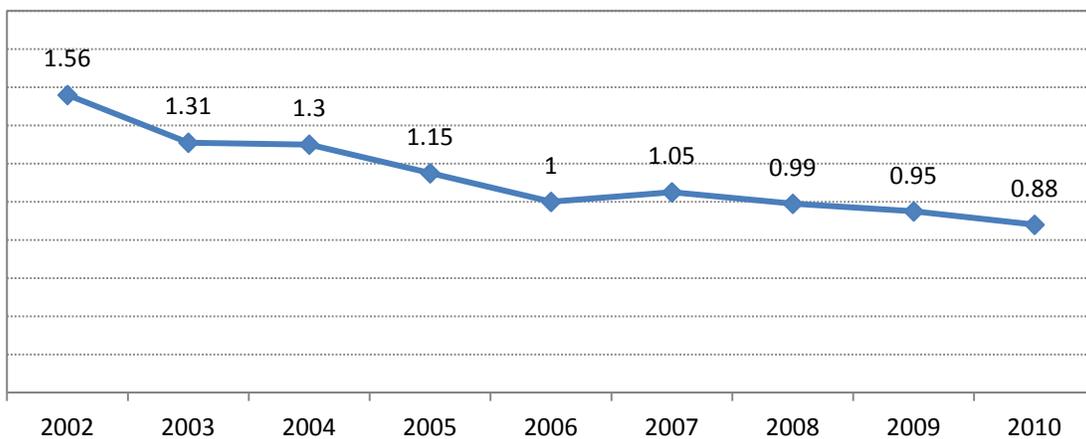
changes in driving habits and distances. Figures 3 and 4 show the rates of fatal crashes and fatalities per 100 million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). These measures also show a significant decline since 2002 with a reduction of nearly 44 percent over the past decade.

Figure 3: Fatal crashes per 100 Million VMT, 2002-2010



Source: FARS Data and USDOT FHA Data

Figure 4: Fatalities per 100 Million VMT, 2002-2010



Source: FARS Data and USDOT FHA Data

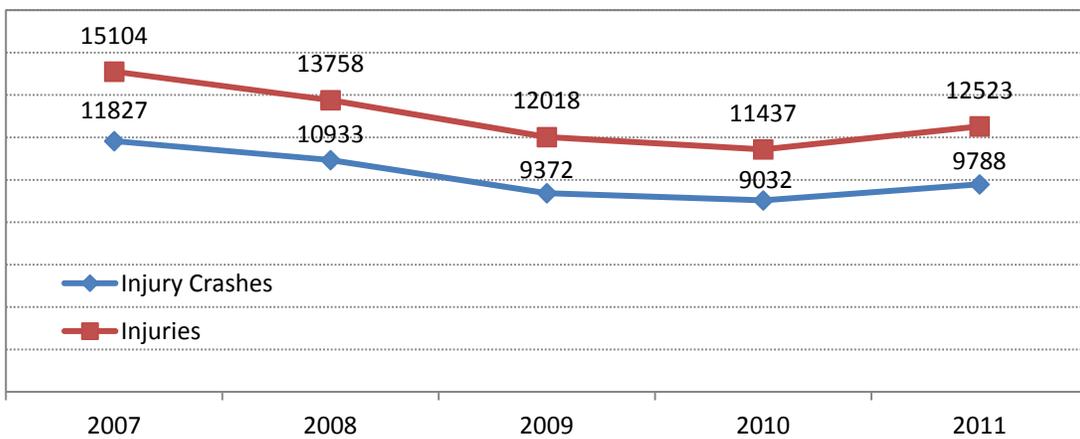
At the time of this report, information on VMT for 2011 was not available.

## Trends in Injury Crashes and Injuries

In addition to reviewing fatal crashes and fatalities, it is also useful to look at trends in injury crashes and injuries. The classification of an injury crash changed in 2005; therefore, the time trends shown below are limited to data from

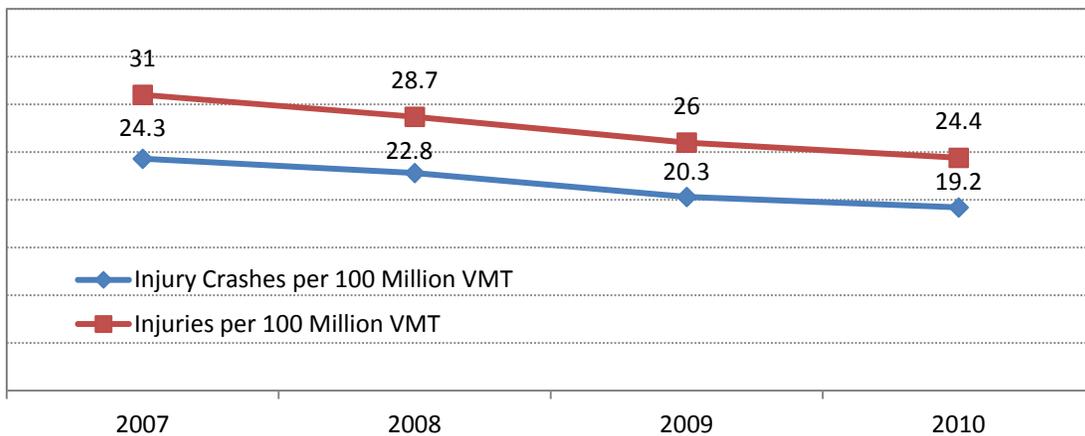
2007-2011. As with the fatalities, there is a decline in the number of injury crashes and injuries over time, both in terms of absolute numbers (Figure 5) as well as when accounting for vehicle miles traveled (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Injury crashes and injuries, 2007-2011



Source: EARS Data

Figure 6: Injury crashes and injuries per 100 Million VMT, 2007-2010



Source: EARS Data and USDOT FHA Data

At the time of this report, information on VMT for 2011 was not available.

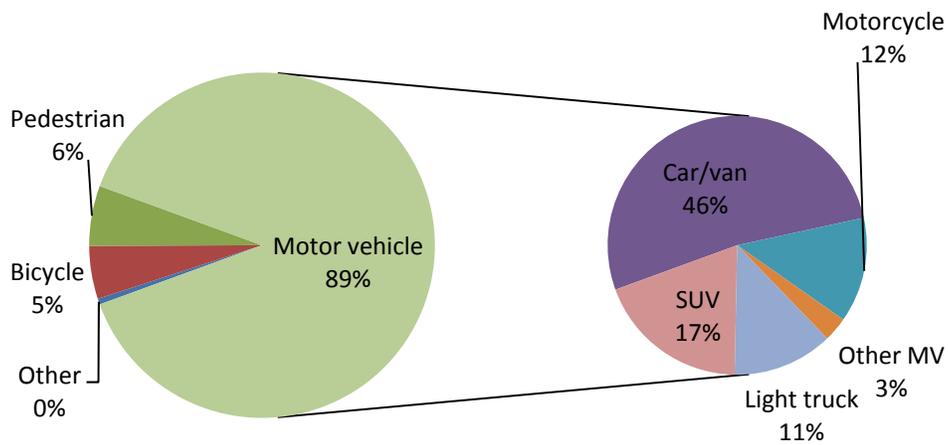
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## Mode of Transportation for Injured Individuals

Of the 12,523 injuries that occurred in 2011, approximately 89 percent of these individuals were motor vehicle occupants, 6 percent were pedestrians, and 5 percent were bicyclists. Of the

motor vehicle occupants, 12 percent were motorcyclists and 11 percent were occupants of light trucks.

Figure 7: Mode of transportation of injured individuals, 2011



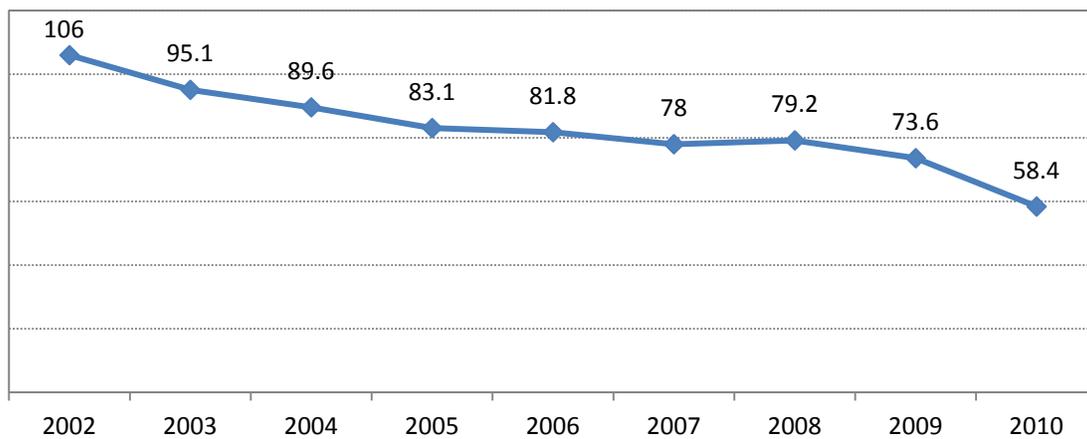
Source: EARS Data

## Trends in Hospitalizations for Injuries in Motor Vehicle Crashes

In addition to traffic crash information, data are also available to monitor the number of hospitalizations for people injured in motor vehicle crashes. The numbers and rates of hospitalizations for injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash have also declined in the past decade, decreasing by more than 45

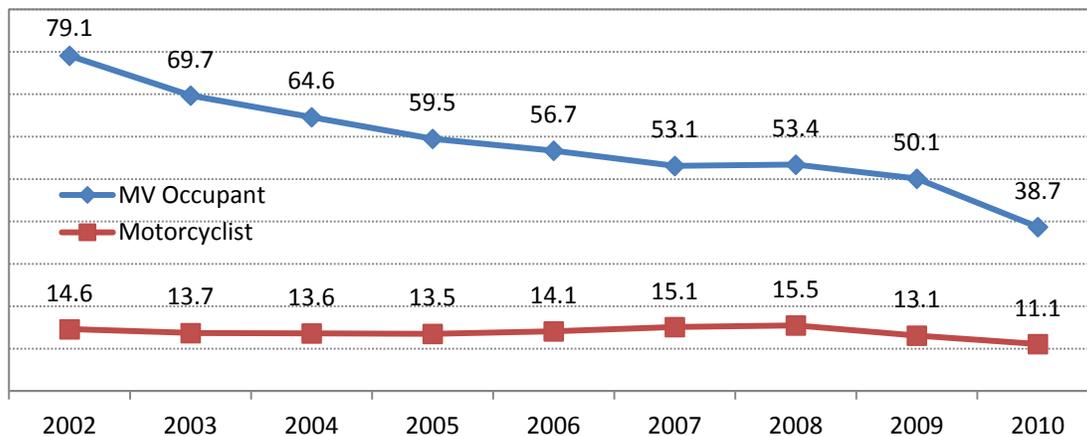
percent (Figure 8). When looking at subsets of motor vehicle crash victims (Figure 9), the age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations for motor vehicle occupants has declined by 51 percent while the age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations for motorcyclists has decreased only 24 percent.

Figure 8: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes, 2002-2010



Source: CHA Discharge Data

Figure 9: Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for Colorado residents injured in motor vehicle crashes, by person type, 2002-2010



Source: CHA Discharge Data

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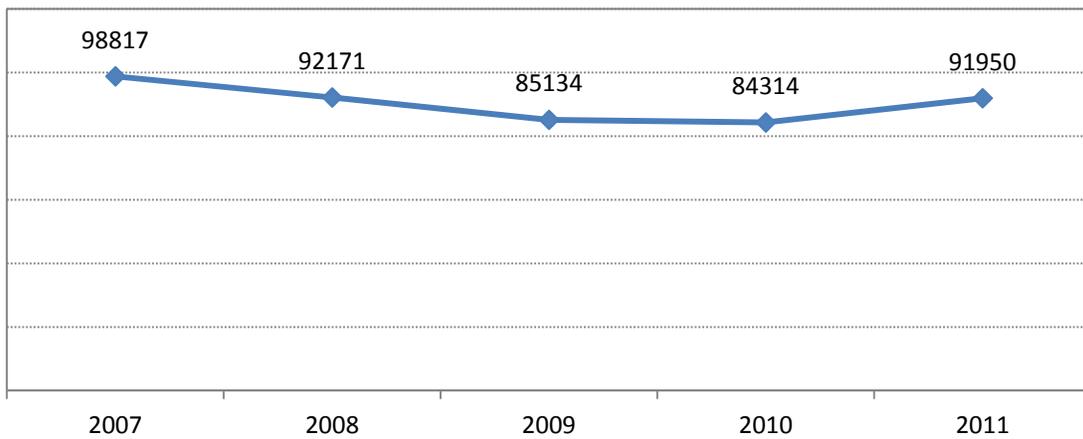
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## Trends in Property Damage Only Crashes

In addition to crashes that resulted in injuries, traffic accident reports can also be used to monitor trends in property damage only (PDO) crashes. As with

other indicators, the number of PDO crashes has also declined by 7 percent in the past decade, from 98,817 events in 2007 to 91,950 events in 2011.

Figure 10: Property Damage Only Crashes, 2007-2011



Source: EARS Data

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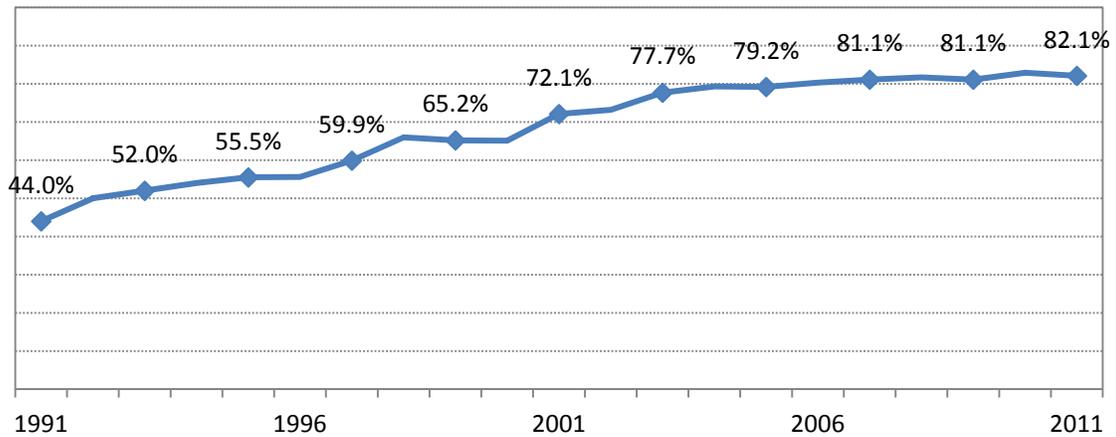
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## Occupant Protection

A major initiative of the OTS is to increase the use of seatbelts by motor vehicle occupants. Each year the OTS funds a statistically valid observational survey of occupant protection use

statewide. Figure 11 shows the slow but steady increase in statewide seatbelt use from 1991 to 2011. In 2011, seat belt use was 82.1 percent.

Figure 11: Statewide Seat Belt Use, 1991-2011

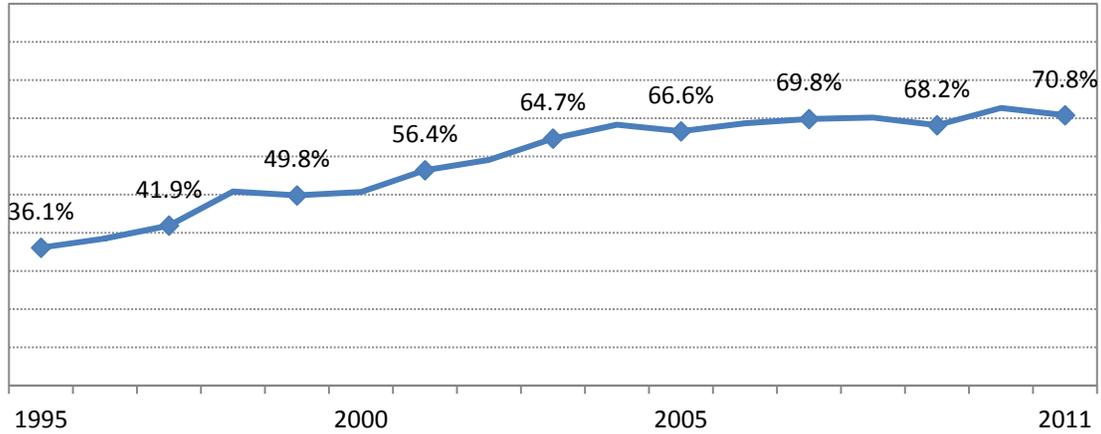


Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Historically, drivers and passengers in light trucks have had much lower observed seat belt use than drivers in other passenger vehicles. In 1995,

slightly more than one-third of light truck occupants used seat belts, compared to 71 percent in 2011 (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Statewide Light Truck Seat Belt Use, 1995-2011

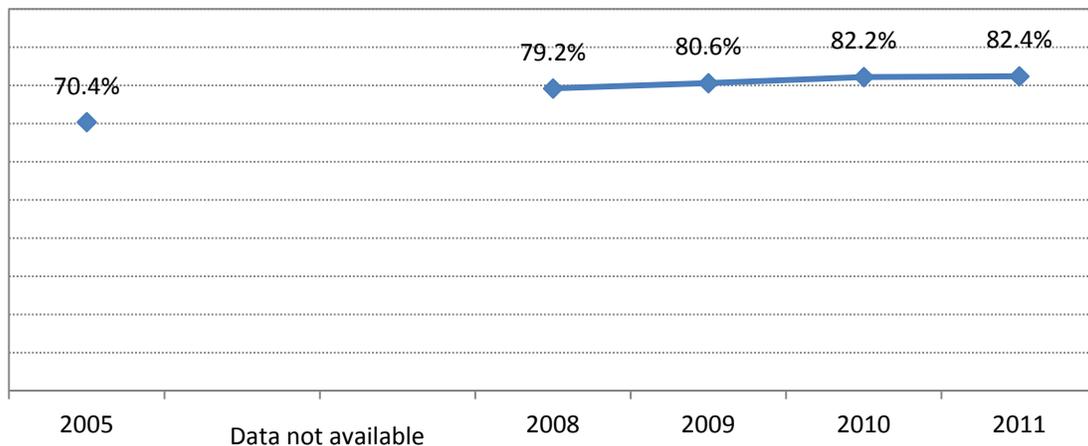


Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Seat belt use by teens increased significantly from 2005 to 2010, and remained steady in 2011 (Figure 13).

The percent of seat belt use by teens is similar to that of all Colorado drivers and passengers.

Figure 13: Teen Seat Belt Use, 2005-2011

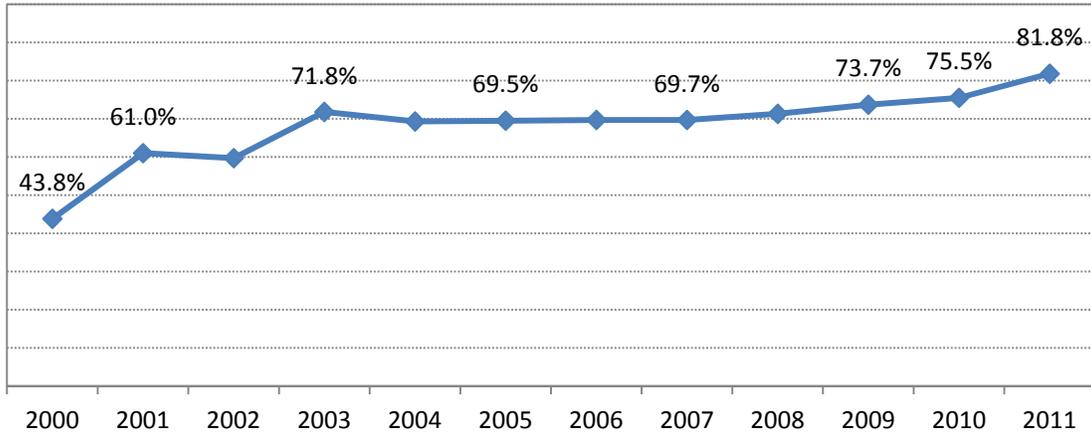


Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

In 2011, juvenile seat belt use was similar to that of adults, at

approximately 82%.

Figure 14: Juvenile (Age 5 to 15) Seat Belt Use, 2000-2011

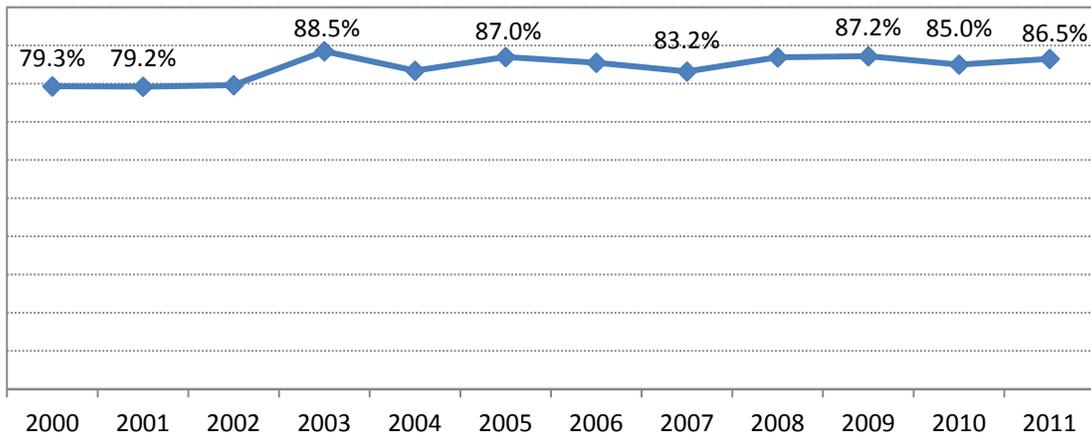


Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

Observed occupant protection device (car seats and booster seats) for the

youngest children (birth to age 4) remained stable in 2011.

Figure 15: Children's (Birth to Age 4) Car Seat and Booster Seat Use, 2000-2011



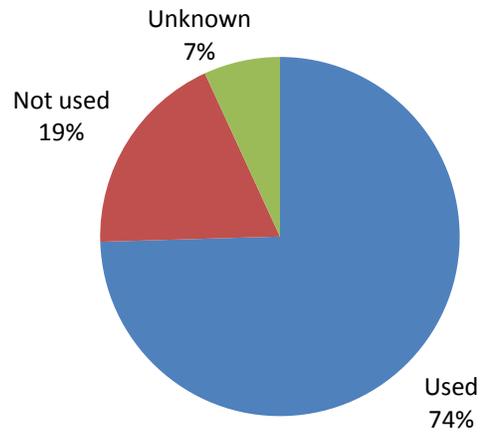
Source: Institute of Transportation Management at CSU

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According to traffic accident reports, in 2011, 10,603 motor vehicle occupants were injured in a crash. Of these, 74

percent were restrained, 19 percent were not restrained and restraint use was unknown for 7 percent (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Restraint use by vehicle occupants injured in 2011



Source: EARS Data

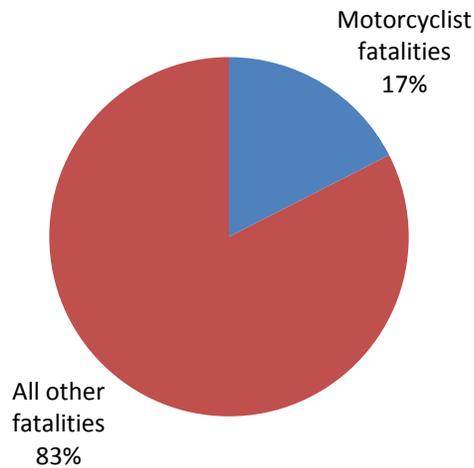
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## Motorcyclists, Bicyclists and Pedestrians

In 2011, there were 78 motorcyclist fatalities, comprising approximately 17 percent of total fatalities, as shown in Figure 17. With respect to all those injured in crashes, motorcyclists accounted for 12 percent of total

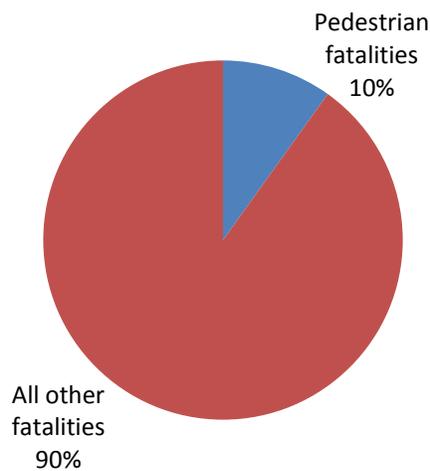
injuries (see Figure 7). In 2011, eight bicyclists and 44 pedestrians were killed on Colorado's roads. As shown in Figure 18, pedestrians accounted for 10 percent of total fatalities.

Figure 17: Motorcyclist fatalities, 2011\*



Source: FARS Data

Figure 18: Pedestrian fatalities, 2011\*



Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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## **SECTION II: CRASH FACT SHEETS**

In this section, traffic safety measures are presented for the State of Colorado, each CDOT region and each of Colorado's 64 counties.

# STATE OF COLORADO

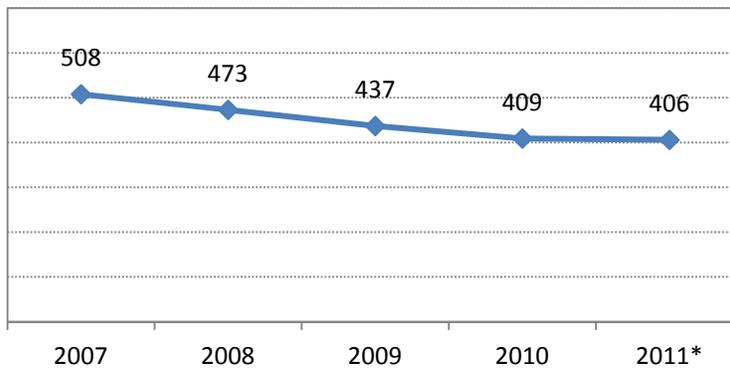


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Colorado</b>	5,029.2	102,144	406	9,788	446	12,523	2.0

## Deaths

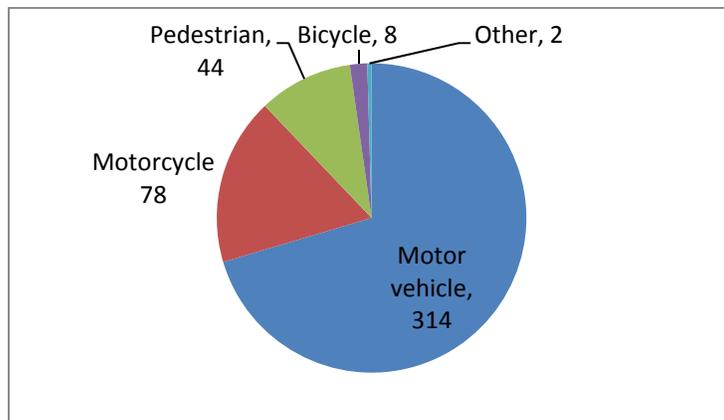
Figure 19: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 406 fatal crashes in 2011, 102 (25%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 20: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n=446)\*



Source: FARS Data

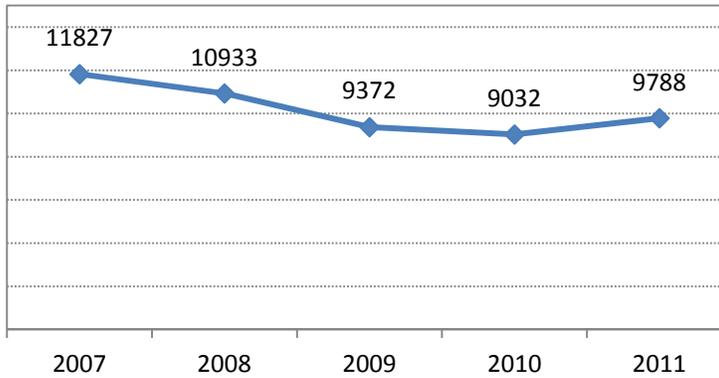
Of the 314 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 194 (62%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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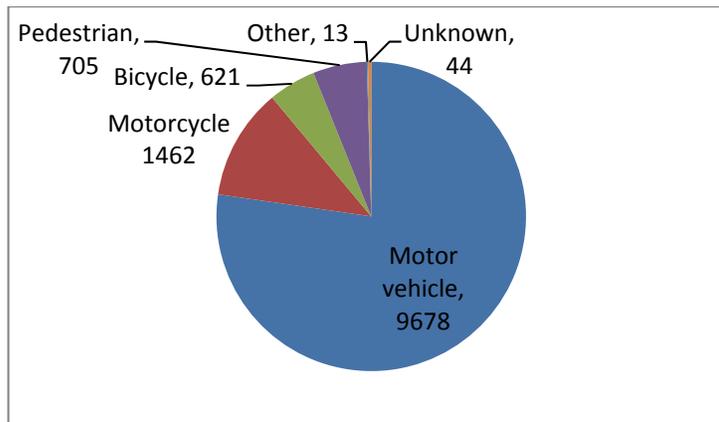
## Injury Crashes

Figure 21: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

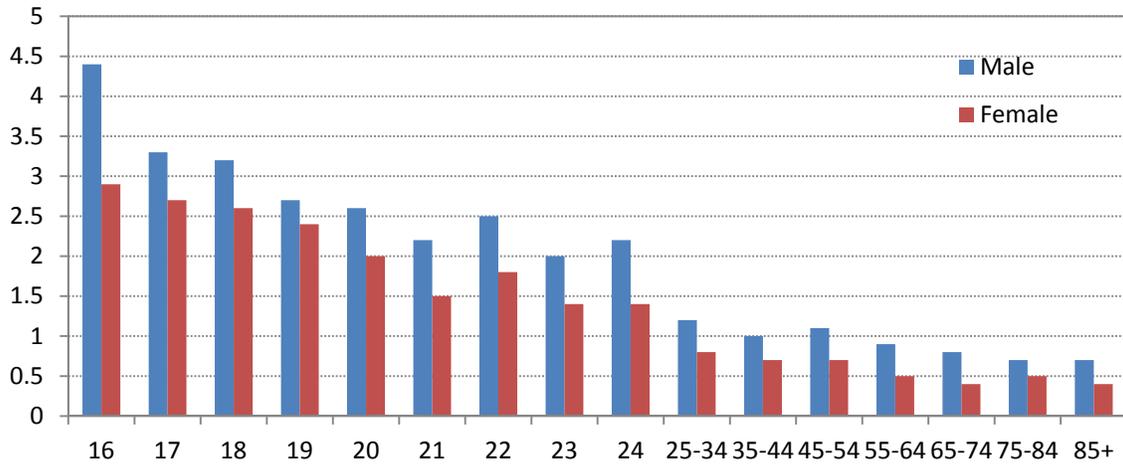
Figure 22: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 12,523)



Of the 9,678 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 1,848 (19%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

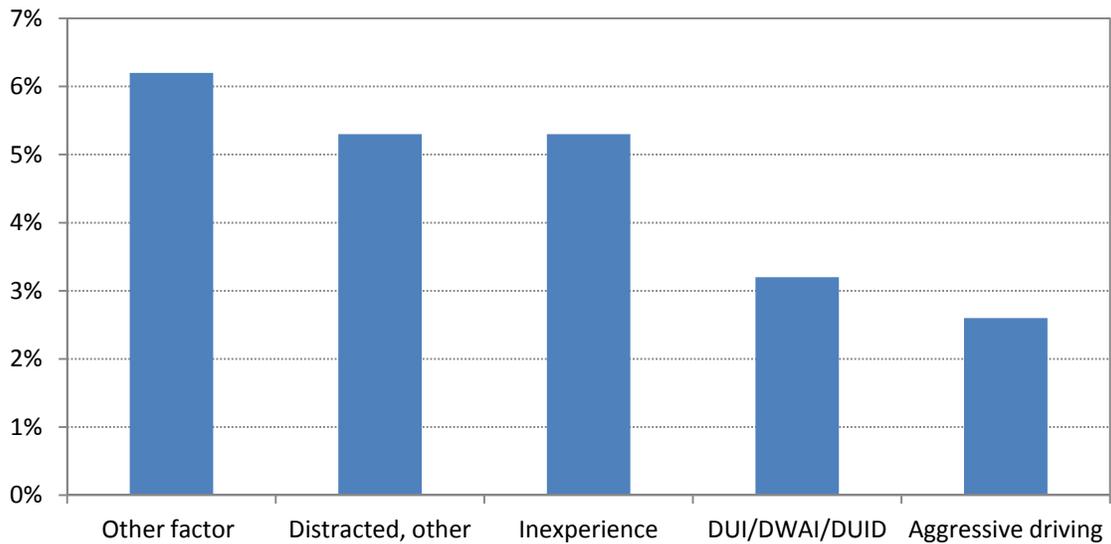
Figure 23: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

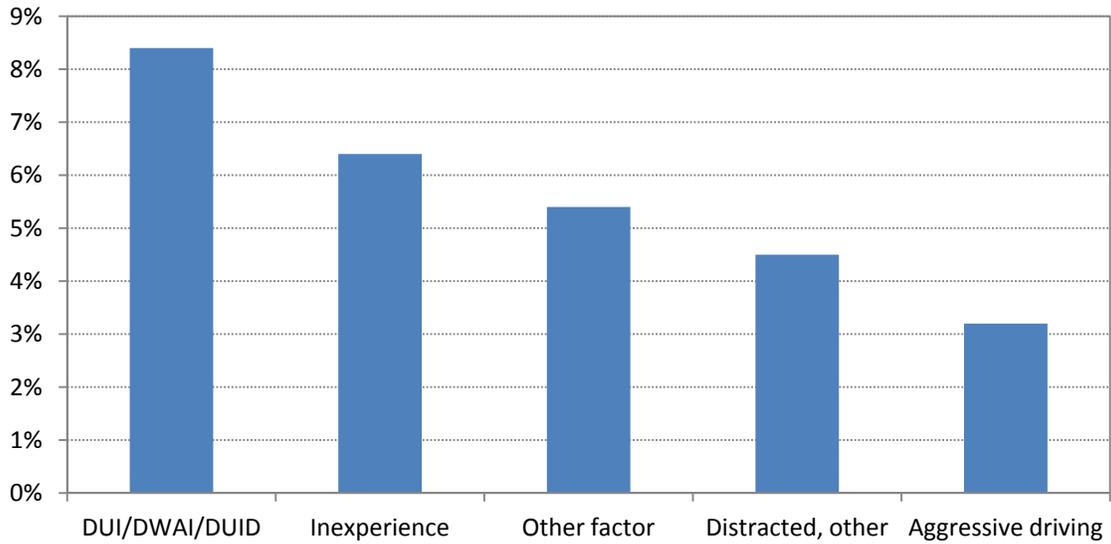
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 24: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 189,553)



Source: EARS Data

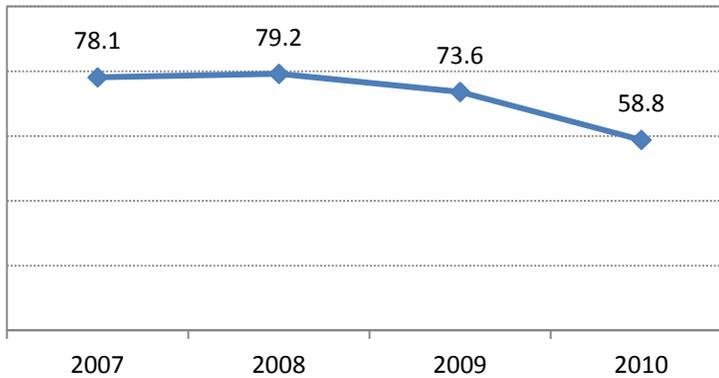
Figure 25: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 17,513)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 26: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 24,789 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 63 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# REGION 1

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Kit Carson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Park, Summit

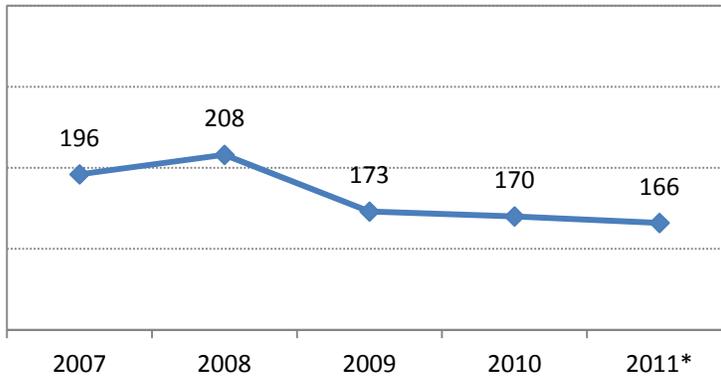


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 1</b>	2,840.3	60,900	166	5,668	182	7,121	2.1

## Deaths

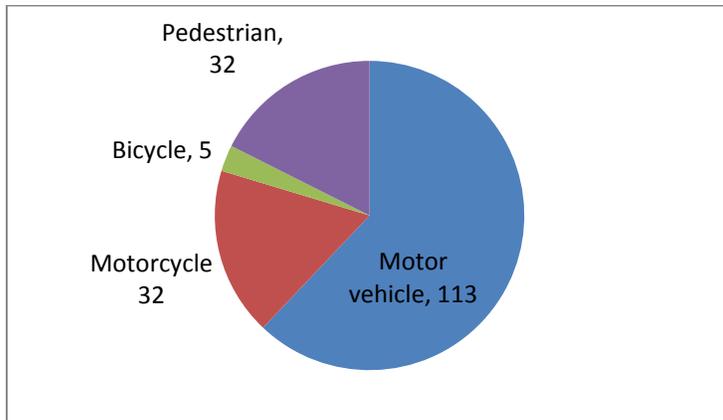
Figure 27: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 166 fatal crashes in 2011, 41 (25%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 28: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 182)\*



Source: FARS Data

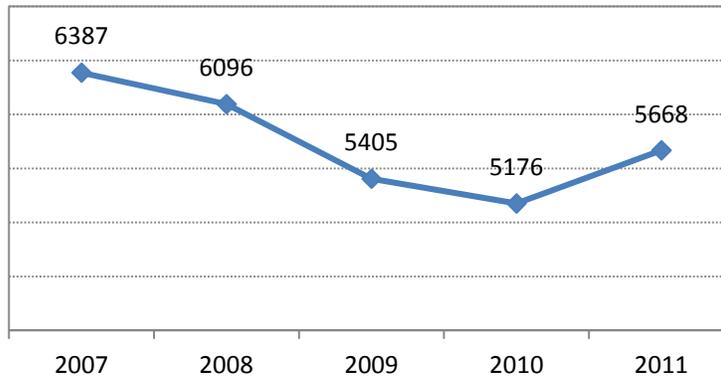
Of the 113 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 70 (62%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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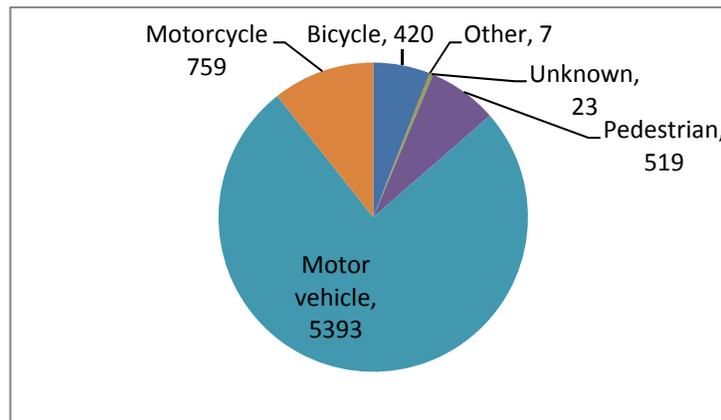
## Injury Crashes

Figure 29: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

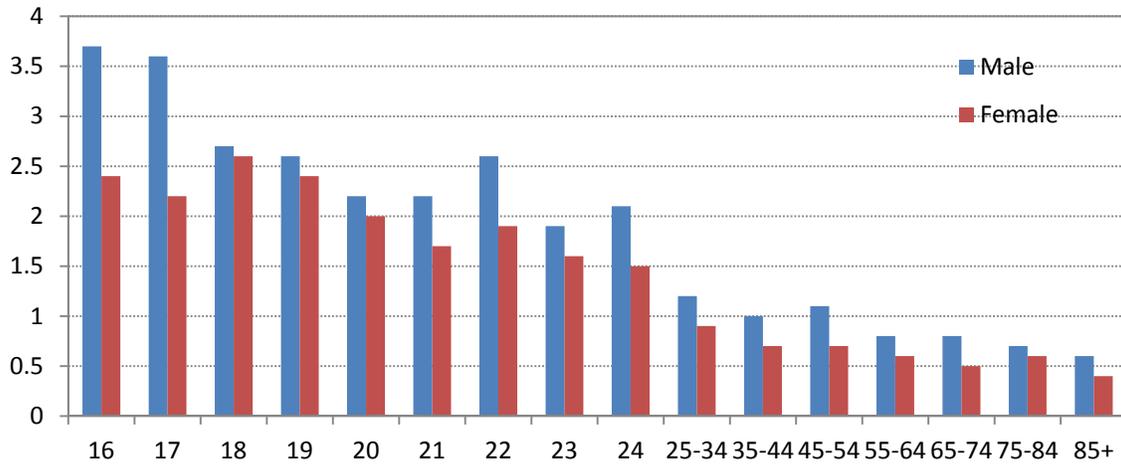
Figure 30: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 7,121)



Of the 5,393 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 852 (16%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

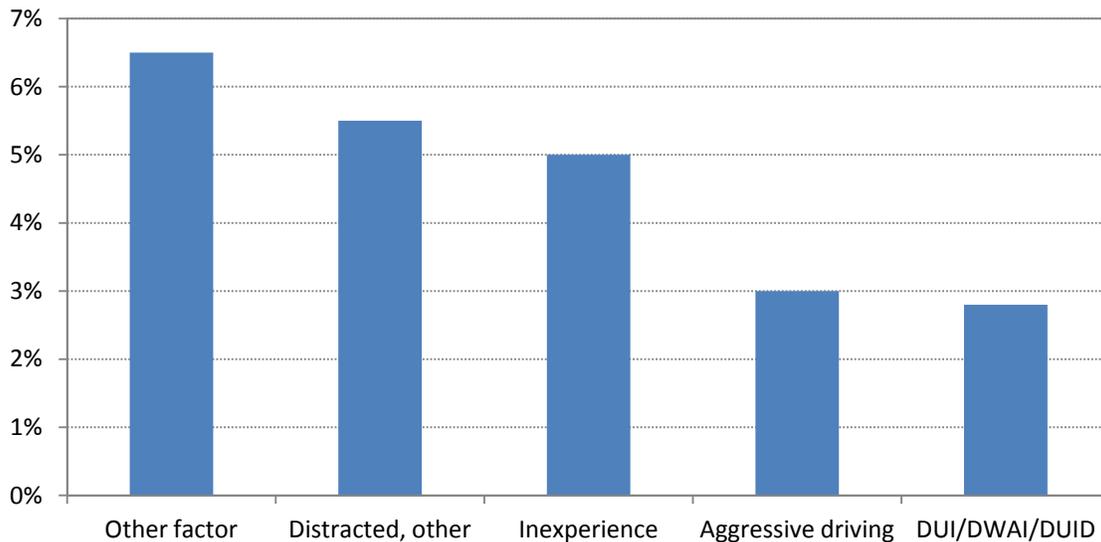
Figure 31: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

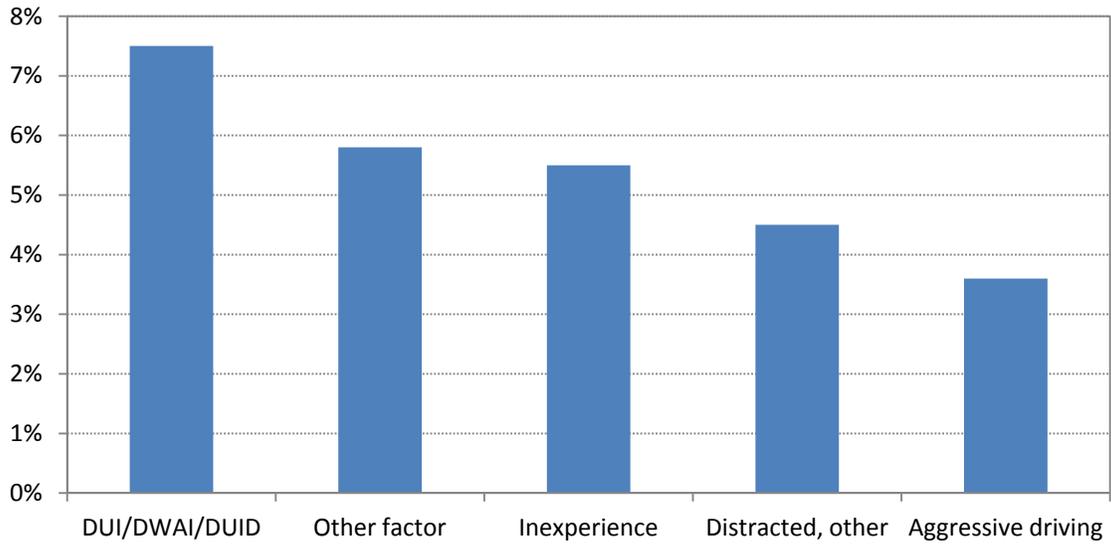
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 32: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 118,184)



Source: EARS Data

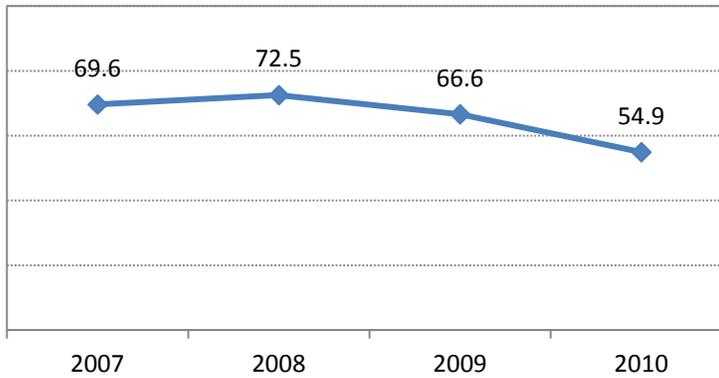
Figure 33: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 10,650)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 34: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

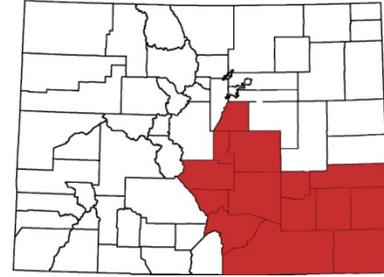
## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 13,361 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 60.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

## REGION 2

Baca, Bent, Crowley, Custer, Douglas, El Paso  
Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero,  
Prowers, Pueblo, Teller



### Overview

	2010 Populatio n (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 2</b>	1,219.3	20,321	100	1,766	107	2,268	1.5

### Deaths

Figure 35: Number of fatal crashes per year

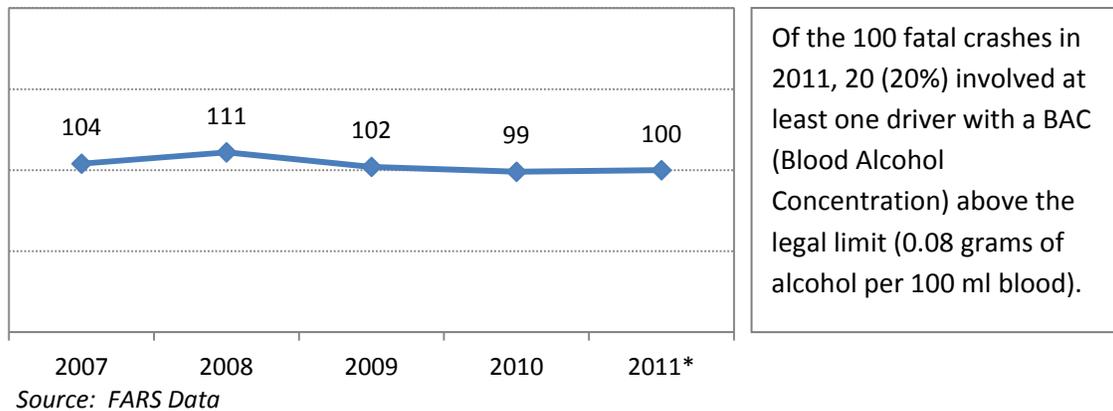
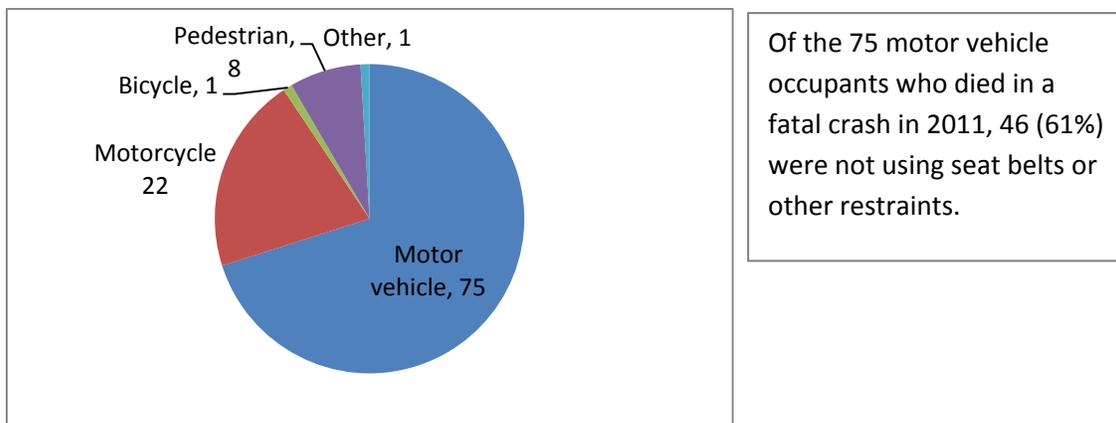


Figure 36: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 182)\*



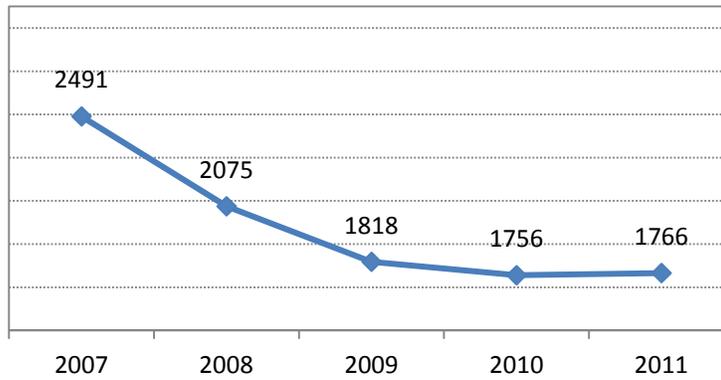
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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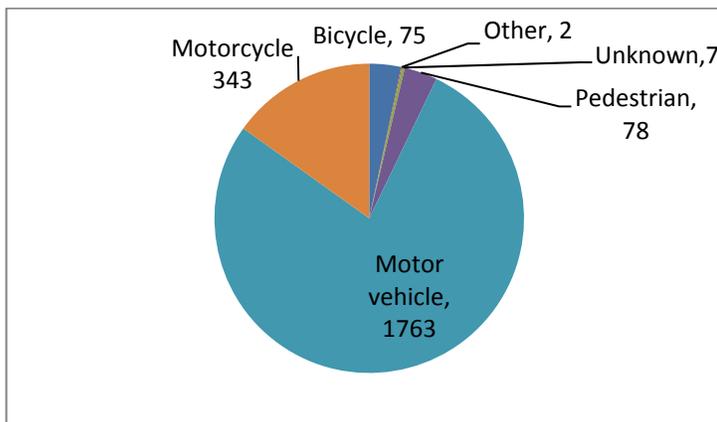
## Injury Crashes

Figure 37: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

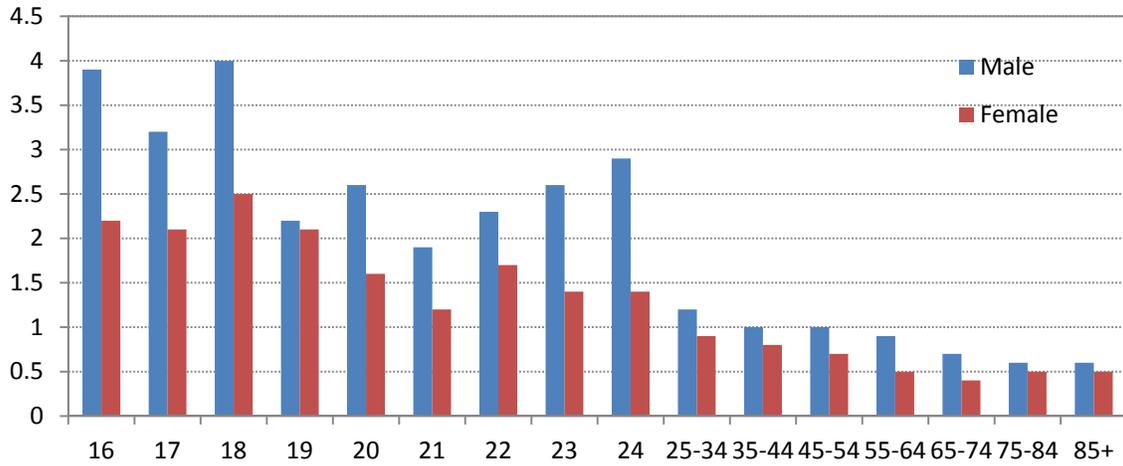
Figure 38: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 2,268)



Of the 1,763 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 372 (21%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

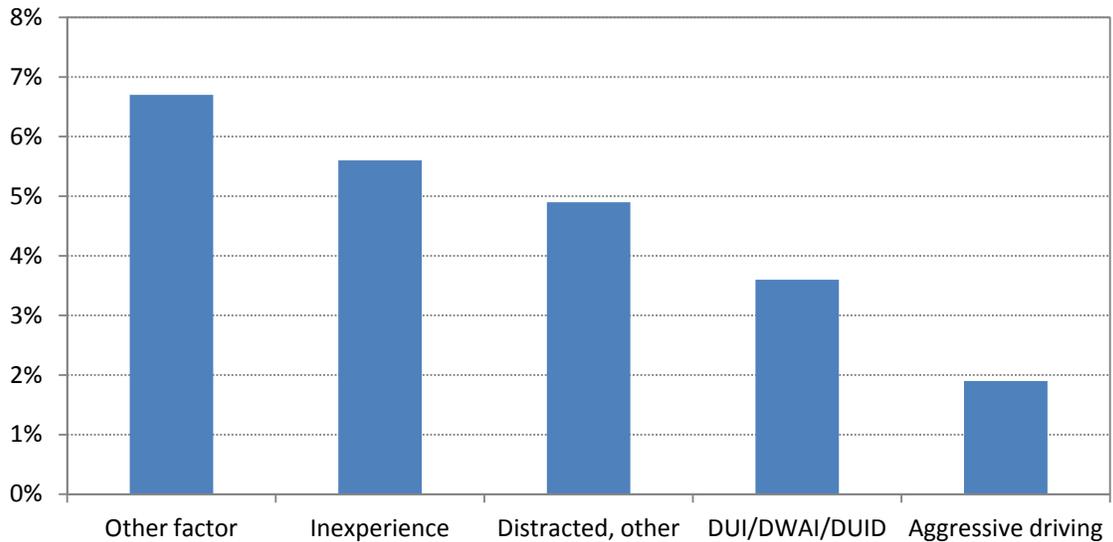
Figure 39: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

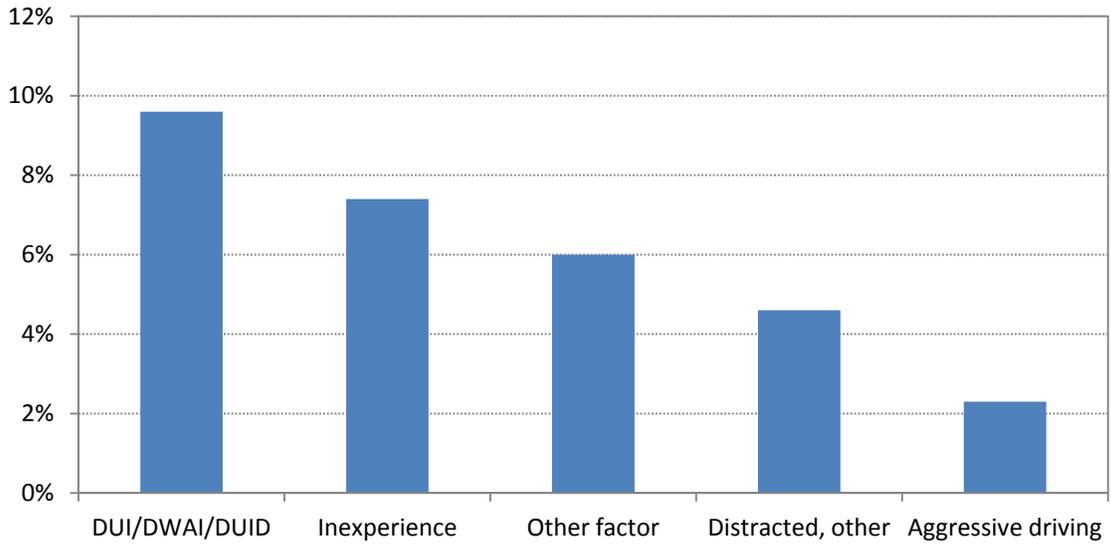
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 40: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 36,793)



Source: EARS Data

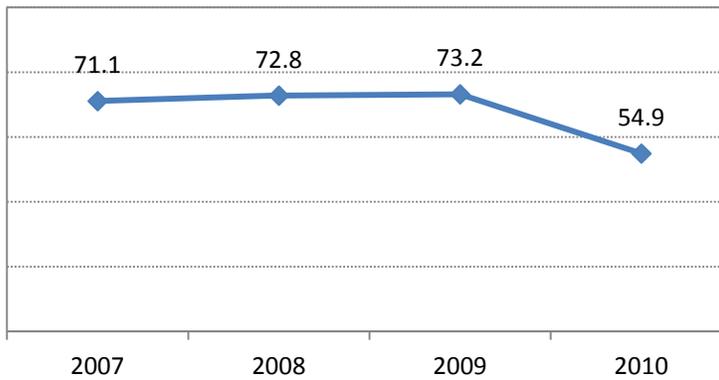
Figure 41: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 3,040)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 42: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

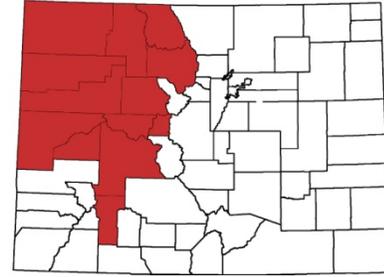
## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 5,470 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 58.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

## REGION 3

Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Grand, Hinsdale  
 Jackson, Lake, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Pitkin  
 Rio Blanco, Routt

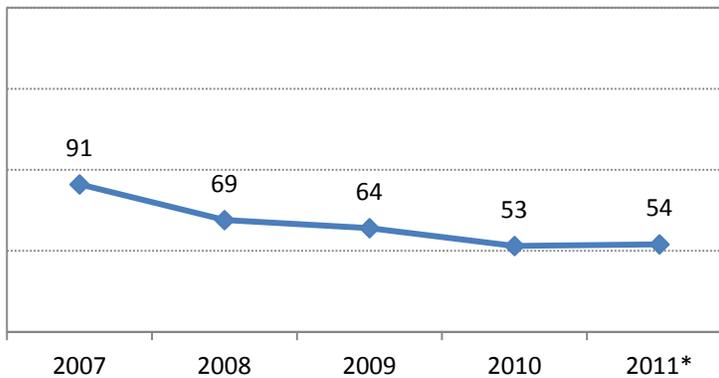


### Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 3</b>	427.6	8,192	54	866	60	1,118	2.2

### Deaths

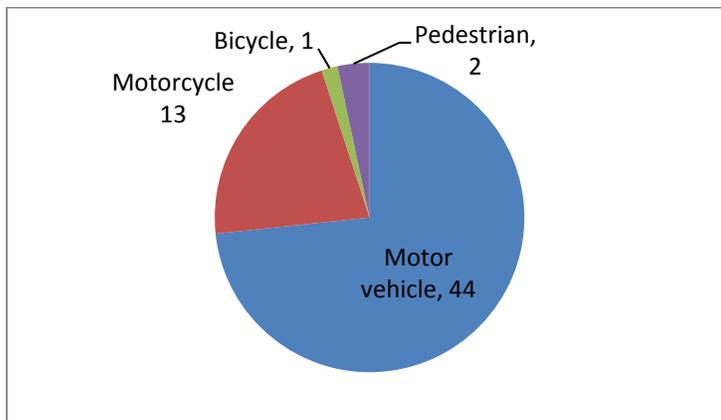
Figure 43: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 54 fatal crashes in 2011, 15 (28%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 44: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 60)\*



Source: FARS Data

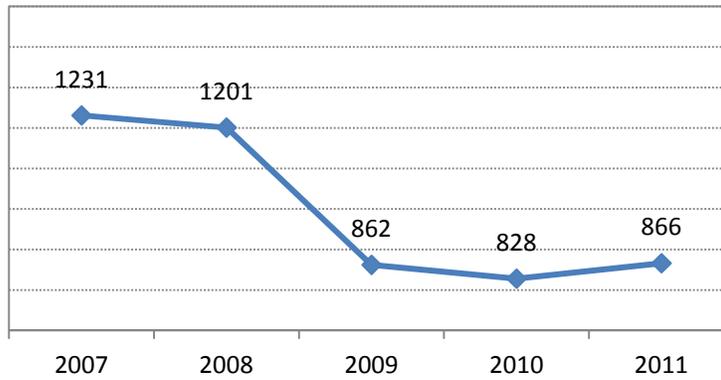
Of the 44 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 25 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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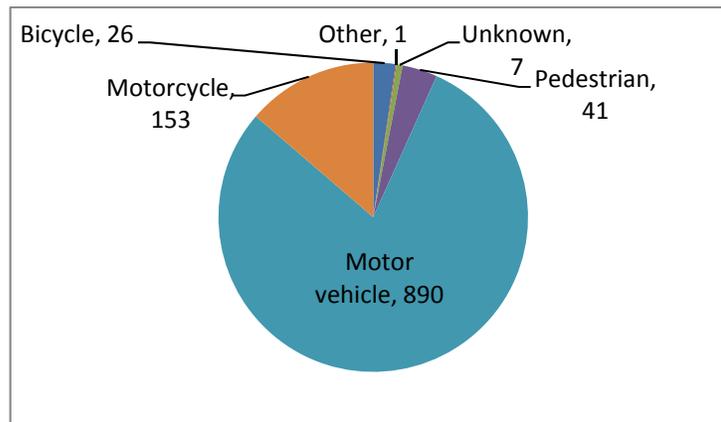
## Injury Crashes

Figure 45: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

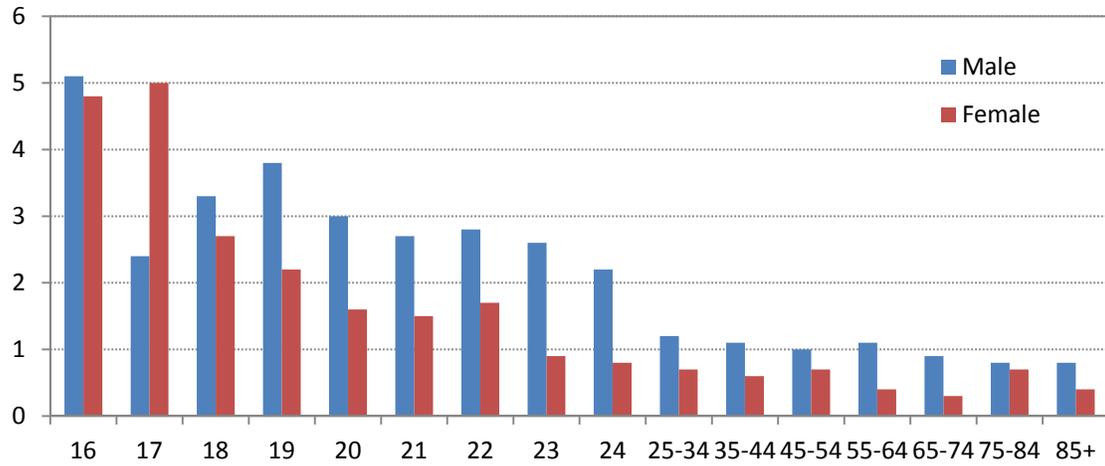
Figure 46: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,118)



Of the 890 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 199 (22%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

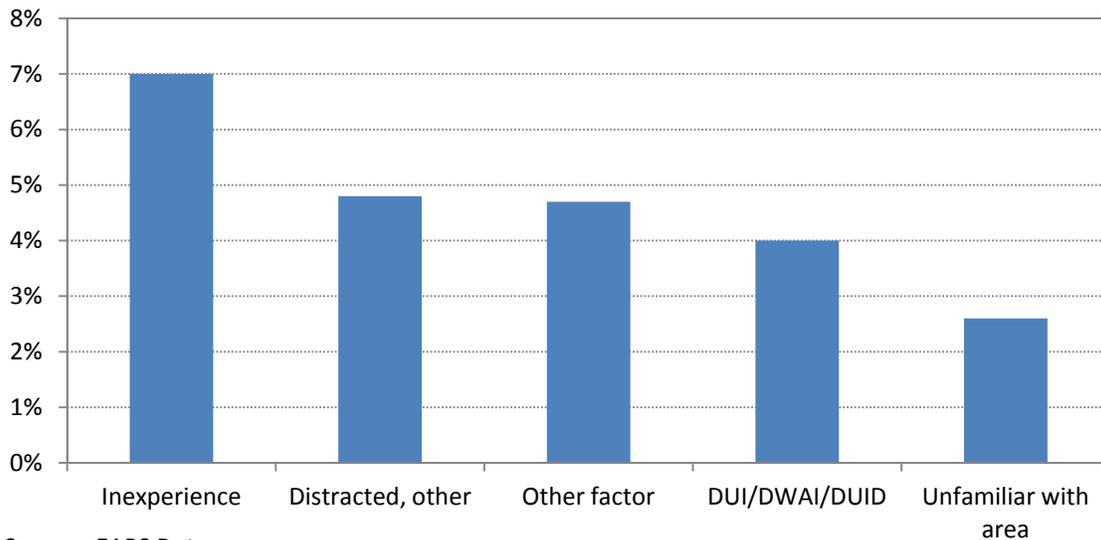
Figure 47: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

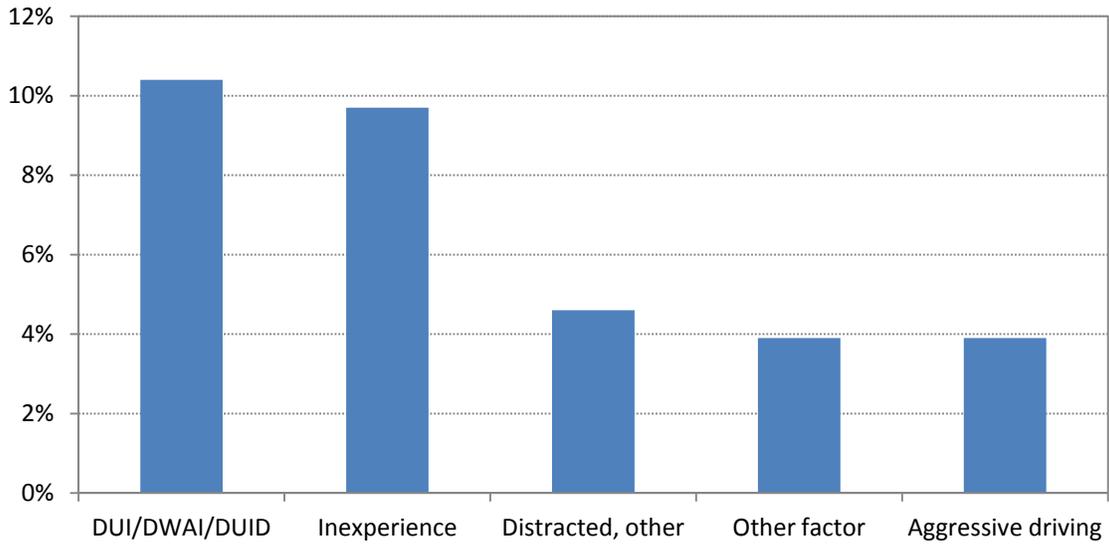
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 48: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 12,943)



Source: EARS Data

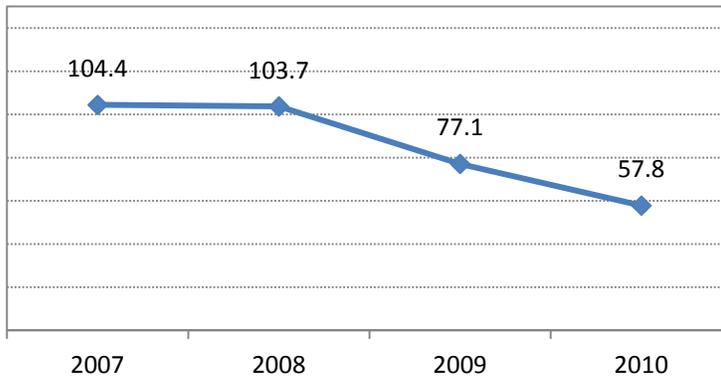
Figure 49: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,294)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 50: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

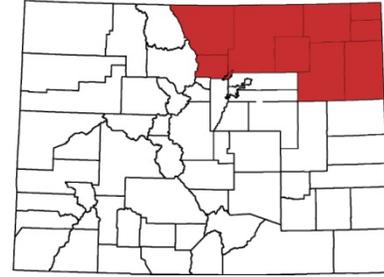
## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2,746 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 81.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

## REGION 4

Boulder, Broomfield, Larimer, Logan, Morgan  
Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington,  
Weld, Yuma

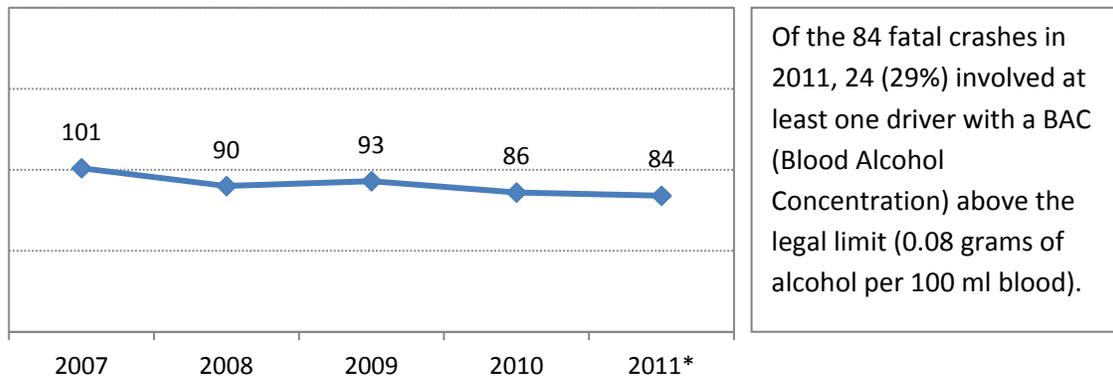


### Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 4</b>	978.7	18,537	84	1,919	87	2,513	2.0

### Deaths

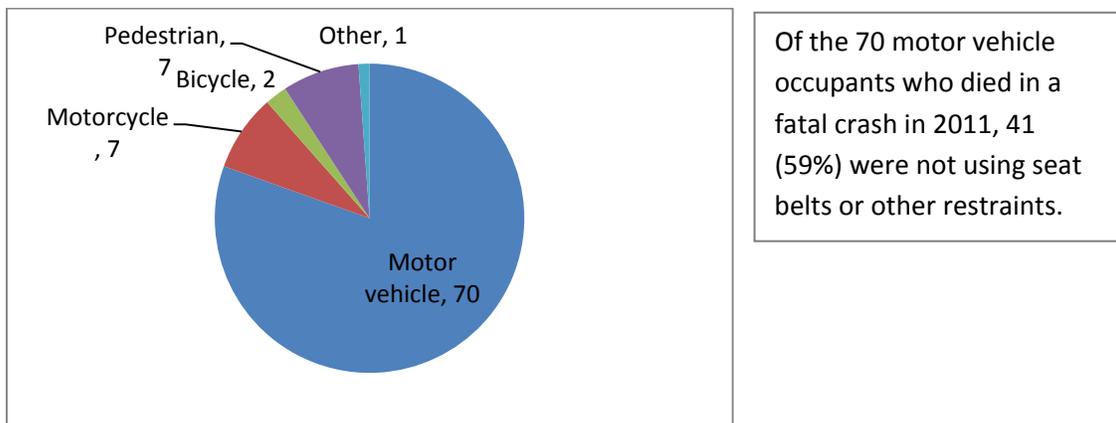
Figure 51: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 84 fatal crashes in 2011, 24 (29%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 52: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 87)\*



Of the 70 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 41 (59%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

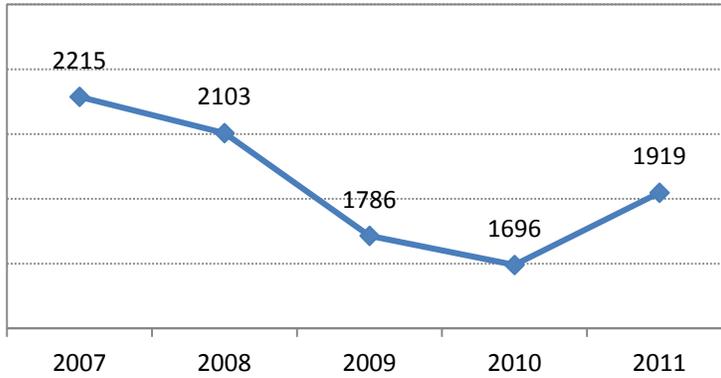
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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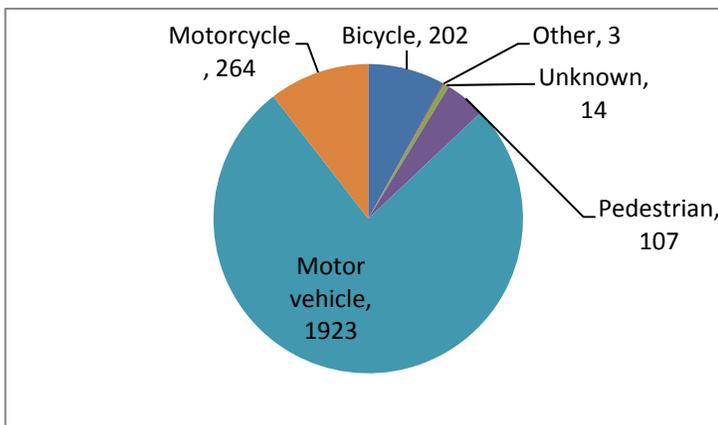
## Injury Crashes

Figure 53: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

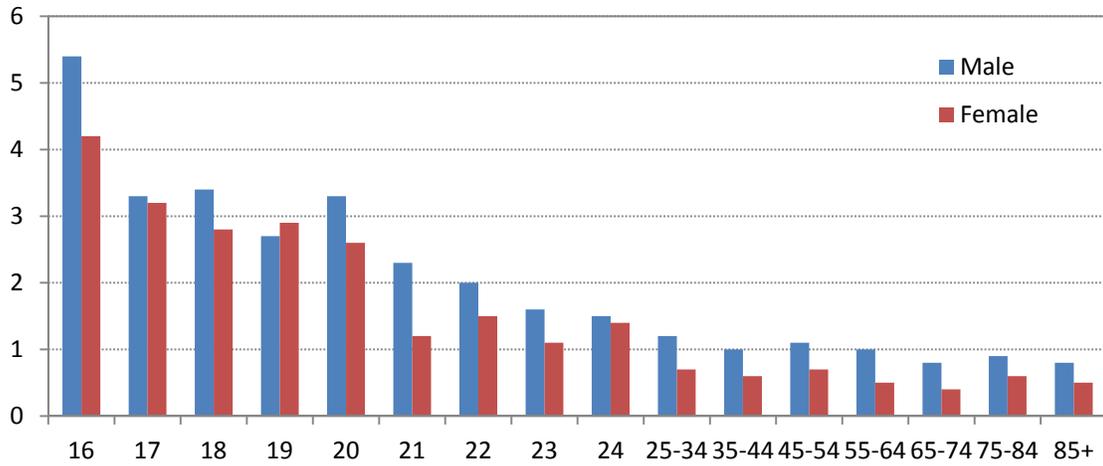
Figure 54: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 2,513)



Of the 1,923 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 400 (21%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

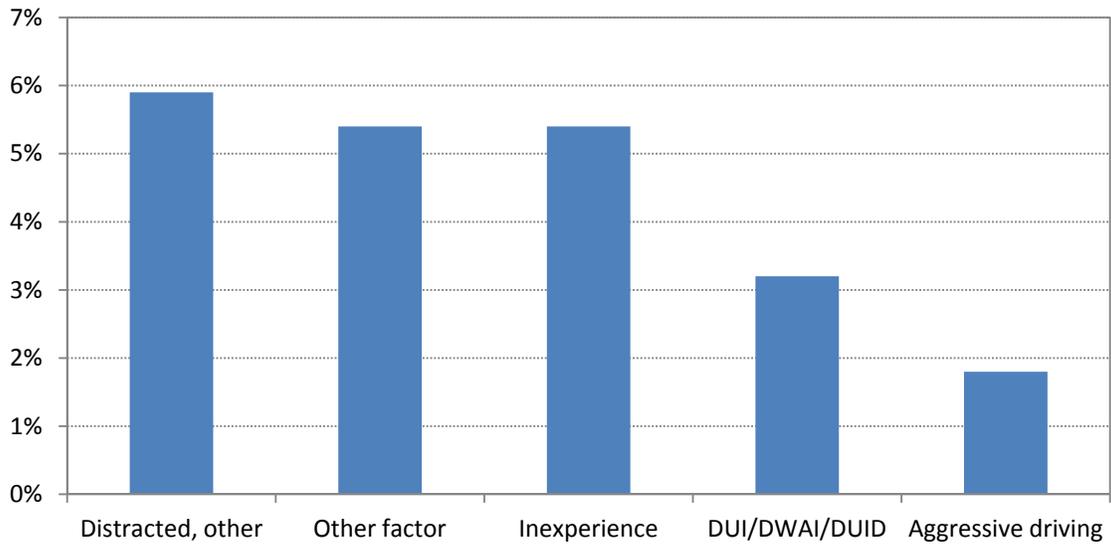
Figure 55: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

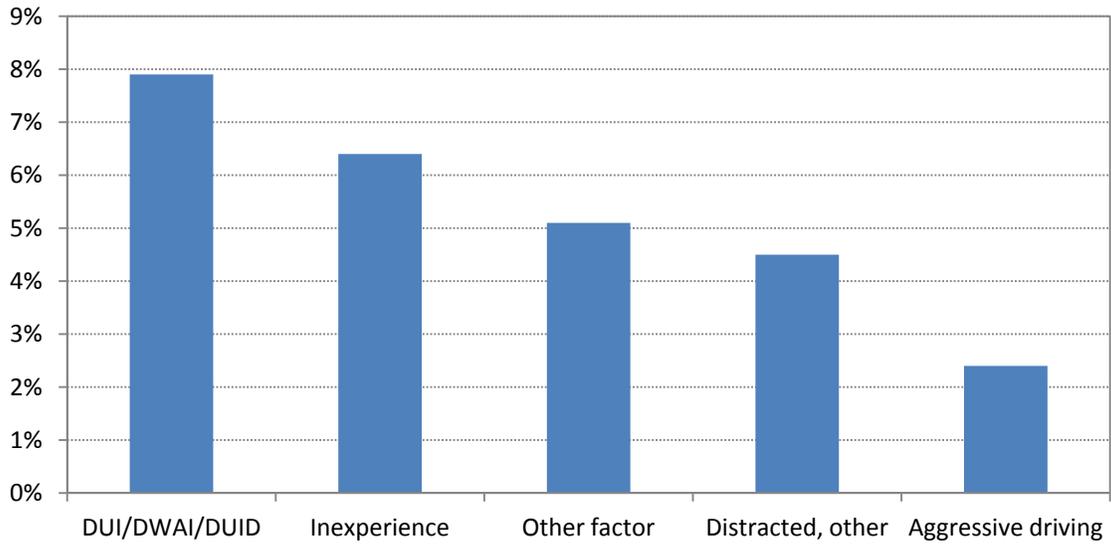
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 56: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 34,157)



Source: EARS Data

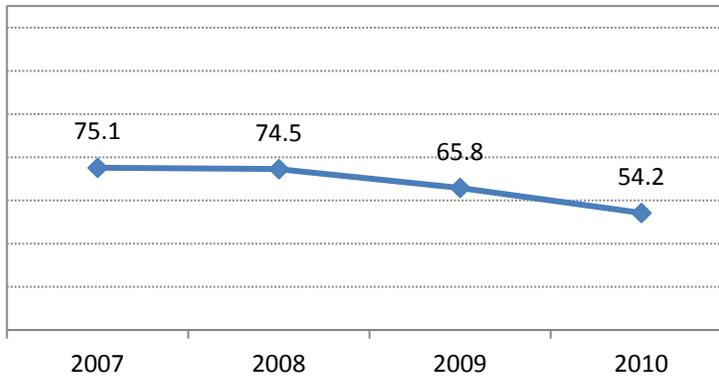
Figure 57: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 3,514)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 58: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

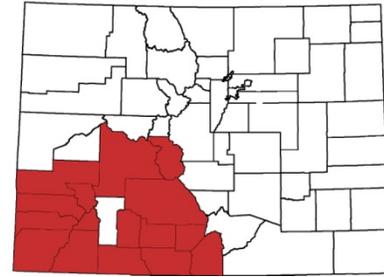
## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 3,791 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 49.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

## REGION 5

Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Dolores  
Gunnison, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose  
Ouray, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel

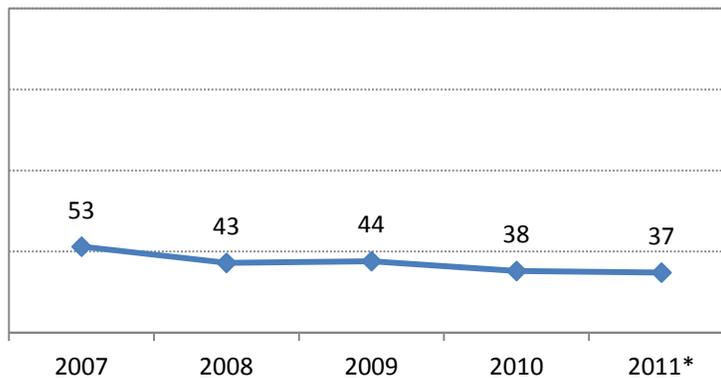


### Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 5</b>	224.1	4,697	37	561	46	738	2.7

### Deaths

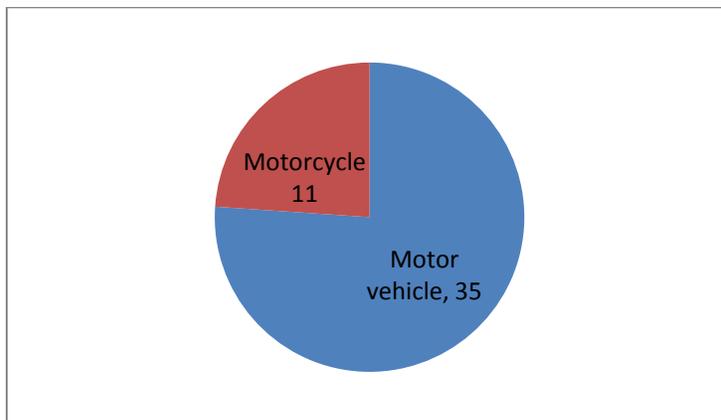
Figure 59: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 37 fatal crashes in 2011, 9 (24%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 60: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 46)\*



Source: FARS Data

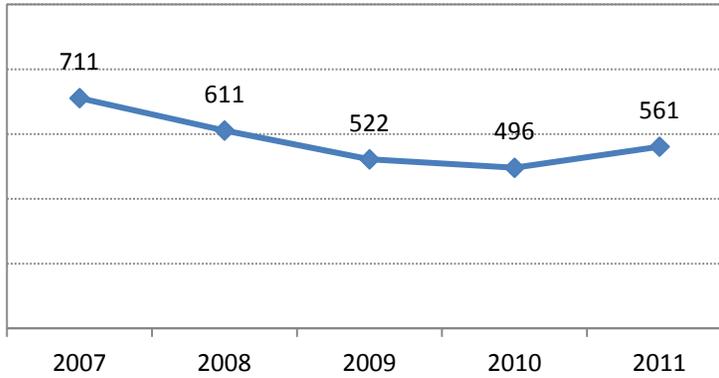
Of the 35 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 20 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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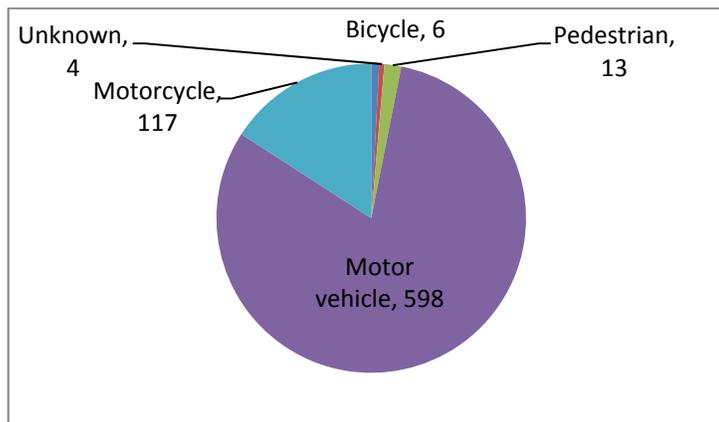
## Injury Crashes

Figure 61: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

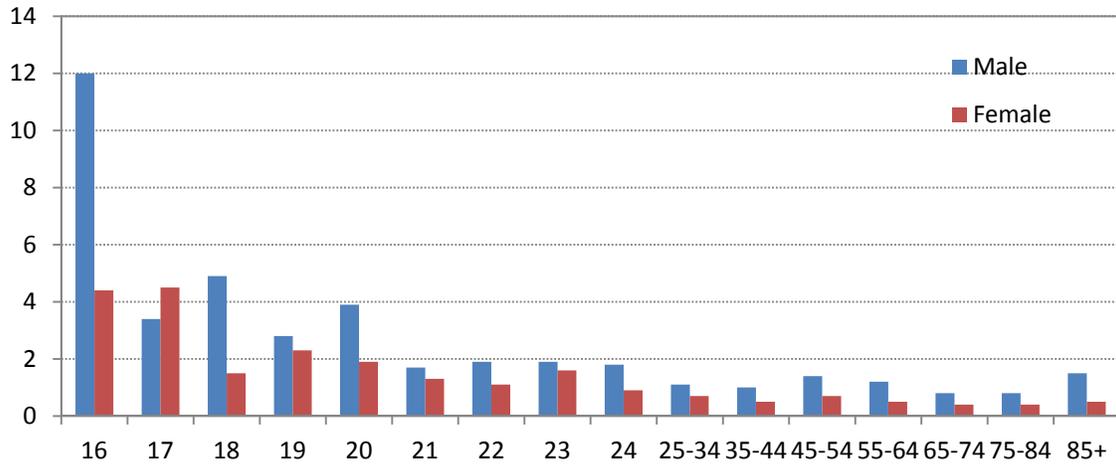
Figure 62: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 738)



Of the 598 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 147 (25%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

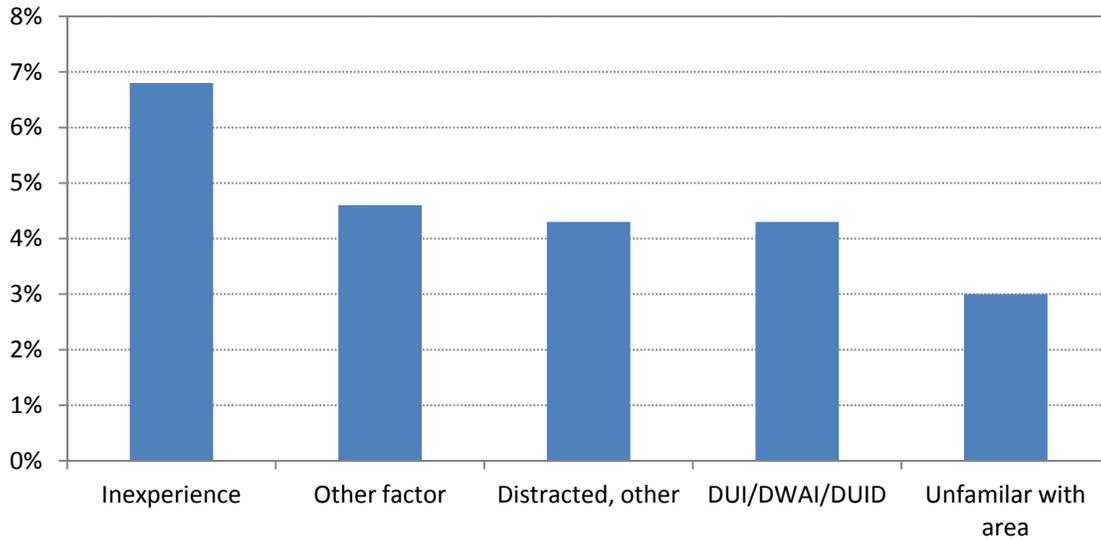
Figure 63: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

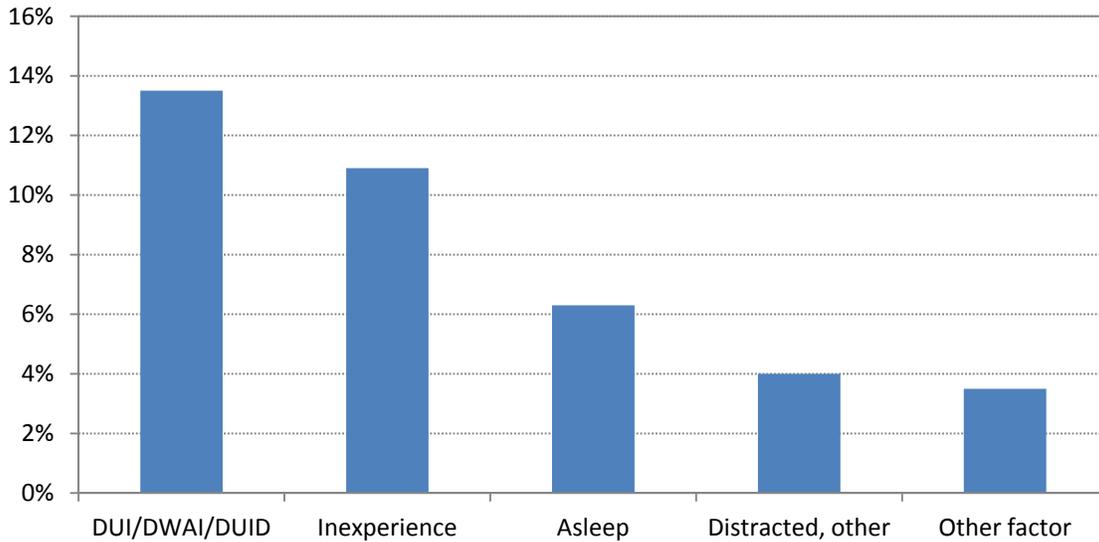
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 64: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 6,853)



Source: EARS Data

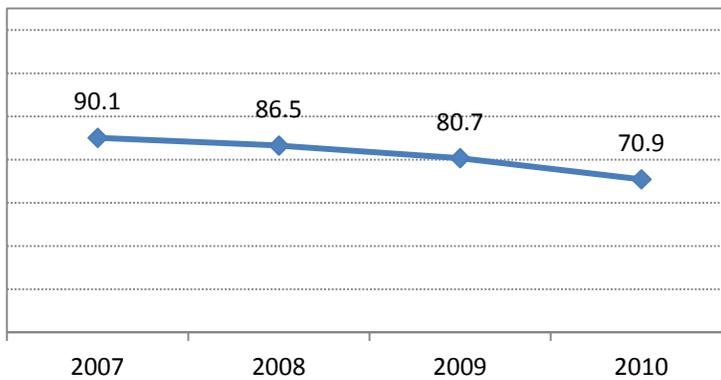
Figure 65: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 780)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 66: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

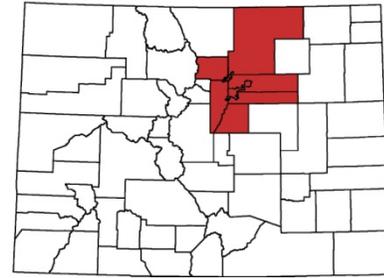
## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 1,699 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 94.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

## REGION 6

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield,  
Denver, Douglas, Jefferson, Weld

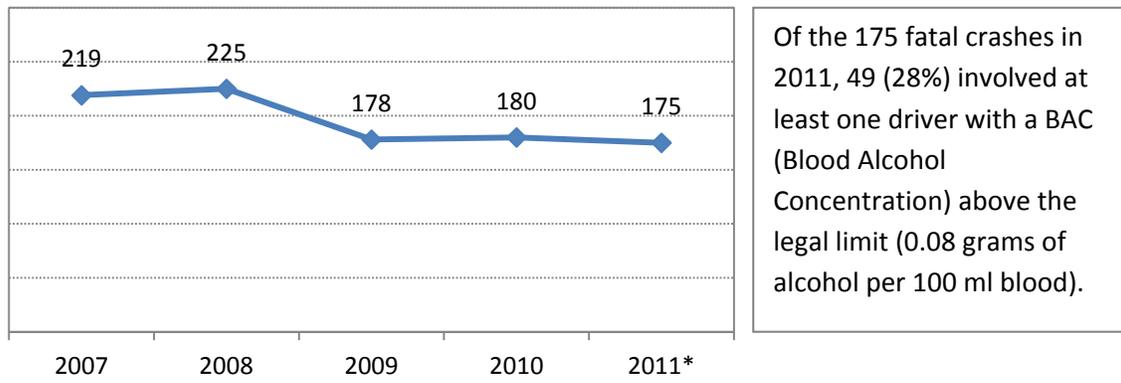


### Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Region 6</b>	3,053.0	64,212	175	5,950	187	7,505	2.0

### Deaths

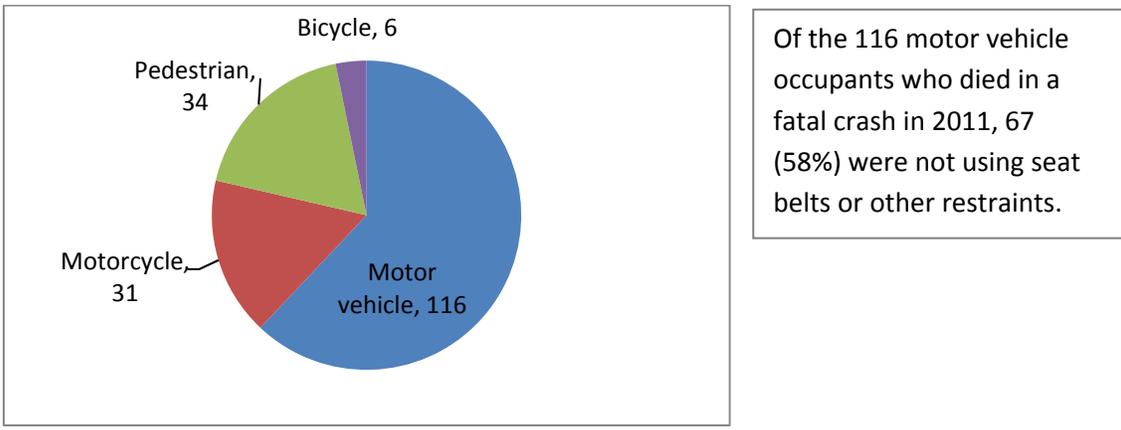
Figure 67: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 175 fatal crashes in 2011, 49 (28%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 68: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 187)\*



Of the 116 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 67 (58%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

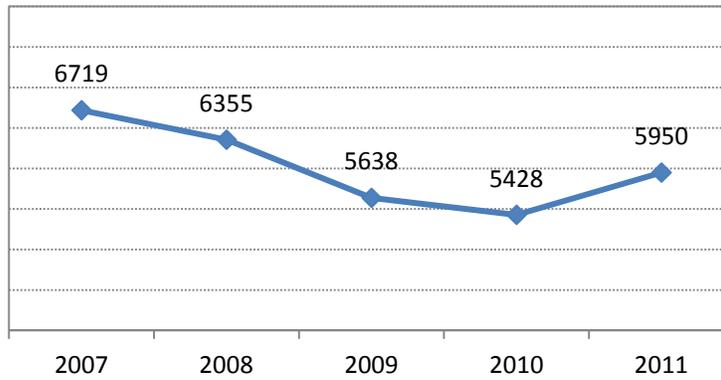
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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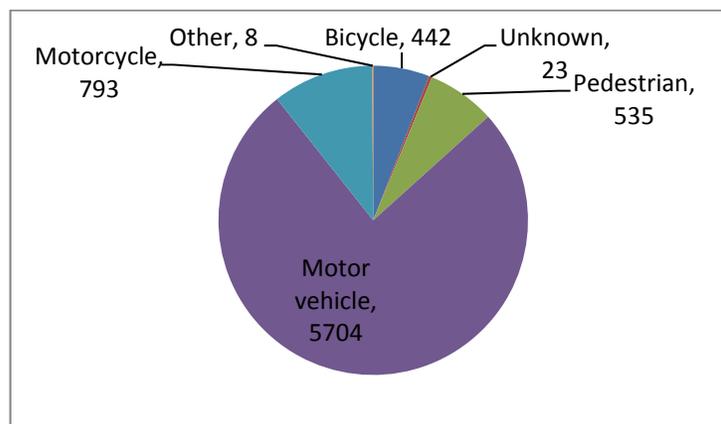
## Injury Crashes

Figure 69: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

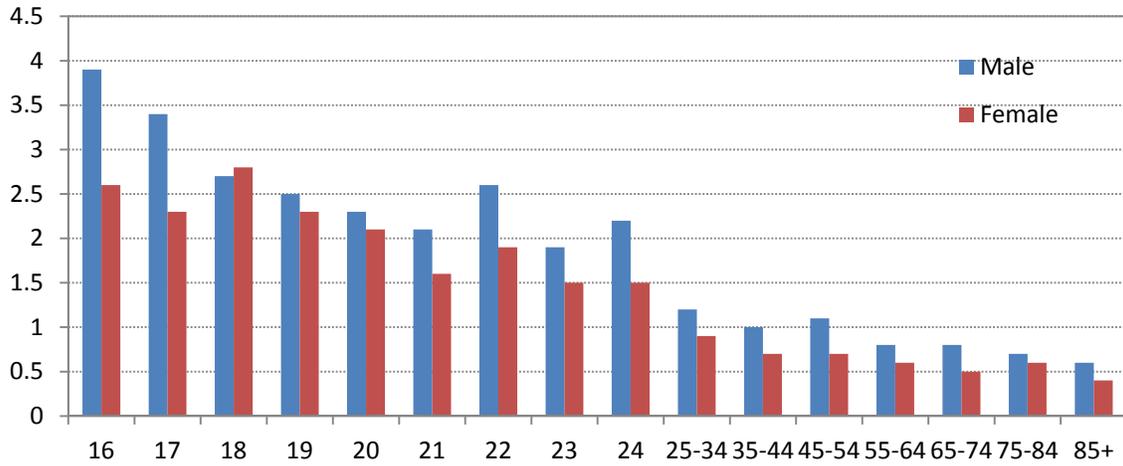
Figure 70: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 7,505)



Of the 5,704 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 914 (16%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

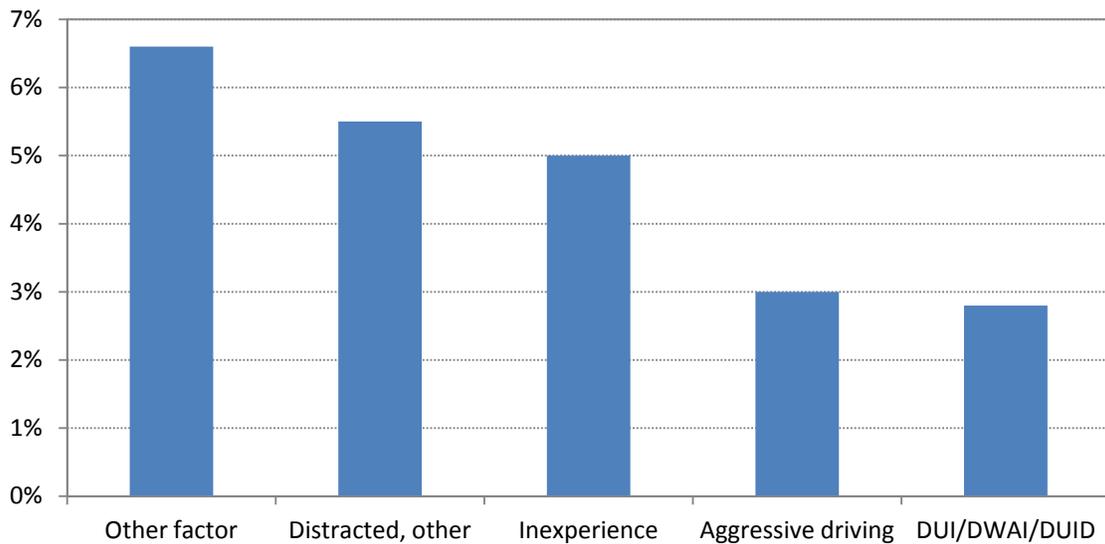
Figure 71: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

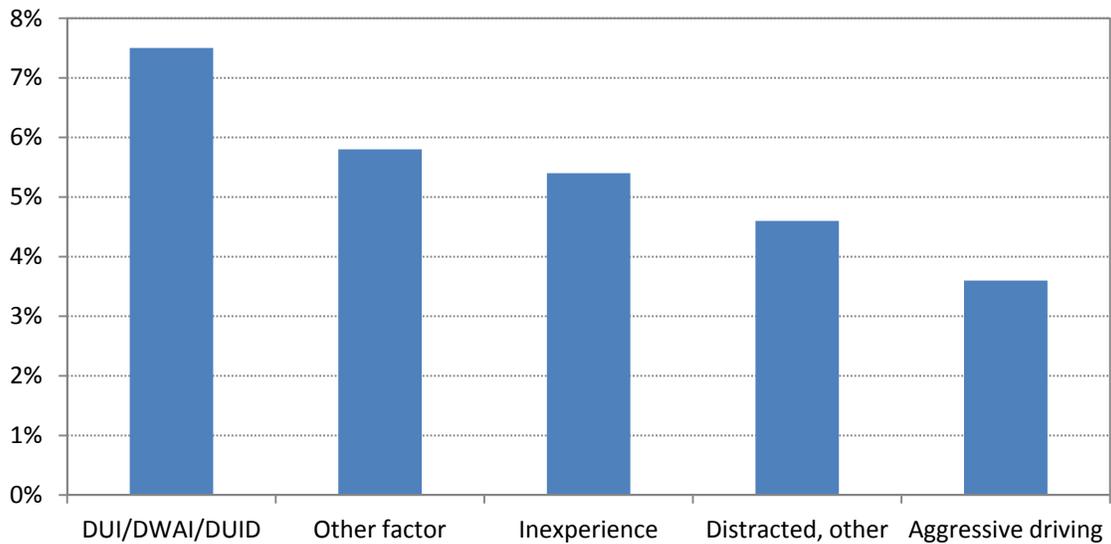
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 72: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 125,162)



Source: EARS Data

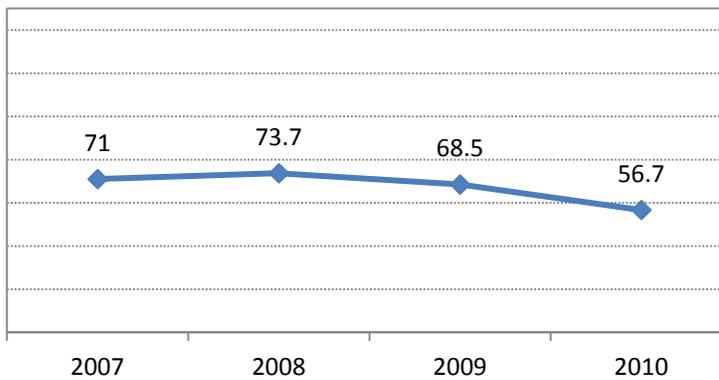
Figure 73: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 11,304)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 74: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 13,937 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 59.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# ADAMS COUNTY



## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Adams	443.7	9,647	25	855	29	1,081	2.0

## Deaths

Figure 75: Number of fatal crashes per year

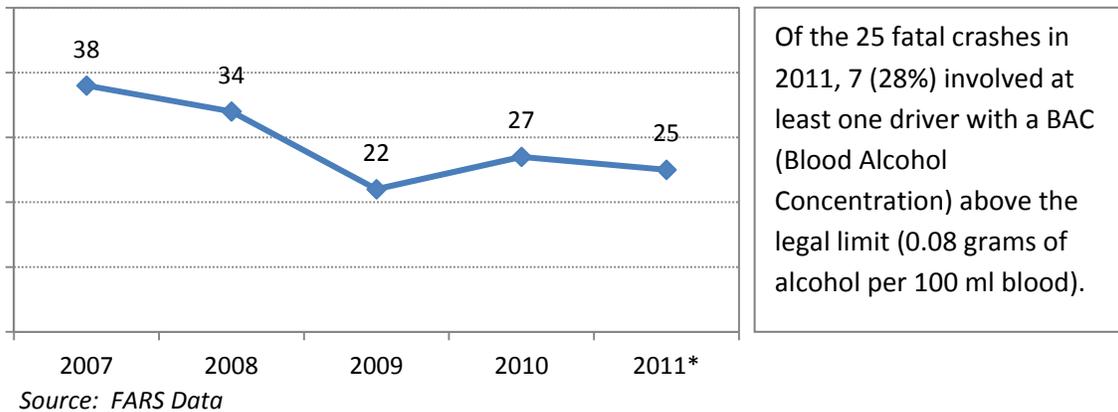
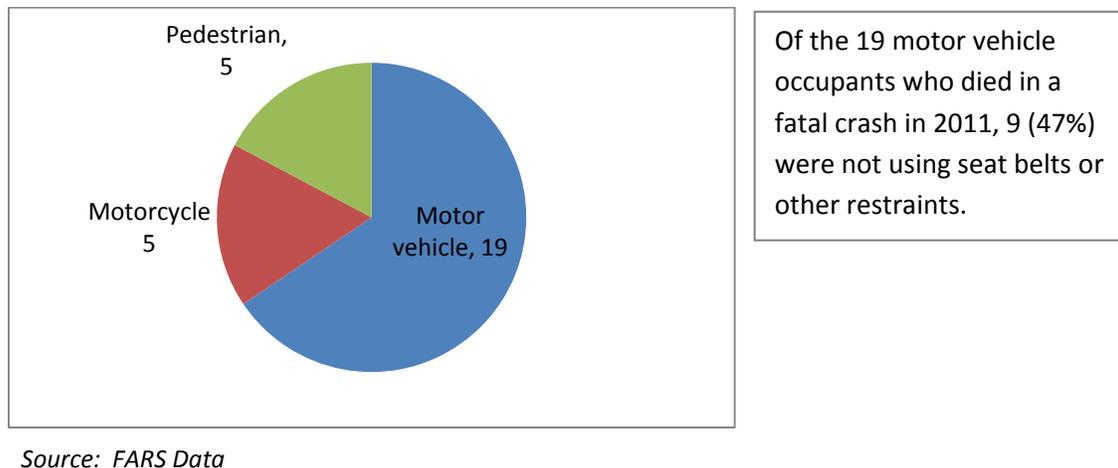


Figure 76: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 29)\*

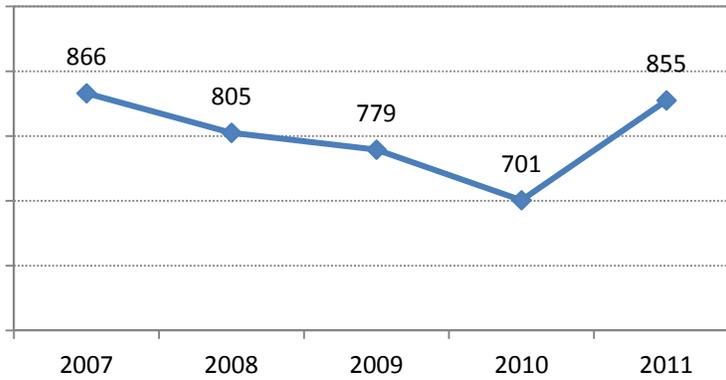


\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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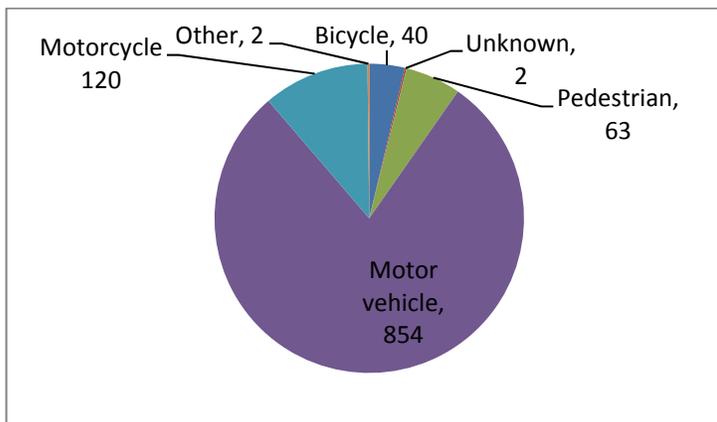
## Injury Crashes

Figure 77: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

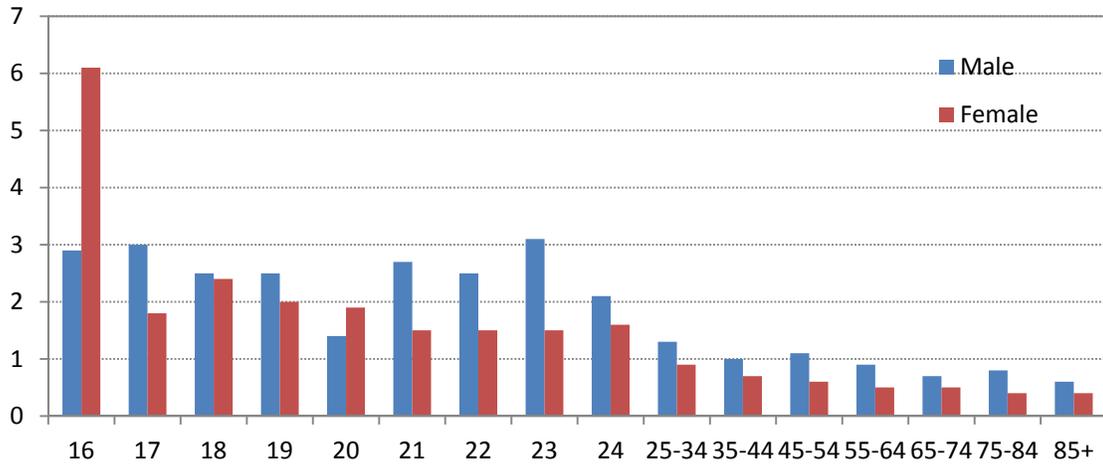
Figure 78: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,081)



Of the 854 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 183 (21%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

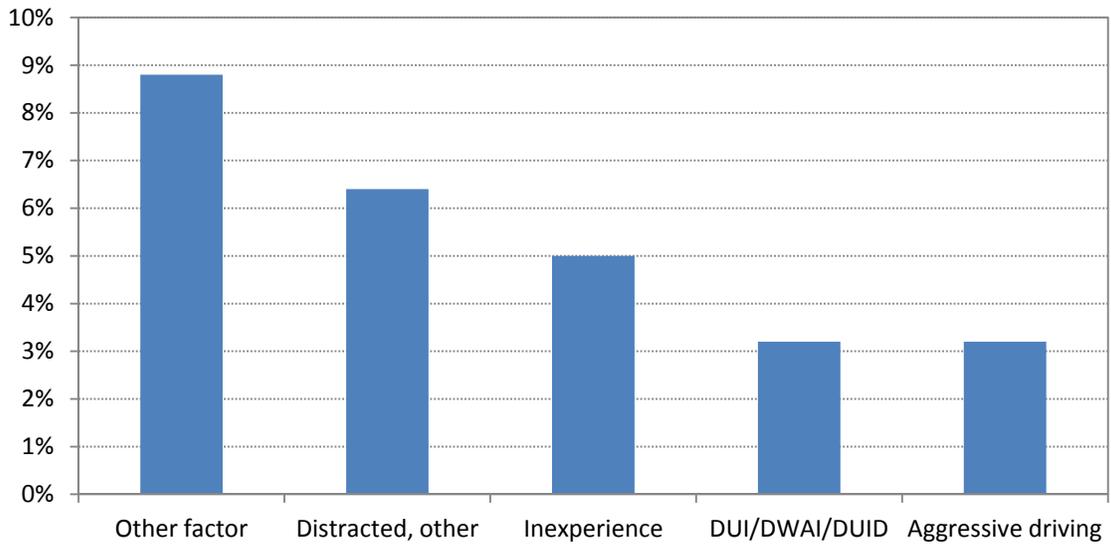
Figure 79: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

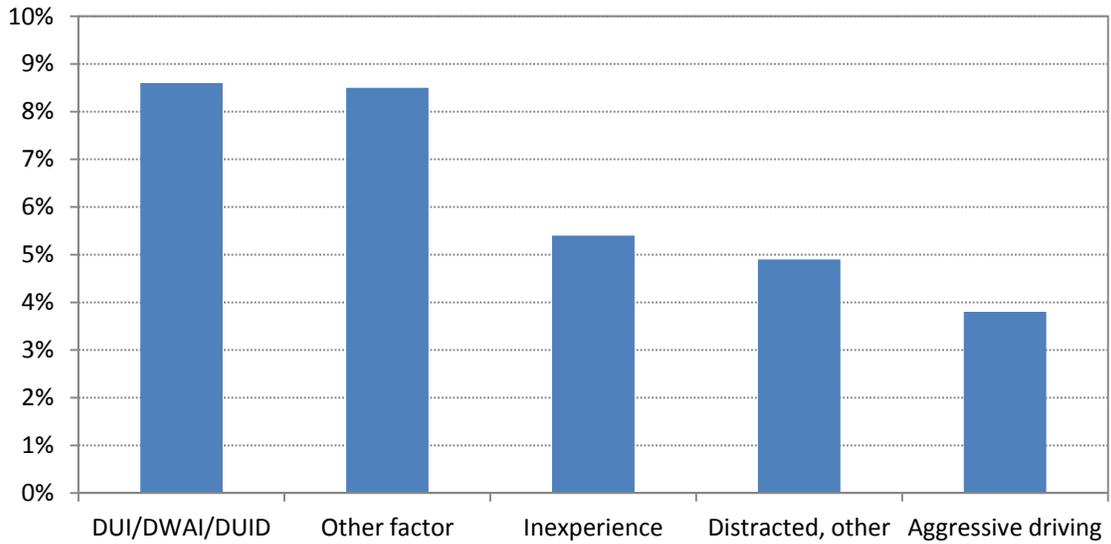
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 80: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 18,682)



Source: EARS Data

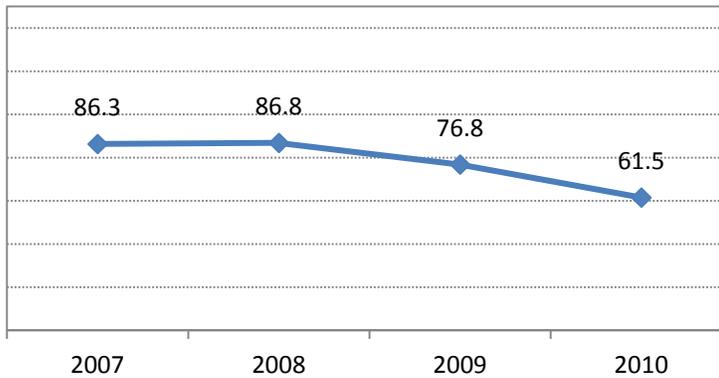
Figure 81: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,607)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 82: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2,892 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 88.2 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# ALAMOSA COUNTY

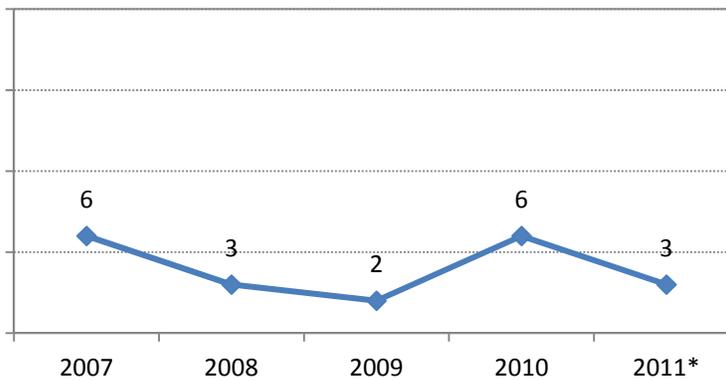


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Alamosa	15.5	409	3	34	4	51	2.4

## Deaths

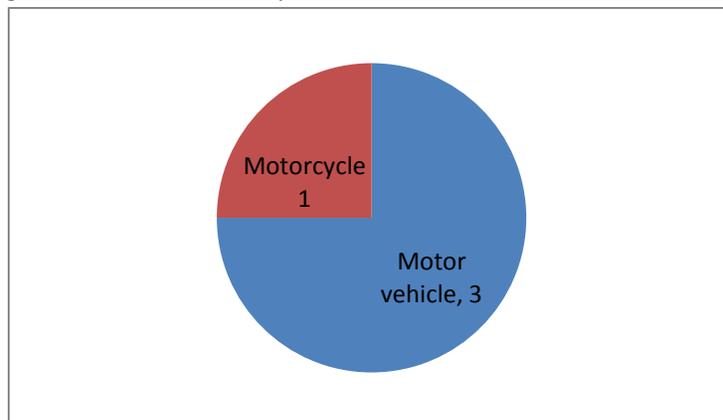
Figure 83: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 84: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

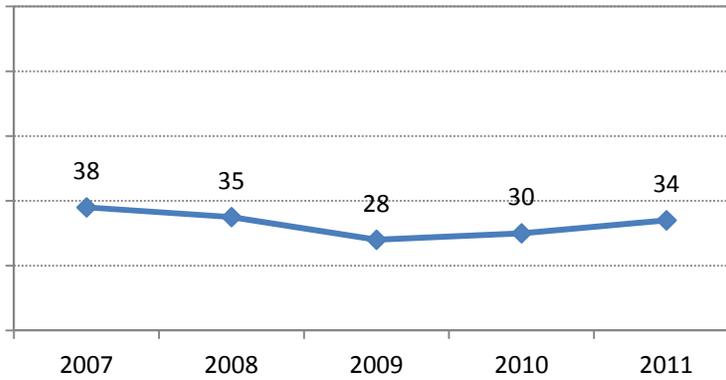
\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 3 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

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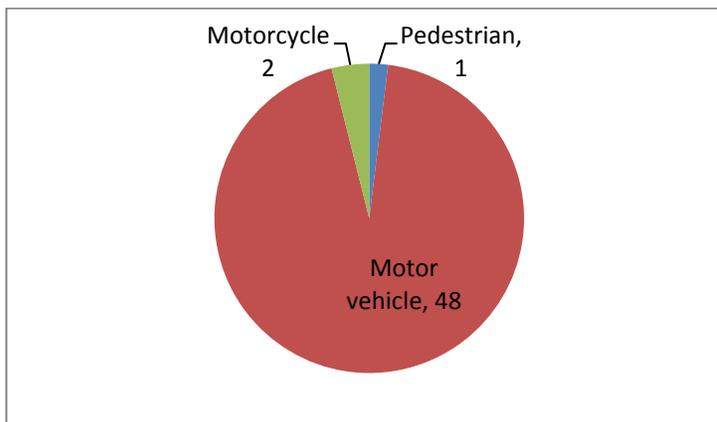
## Injury Crashes

Figure 85: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

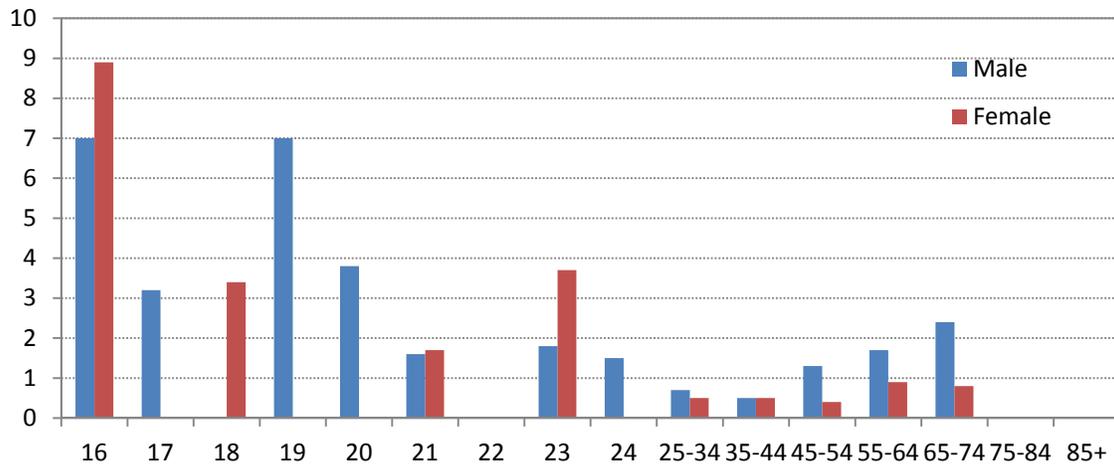
Figure 86: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 51)



Of the 48 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 20 (42%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

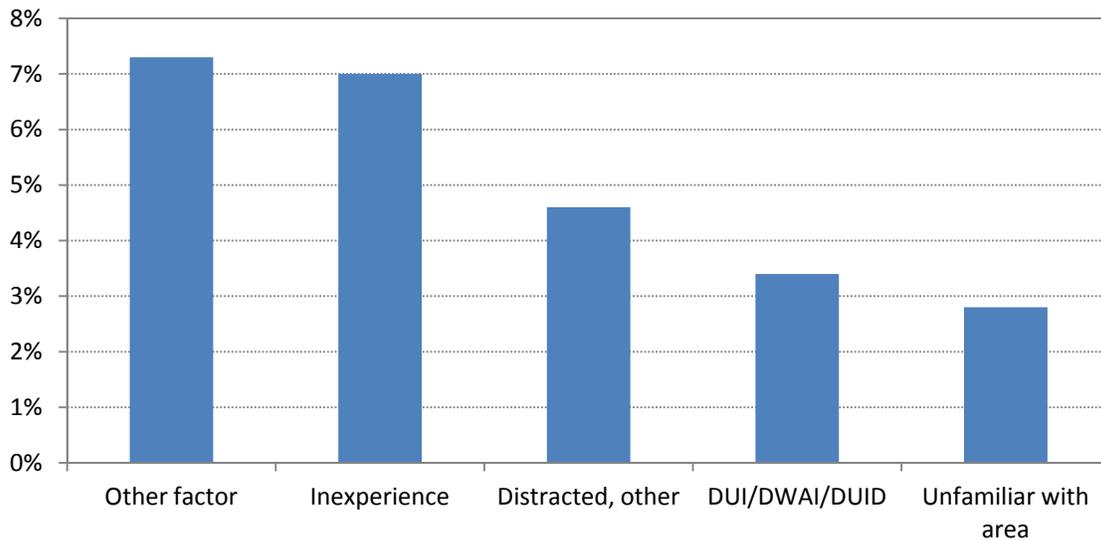
Figure 87: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

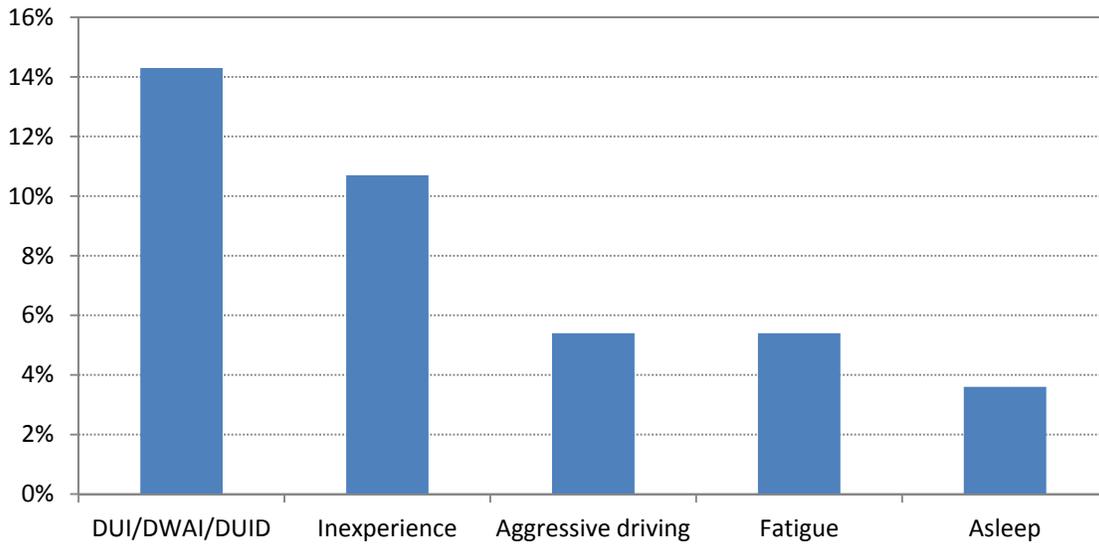
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 88: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 715)



Source: EARS Data

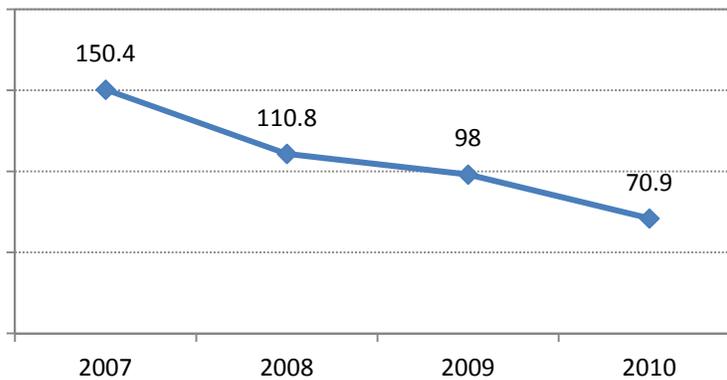
Figure 89: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 56)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 90: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 312 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 259.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# ARAPAHOE COUNTY

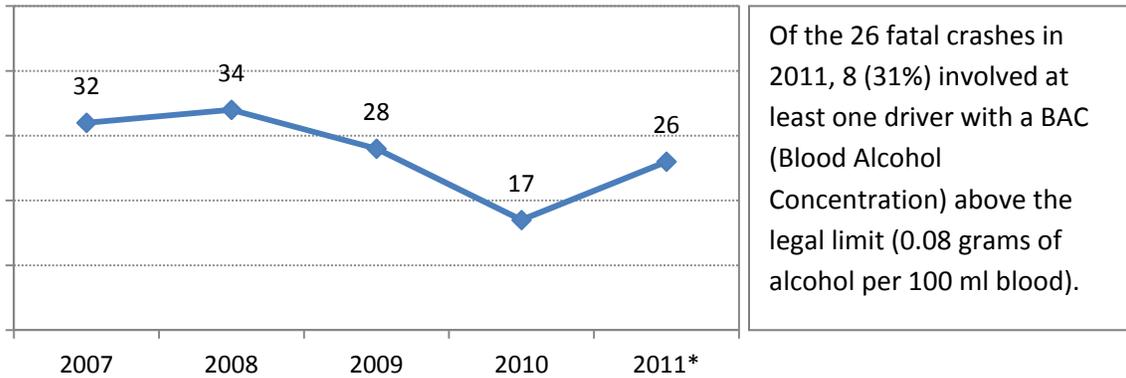


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Arapahoe</b>	575.0	12,019	26	1,271	27	1,570	2.3

## Deaths

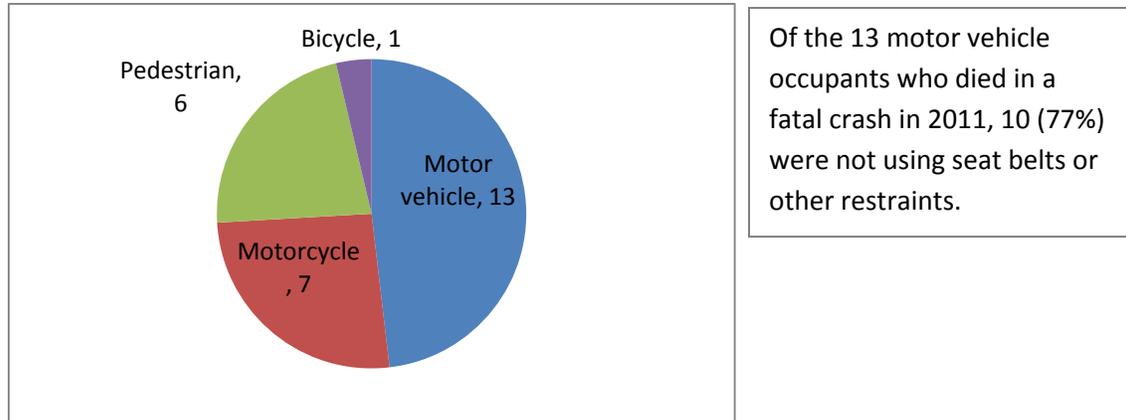
Figure 91: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 26 fatal crashes in 2011, 8 (31%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 92: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 27)\*



Of the 13 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 10 (77%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

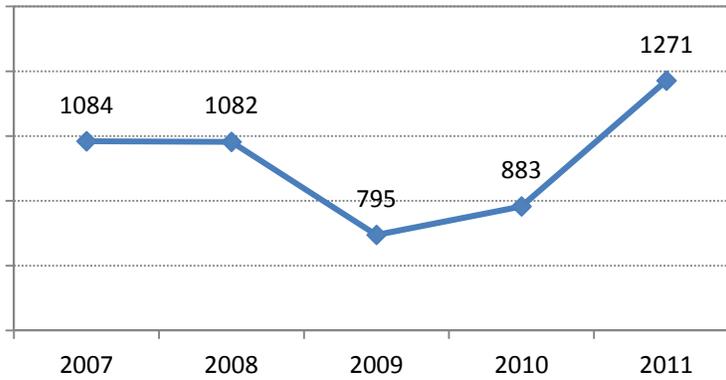
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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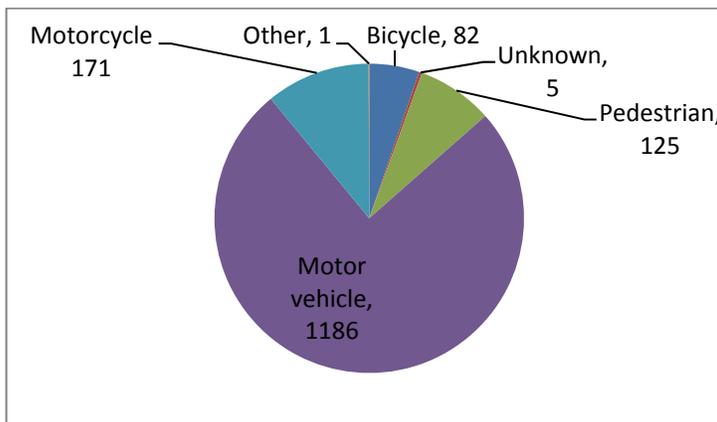
## Injury Crashes

Figure 93: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

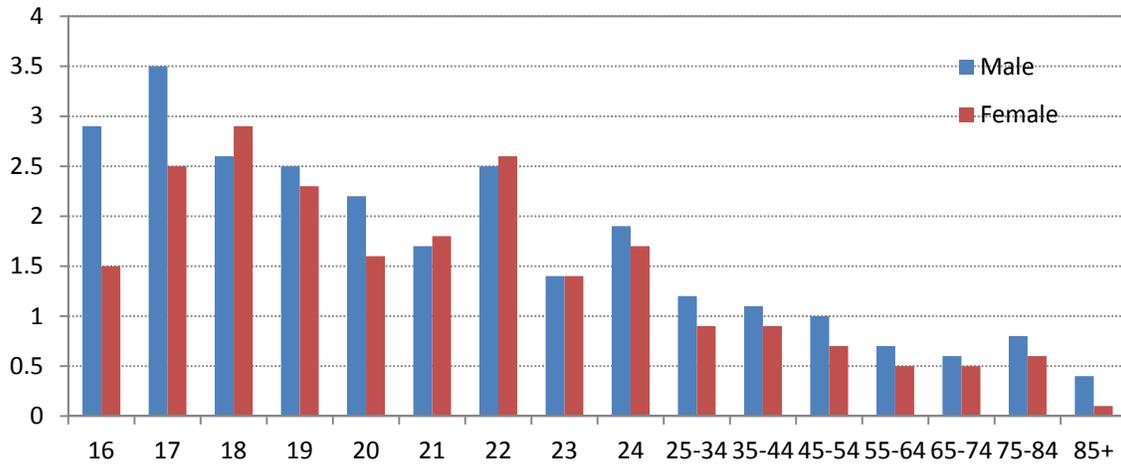
Figure 94: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,570)



Of the 1,186 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 146 (12%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

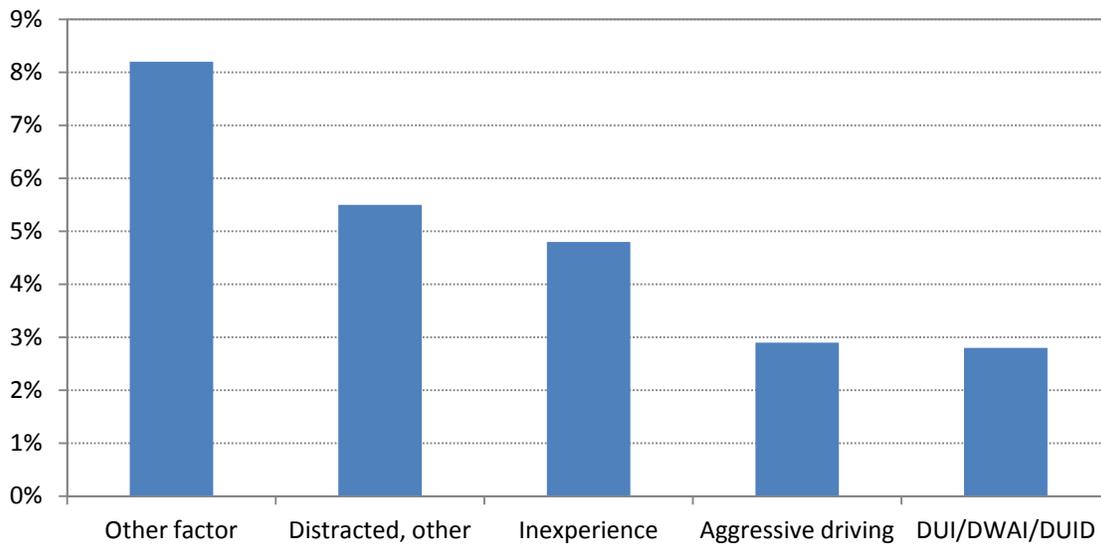
Figure 95: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

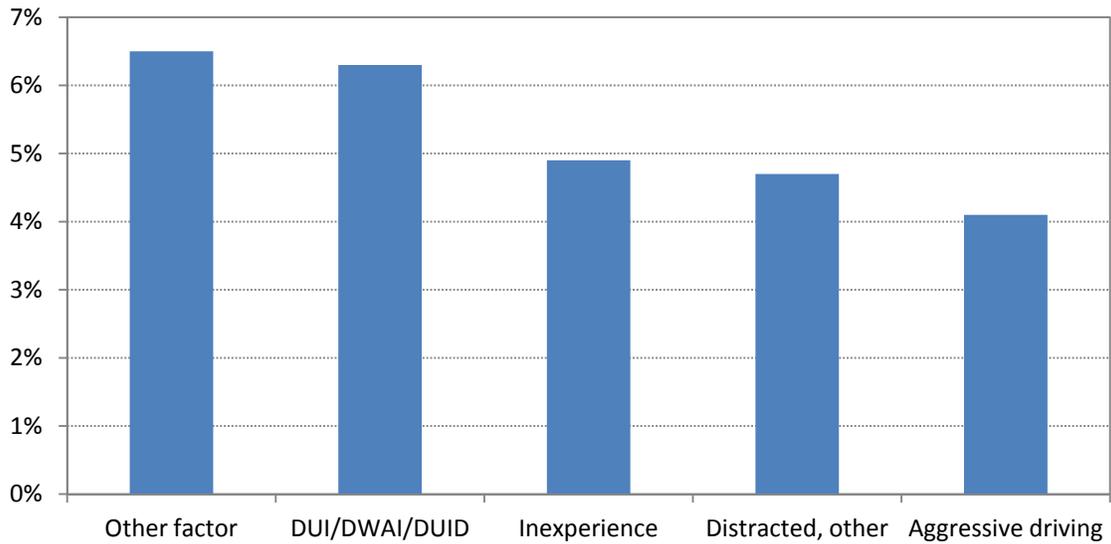
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 96: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 24,279)



Source: EARS Data

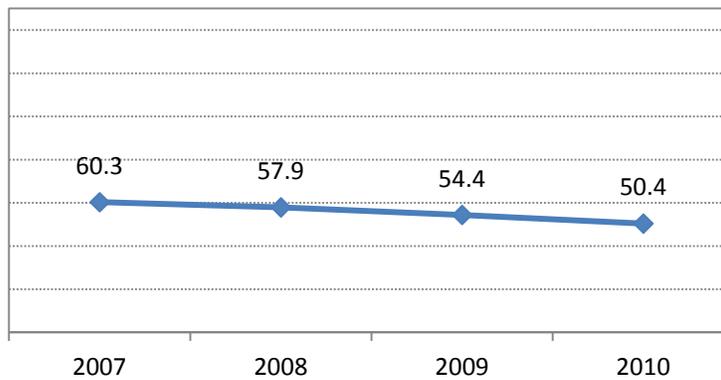
Figure 97: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 2,510)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 98: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2,603 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 58.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# ARCHULETA COUNTY

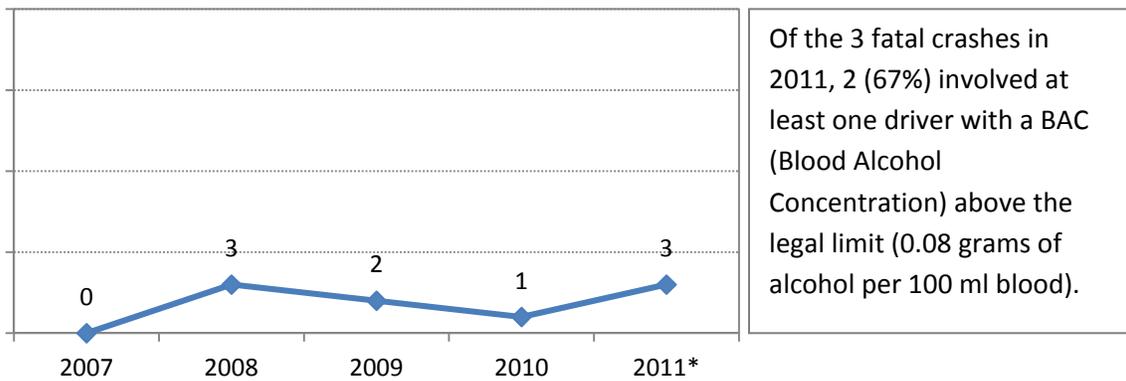


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Archuleta	12.1	284	3	42	3	57	3.7

## Deaths

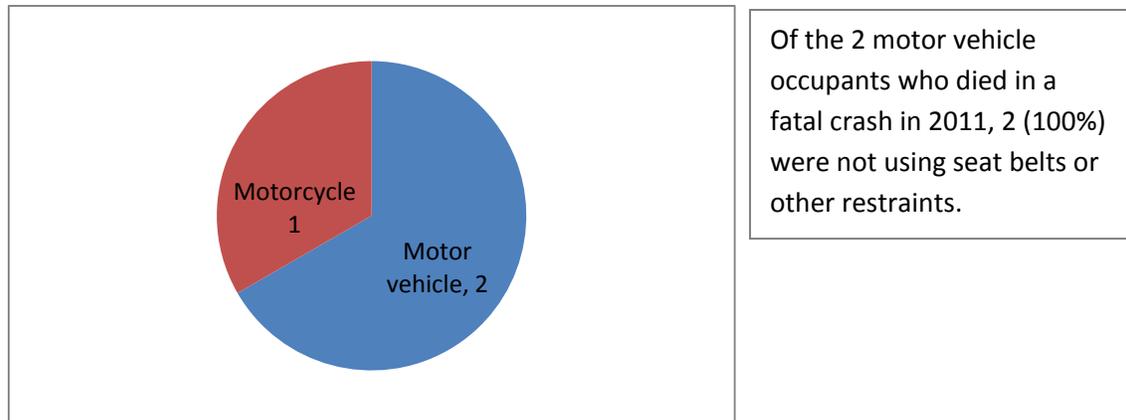
Figure 99: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (67%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 100: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

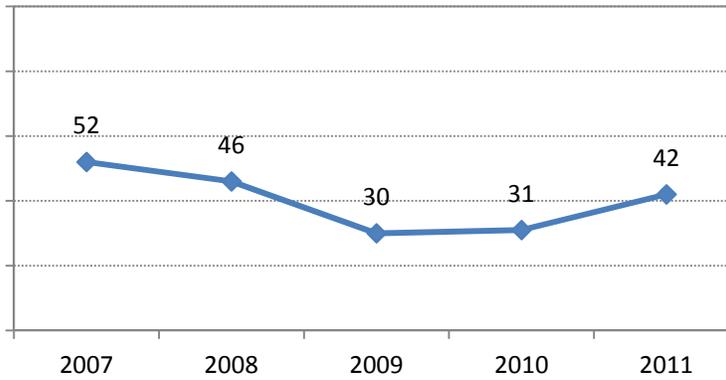
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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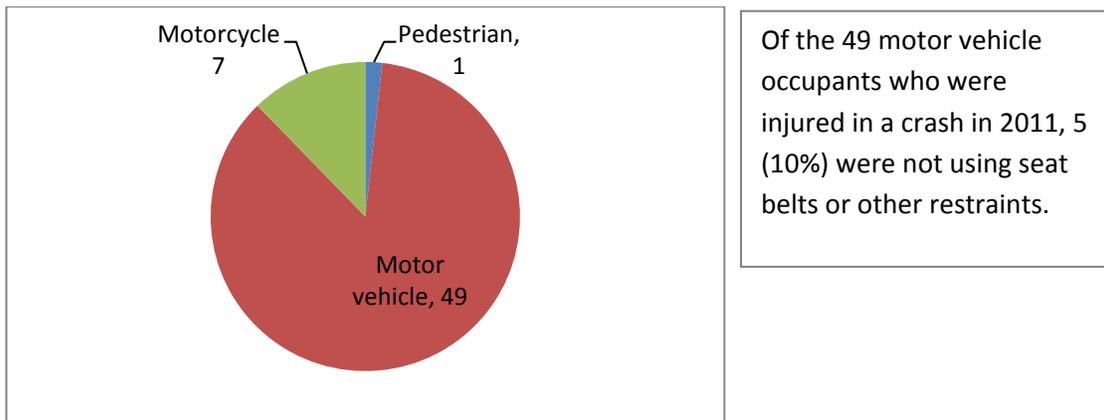
## Injury Crashes

Figure 101: Number of injury crashes per year



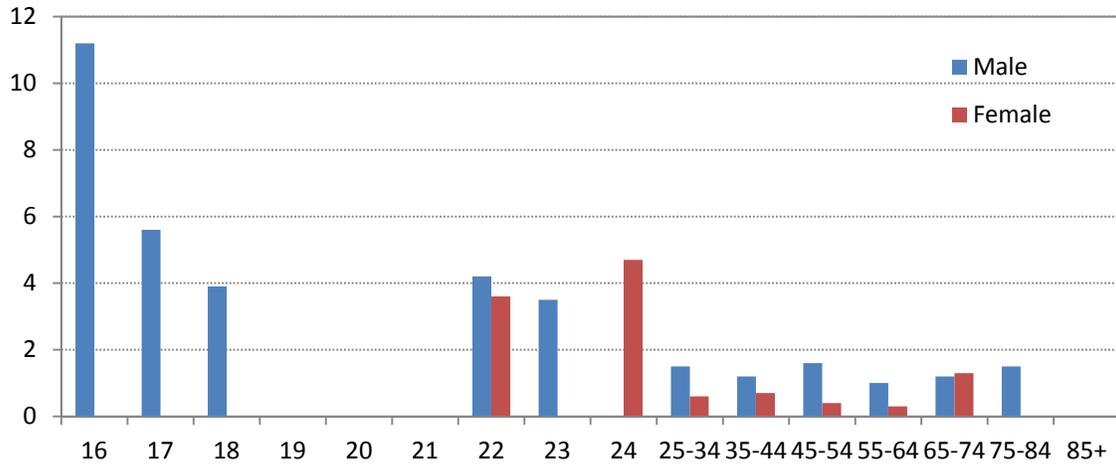
Source: EARS Data

Figure 102: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 57)



Source: EARS Data

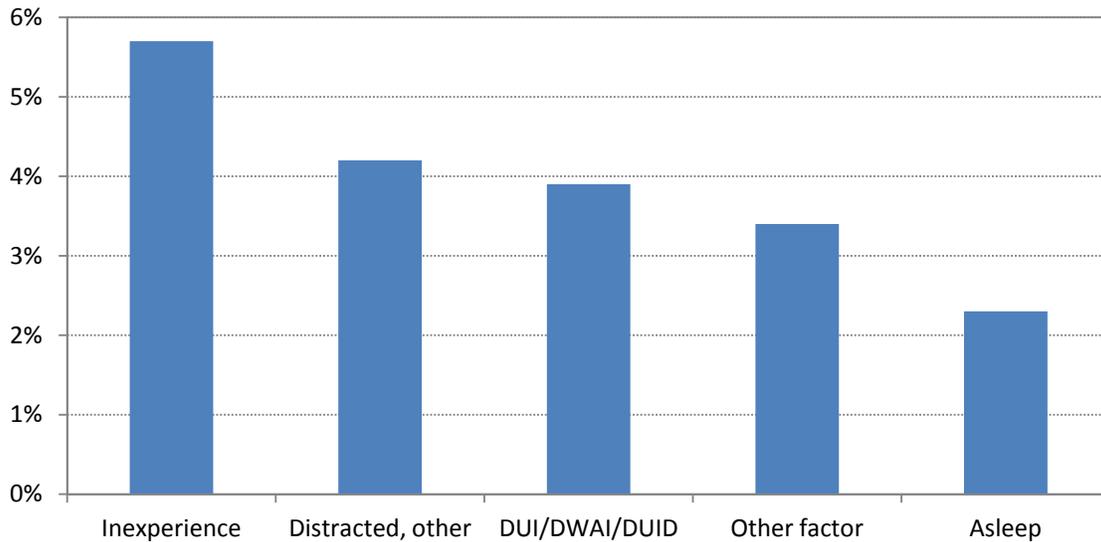
Figure 103: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

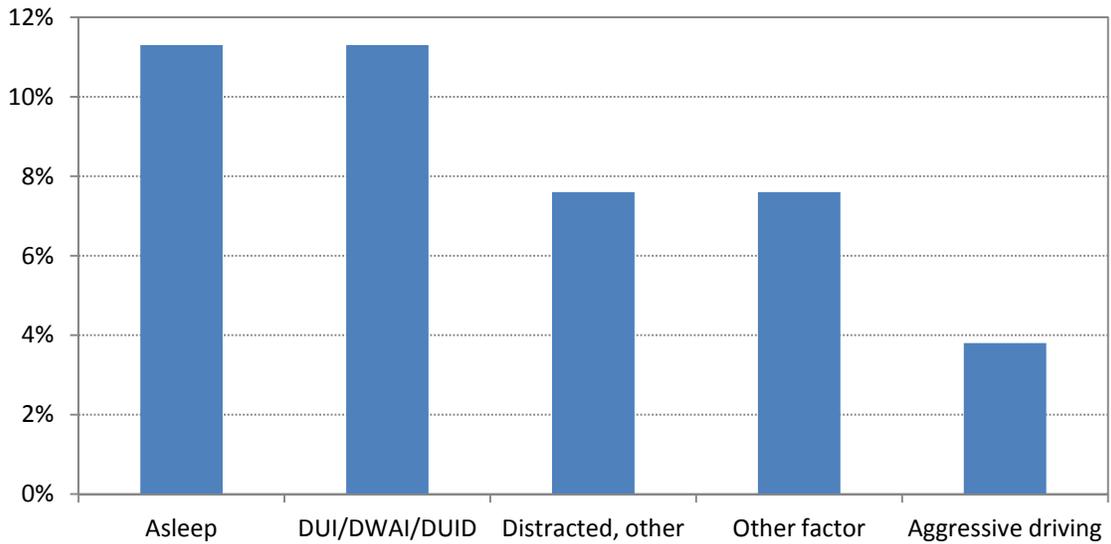
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 104: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 385)



Source: EARS Data

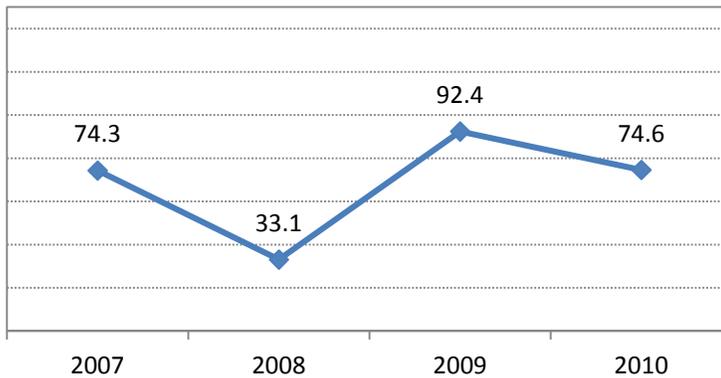
Figure 105: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 53)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 106: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 51 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 51.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# BACA COUNTY

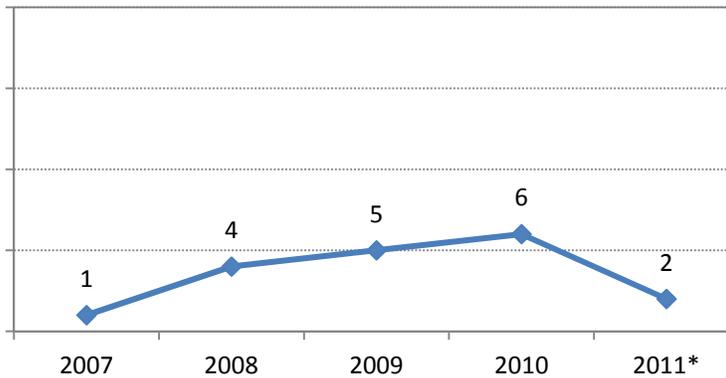


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Baca	3.8	69	2	4	2	8	1.6

## Deaths

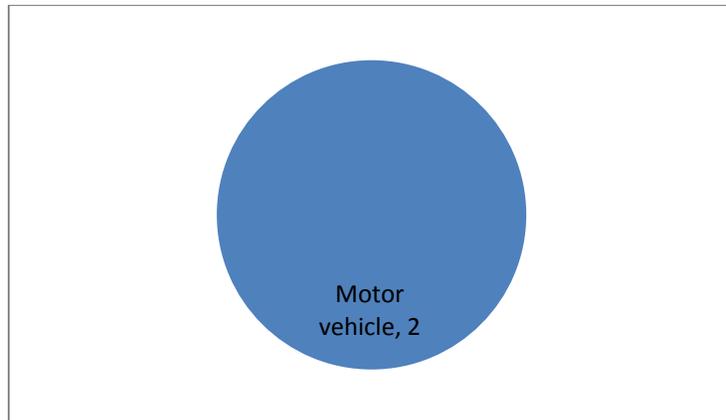
Figure 107: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 108: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)\*



Source: FARS Data

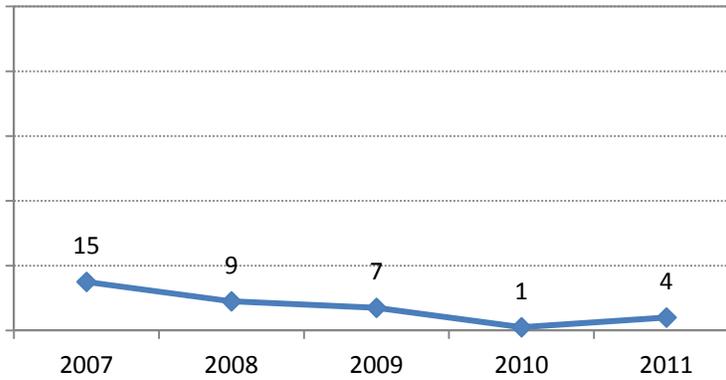
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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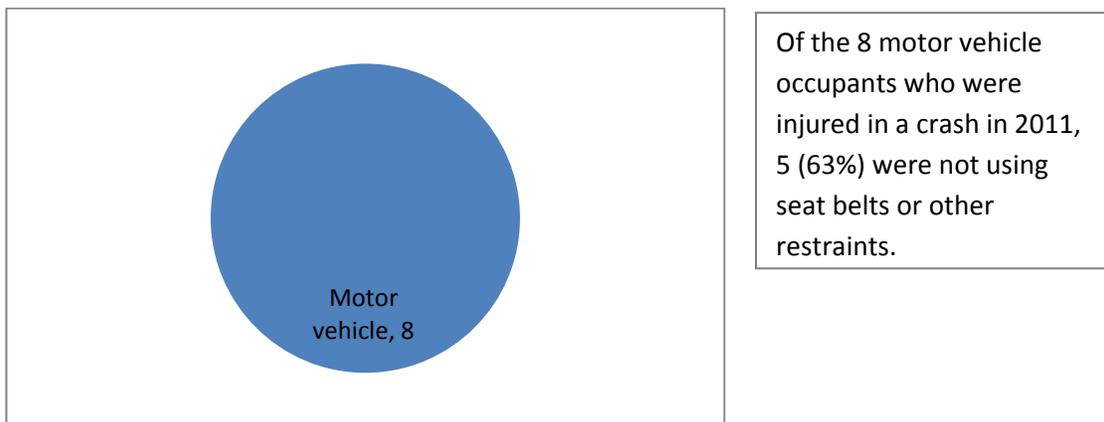
## Injury Crashes

Figure 109: Number of injury crashes per year



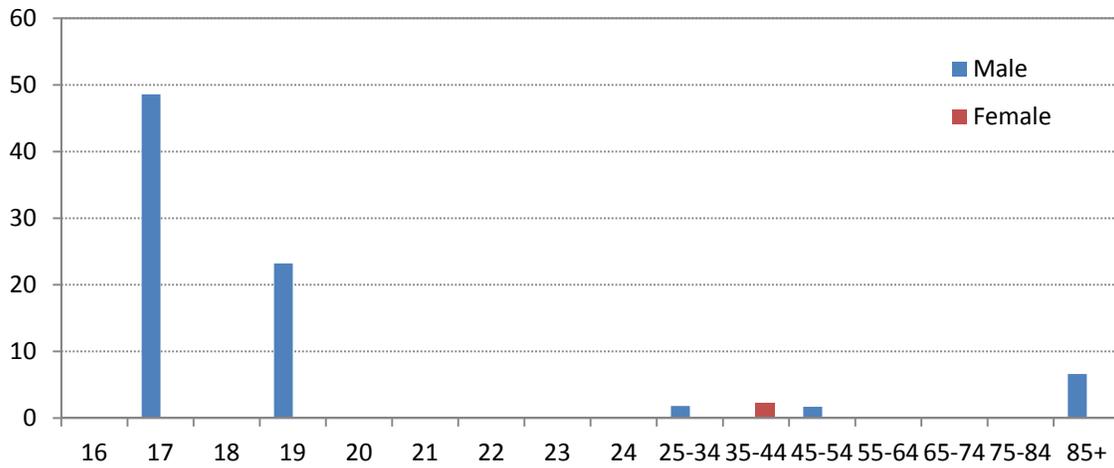
Source: EARS Data

Figure 110: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 8)



Source: EARS Data

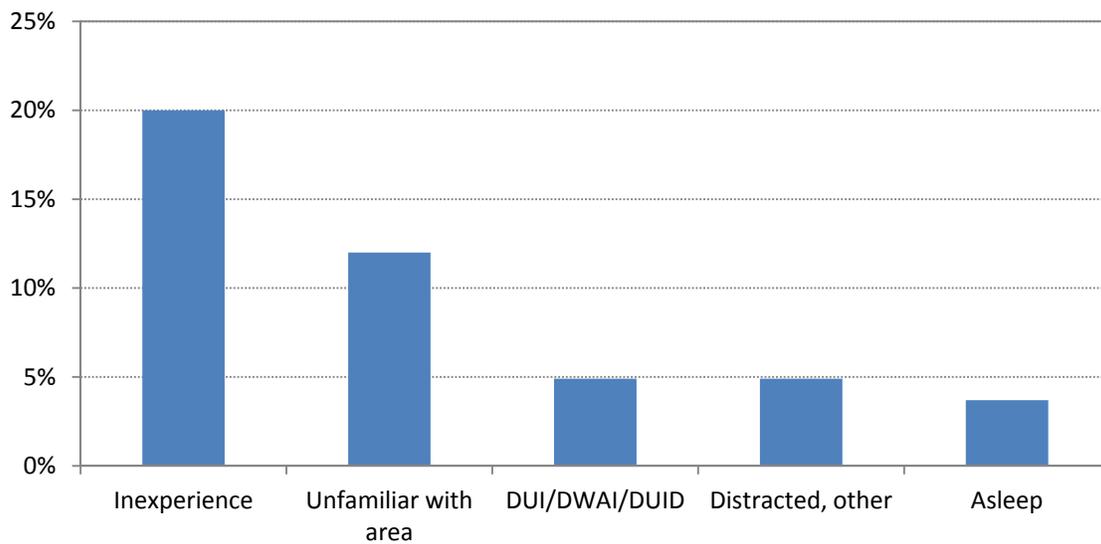
Figure 111: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

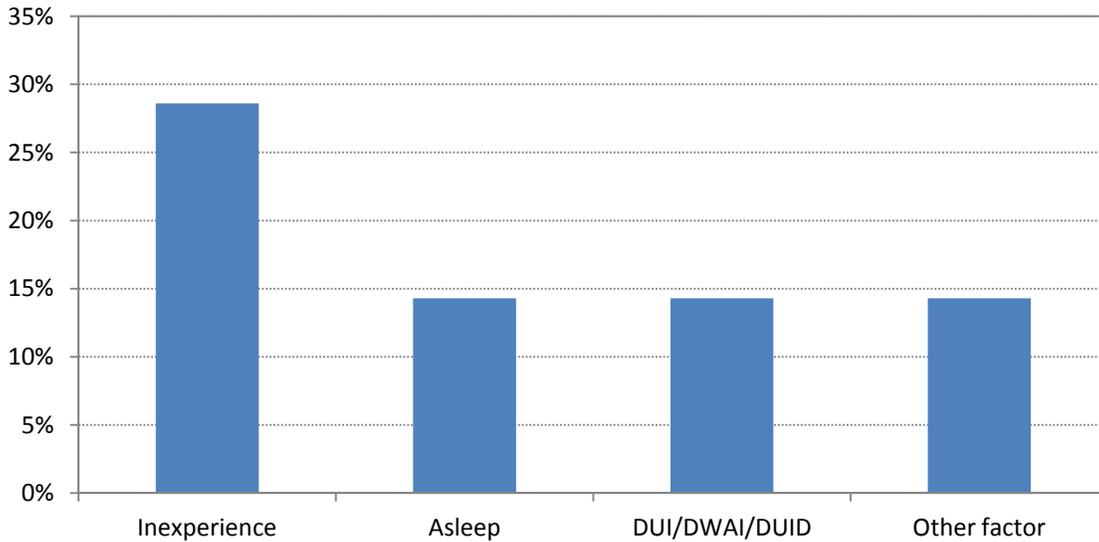
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 112: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 82)



Source: EARS Data

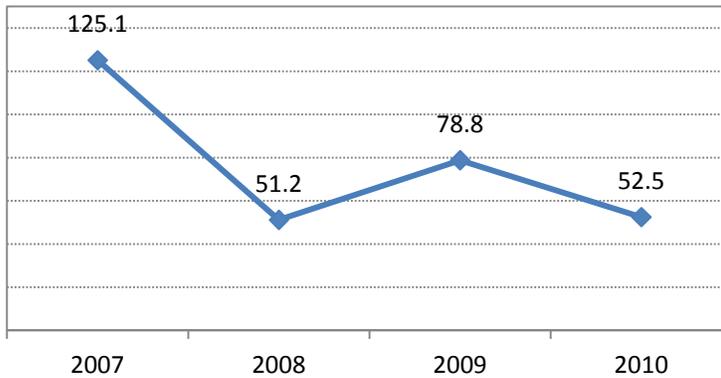
Figure 113: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 7)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 114: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



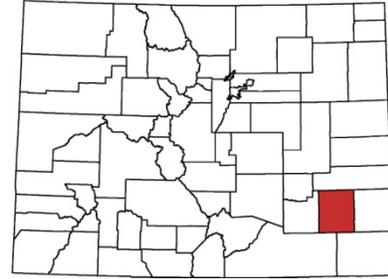
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 18 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 58.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# BENT COUNTY

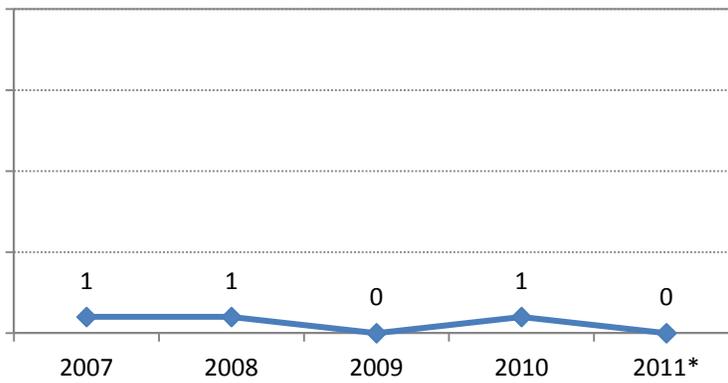


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Bent</b>	6.5	61	0	5	0	7	0.8

## Deaths

Figure 115: Number of fatal crashes per year



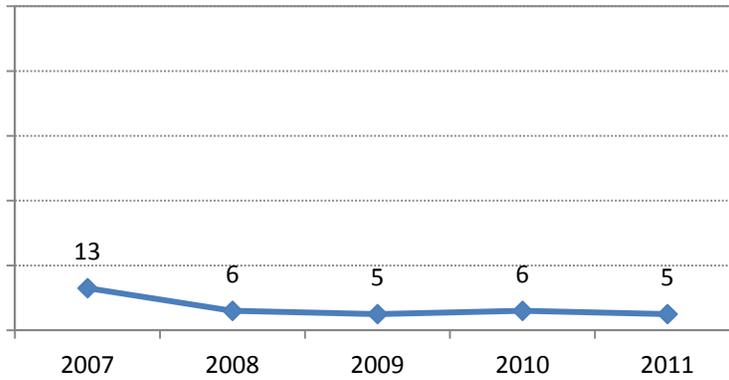
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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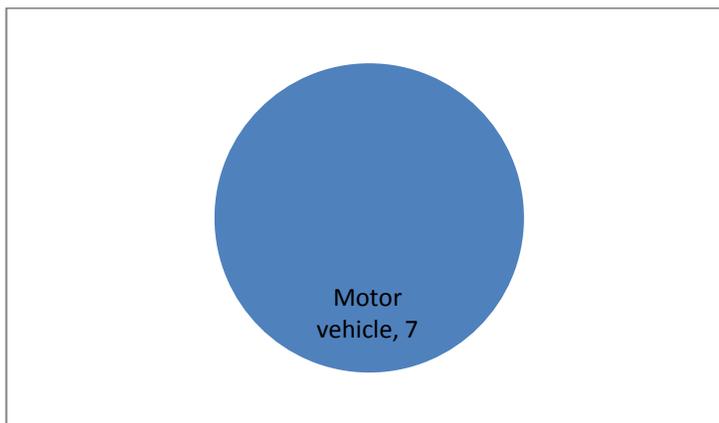
## Injury Crashes

Figure 116: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

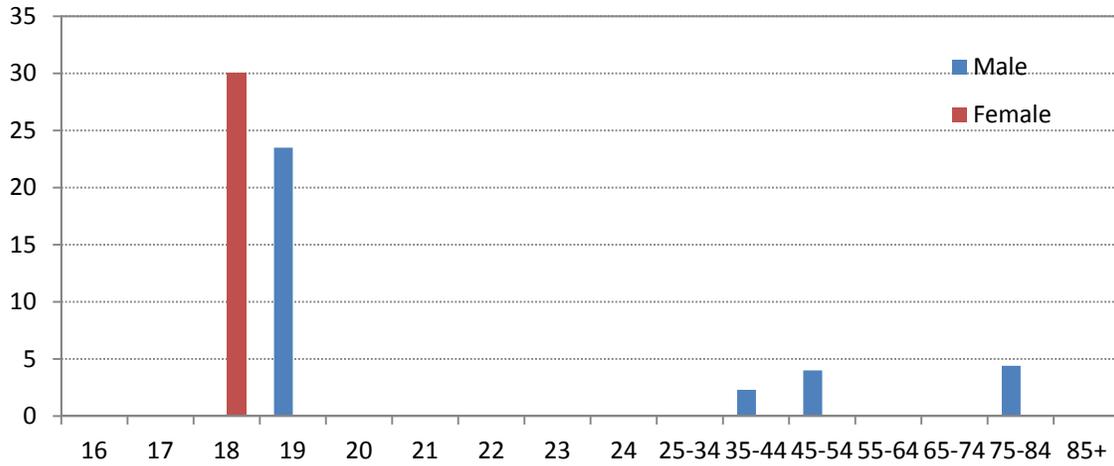
Figure 117: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 7)



Of the 7 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 2 (29%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

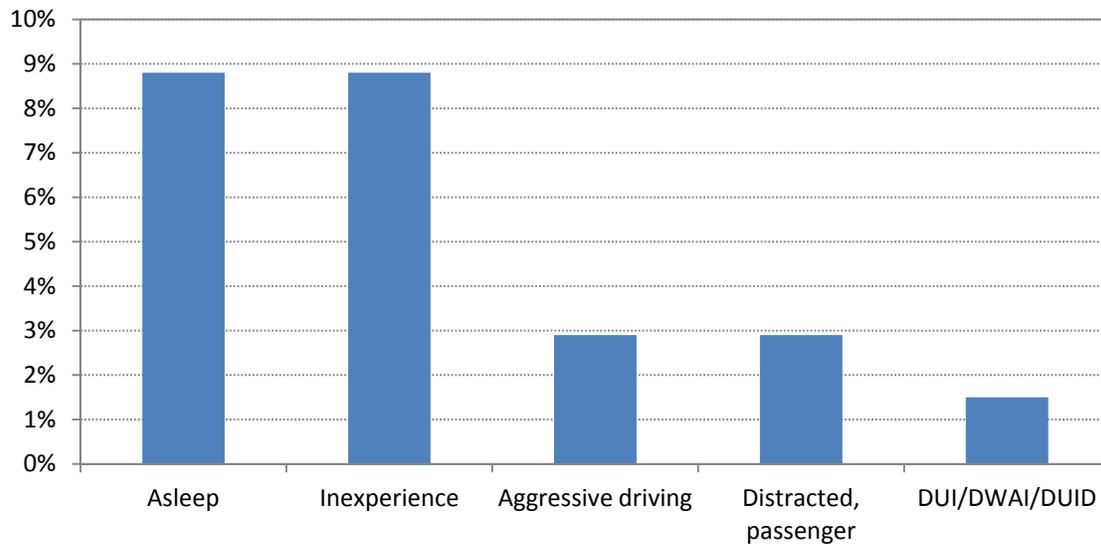
Figure 118: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

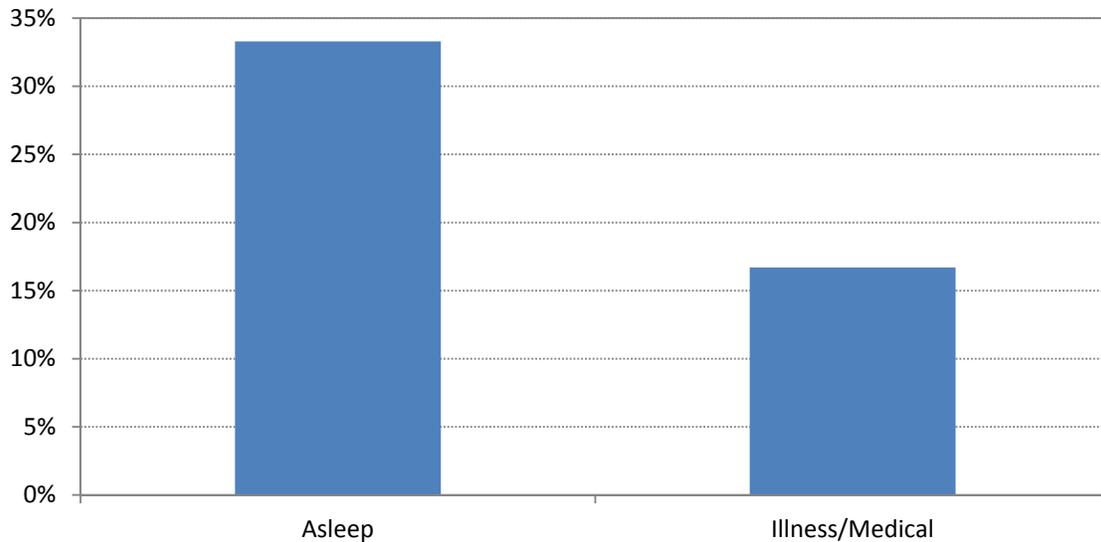
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 119: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 68)



Source: EARS Data

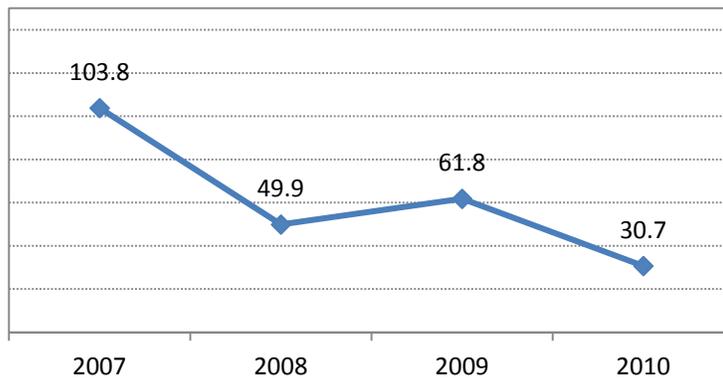
Figure 120: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 6)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 121: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 19 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 34.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# BOULDER COUNTY

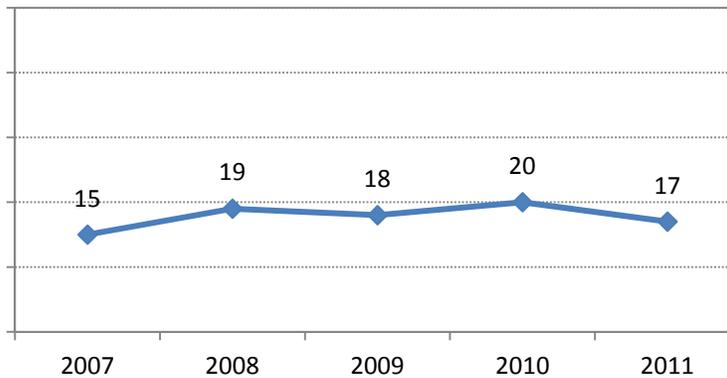


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Boulder</b>	295.5	5,514	17	598	17	762	2.1

## Deaths

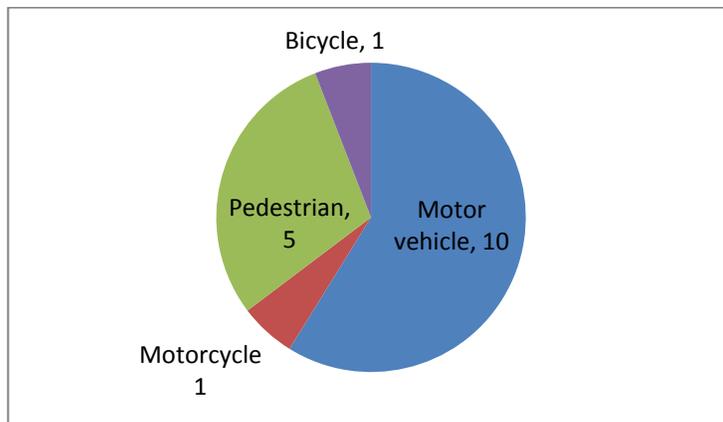
Figure 122: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 17 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (12%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 123: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 17)



Source: FARS Data

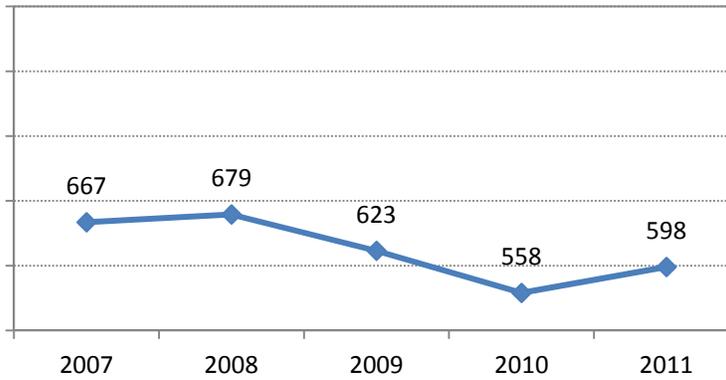
Of the 10 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 5 (50%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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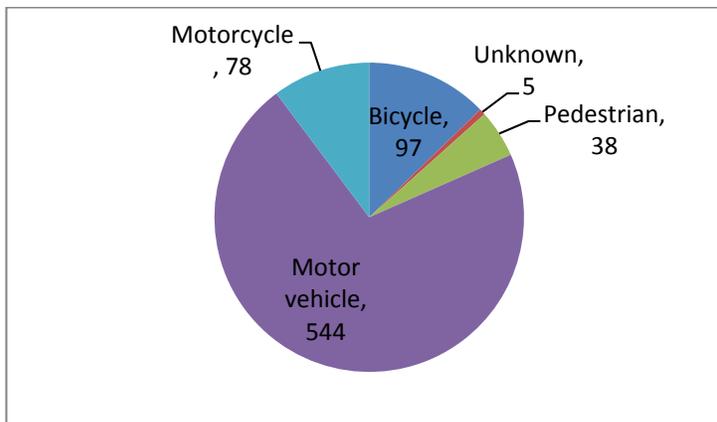
## Injury Crashes

Figure 124: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

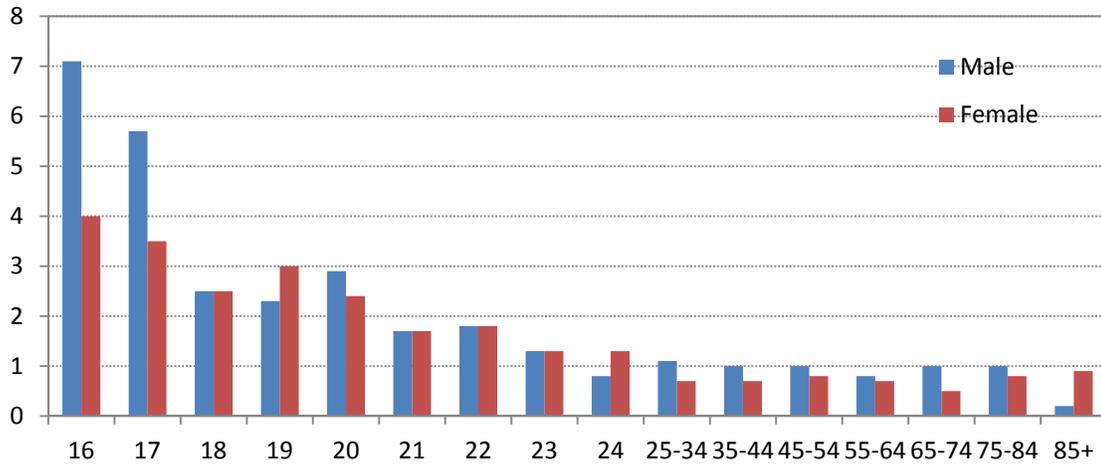
Figure 125: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 762)



Of the 544 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 71 (13%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

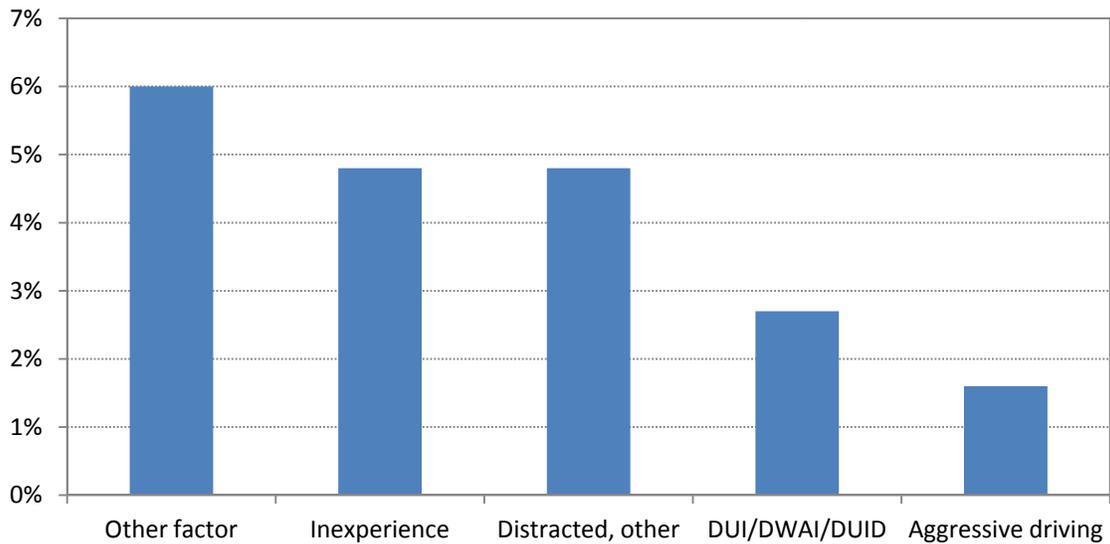
Figure 126: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

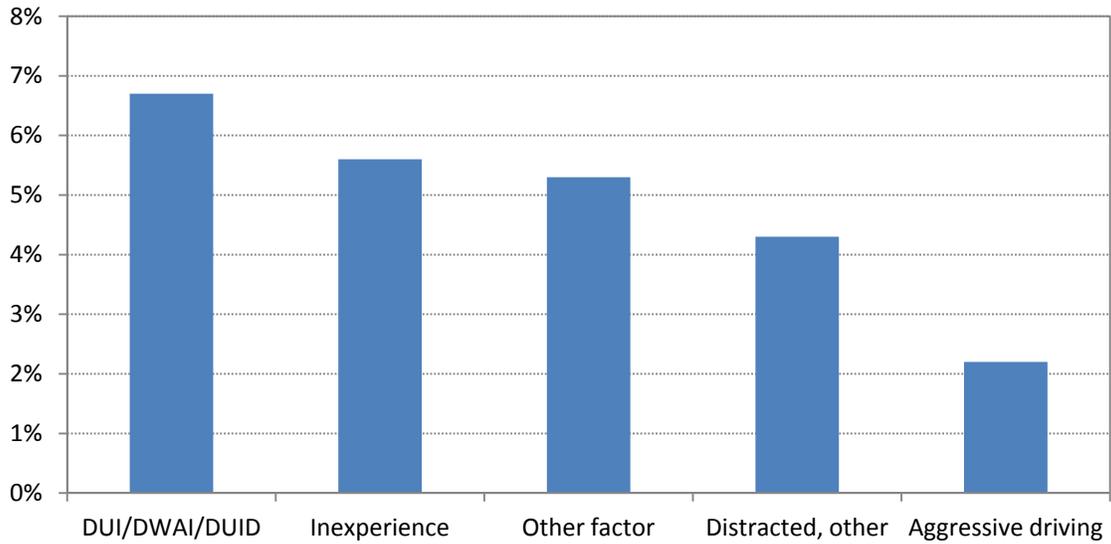
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 127: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 10,477)



Source: EARS Data

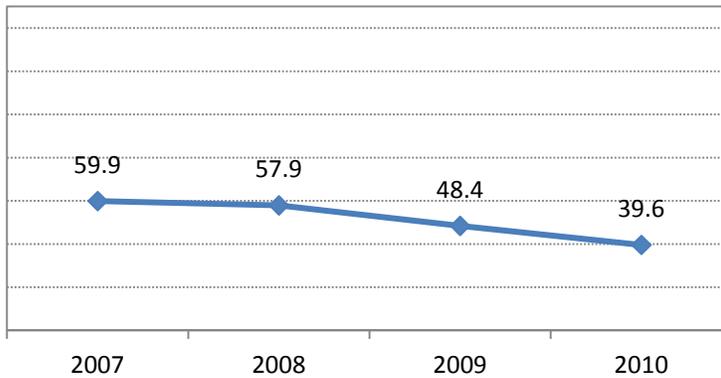
Figure 128: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,115)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 129: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



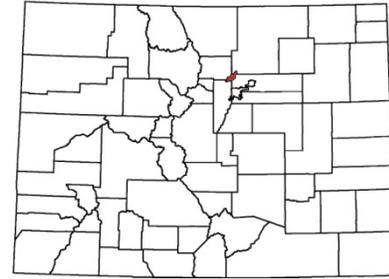
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 1,073 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 44.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# BROOMFIELD COUNTY

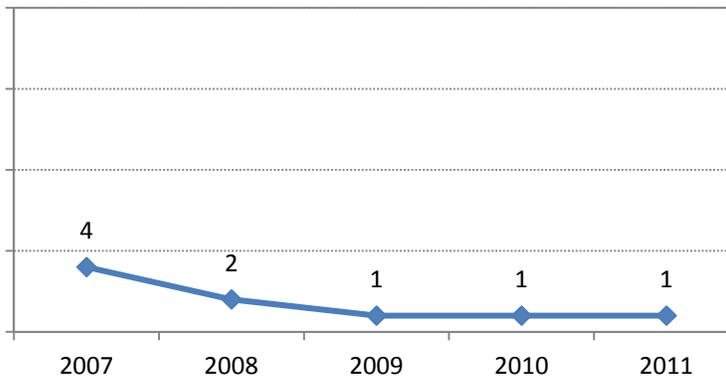


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Broomfield</b>	56.1	1,233	1	98	1	121	1.8

## Deaths

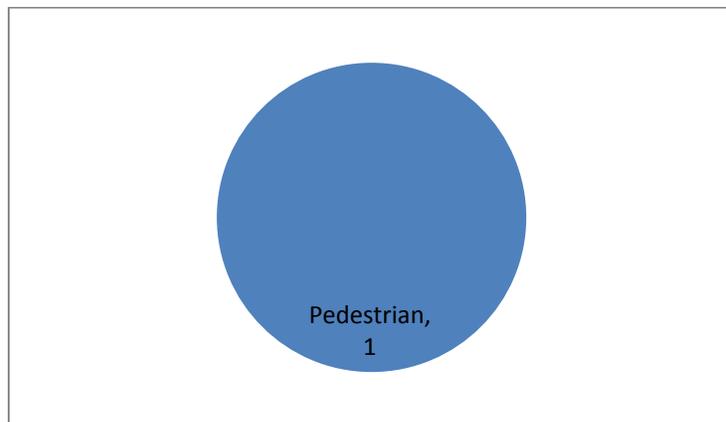
Figure 130: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 131: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)



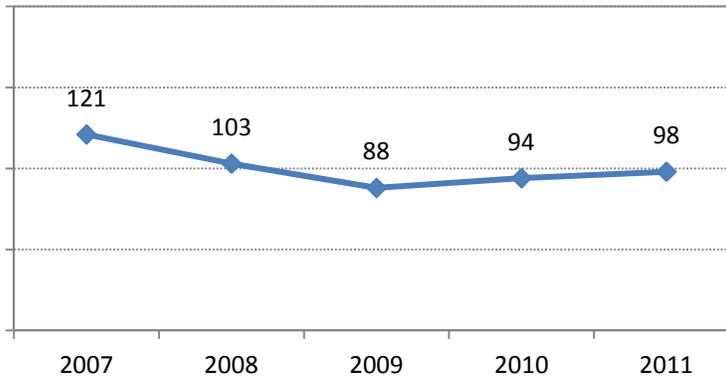
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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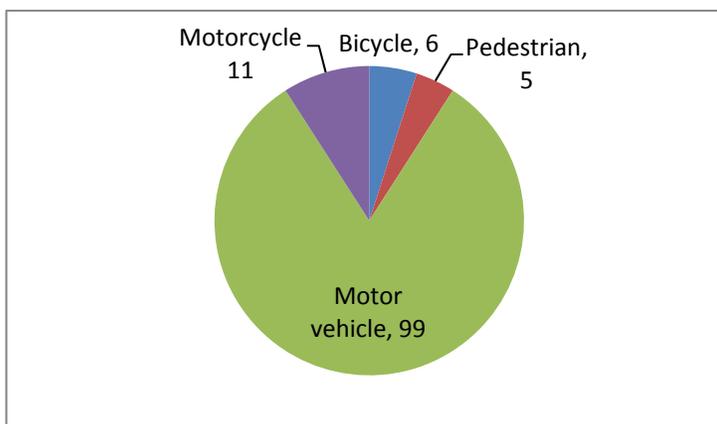
## Injury Crashes

Figure 132: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

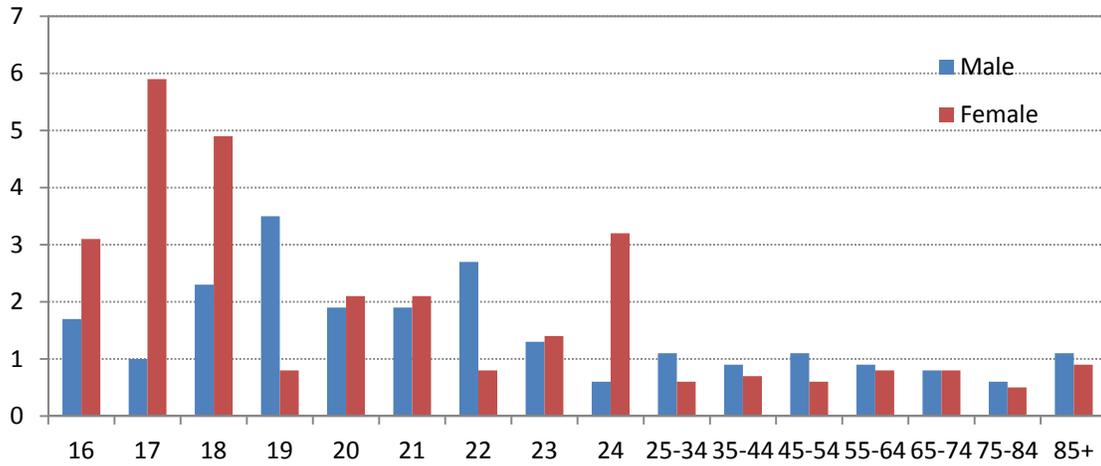
Figure 133: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 121)



Of the 99 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 17 (17%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

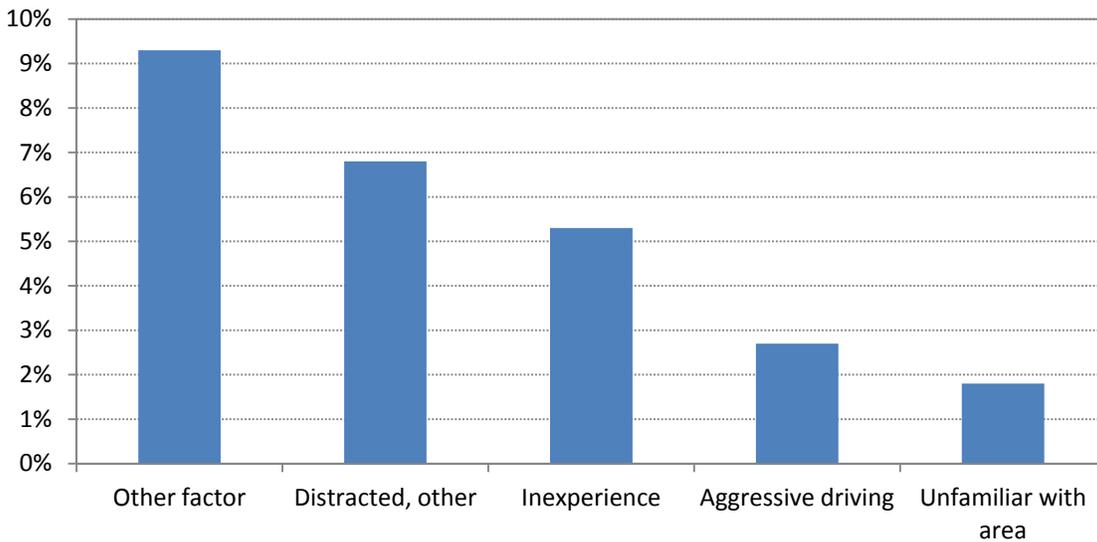
Figure 134: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

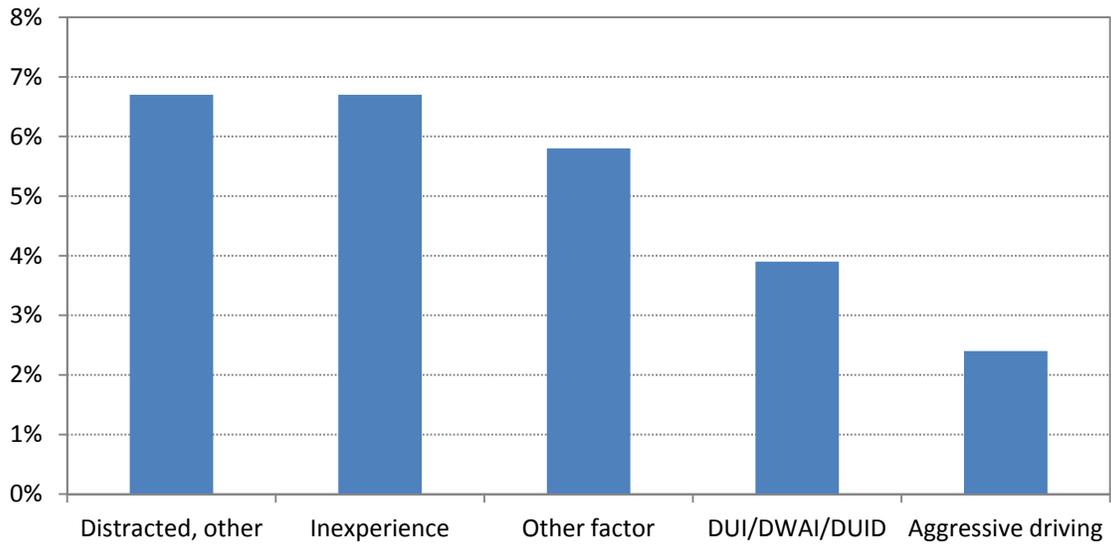
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 135: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 2,420)



Source: EARS Data

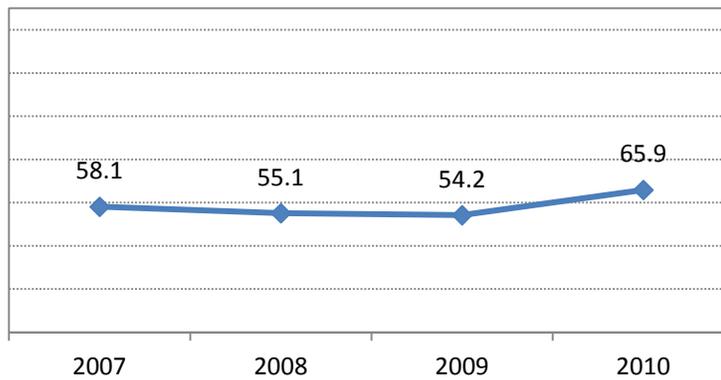
Figure 136: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 208)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 137: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 229 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 53.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# CHAFFEE COUNTY

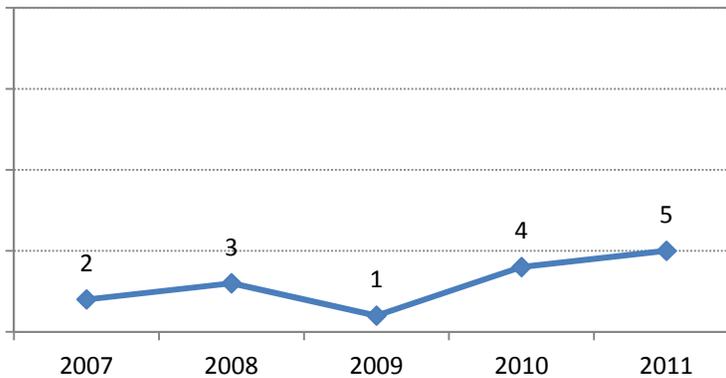


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Chaffee</b>	17.8	381	5	31	7	43	2.0

## Deaths

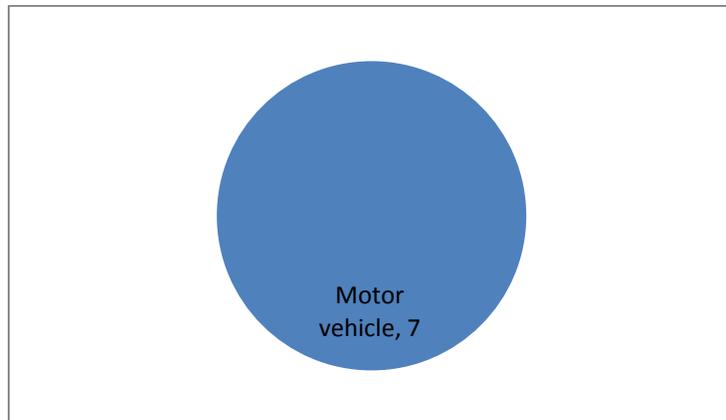
Figure 138: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 5 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (20%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 139: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 7)



Source: FARS Data

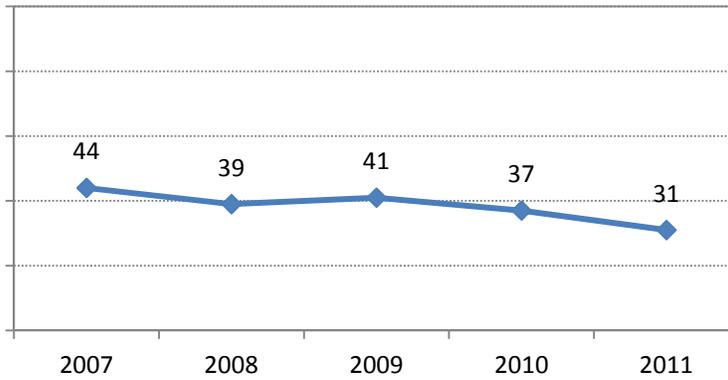
Of the 7 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 4 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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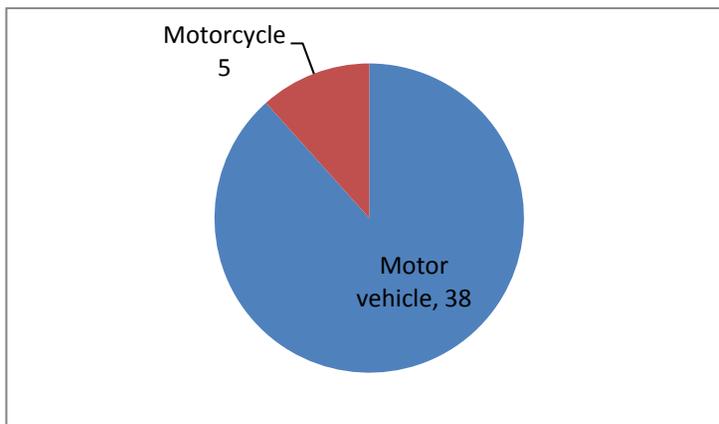
## Injury Crashes

Figure 140: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

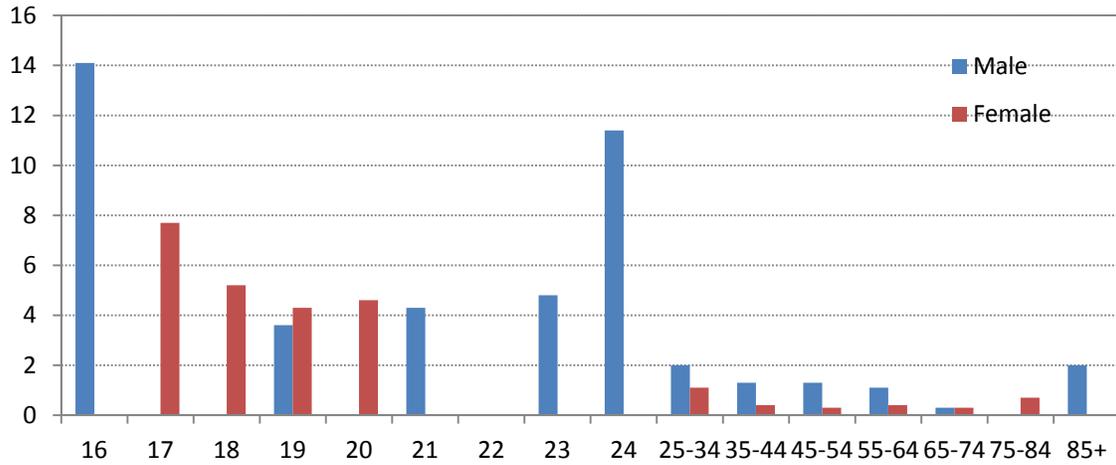
Figure 141: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 43)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 38 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 14 (37%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

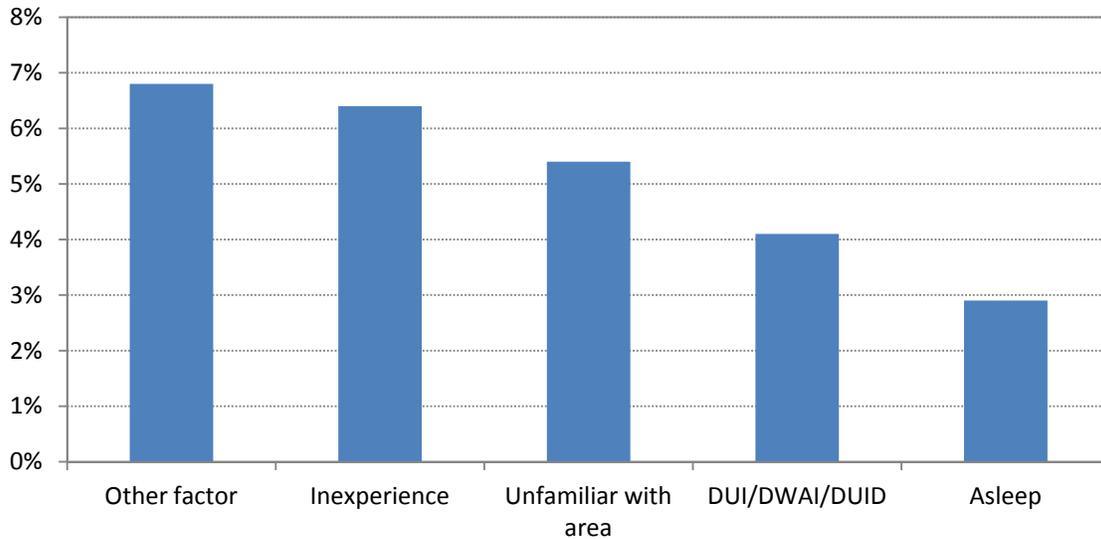
Figure 142: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

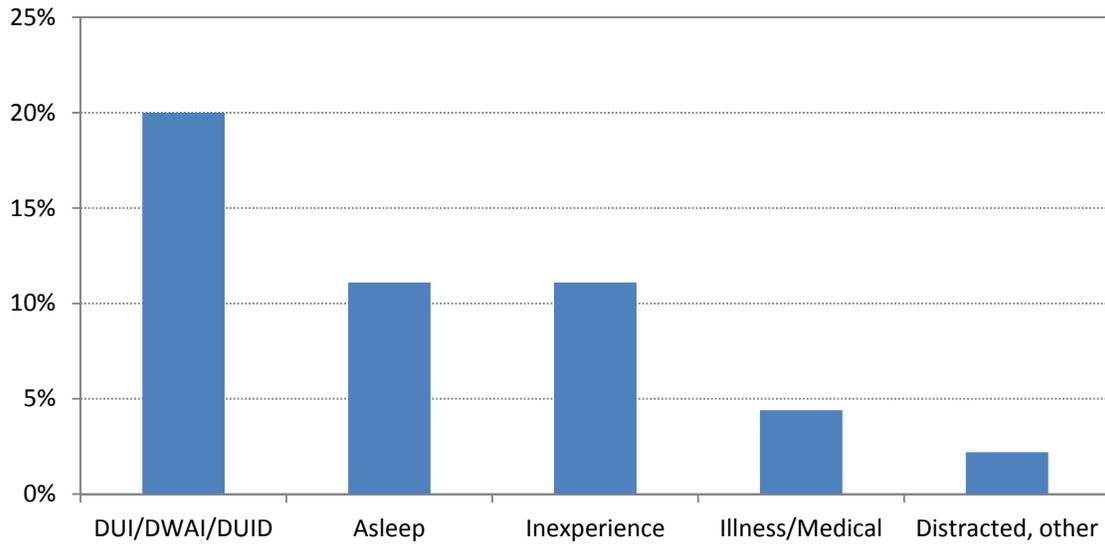
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 143: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 515)



Source: EARS Data

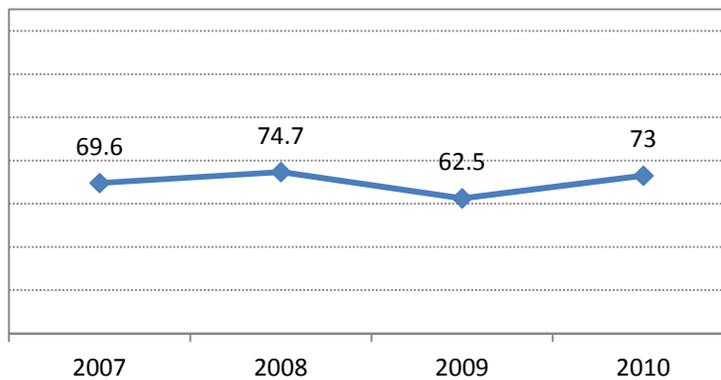
Figure 144: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 45)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 145: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 64 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 42.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department

# CHEYENNE COUNTY

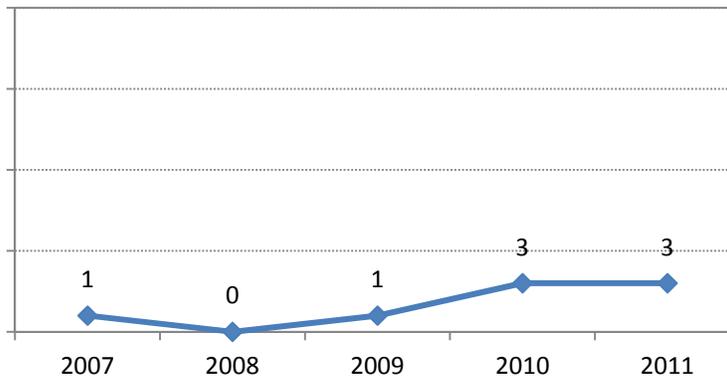


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Cheyenne	1.8	37	3	3	8	14	3.3

## Deaths

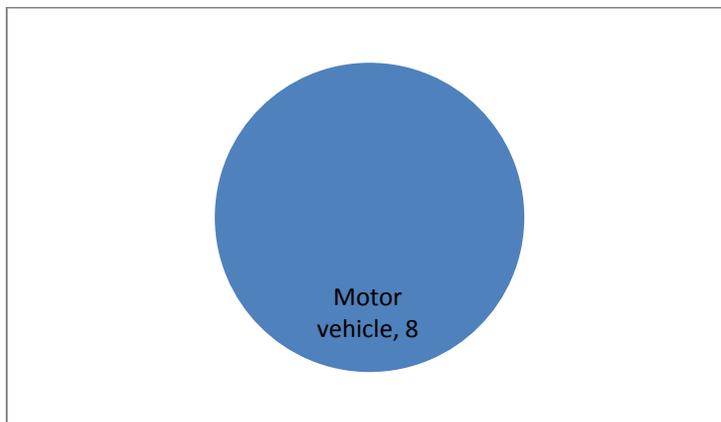
Figure 146: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 147: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 8)



Of the 8 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 8 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

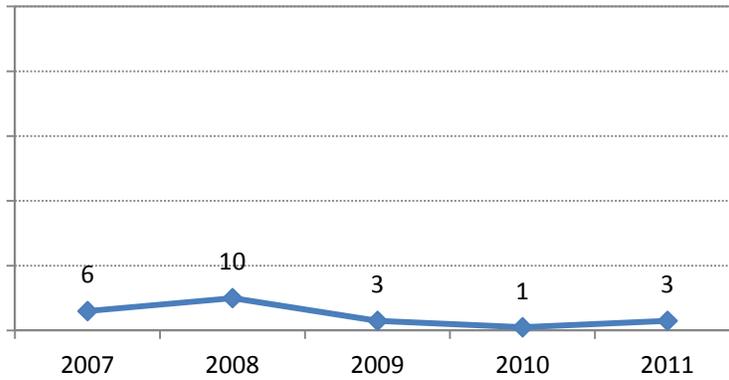
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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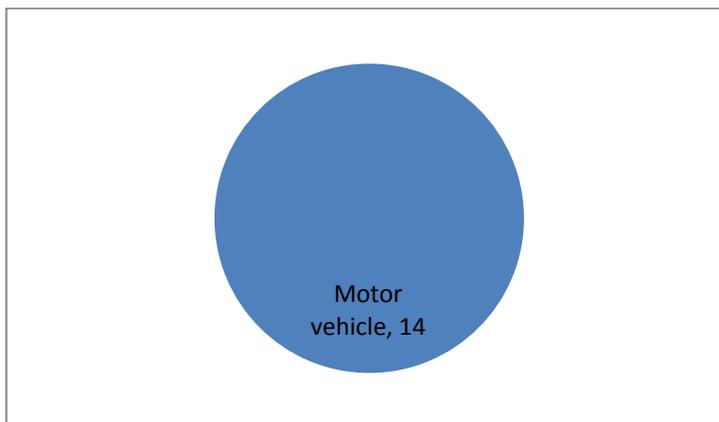
## Injury Crashes

Figure 148: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

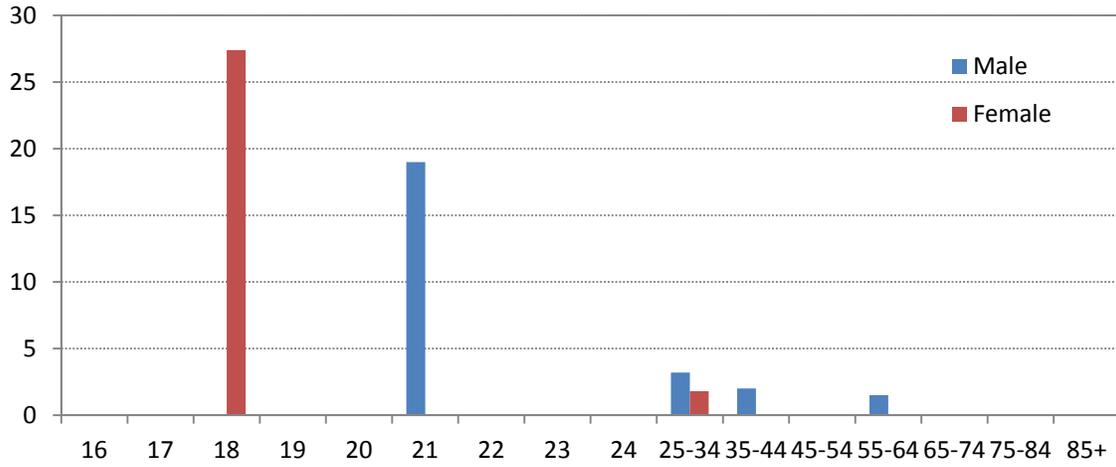
Figure 149: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 14)



Of the 14 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 10 (71%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

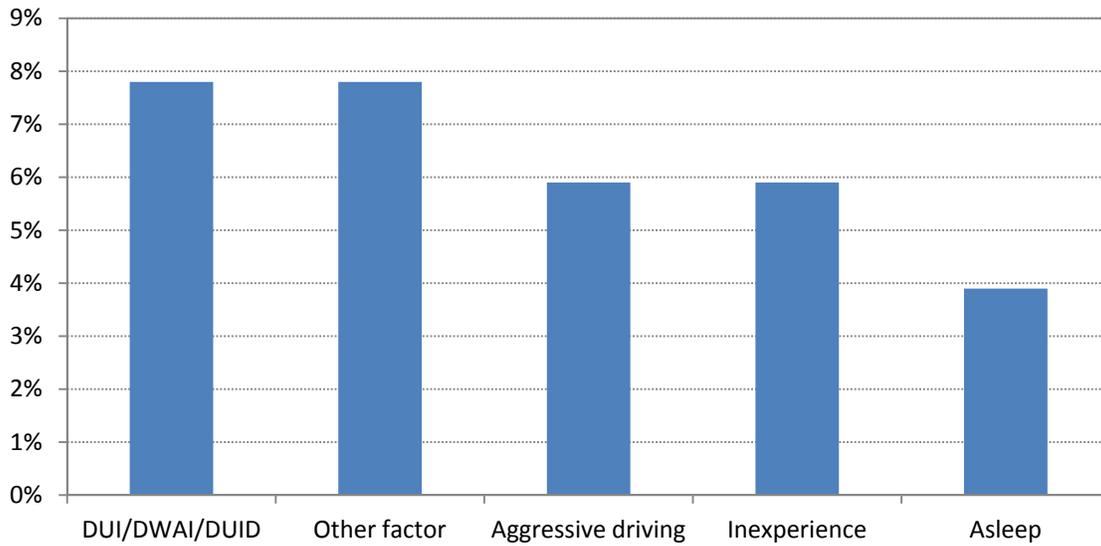
Figure 150: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

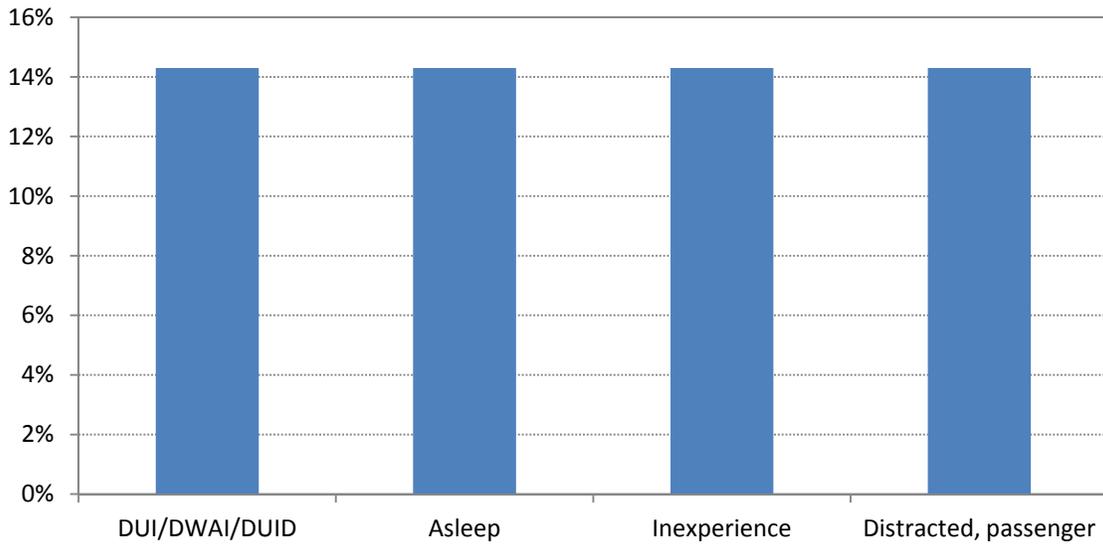
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 151: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 51)



Source: EARS Data

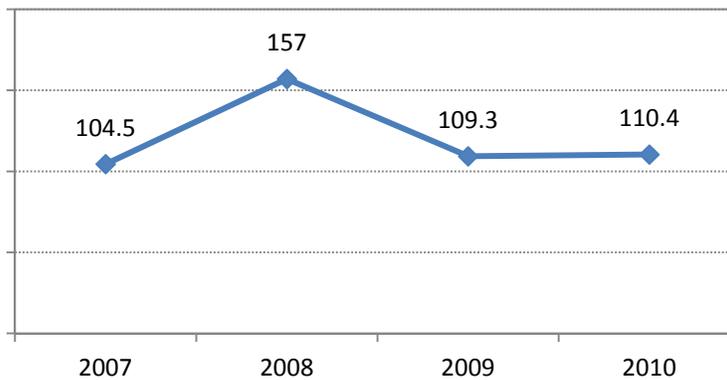
Figure 152: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 7)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 153: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 5 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 34.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

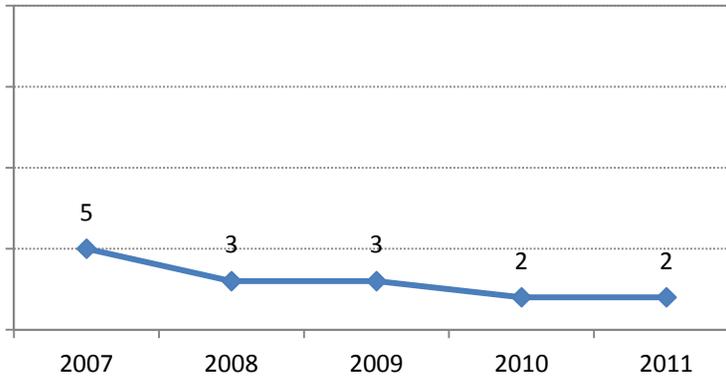


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Clear Creek	9.1	677	2	52	2	63	5.9

## Deaths

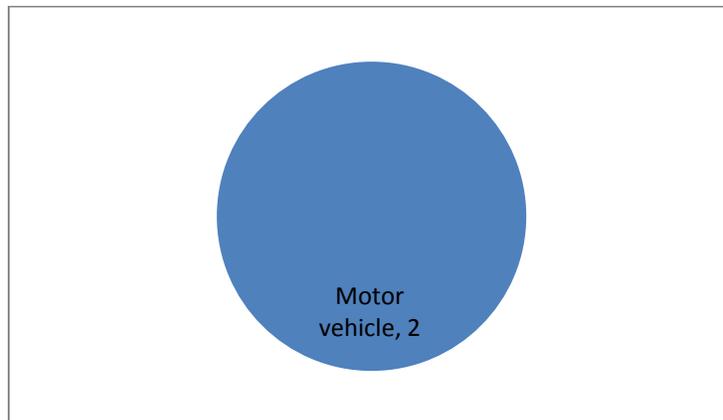
Figure 154: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 155: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)



Source: FARS Data

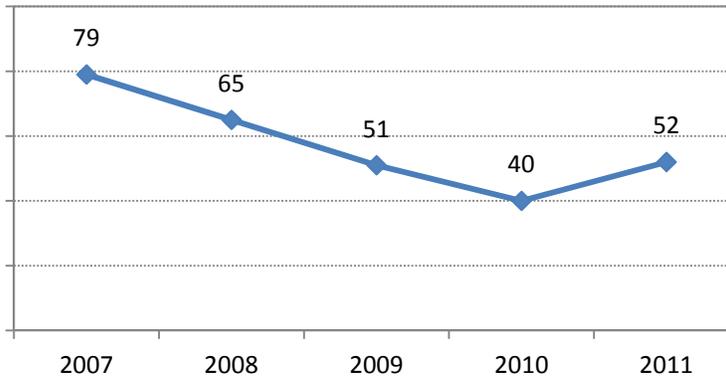
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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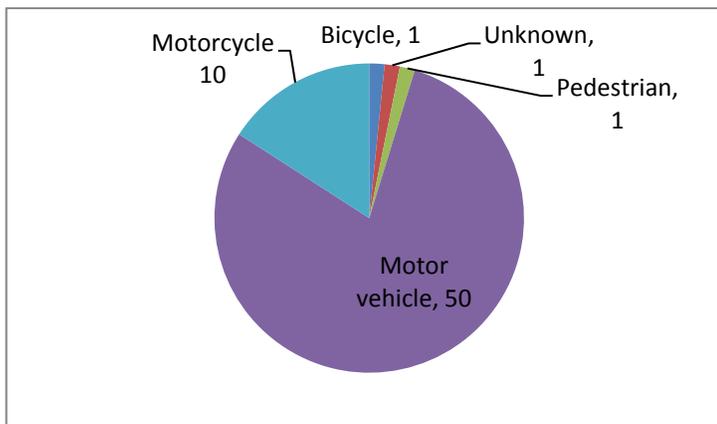
## Injury Crashes

Figure 156: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

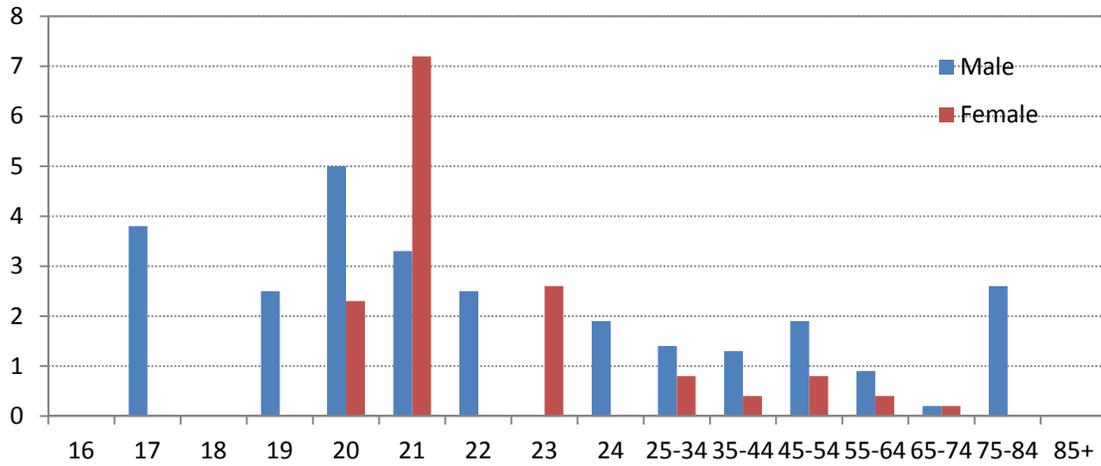
Figure 157: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 63)



Of the 50 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 5 (10%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

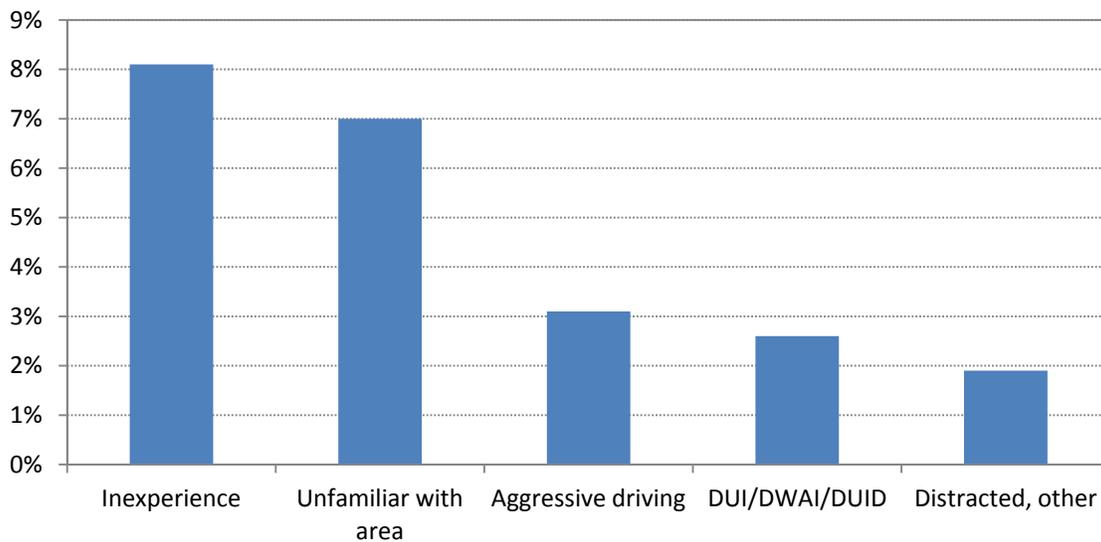
Figure 158: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

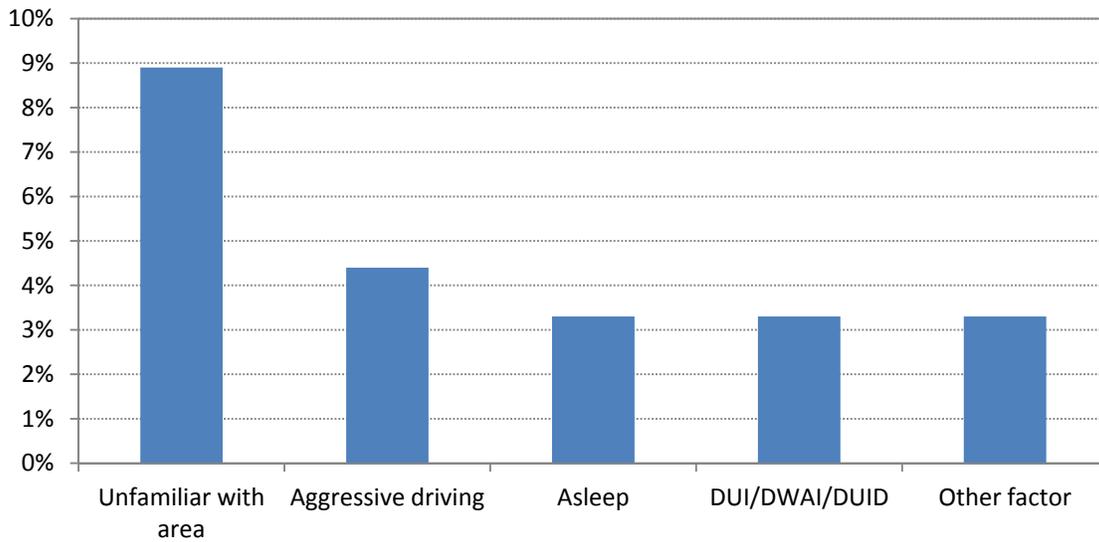
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 159: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,065)



Source: EARS Data

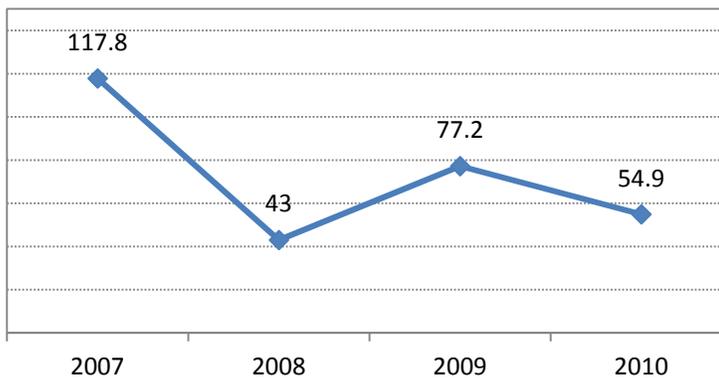
Figure 160: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 90)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 161: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 153 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 198.2 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# CONEJOS COUNTY

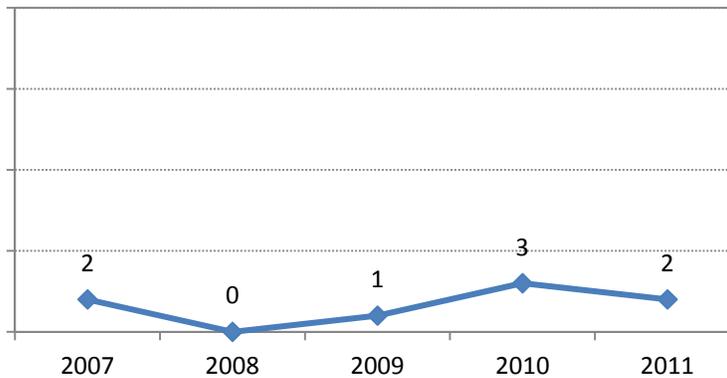


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Conejos</b>	8.3	111	2	19	2	25	2.5

## Deaths

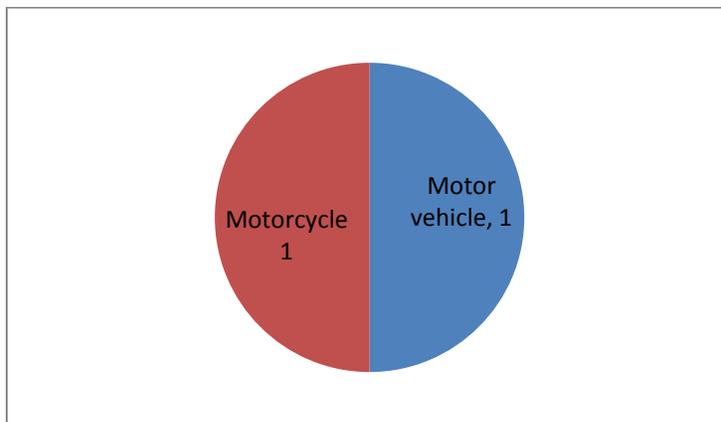
Figure 162: Number of fatal crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 163: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)



Source: FARS Data

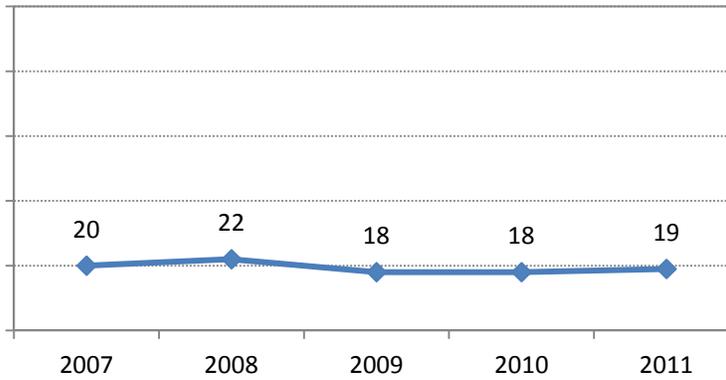
Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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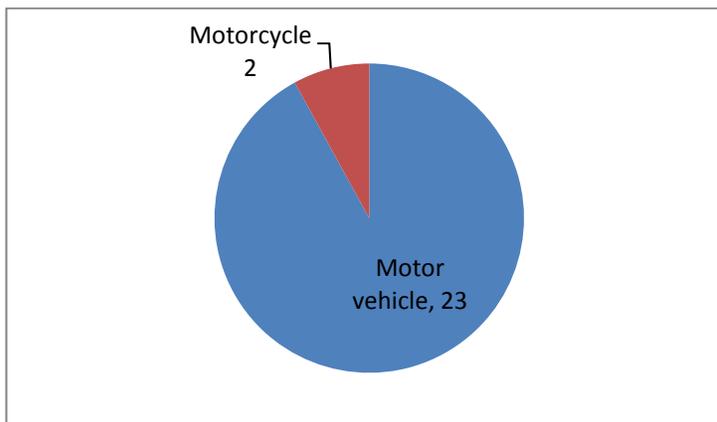
## Injury Crashes

Figure 164: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

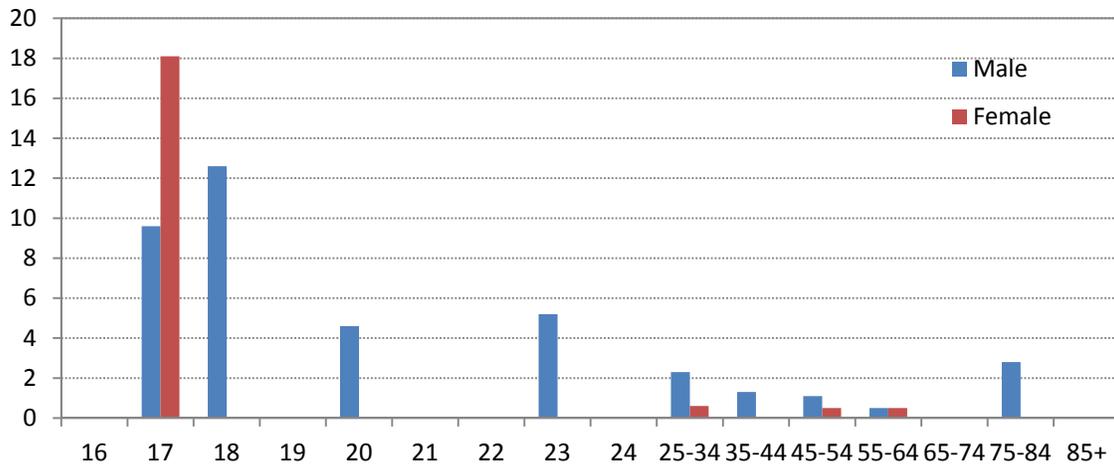
Figure 165: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 25)



Of the 23 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 10 (43%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

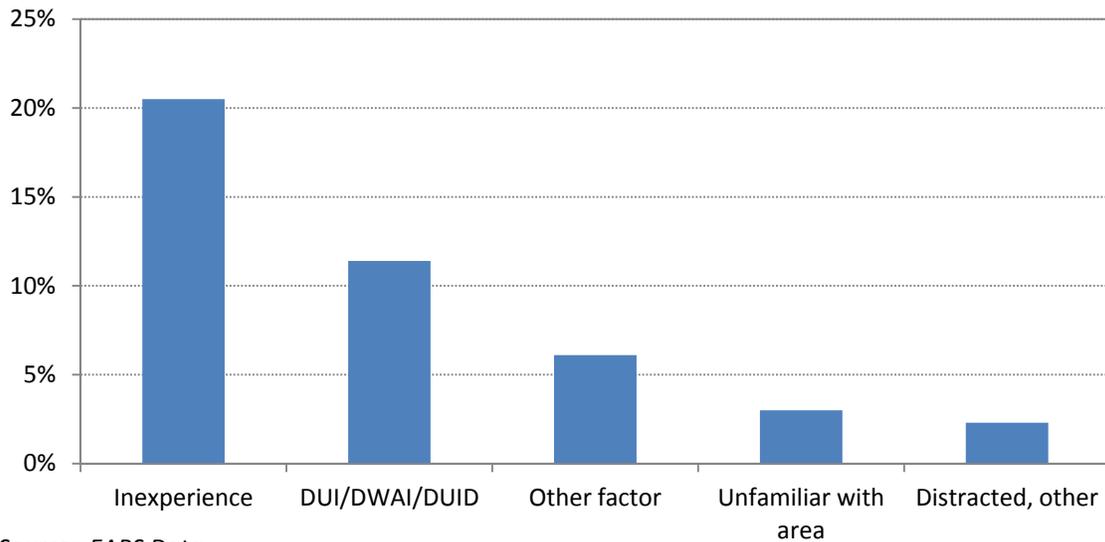
Figure 166: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

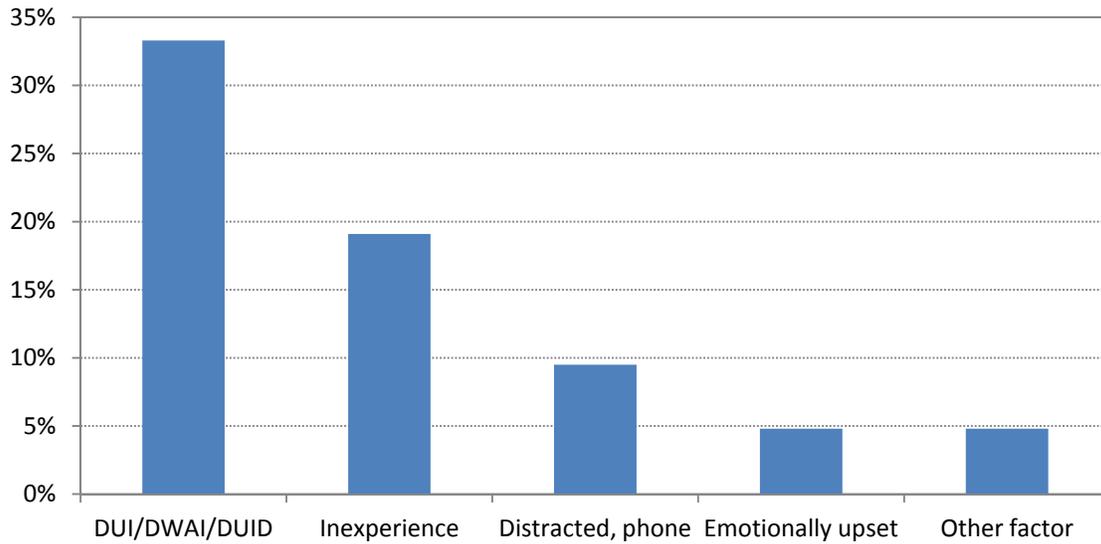
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 167: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 132)



Source: EARS Data

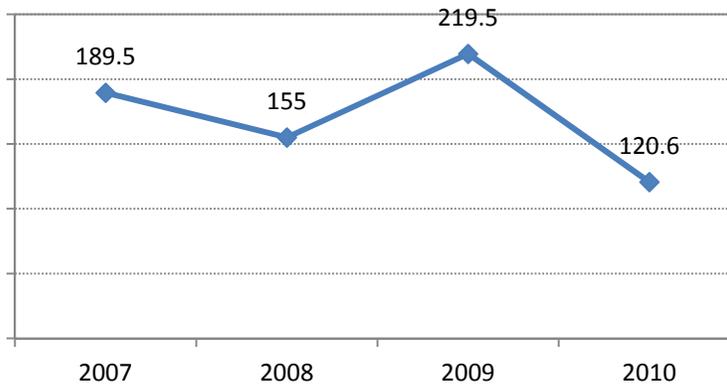
Figure 168: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 21)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 169: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



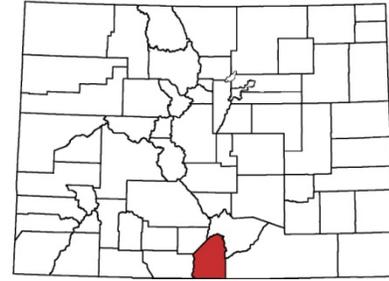
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 56 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 90.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# COSTILLA COUNTY

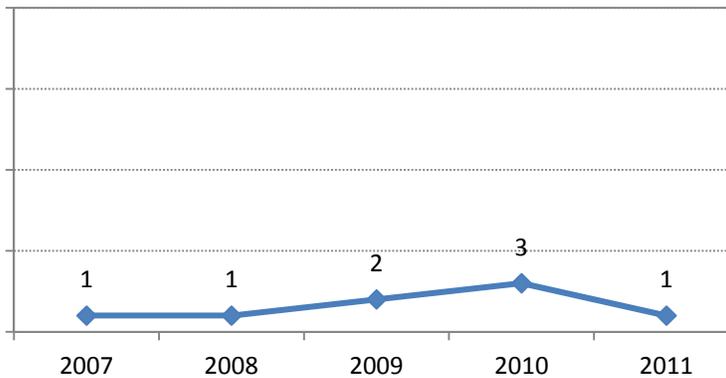


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Costilla</b>	3.5	167	1	22	2	32	6.5

## Deaths

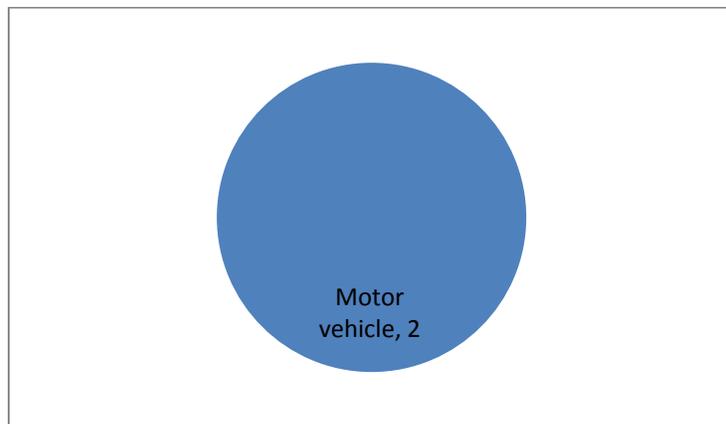
Figure 170: Number of fatal crashes per year



Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (100%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 171: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)



Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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## Injury Crashes

Figure 172: Number of injury crashes per year

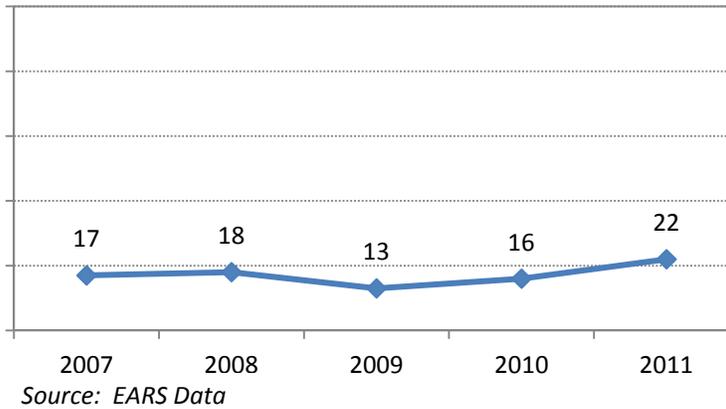
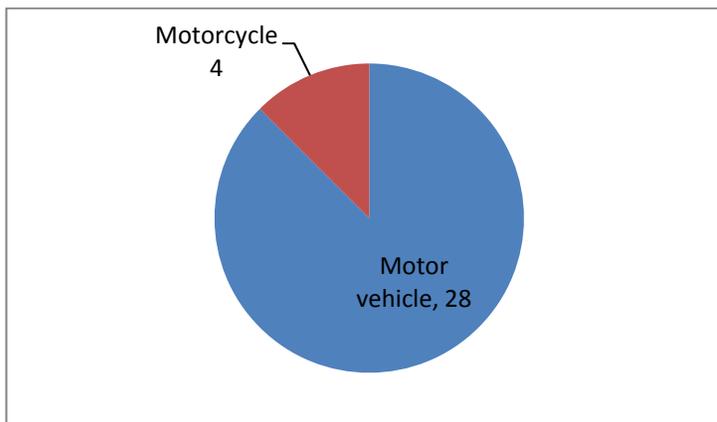


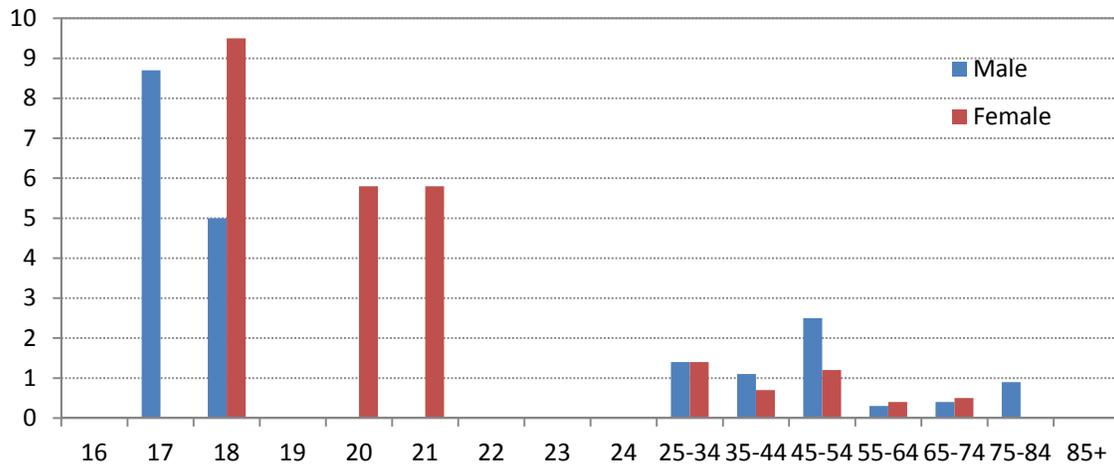
Figure 173: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 32)



Of the 28 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 8 (29%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

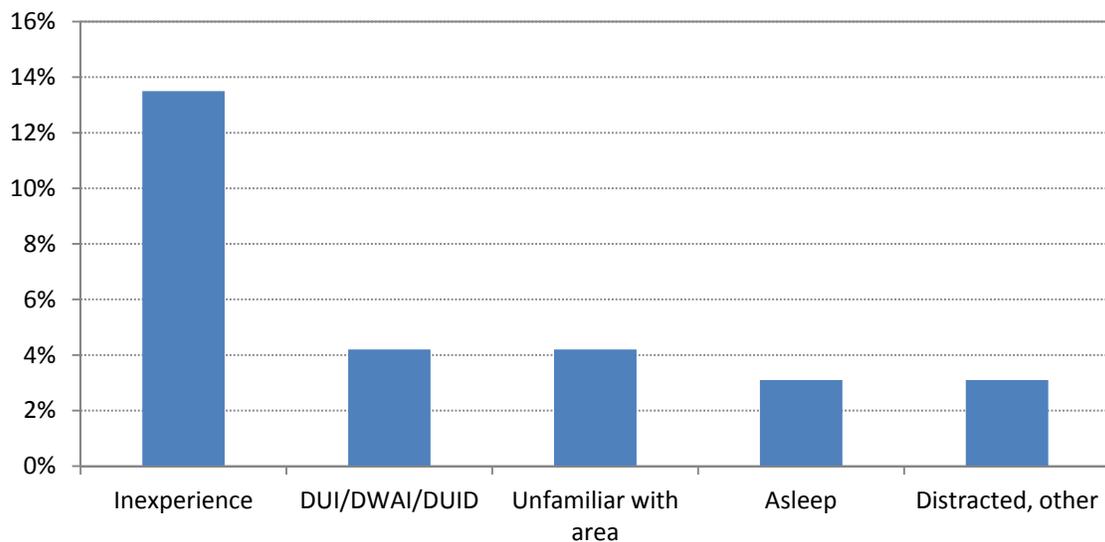
Figure 174: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

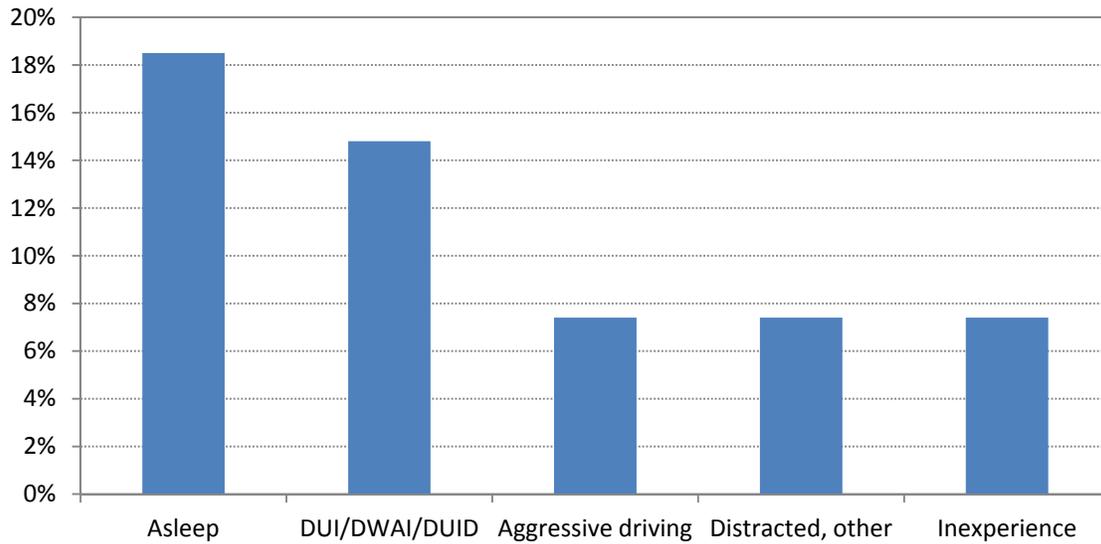
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 175: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 193)



Source: EARS Data

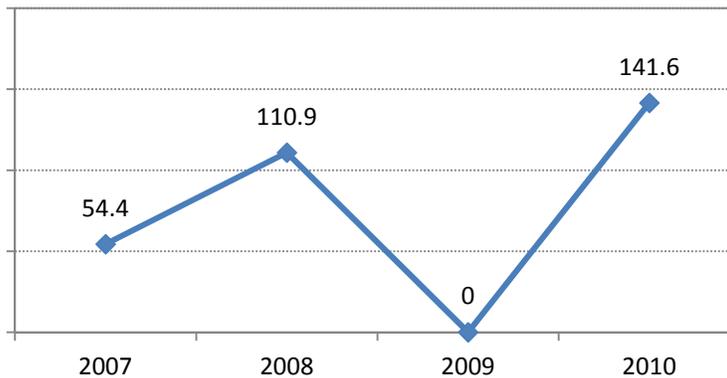
Figure 176: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 27)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 177: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



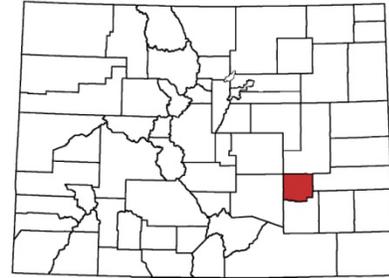
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 46 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 159.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# CROWLEY COUNTY

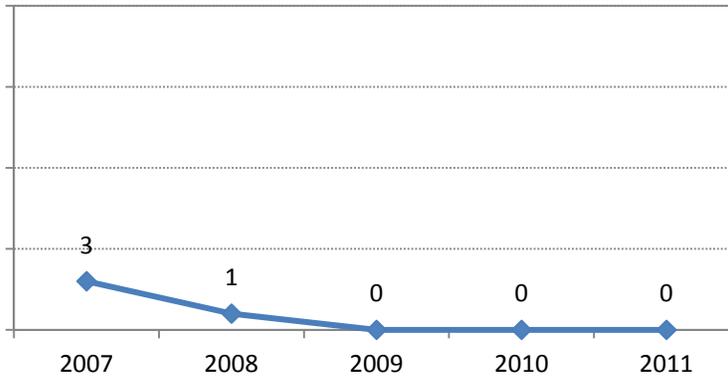


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Crowley</b>	5.8	35	0	4	0	8	0.7

## Deaths

Figure 178: Number of fatal crashes per year



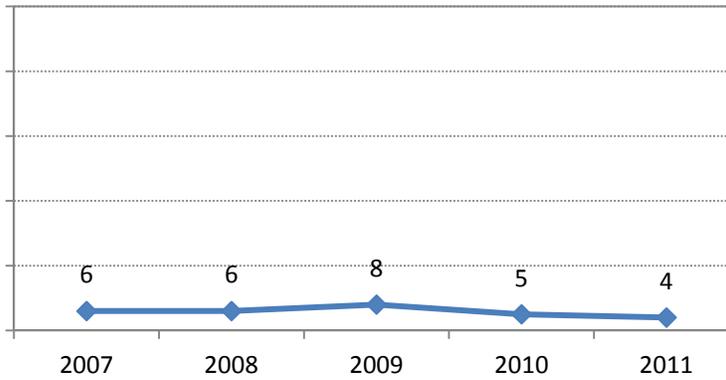
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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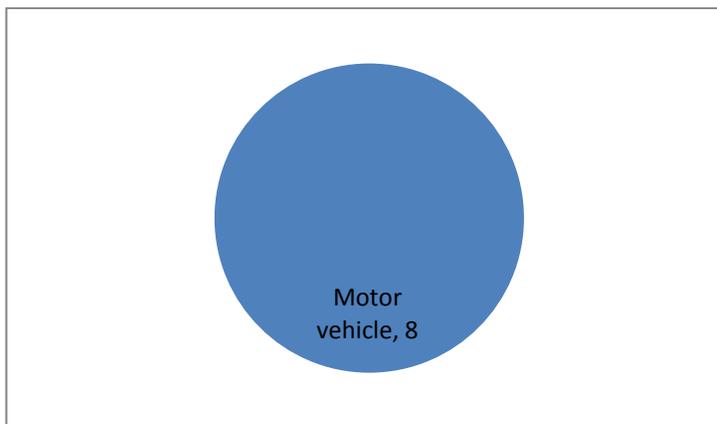
## Injury Crashes

Figure 179: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

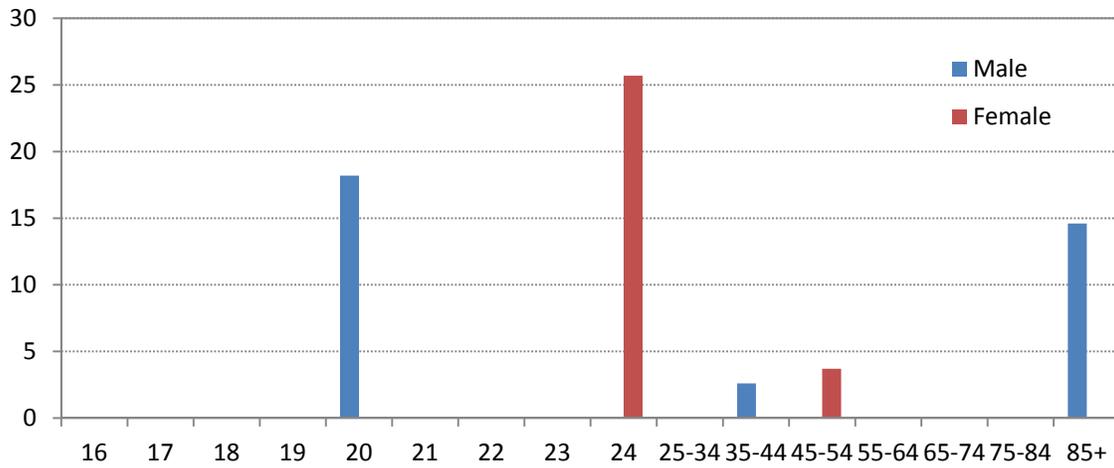
Figure 180: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 8)



Of the 8 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 5 (63%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

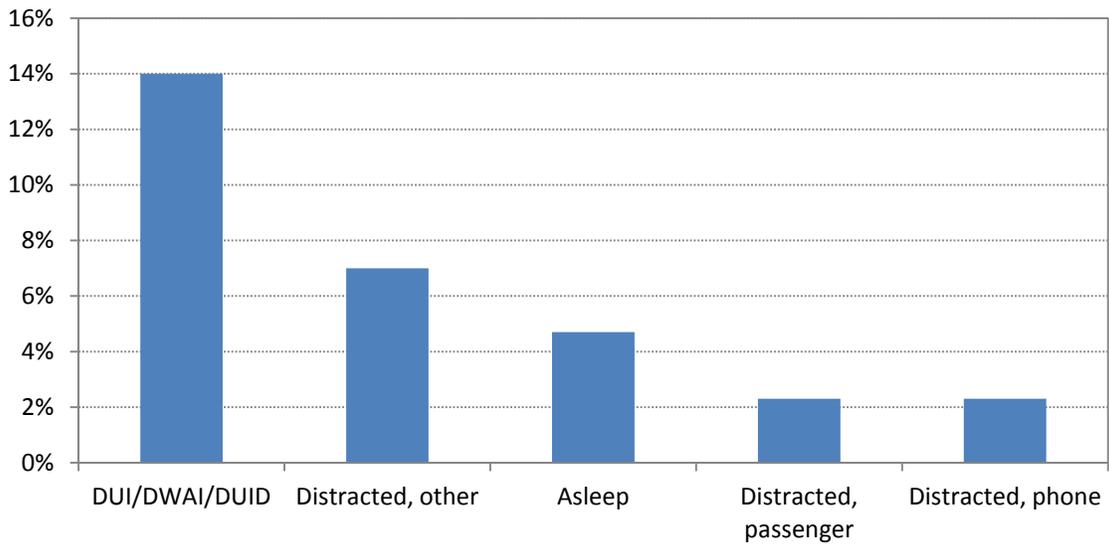
Figure 181: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

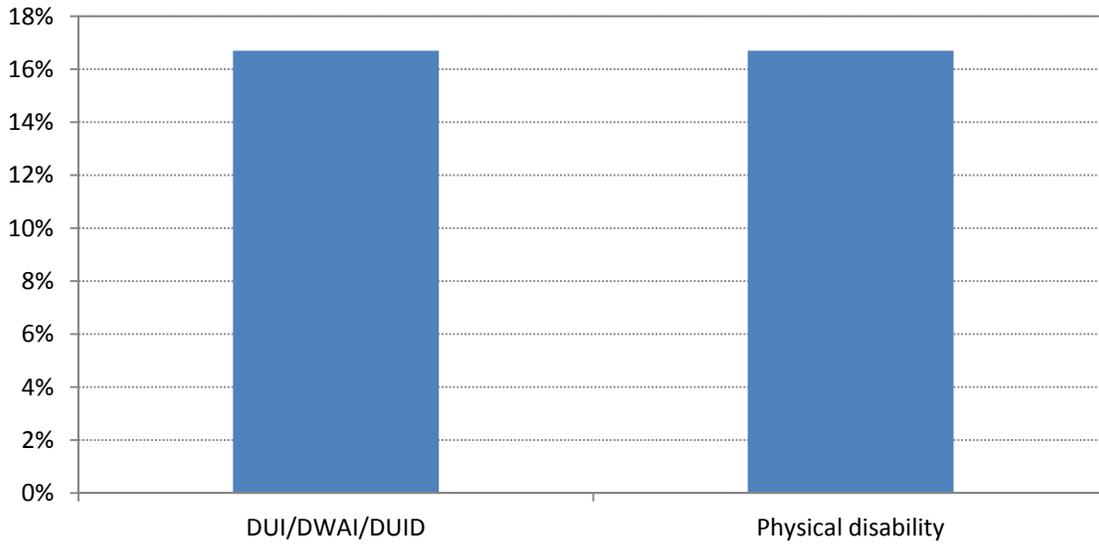
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 182: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 43)



Source: EARS Data

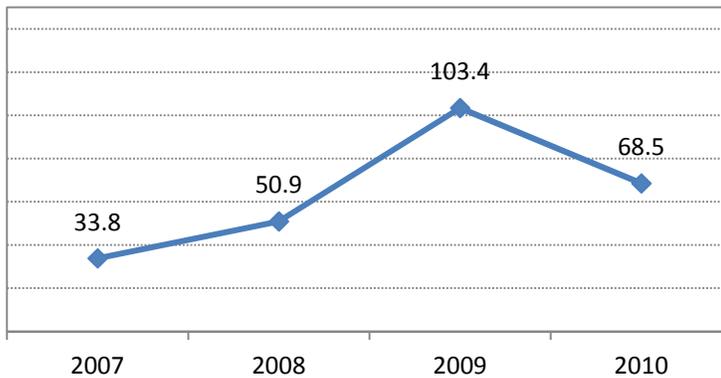
Figure 183: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 6)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 184: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 11 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 21.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# CUSTER COUNTY

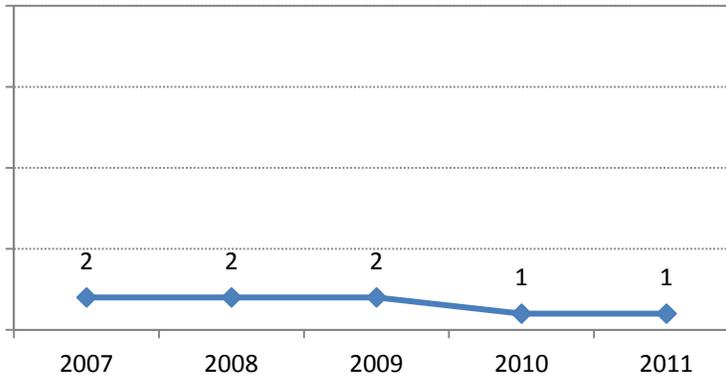


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Custer</b>	4.3	85	1	12	1	12	3.0

## Deaths

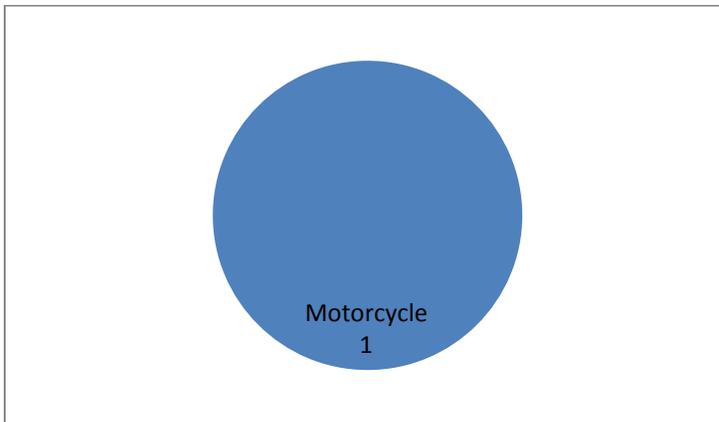
Figure 185: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (100%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 186: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



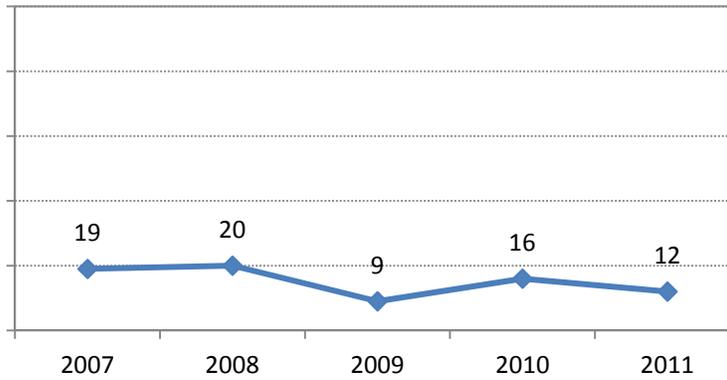
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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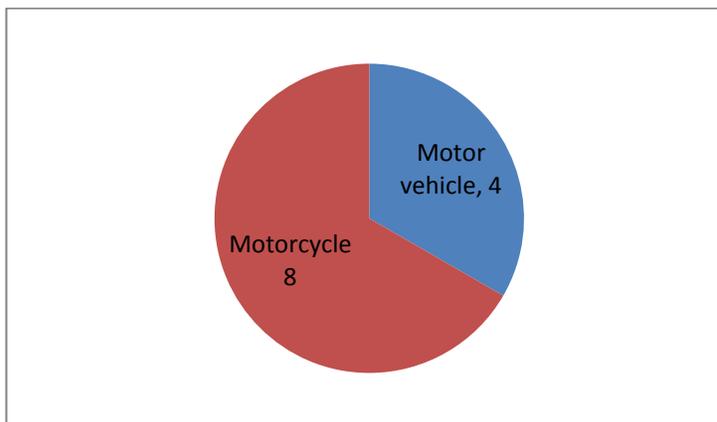
## Injury Crashes

Figure 187: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

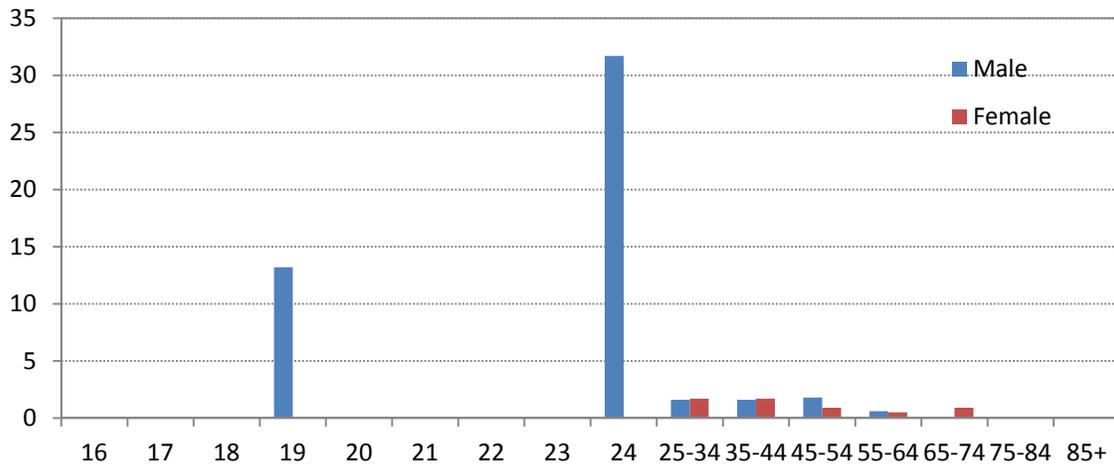
Figure 188: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 12)



Of the 4 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 0 (0%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

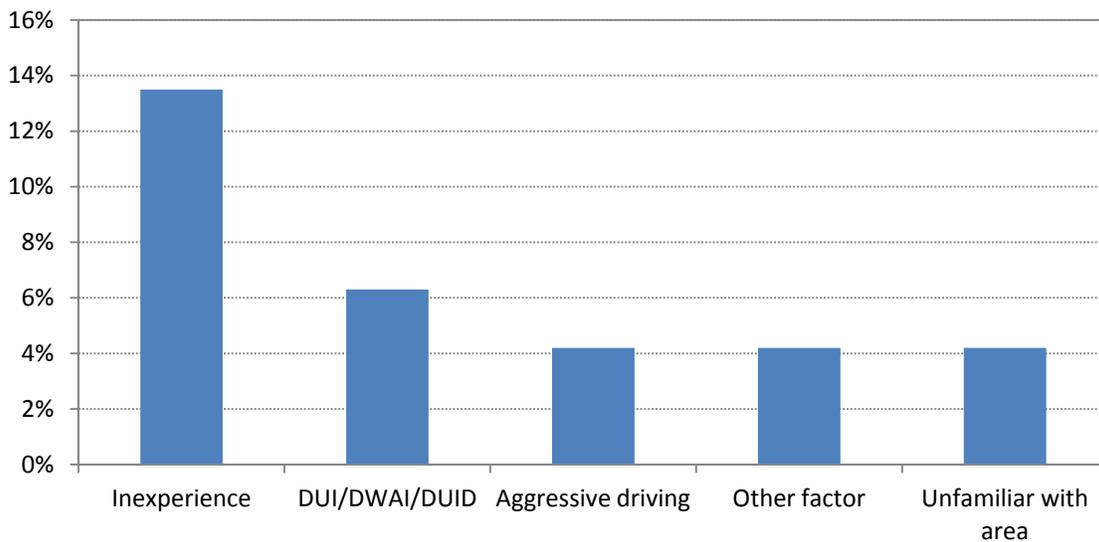
Figure 189: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

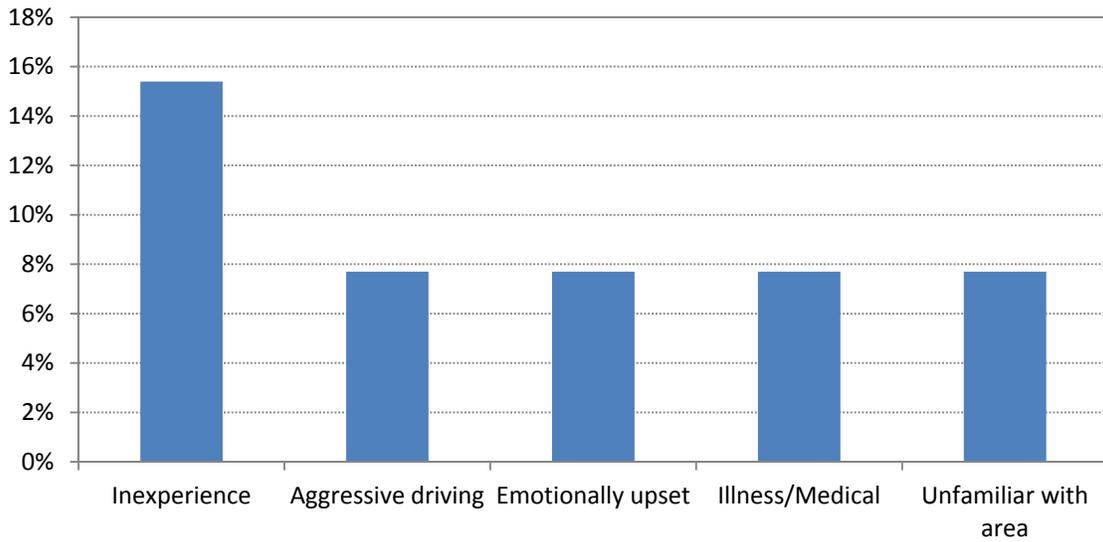
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 190: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 96)



Source: EARS Data

Figure 191: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 13)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 192: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 12 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 33.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# DELTA COUNTY

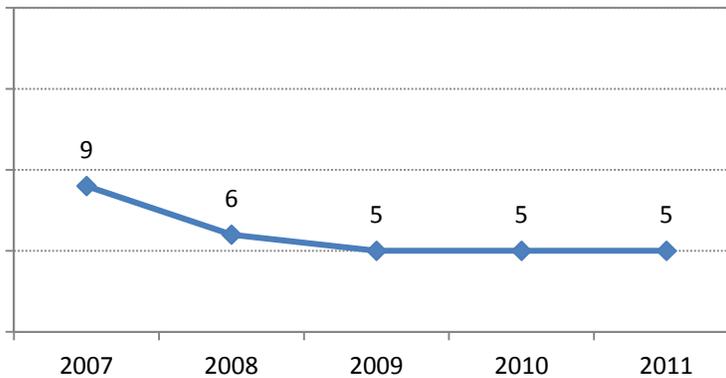


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Delta</b>	30.9	397	5	45	6	61	1.6

## Deaths

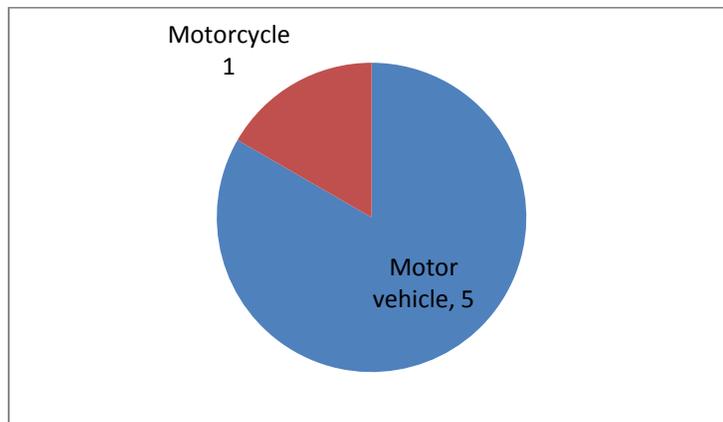
Figure 193: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 5 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (20%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 194: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 6)\*



Source: FARS Data

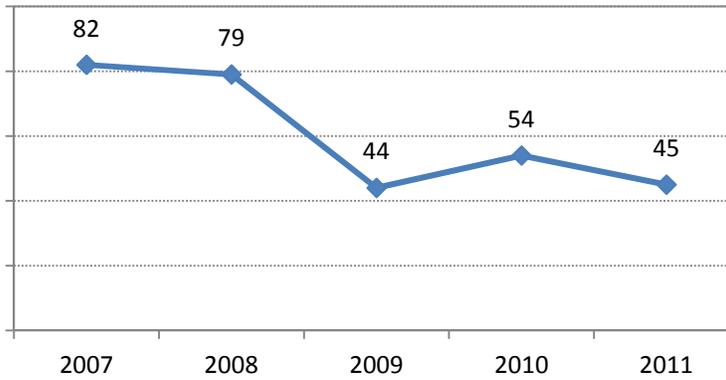
Of the 5 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (40%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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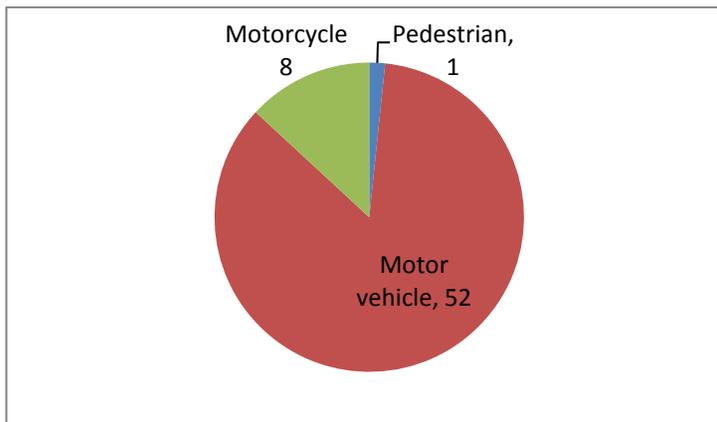
## Injury Crashes

Figure 195: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

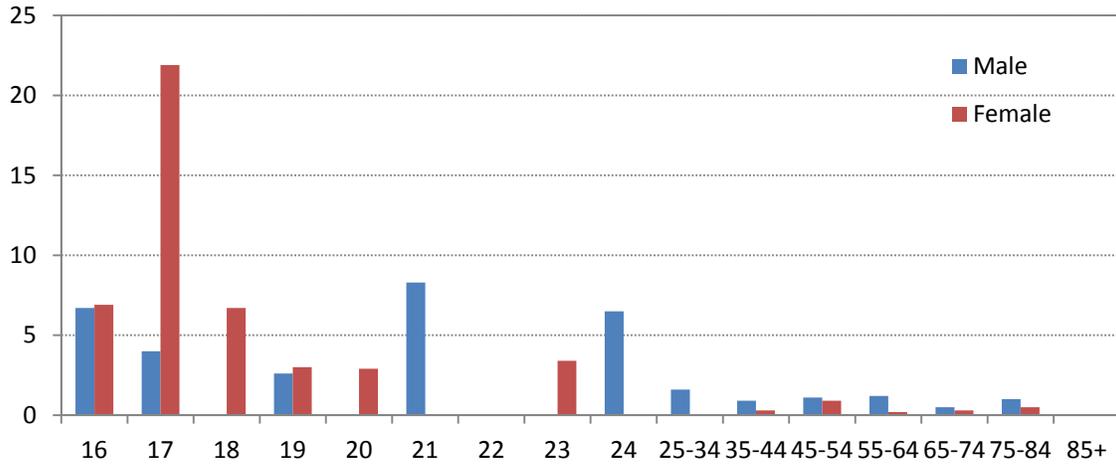
Figure 196: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 61)



Of the 52 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 20 (38%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

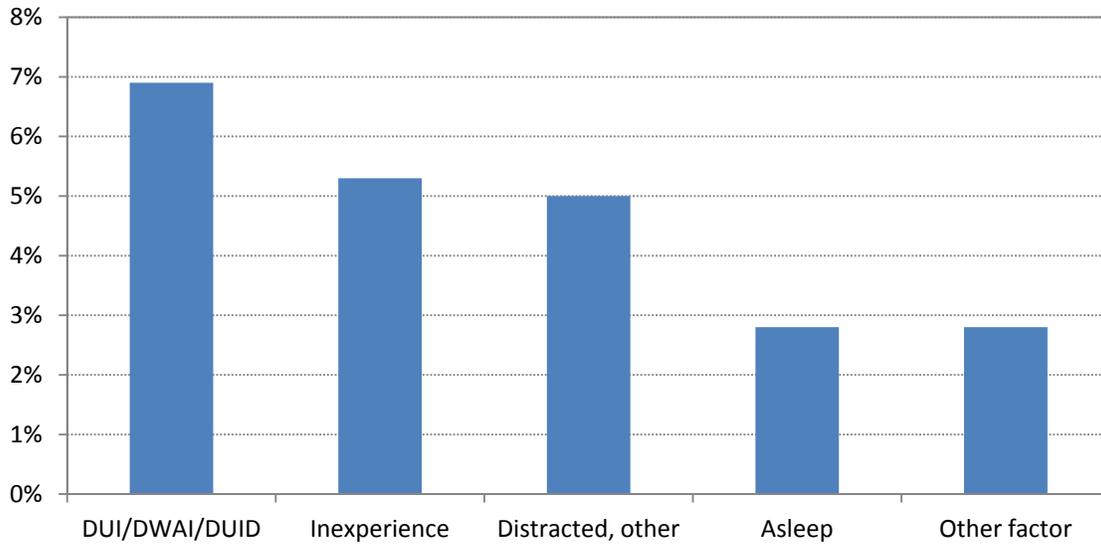
Figure 197: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

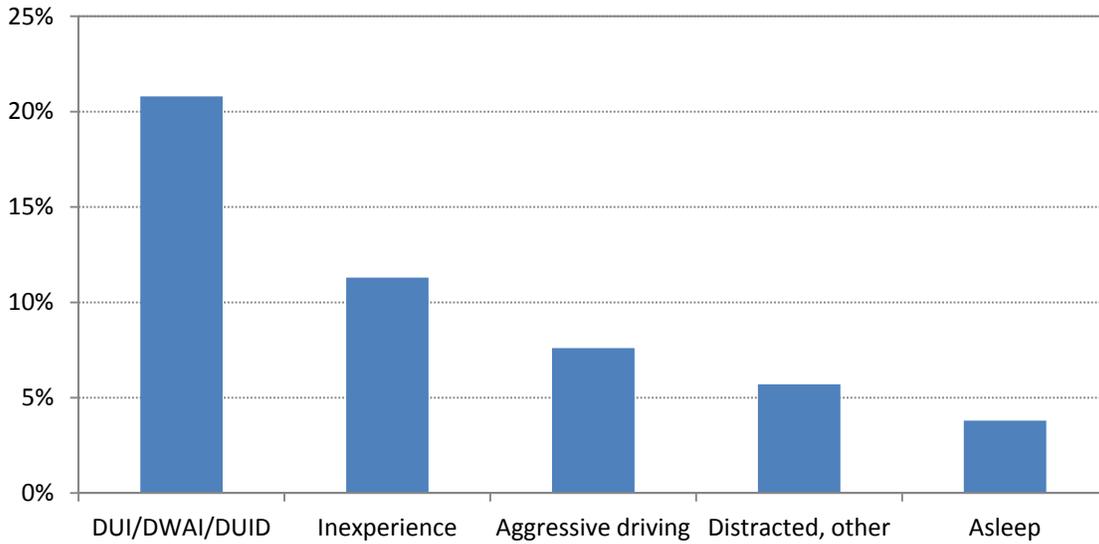
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 198: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 564)



Source: EARS Data

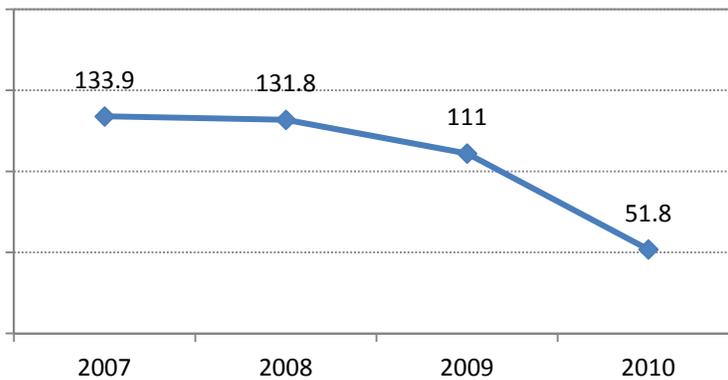
Figure 199: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 53)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 200: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 131 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 52.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# DENVER COUNTY

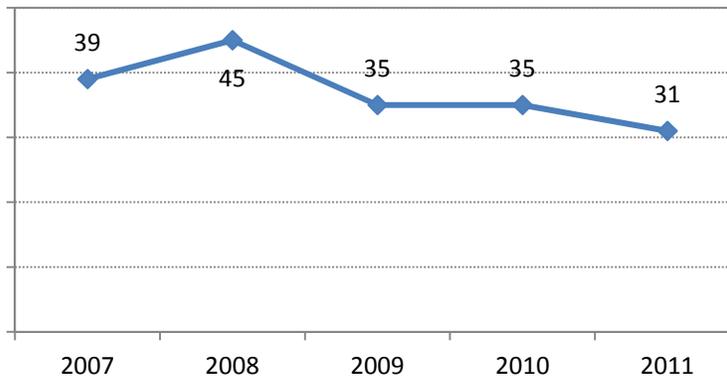


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Denver	605.7	16,655	31	1,495	33	1,896	2.5

## Deaths

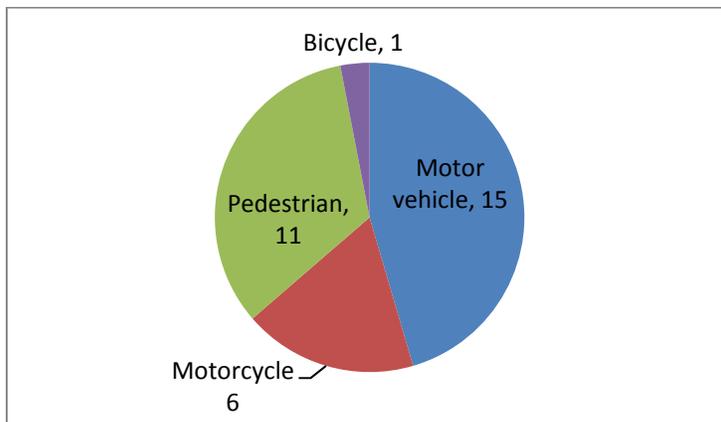
Figure 201: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 31 fatal crashes in 2011, 8 (26%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 202: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 33)\*



Source: FARS Data

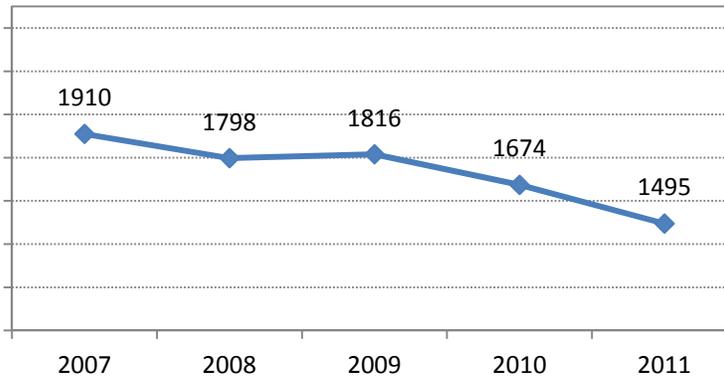
Of the 15 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 14 (93%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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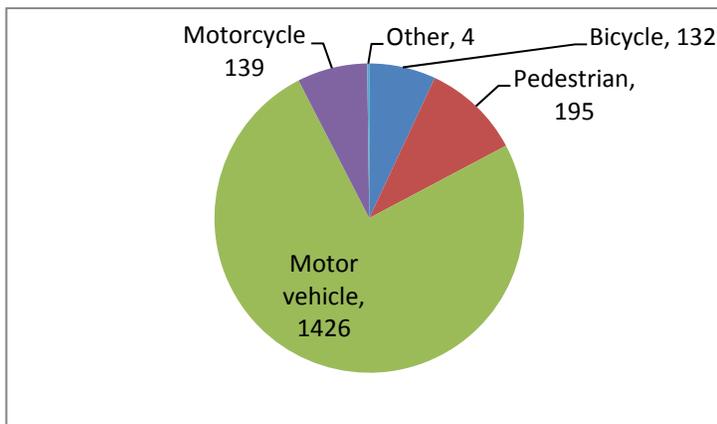
## Injury Crashes

Figure 203: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

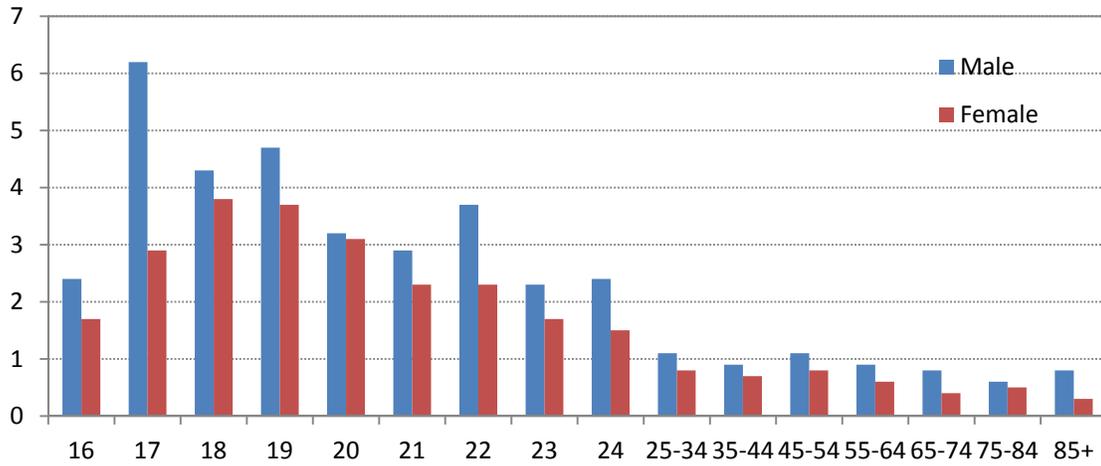
Figure 204: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,896)



Of the 1,426 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 197 (14%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

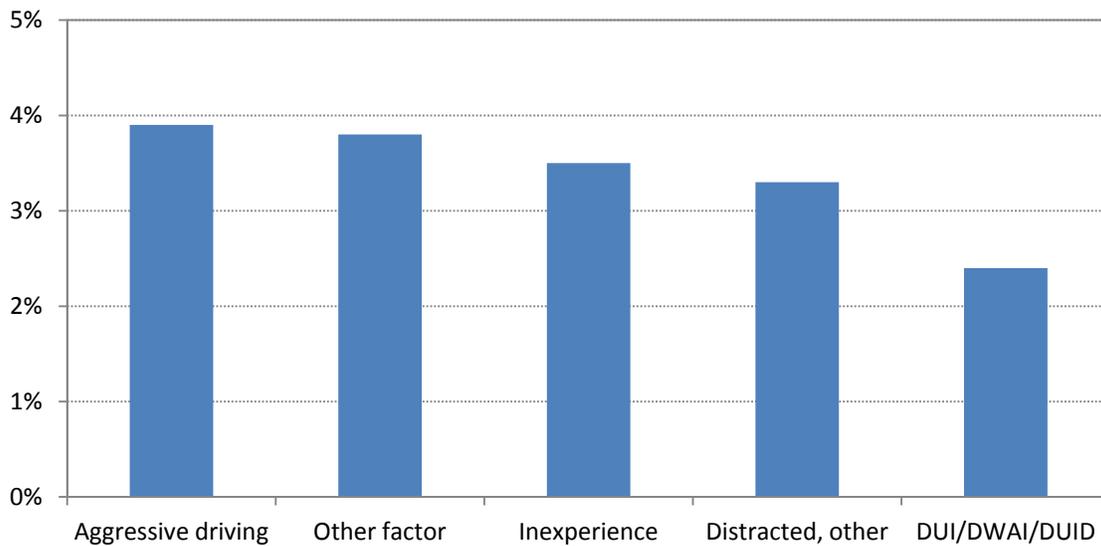
Figure 205: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

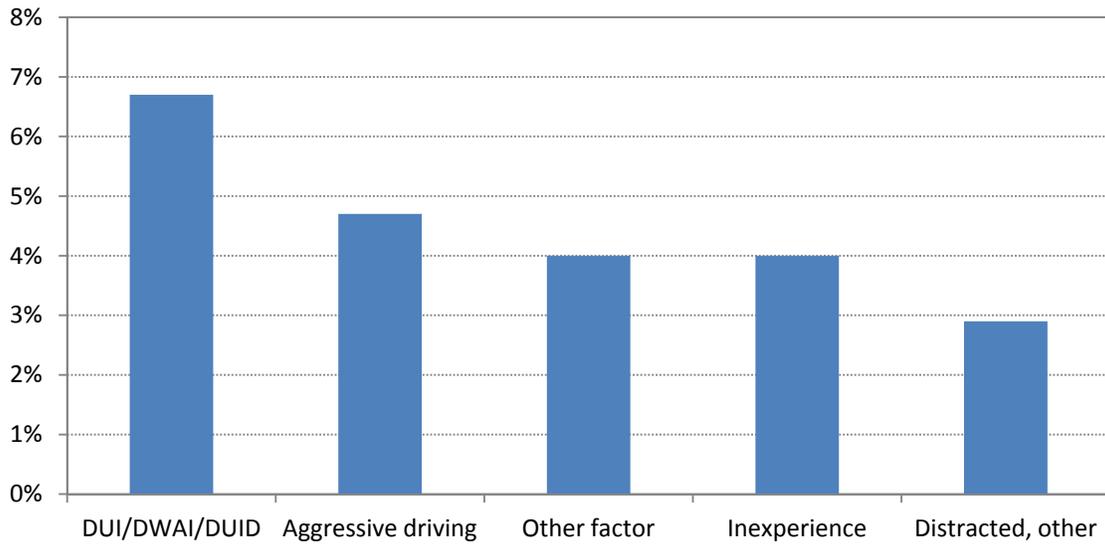
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 206: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 33,773)



Source: EARS Data

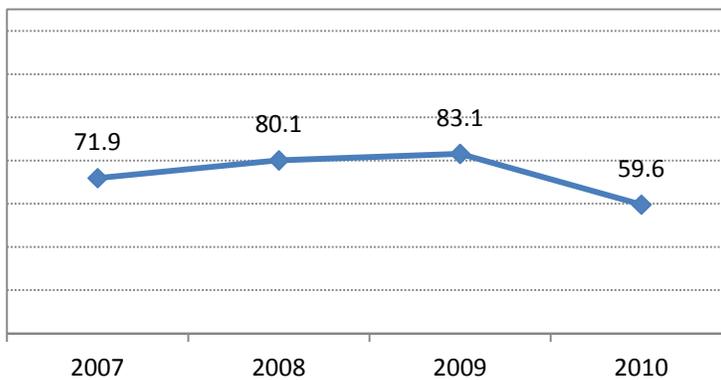
Figure 207: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 2,941)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 208: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 3,165 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 65.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# DOLORES COUNTY

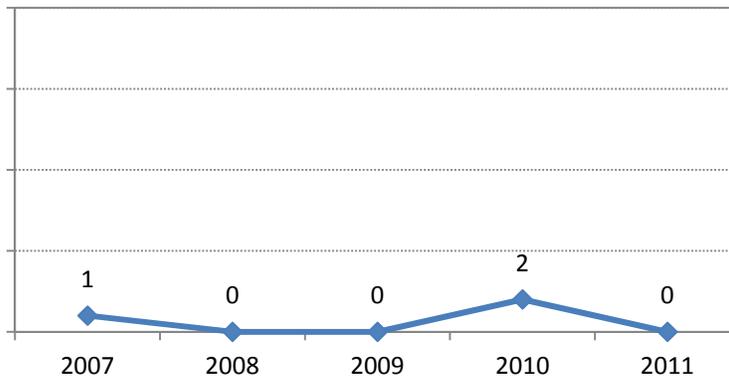


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Dolores</b>	2.1	54	0	7	0	10	3.4

## Deaths

Figure 209: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



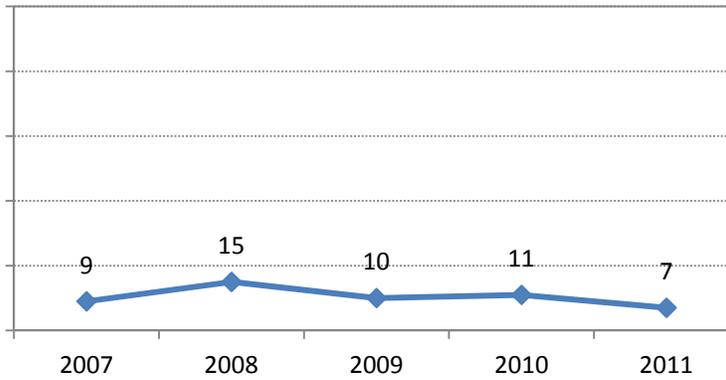
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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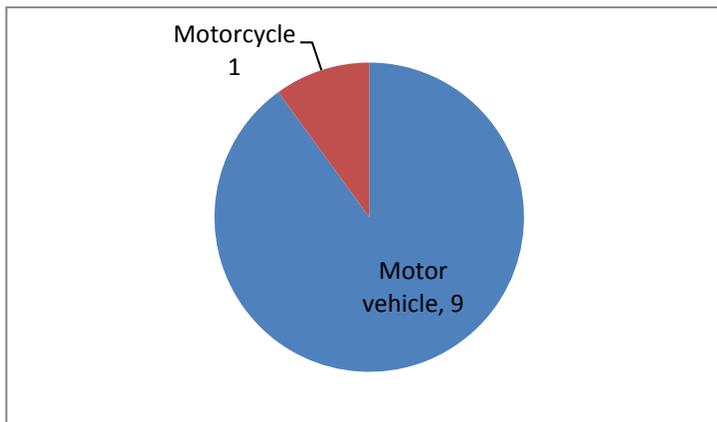
## Injury Crashes

Figure 210: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

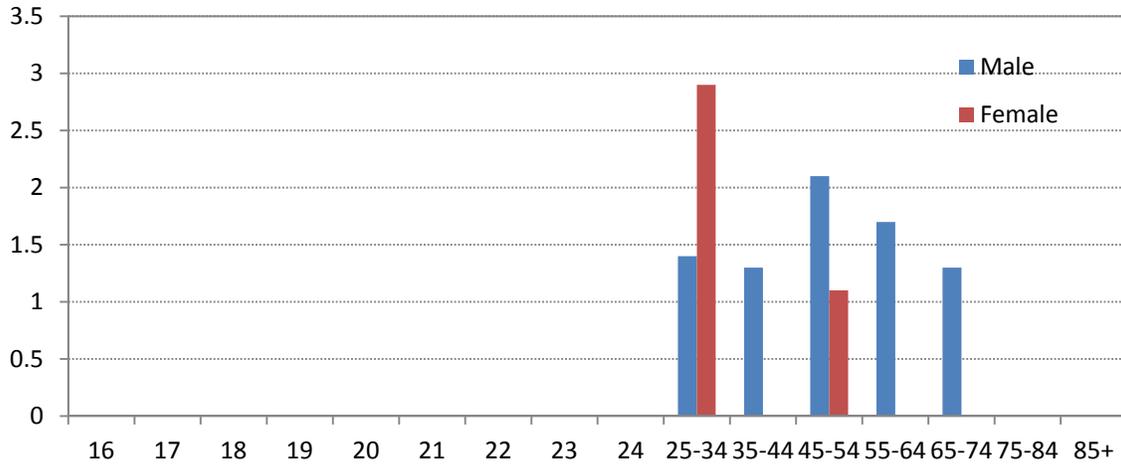
Figure 211: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 10)



Of the 9 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 1 (11%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

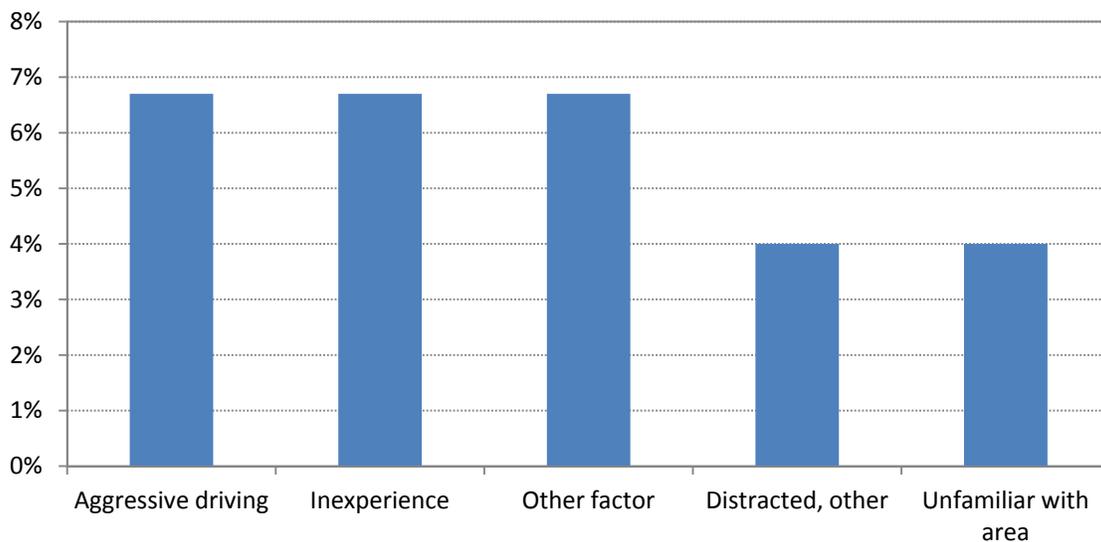
Figure 212: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

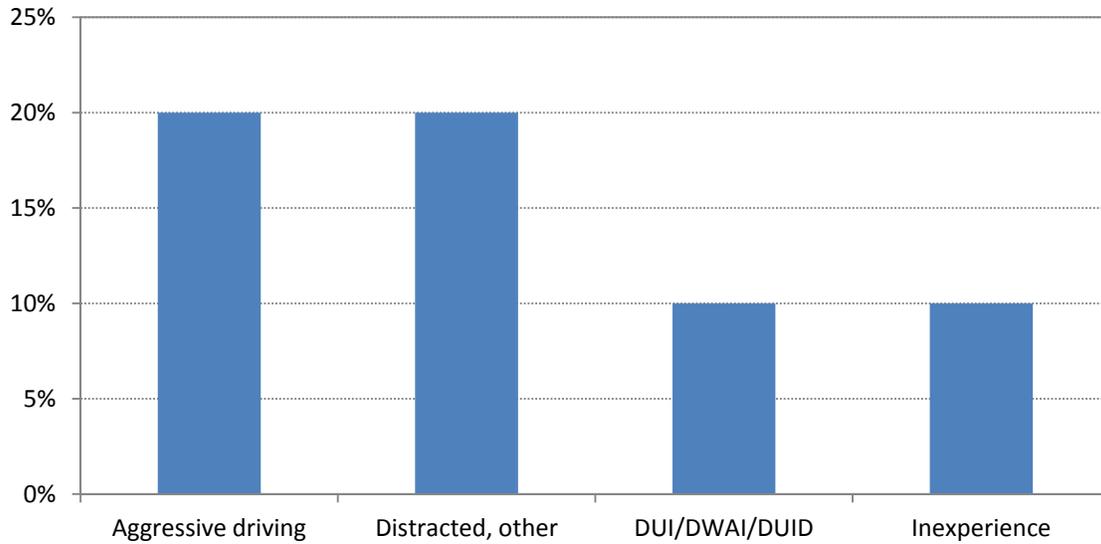
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 213: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 75)



Source: EARS Data

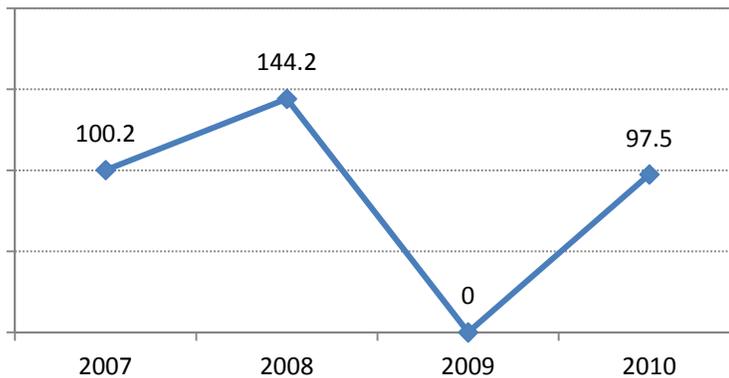
Figure 214: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 10)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 215: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 4 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 24.2 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# DOUGLAS COUNTY

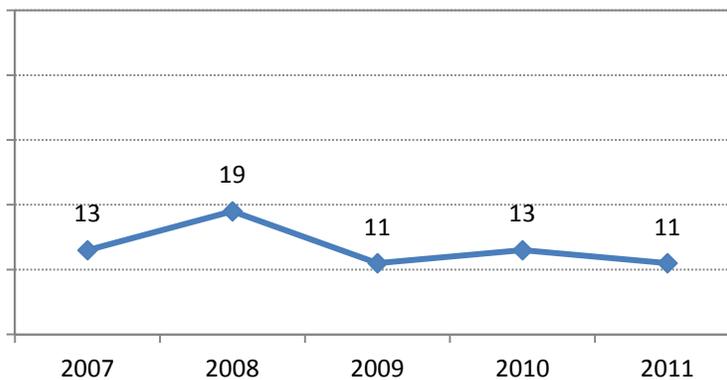


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Douglas	287.2	4,131	11	301	12	361	1.1

## Deaths

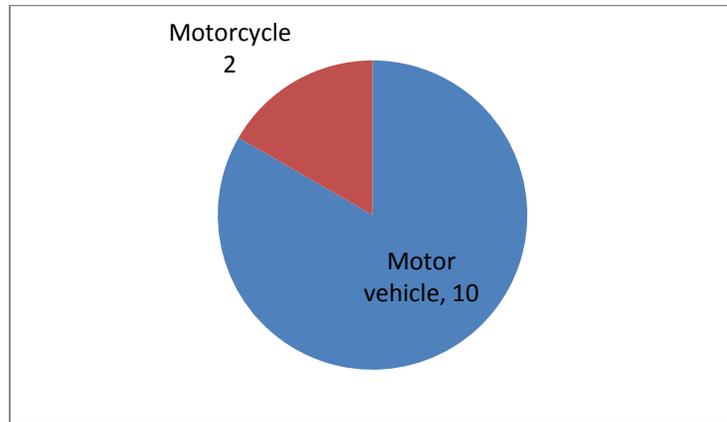
Figure 216: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 11 fatal crashes in 2011, 3 (27%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 217: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 12)\*



Source: FARS Data

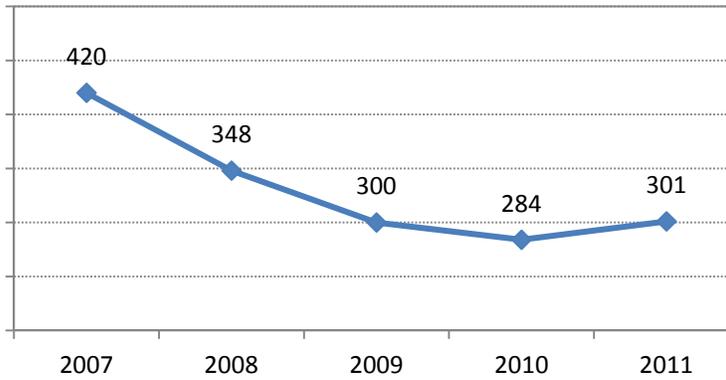
Of the 10 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (10%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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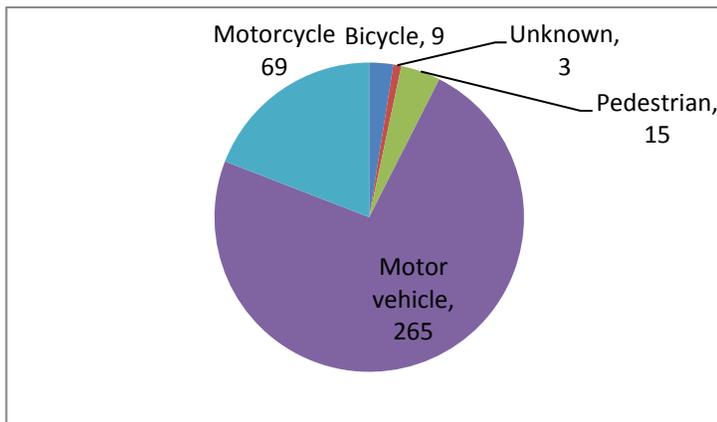
## Injury Crashes

Figure 218: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

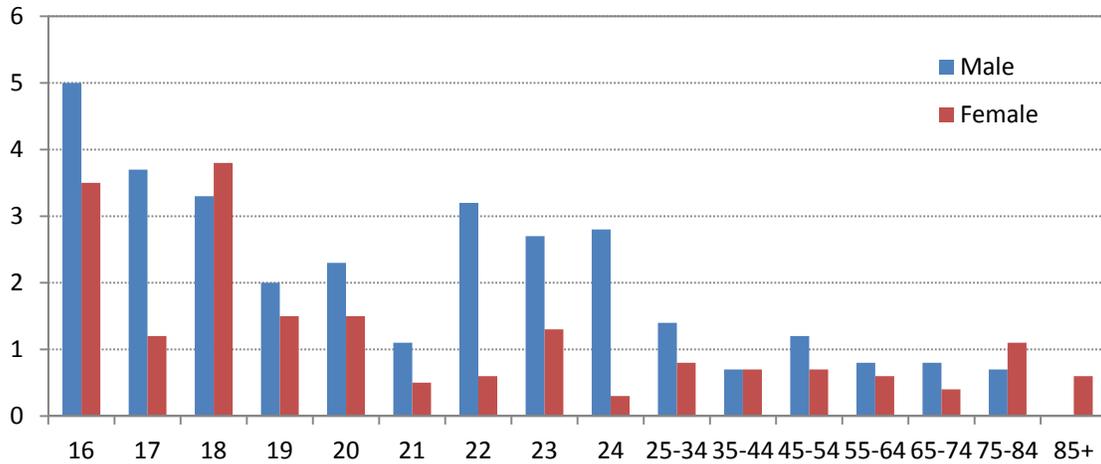
Figure 219: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 361)



Of the 265 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 31 (12%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

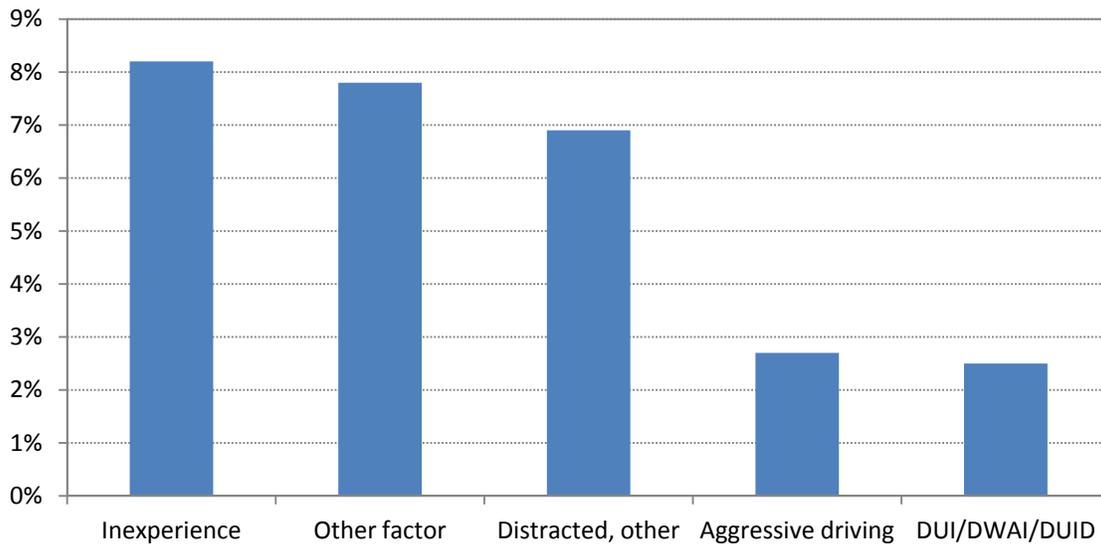
Figure 220: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

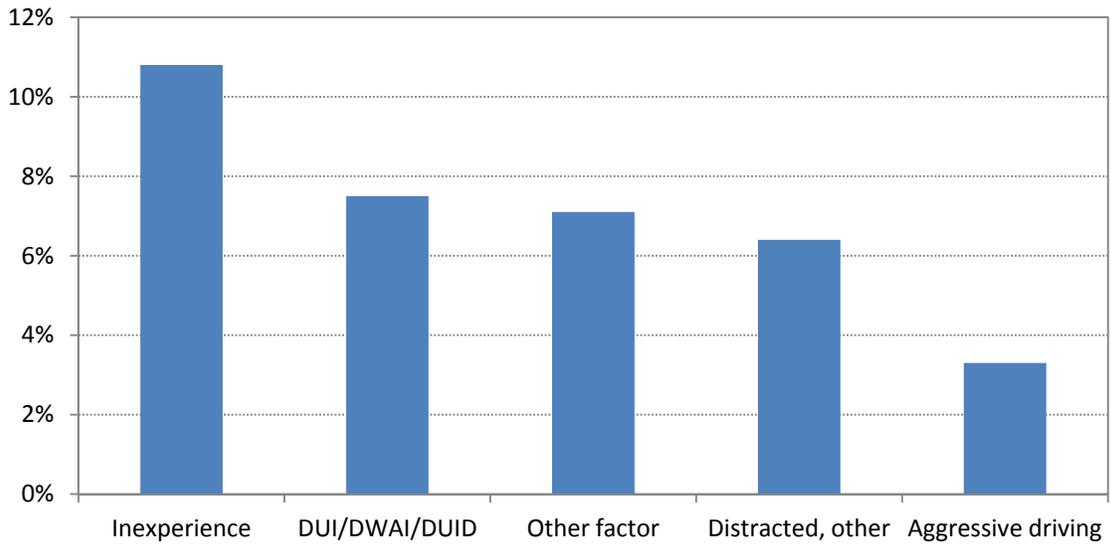
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 221: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 7,603)



Source: EARS Data

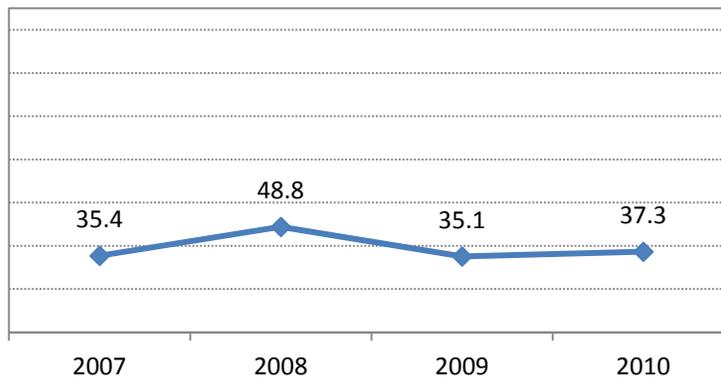
Figure 222: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 518)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 223: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 847 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 40.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# EAGLE COUNTY

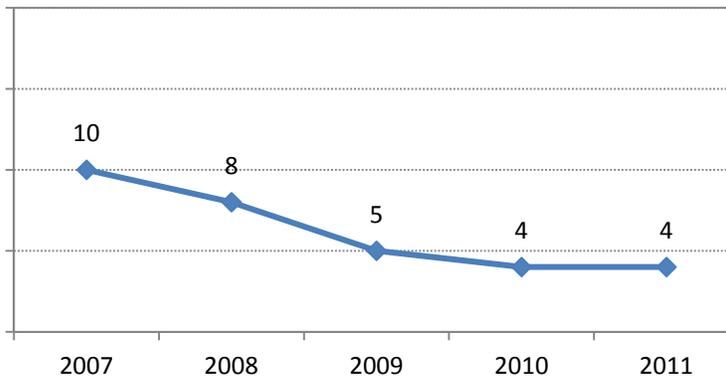


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Eagle	52.1	1,033	4	122	4	138	2.4

## Deaths

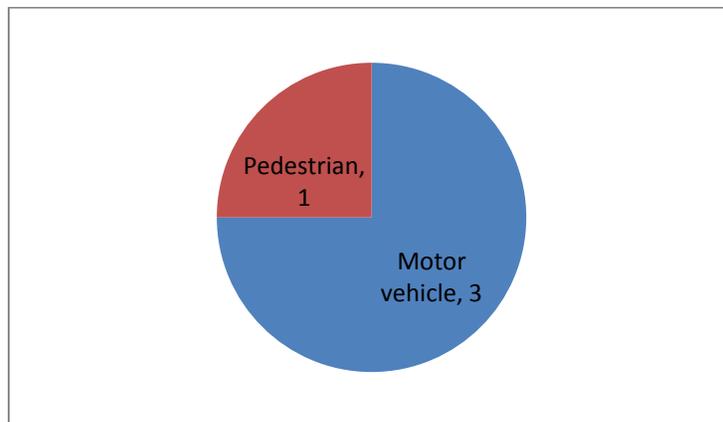
Figure 224: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 4 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (25%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 225: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

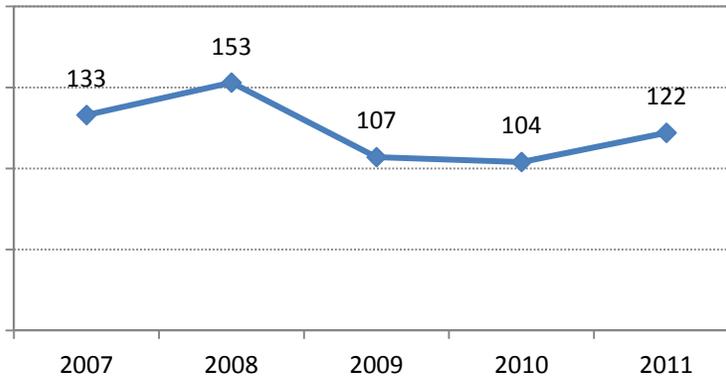
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (33%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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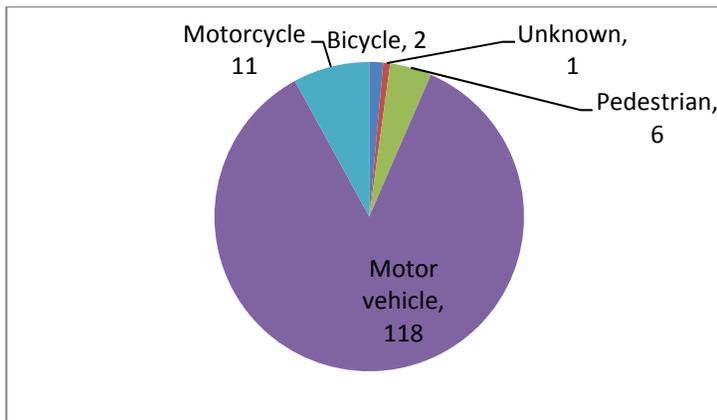
## Injury Crashes

Figure 226: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

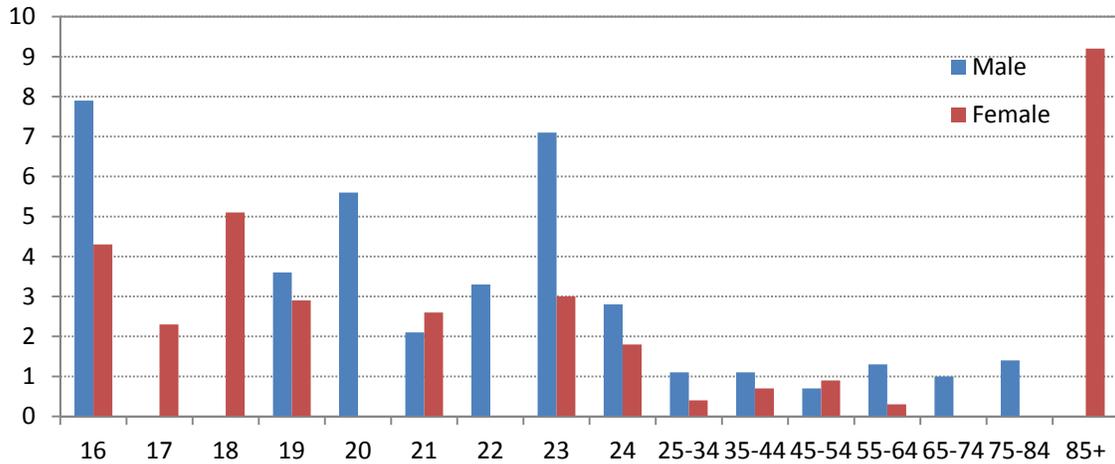
Figure 227: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 138)



Of the 118 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 14 (12%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

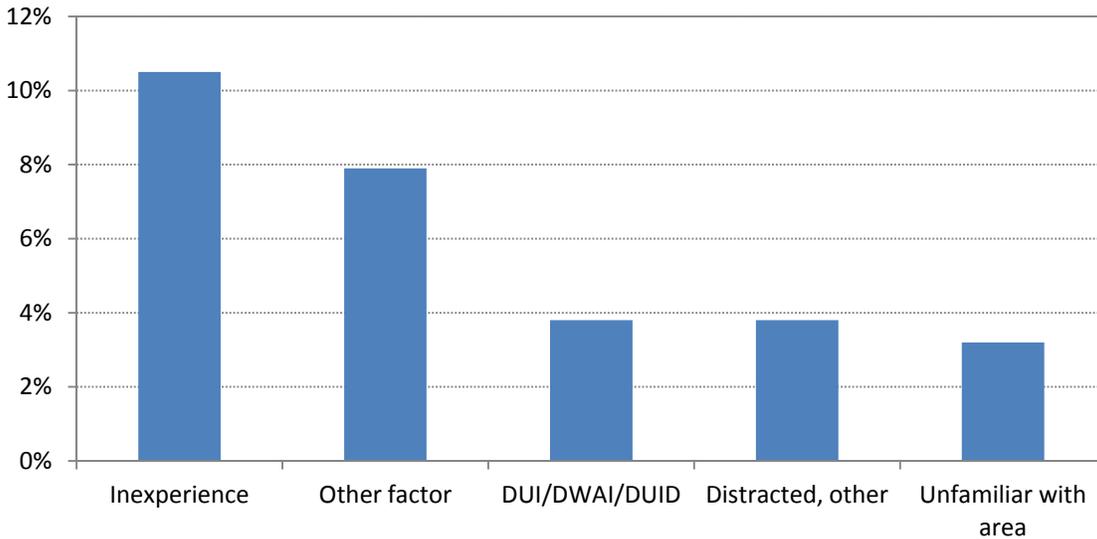
Figure 228: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

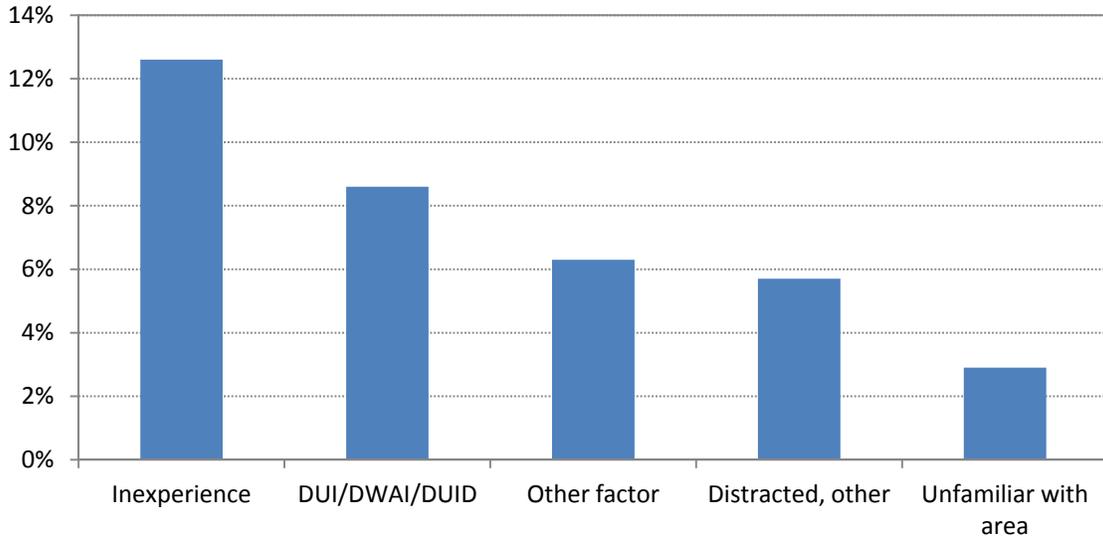
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 229: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,492)



Source: EARS Data

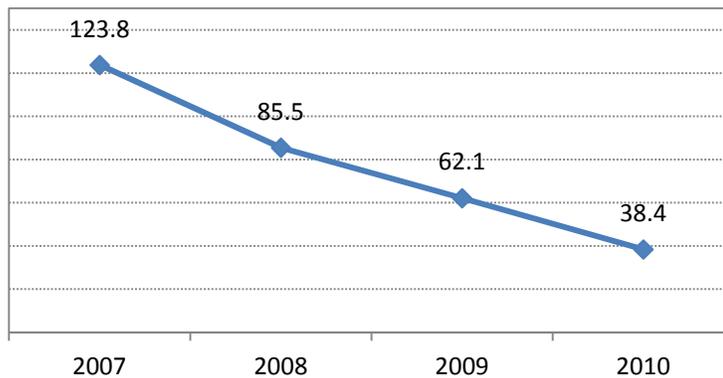
Figure 230: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 175)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 231: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 374 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 92.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# EL PASO COUNTY

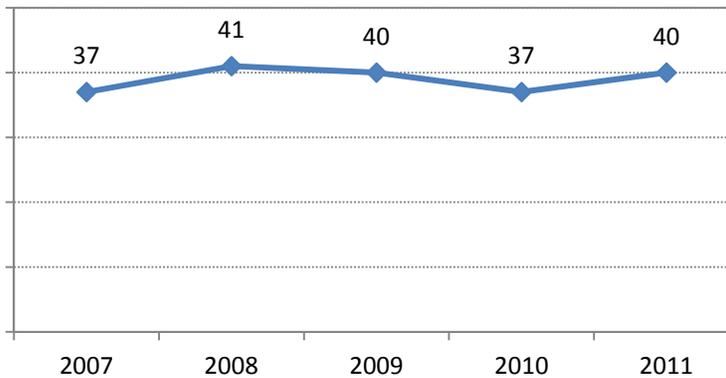


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>El Paso</b>	627.1	9,738	40	904	43	1,178	1.5

## Deaths

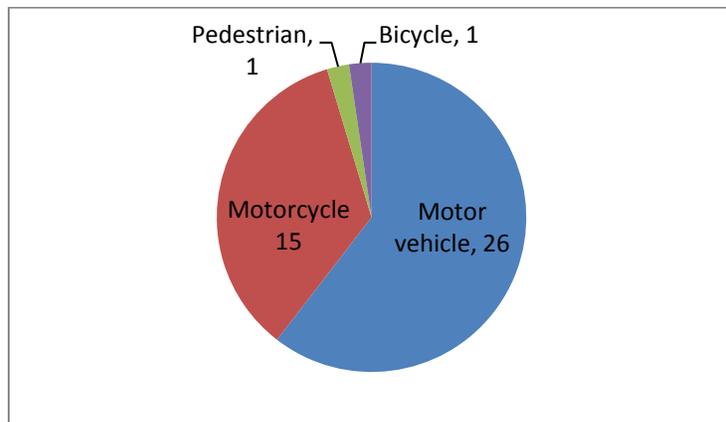
Figure 232: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 40 fatal crashes in 2011, 8 (20%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 233: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 43)\*



Source: FARS Data

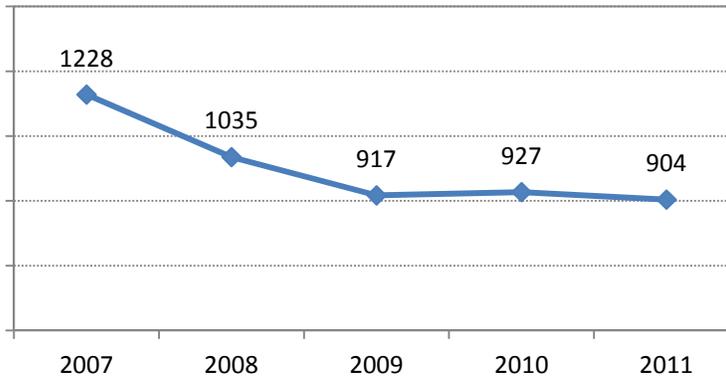
Of the 26 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 14 (54%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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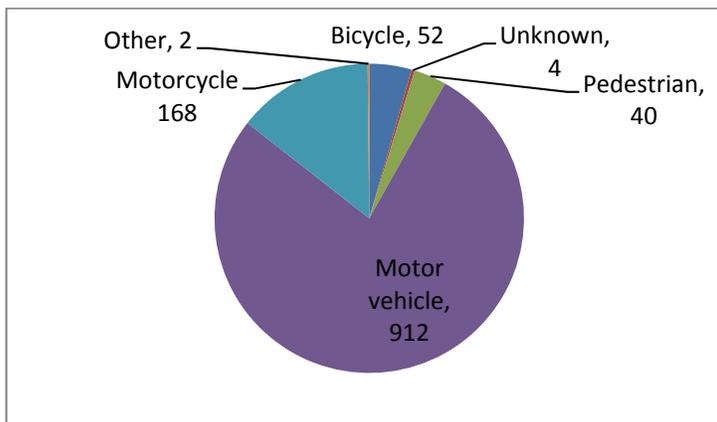
## Injury Crashes

Figure 234: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

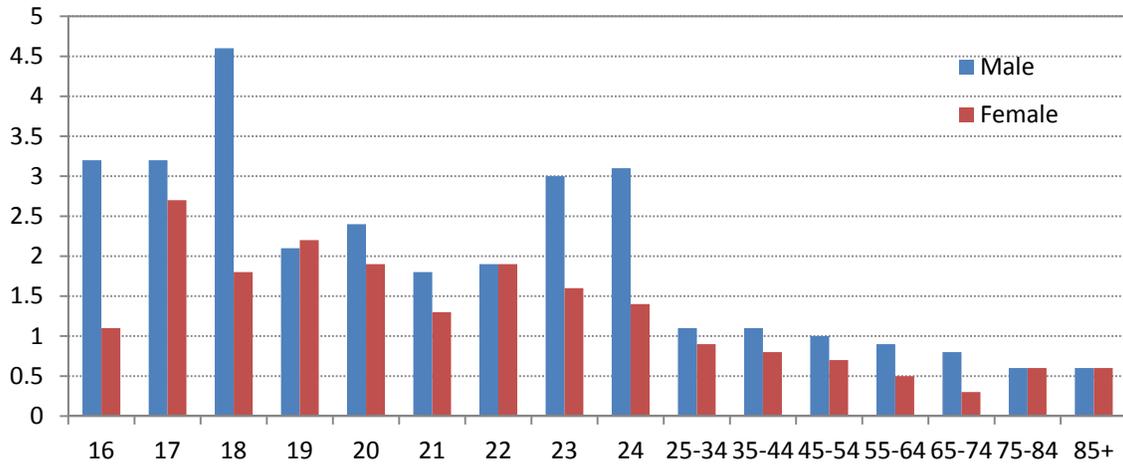
Figure 235: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,178)



Of the 912 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 163 (18%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

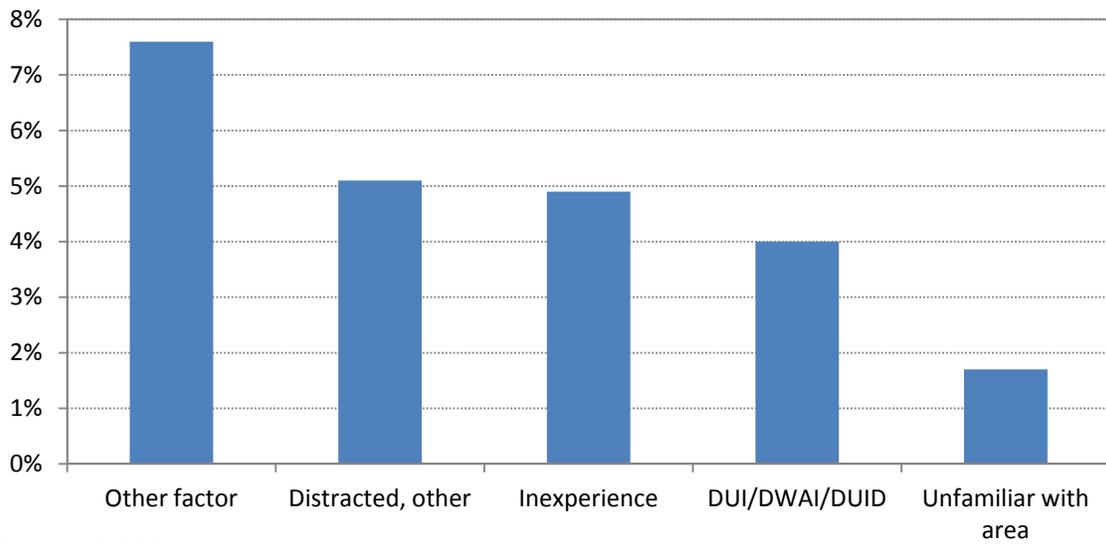
Source: EARS Data

Figure 236: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



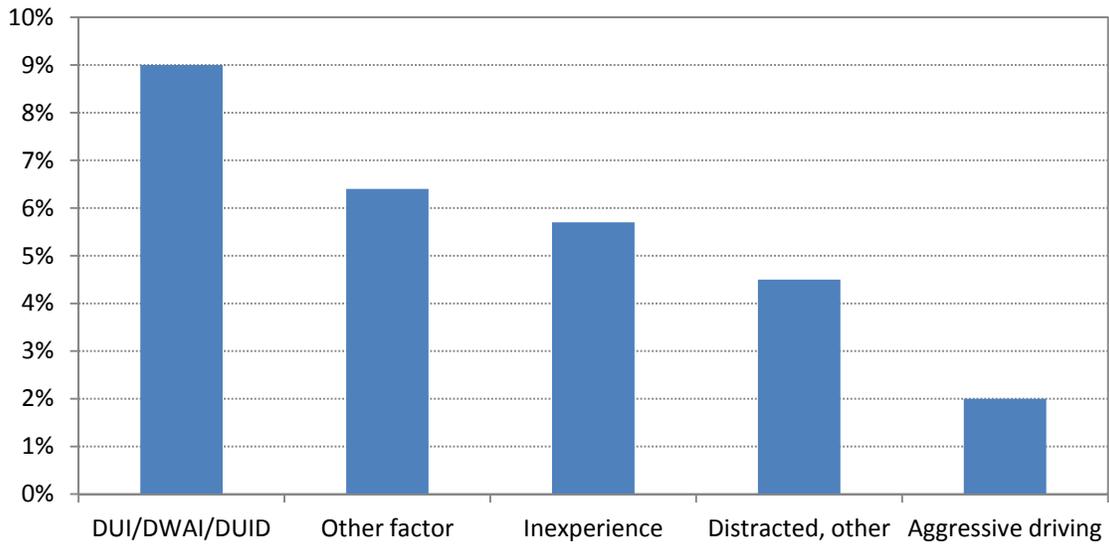
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 237: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 18,365)



Source: EARS Data

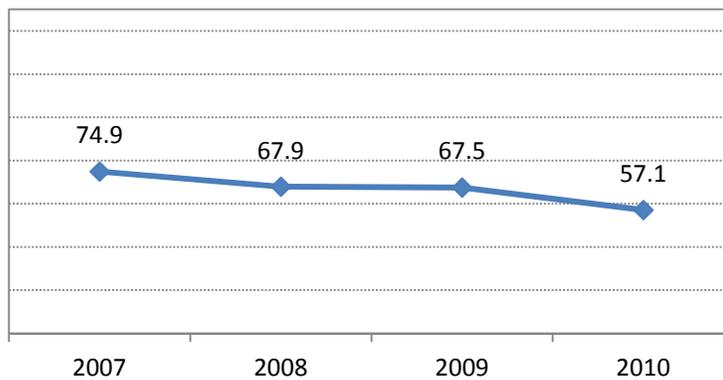
Figure 238: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,637)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 239: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2,902 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 60.8 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# ELBERT COUNTY

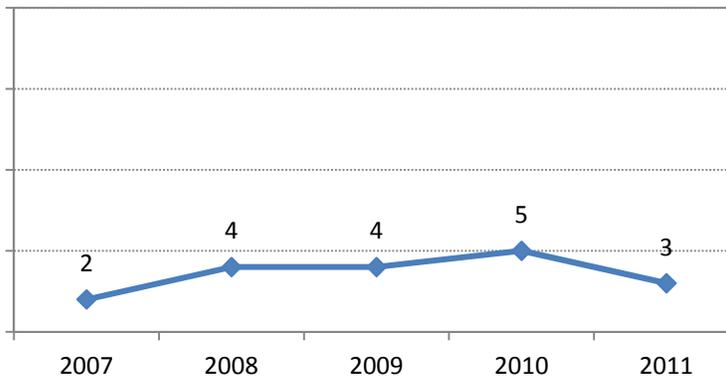


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Elbert</b>	23.1	235	3	28	3	35	1.3

## Deaths

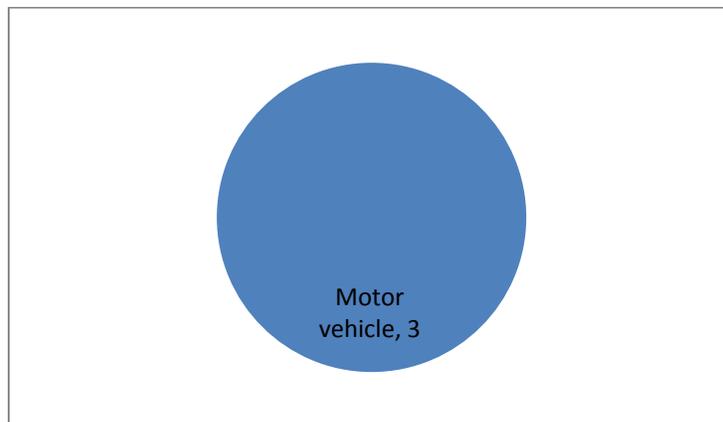
Figure 240: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 241: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

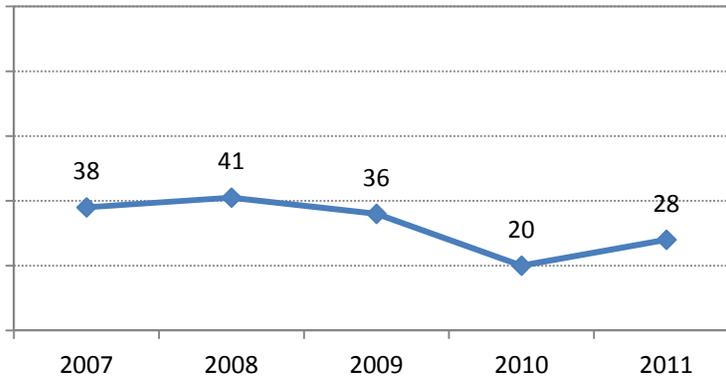
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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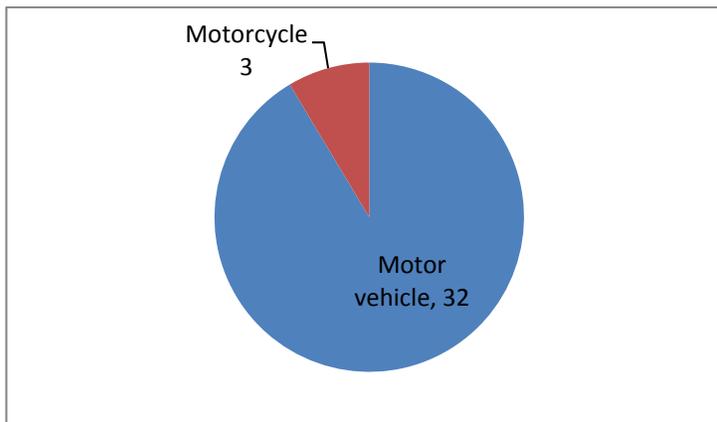
## Injury Crashes

Figure 242: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

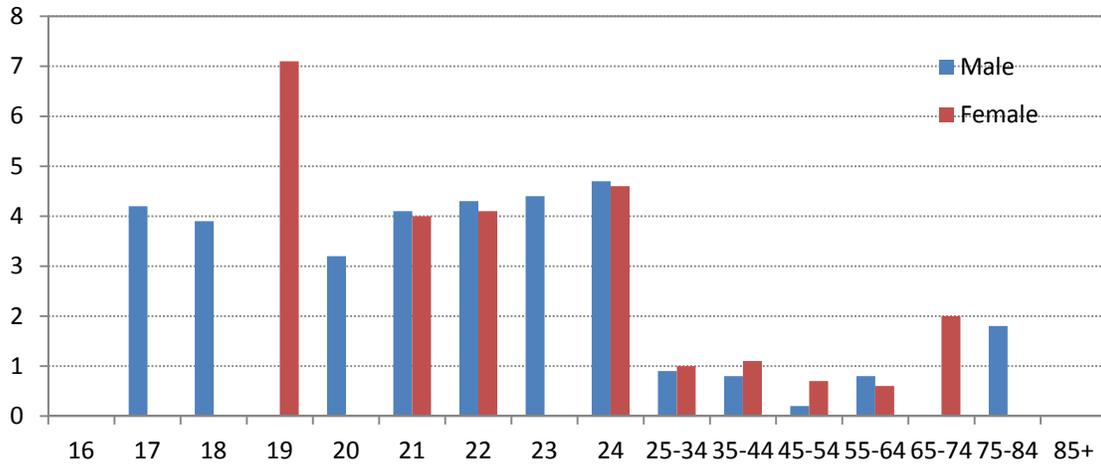
Figure 243: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 35)



Of the 32 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 9 (28%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

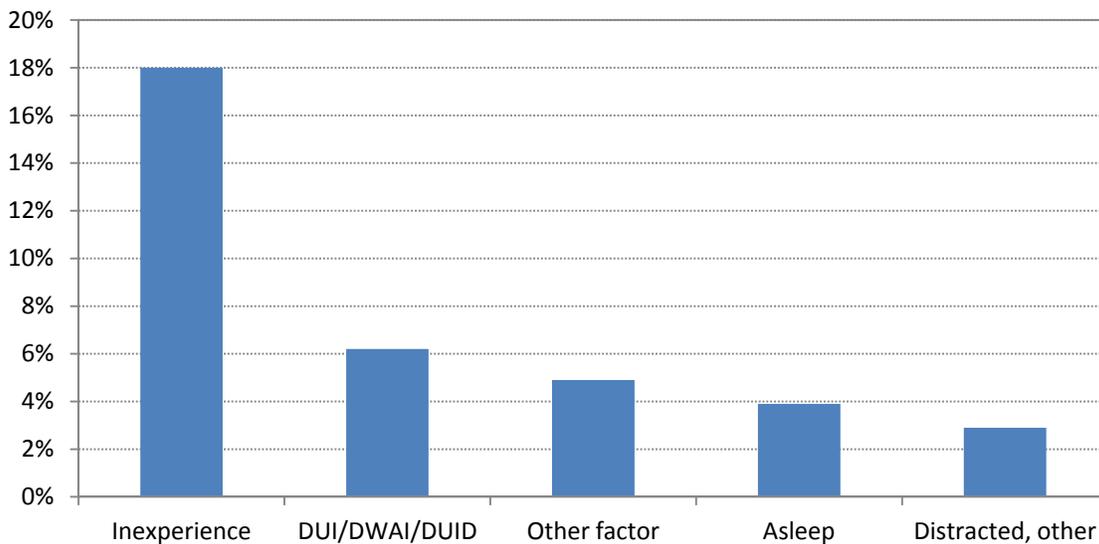
Figure 244: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

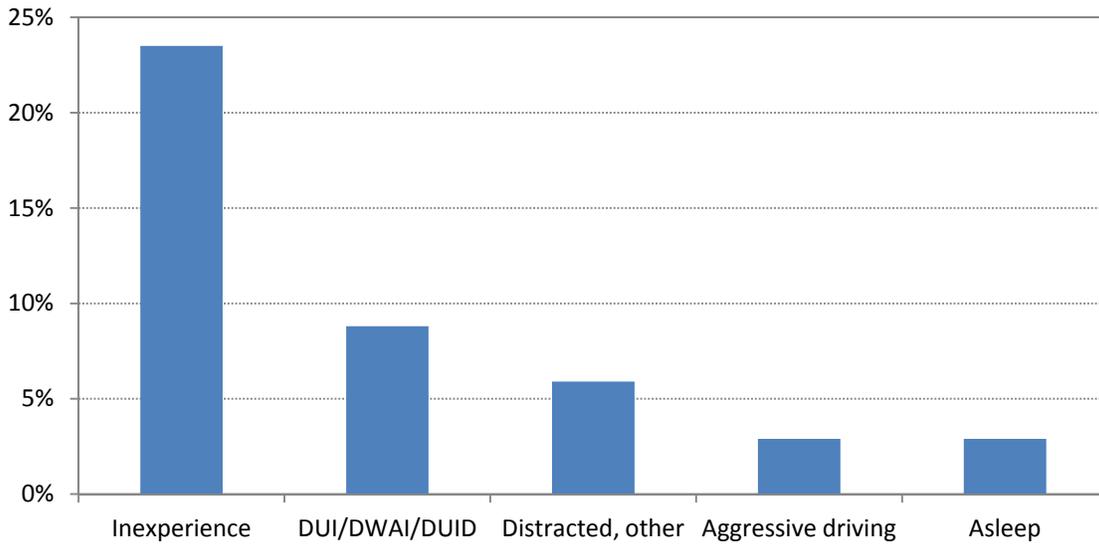
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 245: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 306)



Source: EARS Data

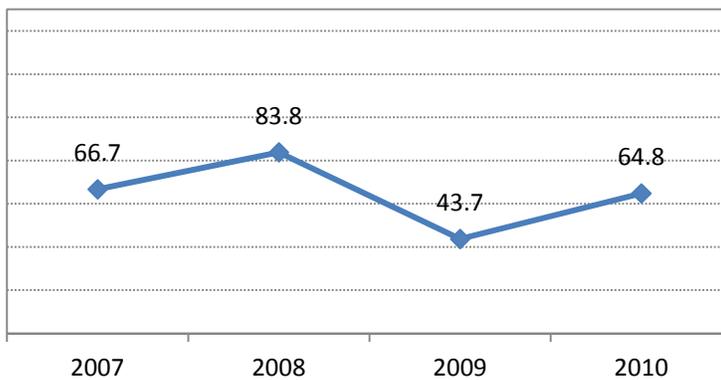
Figure 246: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 34)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 247: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 74 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 41.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# FREMONT COUNTY

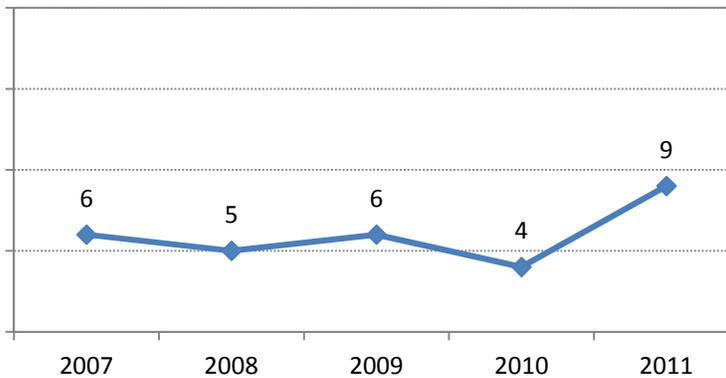


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Fremont</b>	46.8	759	9	70	9	83	1.7

## Deaths

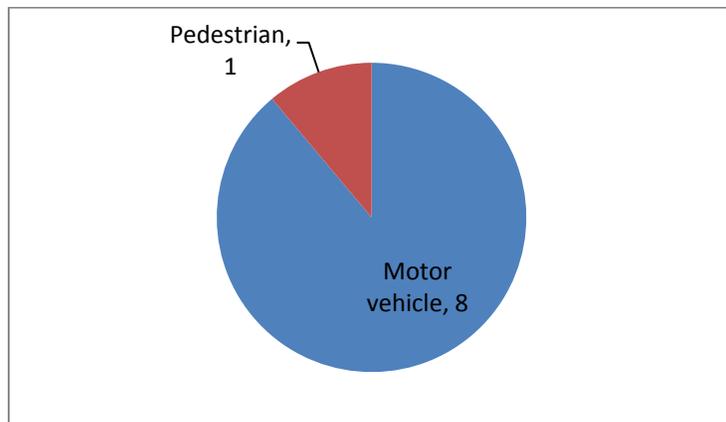
Figure 248: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 9 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (22%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 249: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 9)\*



Source: FARS Data

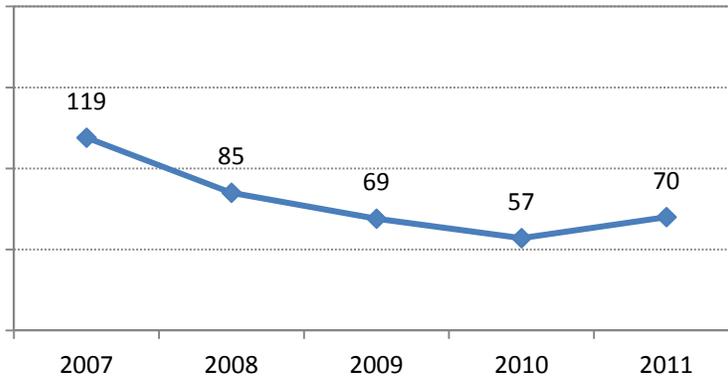
Of the 8 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 5 (63%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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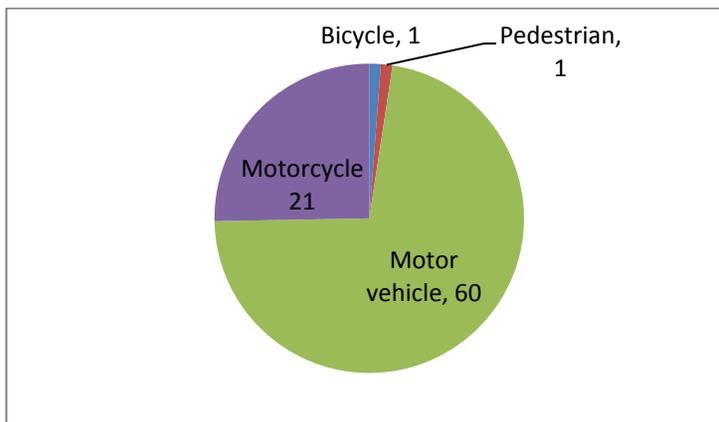
## Injury Crashes

Figure 250: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

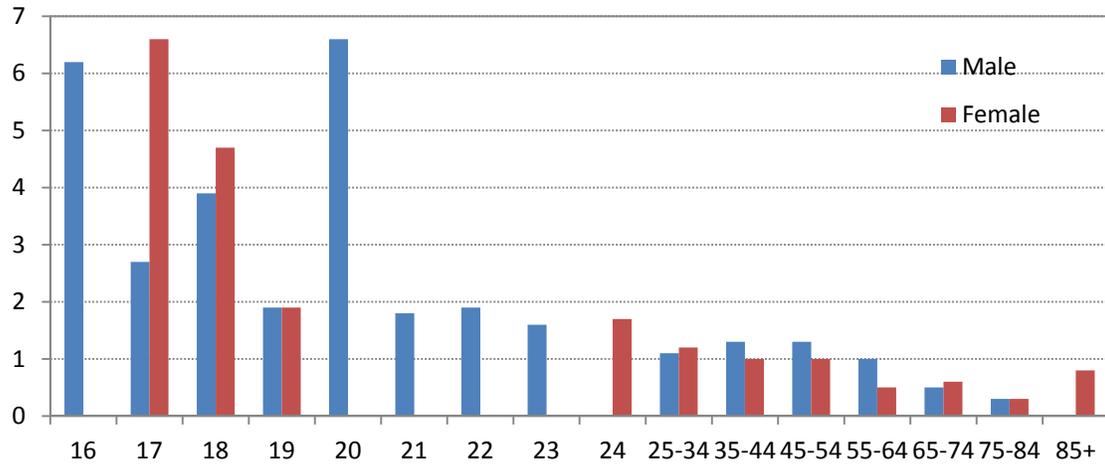
Figure 251: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 83)



Of the 60 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 13 (22%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

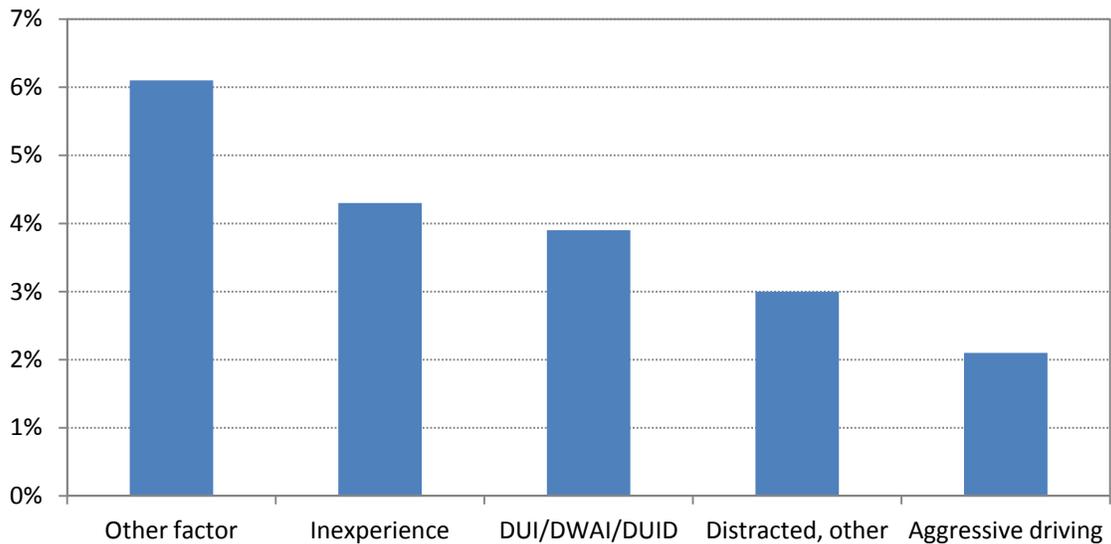
Figure 252: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

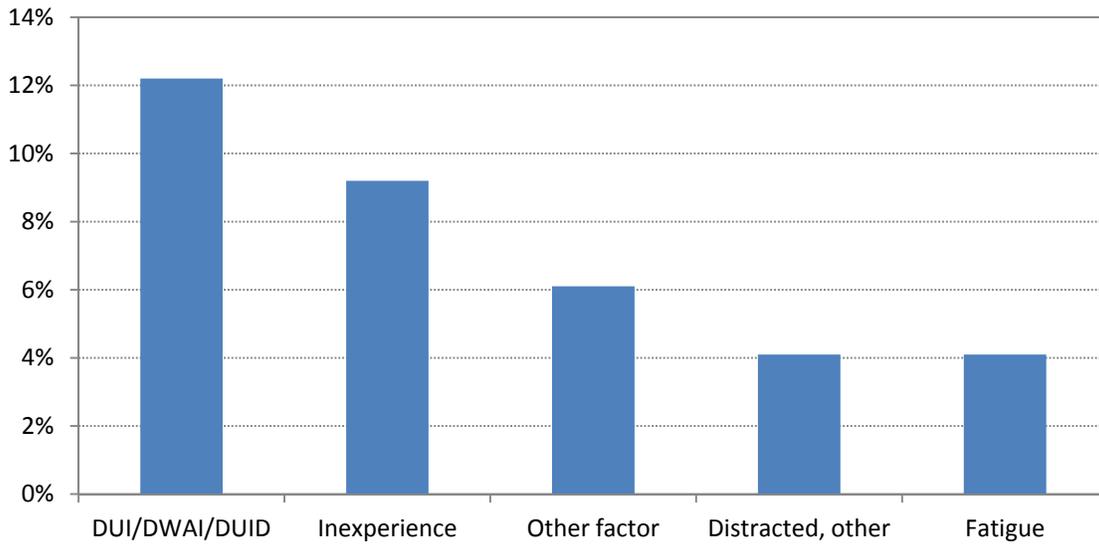
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 253: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,168)



Source: EARS Data

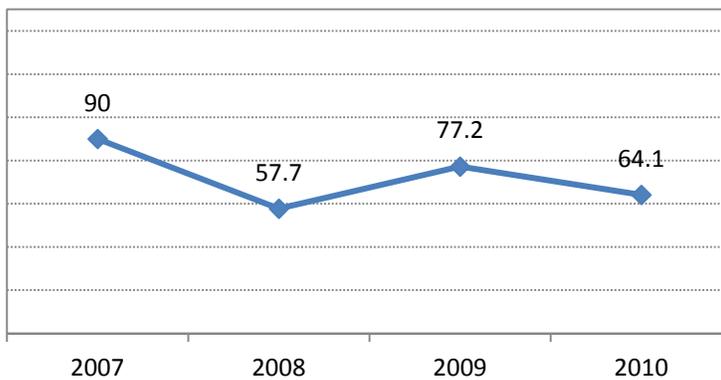
Figure 254: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 98)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 255: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 171 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 43.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# GARFIELD COUNTY

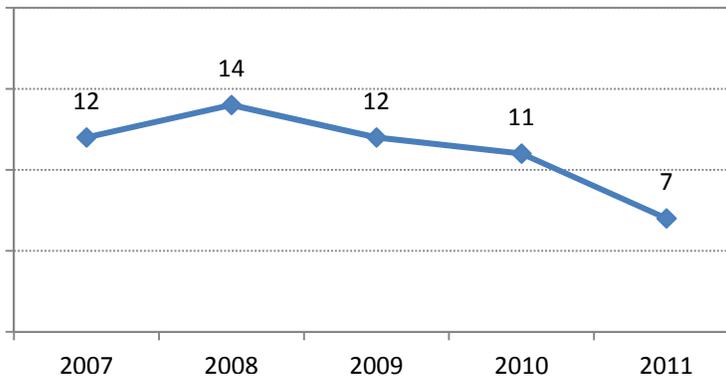


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Garfield</b>	56.1	1,186	7	89	7	119	1.7

## Deaths

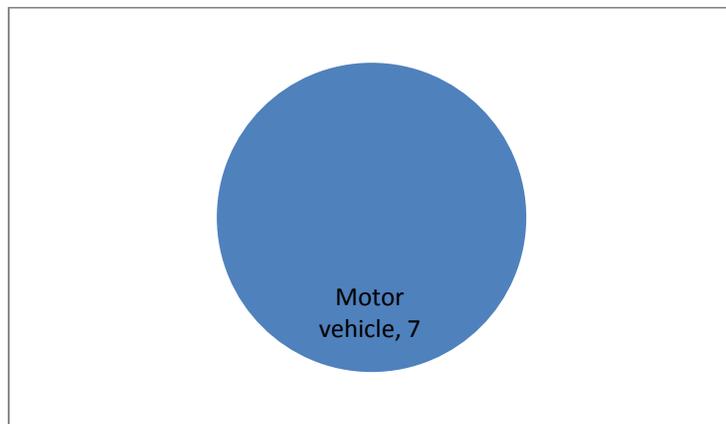
Figure 256: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 7 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (14%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 257: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 7)\*



Of the 7 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 4 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

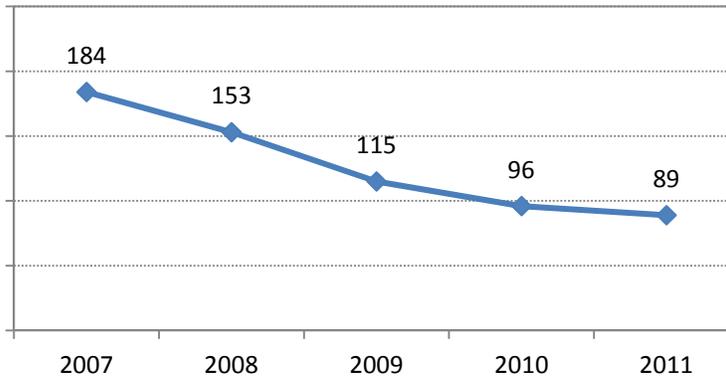
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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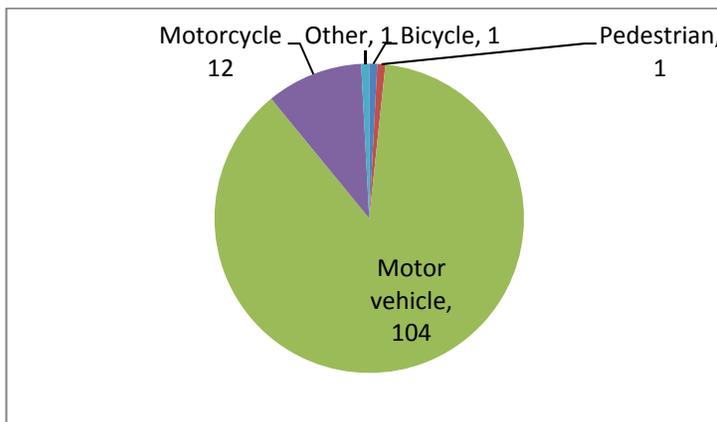
## Injury Crashes

Figure 258: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

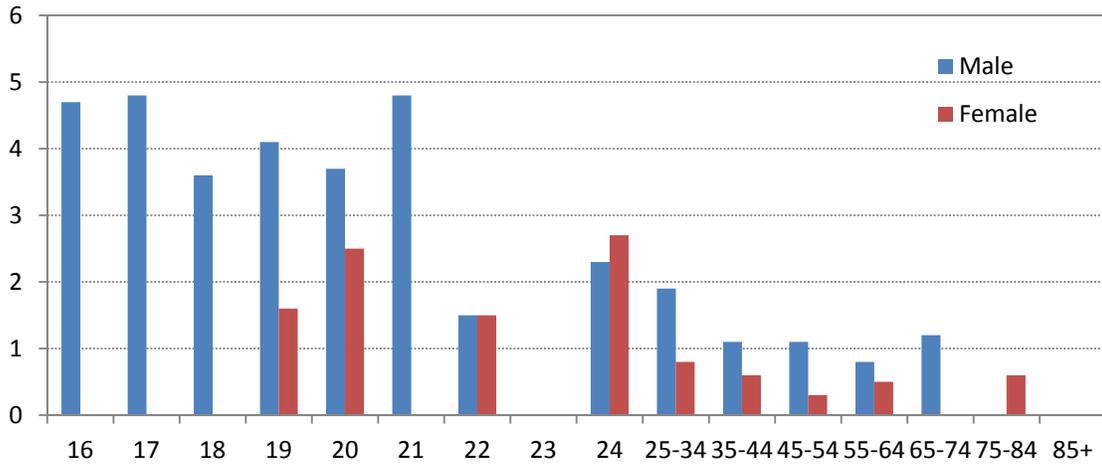
Figure 259: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 119)



Of the 104 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 21 (20%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

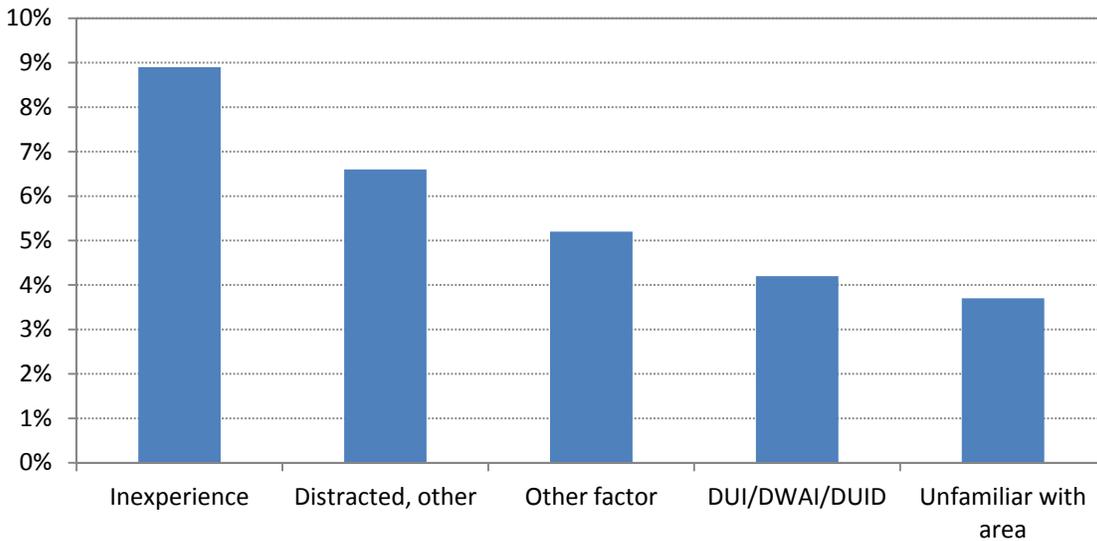
Figure 260: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

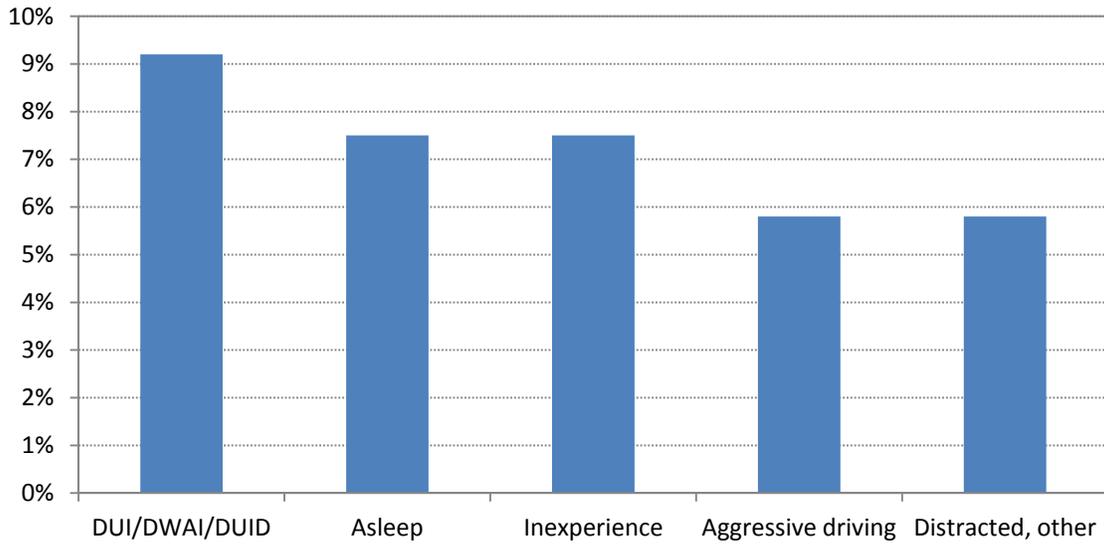
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 261: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,781)



Source: EARS Data

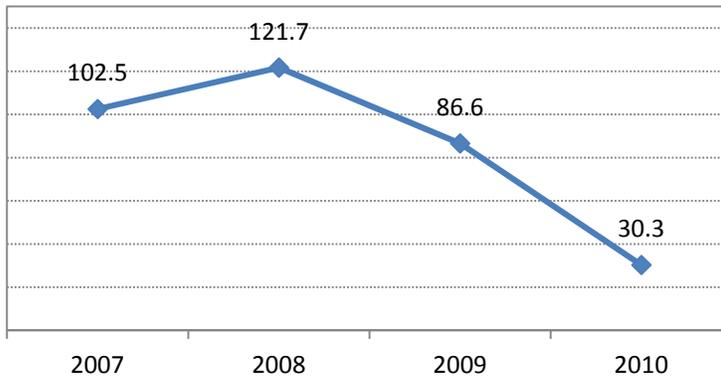
Figure 262: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 120)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 263: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 298 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 69.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# GILPIN COUNTY

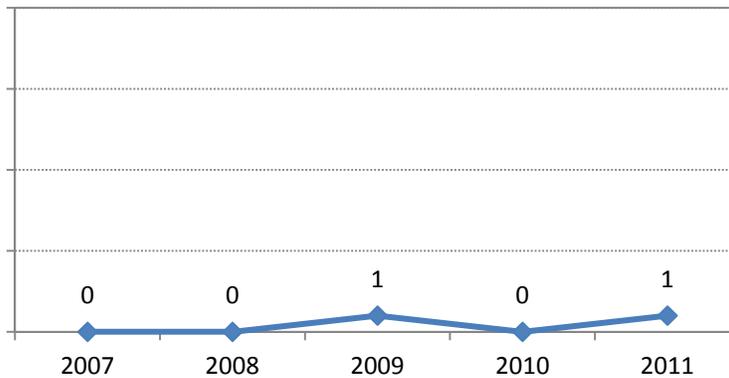


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Gilpin</b>	5.5	182	1	23	1	28	4.4

## Deaths

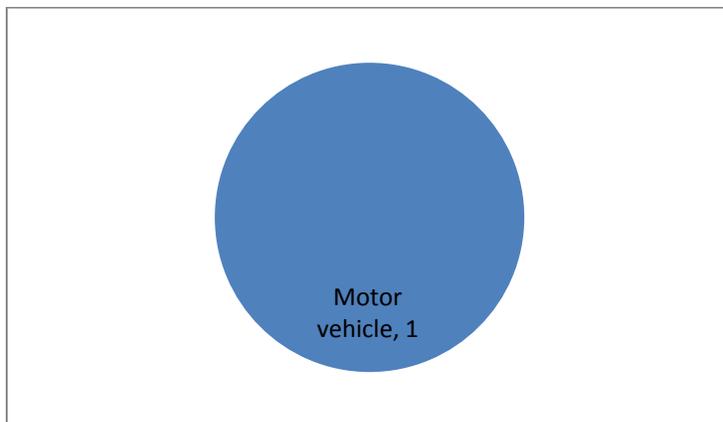
Figure 264: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 265: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

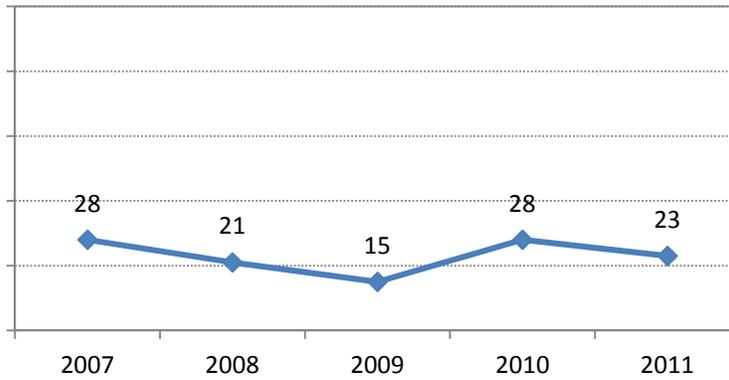
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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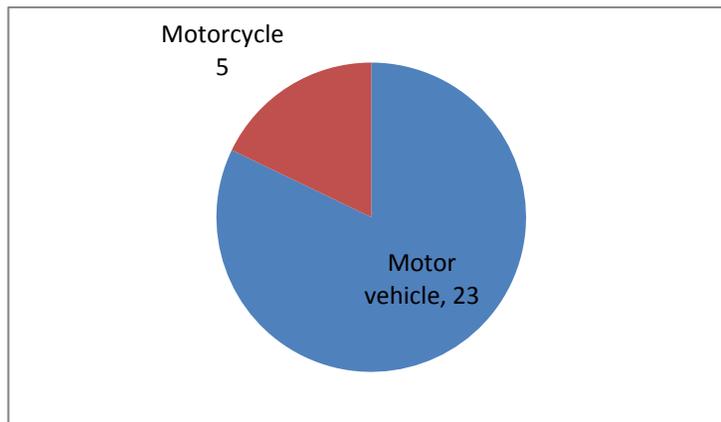
## Injury Crashes

Figure 266: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

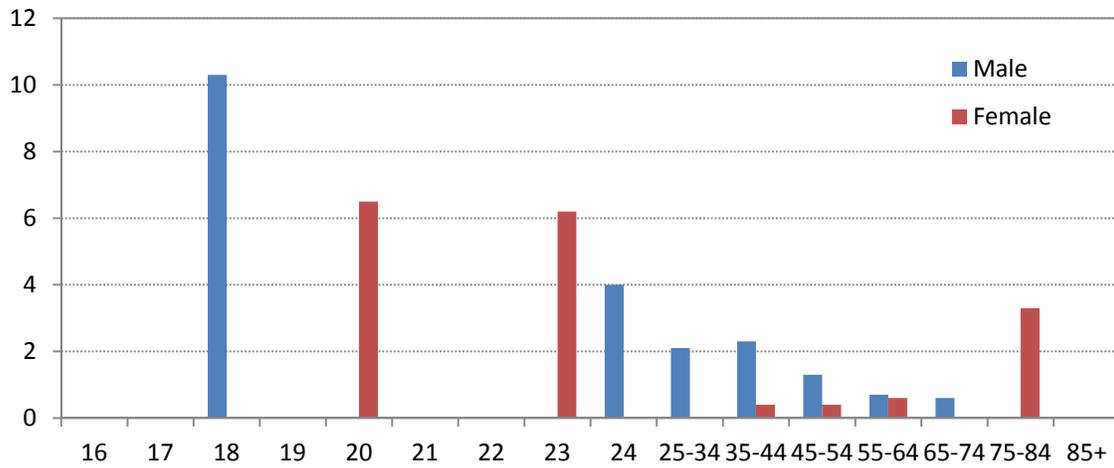
Figure 267: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 28)



Of the 23 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 8 (35%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

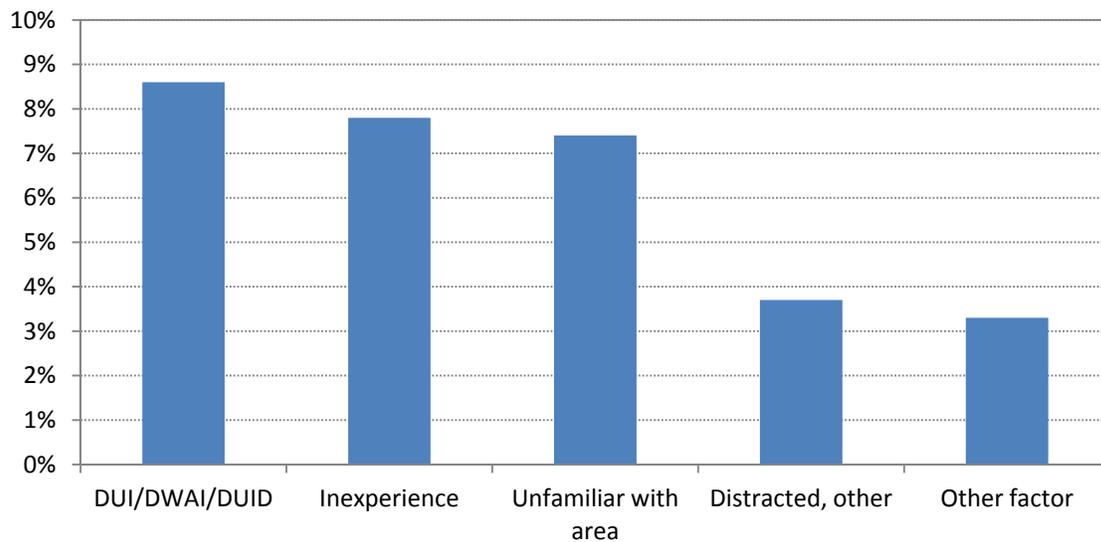
Figure 268: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

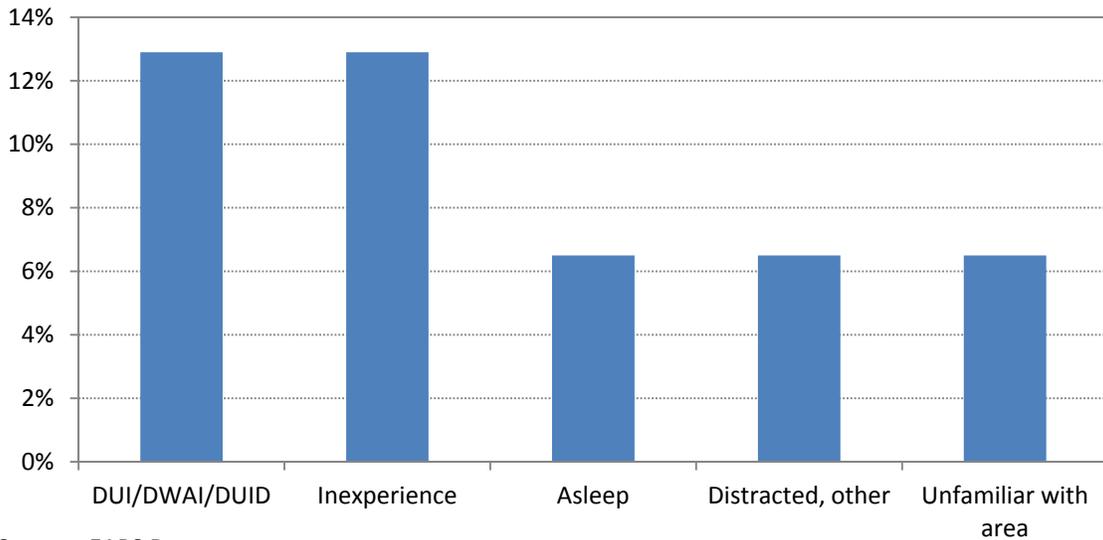
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 269: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 243)



Source: EARS Data

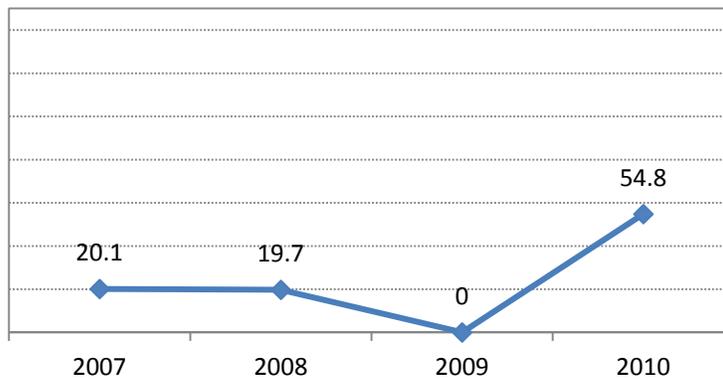
Figure 270: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 31)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 271: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



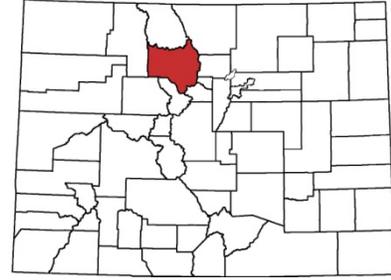
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 129 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 282.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# GRAND COUNTY

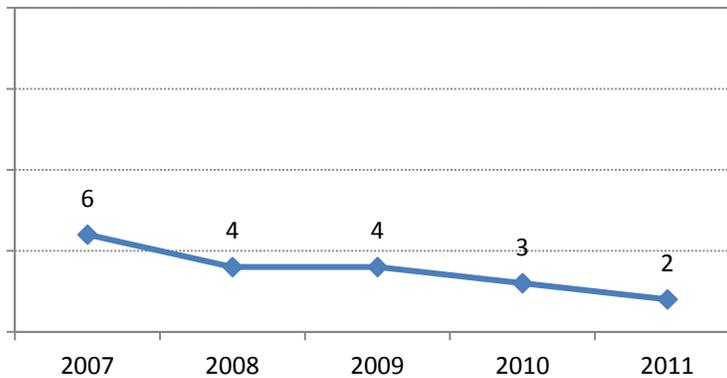


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Grand</b>	14.8	402	2	46	2	56	3.2

## Deaths

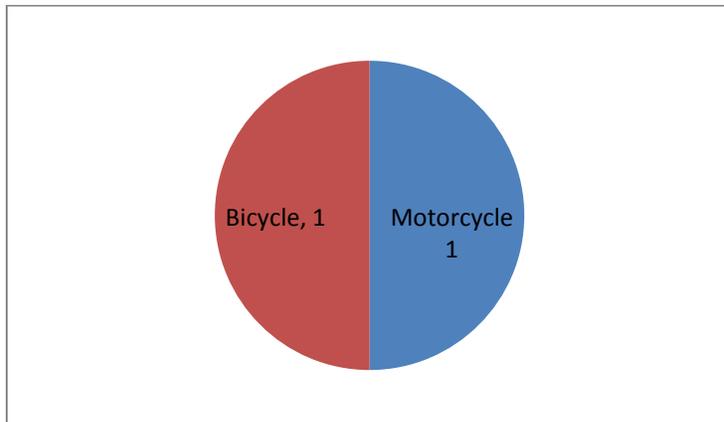
Figure 272: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 273: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)\*



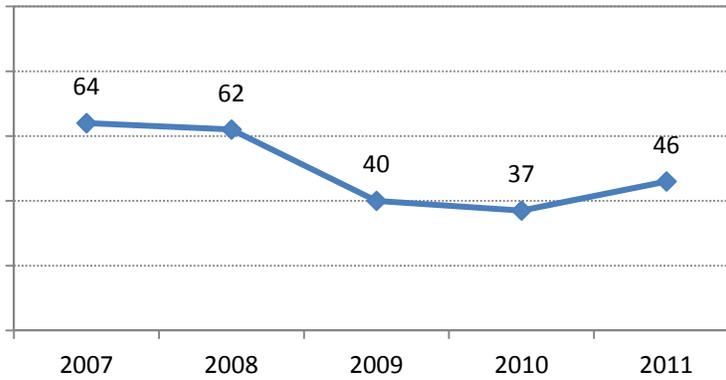
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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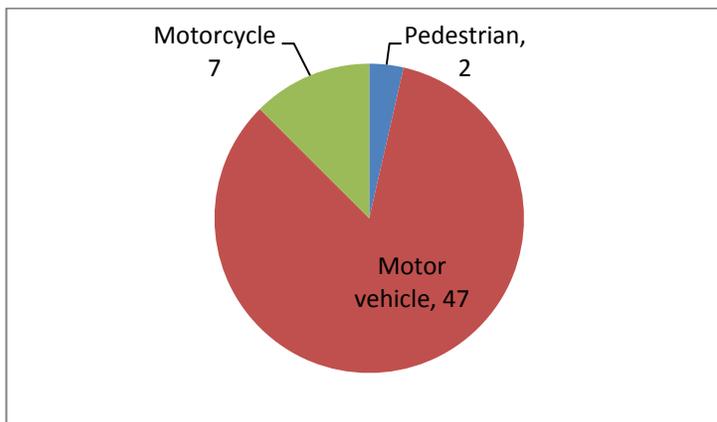
## Injury Crashes

Figure 274: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

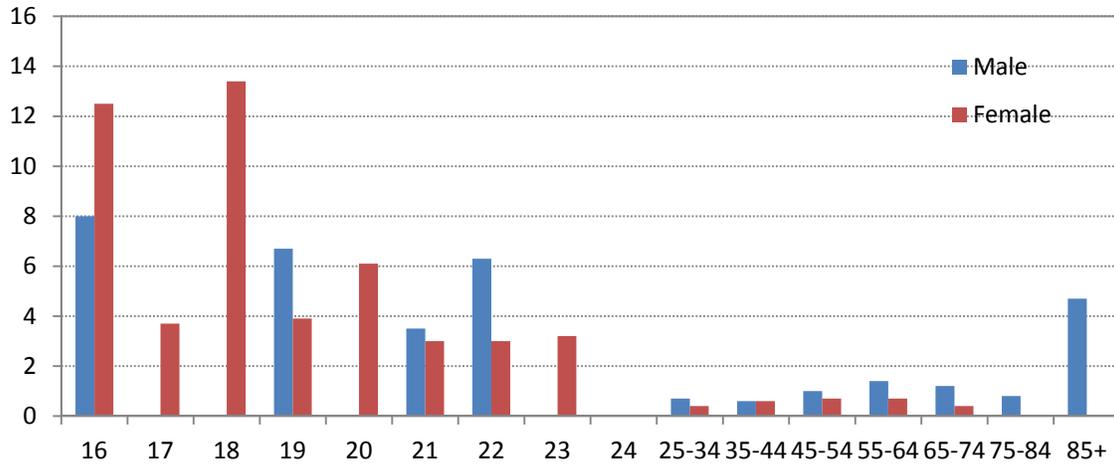
Figure 275: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 56)



Of the 47 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 10 (21%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

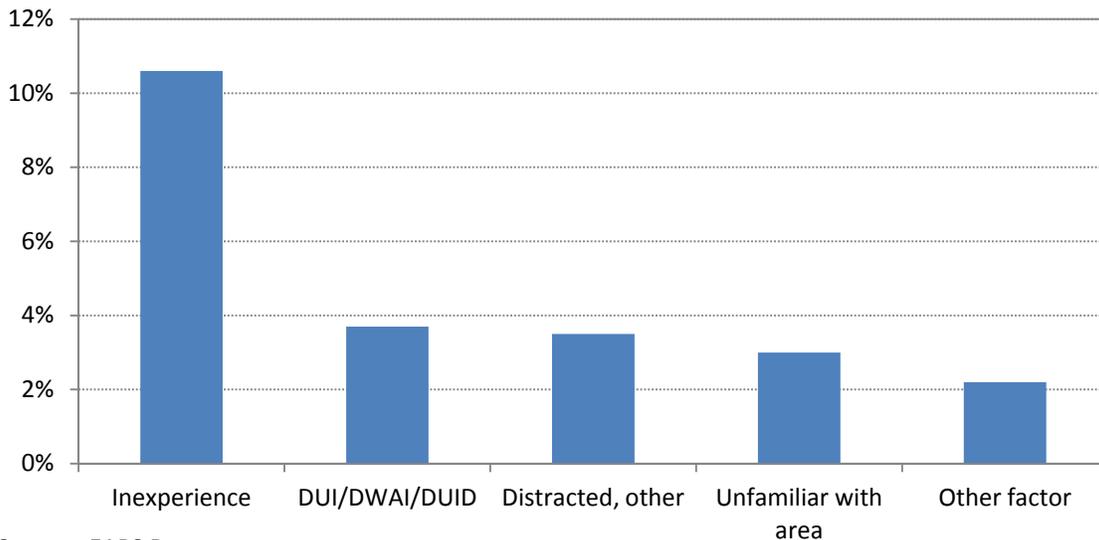
Figure 276: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

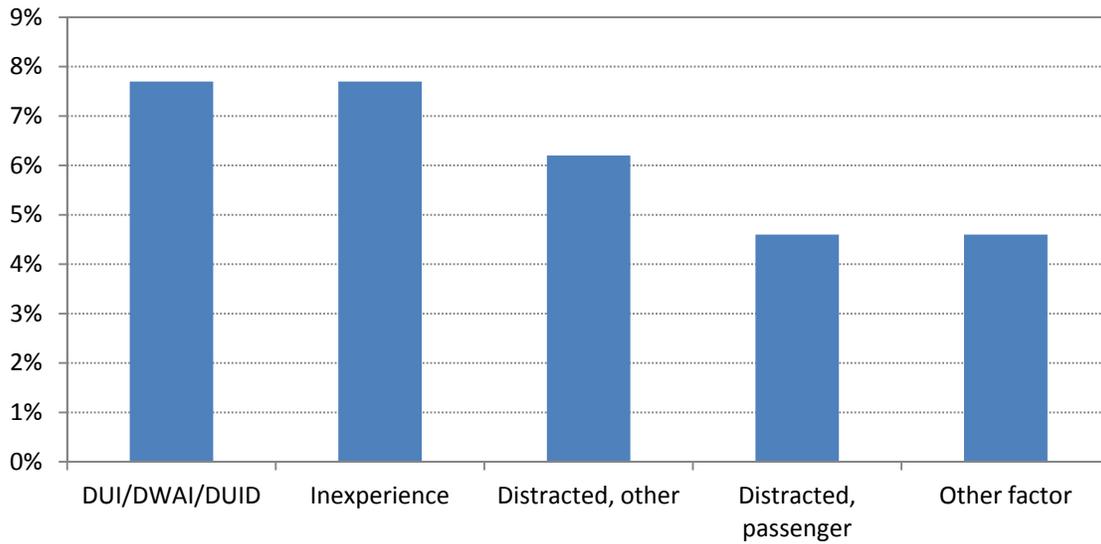
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 277: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 538)



Source: EARS Data

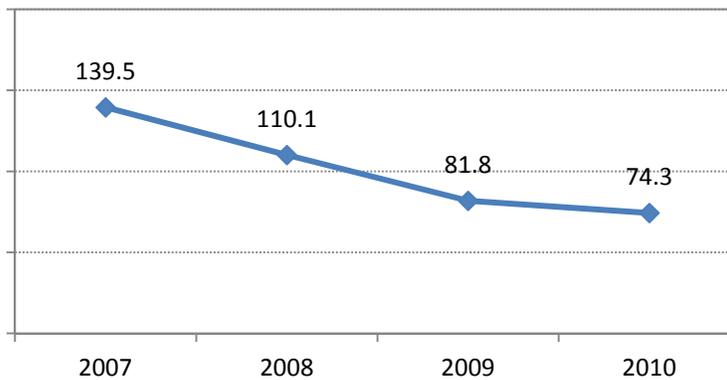
Figure 278: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 65)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 279: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 114 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 94.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# GUNNISON COUNTY

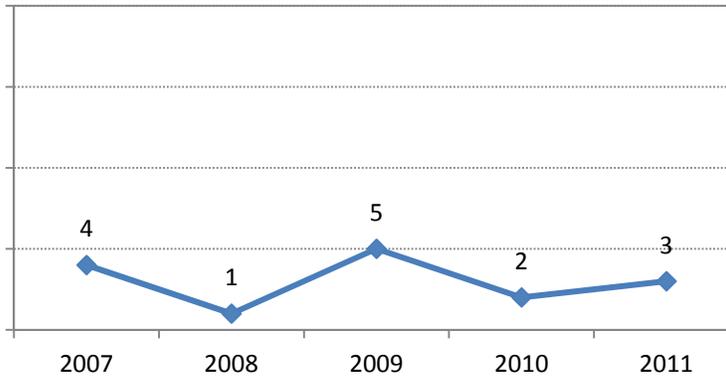


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Gunnison</b>	15.3	302	3	40	3	44	2.8

## Deaths

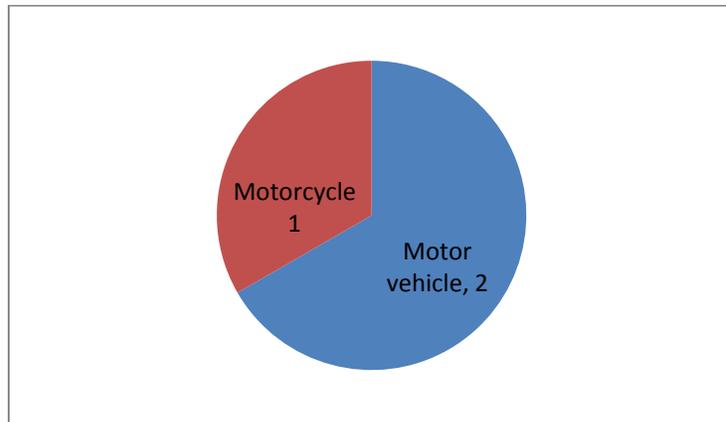
Figure 280: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 281: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

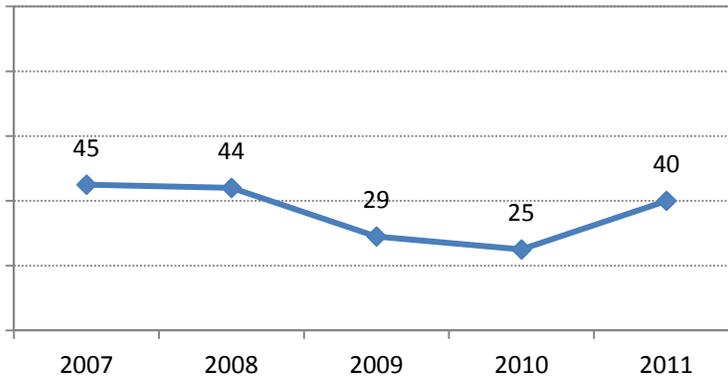
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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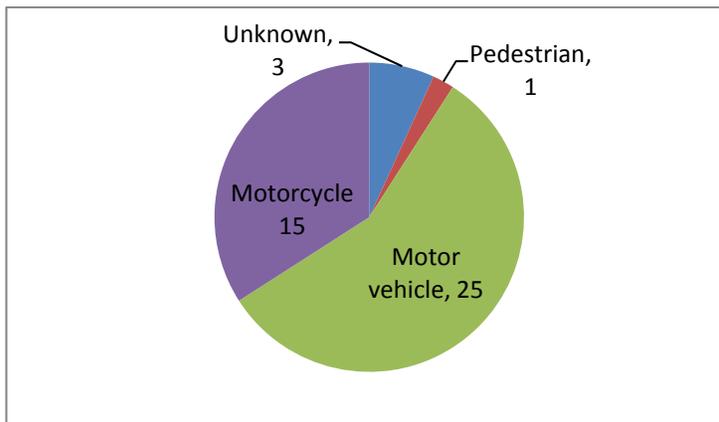
## Injury Crashes

Figure 282: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

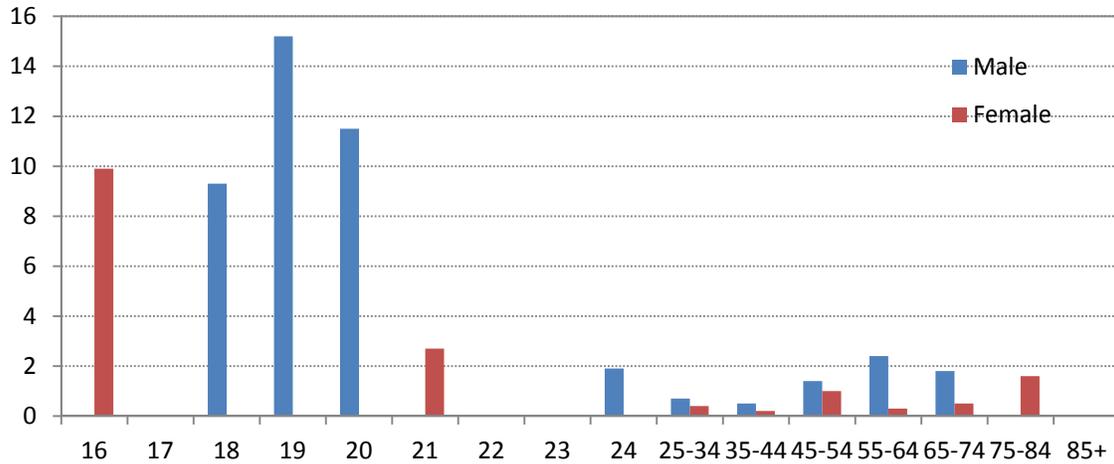
Figure 283: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 44)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 25 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 7 (28%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

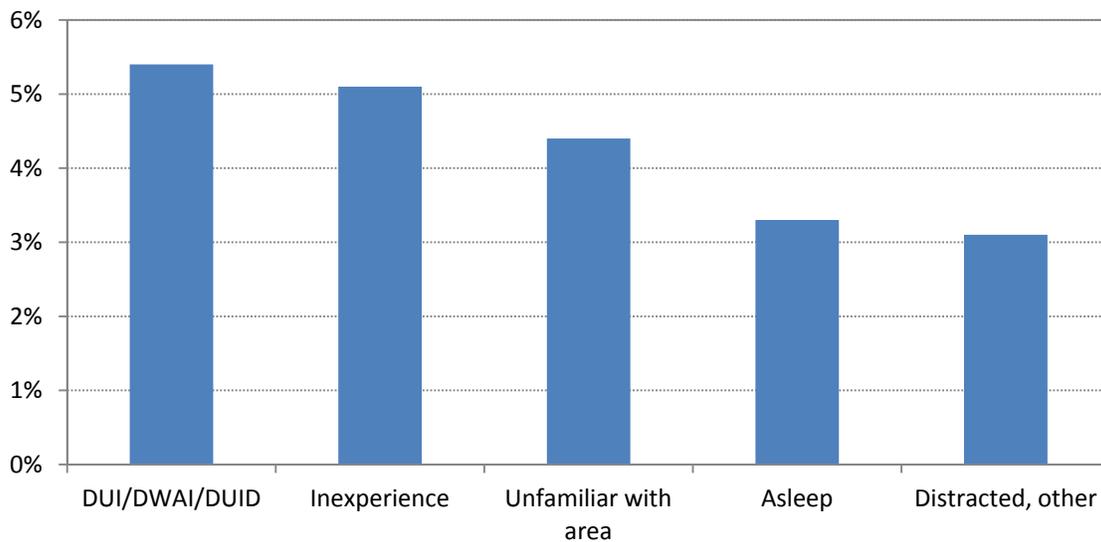
Figure 284: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

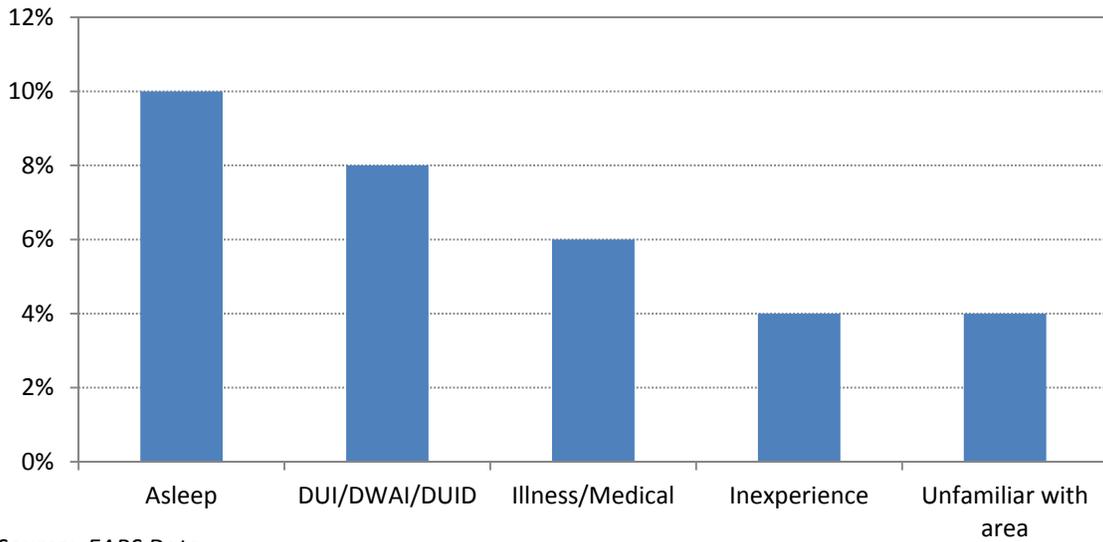
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 285: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 391)



Source: EARS Data

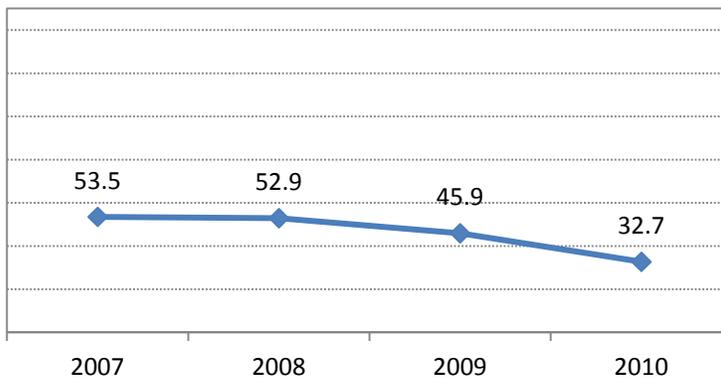
Figure 286: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 50)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 287: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 112 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 87.3 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# HINSDALE COUNTY

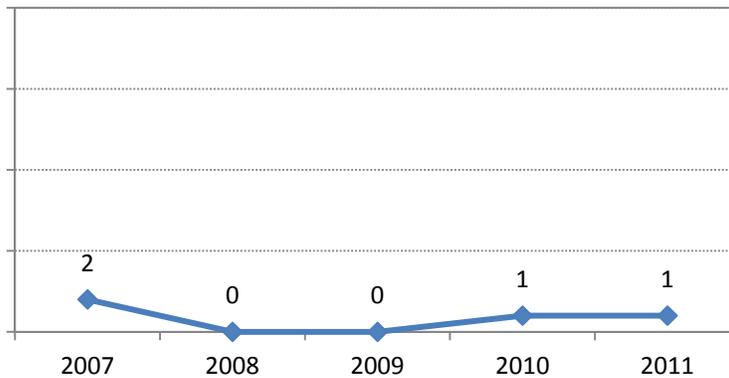


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Hinsdale	0.8	11	1	1	1	2	2.4

## Deaths

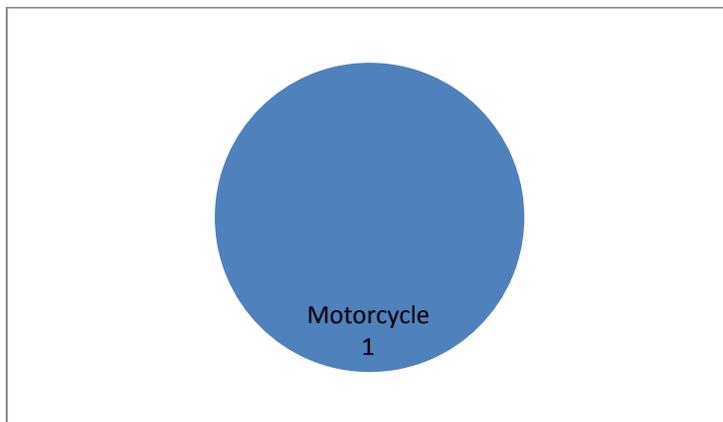
Figure 288: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 289: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



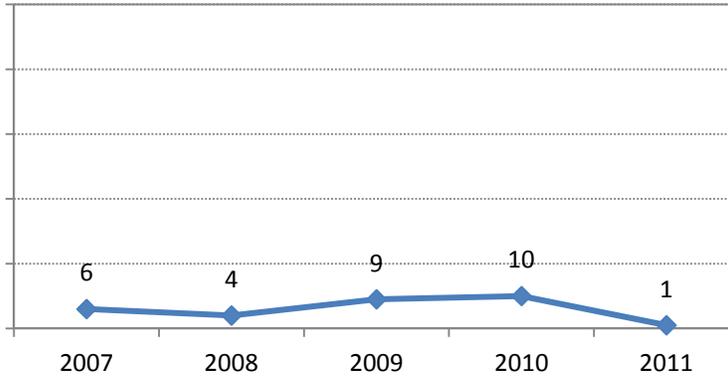
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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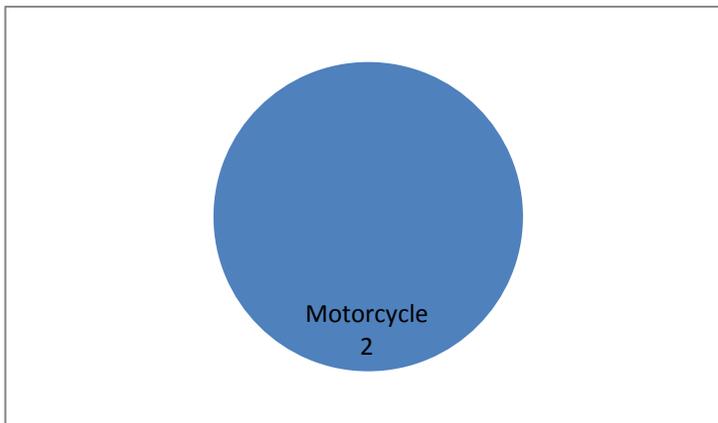
## Injury Crashes

Figure 290: Number of injury crashes per year



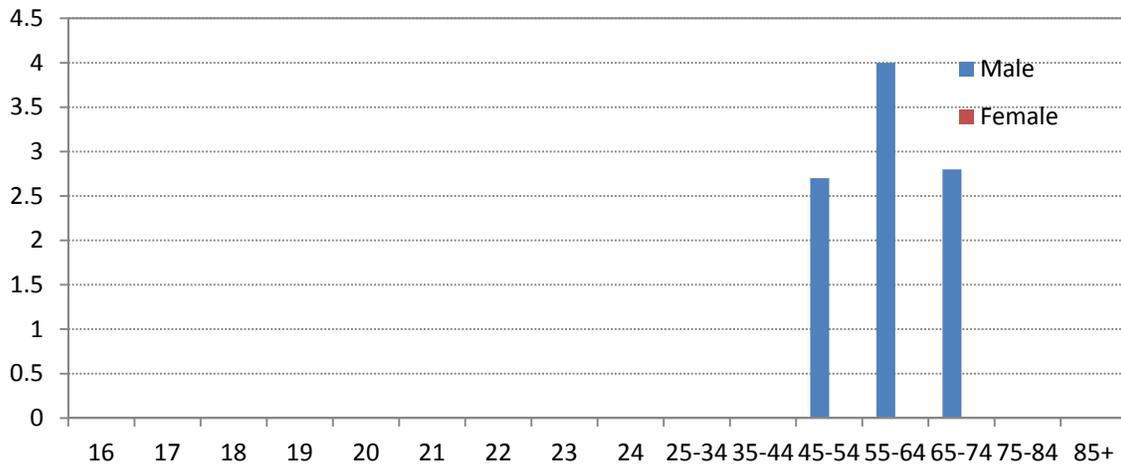
Source: EARS Data

Figure 291: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 2)



Source: EARS Data

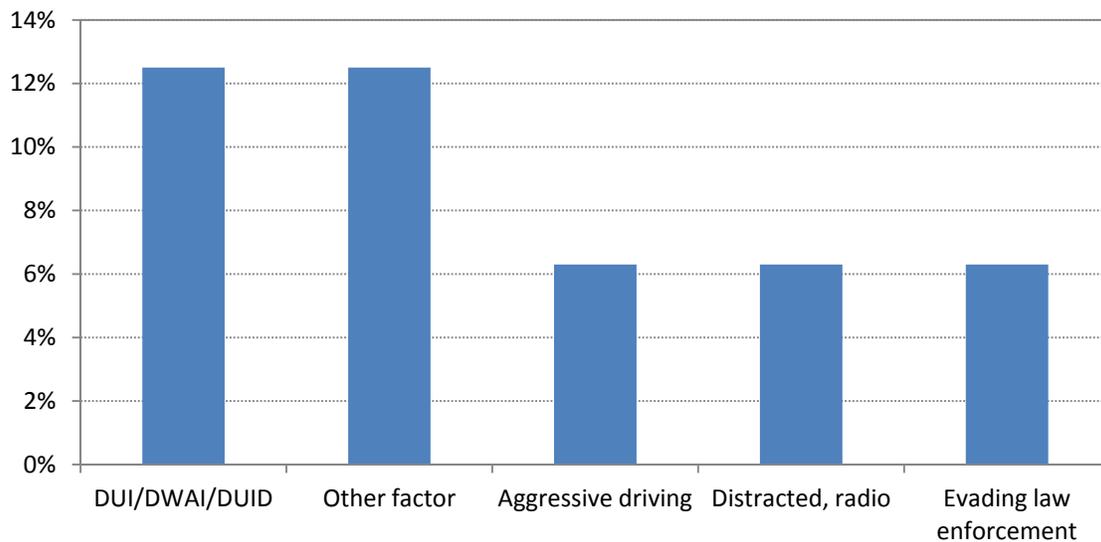
Figure 292: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

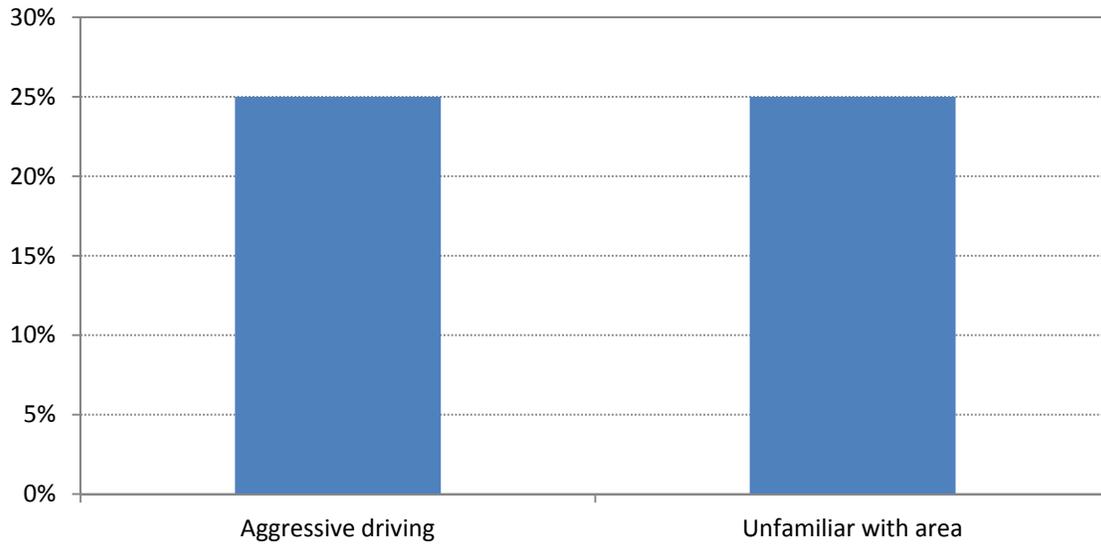
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 293: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 16)



Source: EARS Data

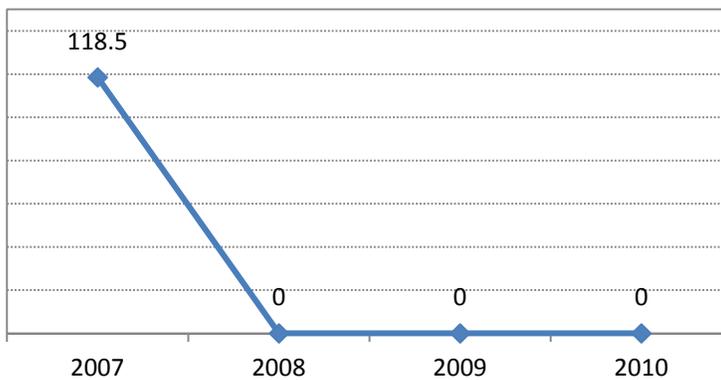
Figure 294: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 4)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 295: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWA). This results in a rate of 29.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# HUERFANO COUNTY

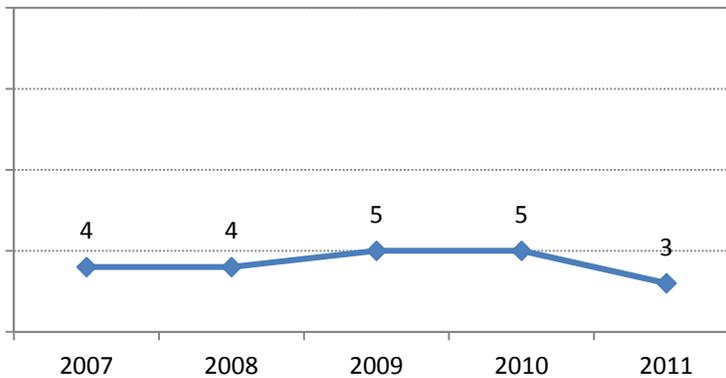


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Huerfano</b>	6.7	240	3	24	3	36	4.1

## Deaths

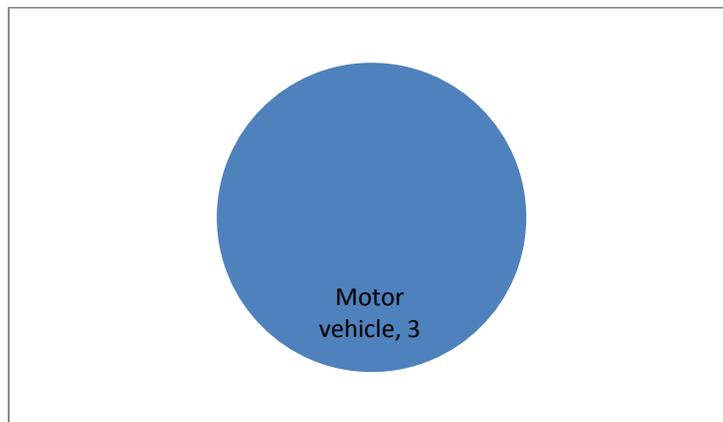
Figure 296: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 297: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

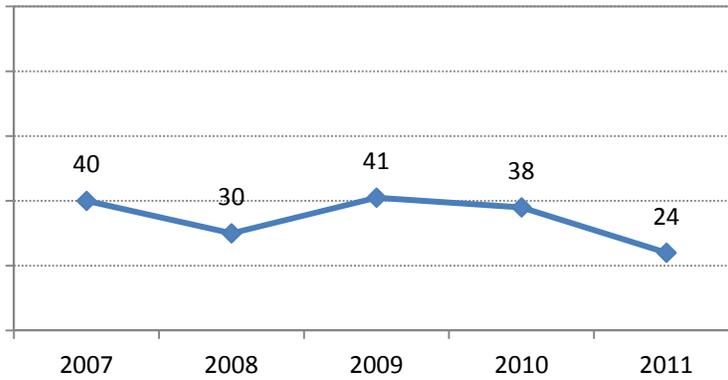
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 3 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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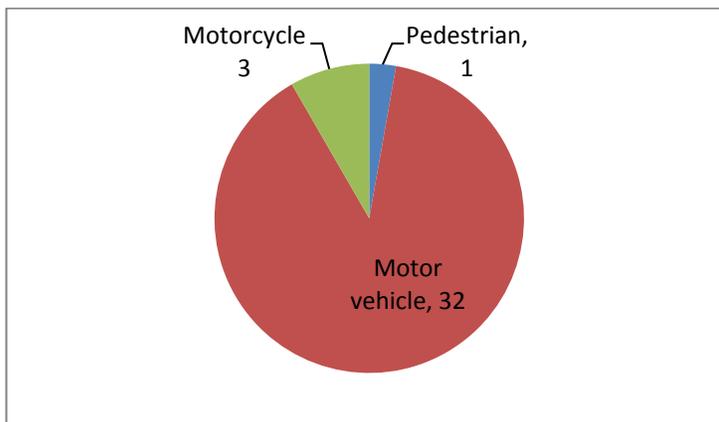
## Injury Crashes

Figure 298: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

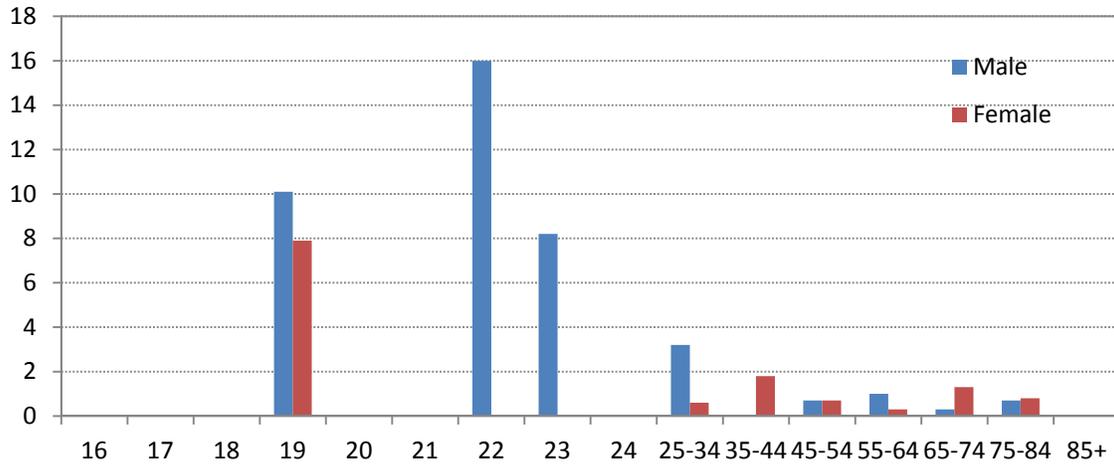
Figure 299: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 36)



Of the 32 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 11 (34%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

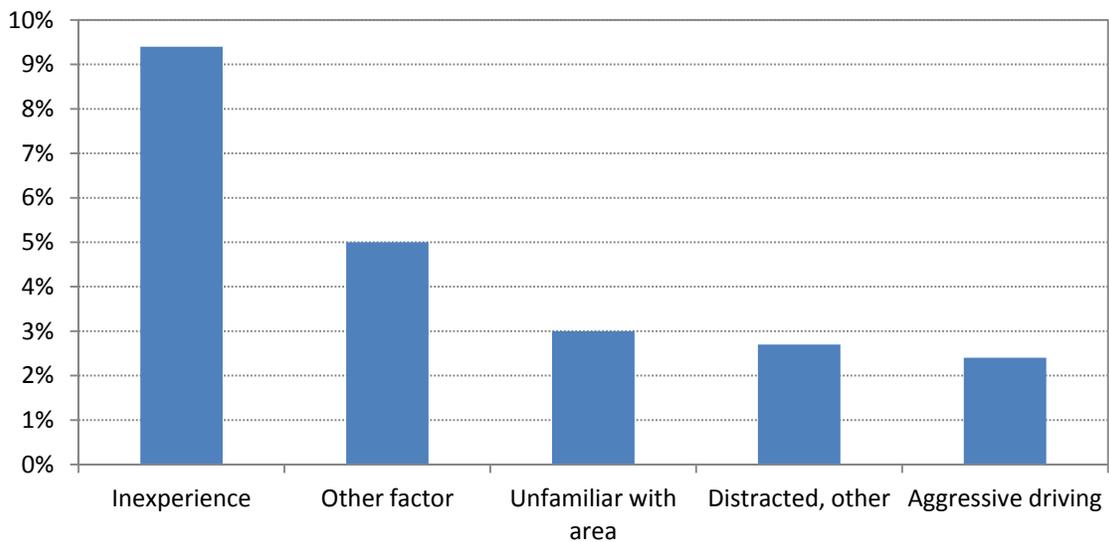
Figure 300: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

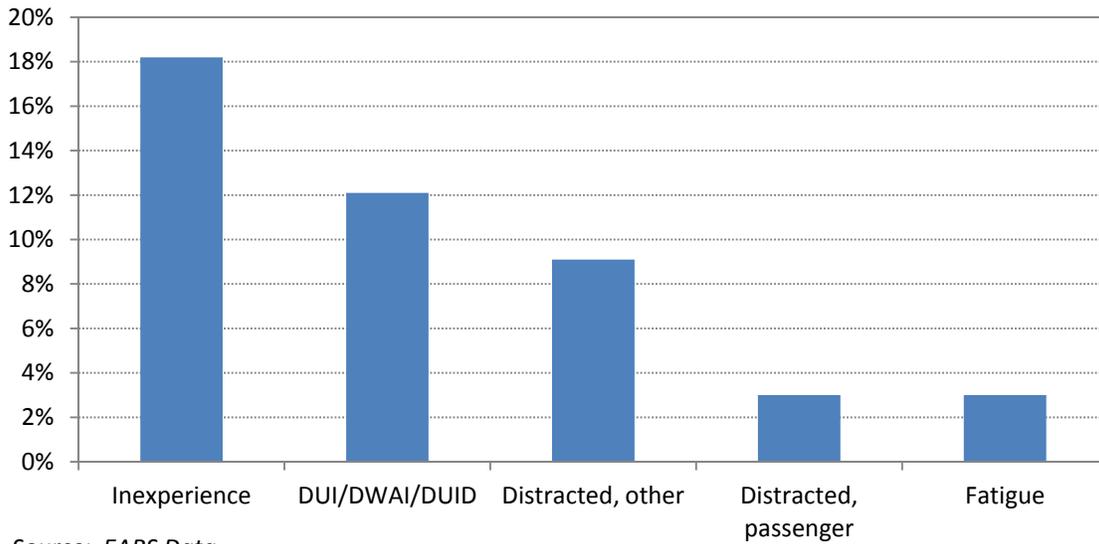
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 301: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 339)



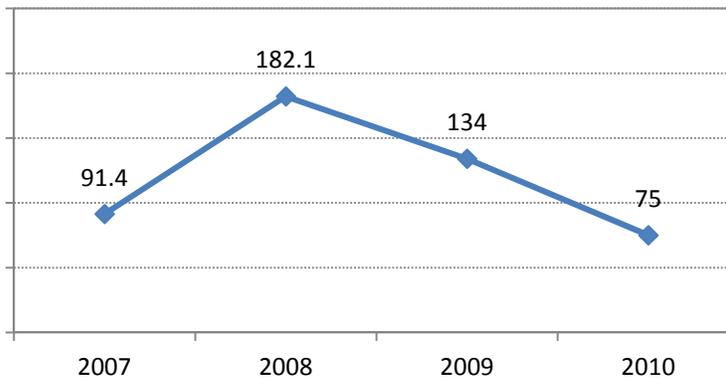
Source: EARS Data

Figure 302: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 33)



## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 303: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



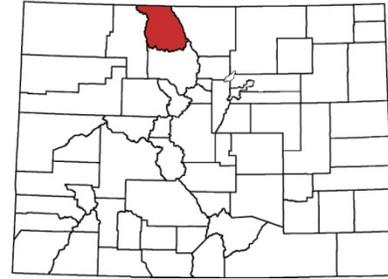
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 77 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 134.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# JACKSON COUNTY

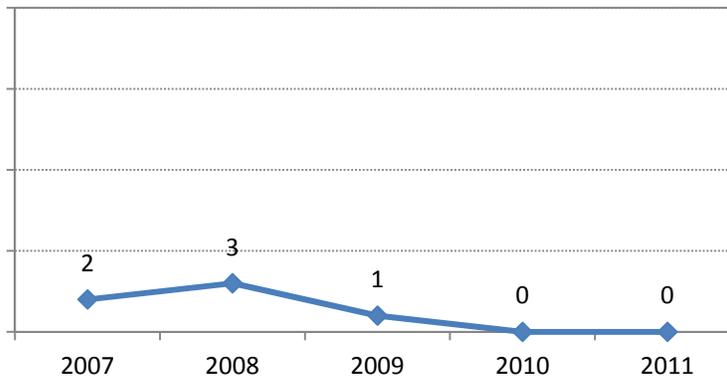


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Jackson</b>	1.4	102	0	15	0	23	10.9

## Deaths

Figure 304: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



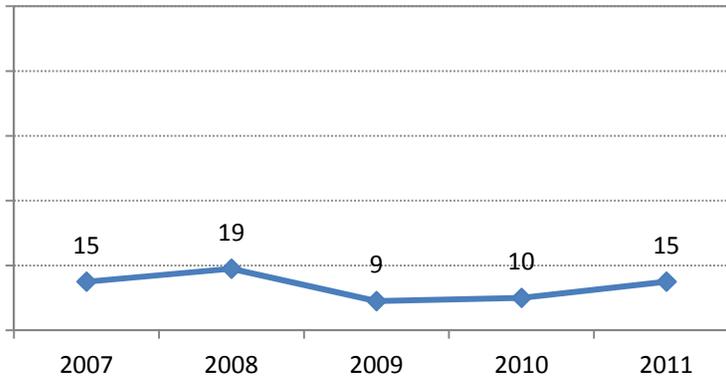
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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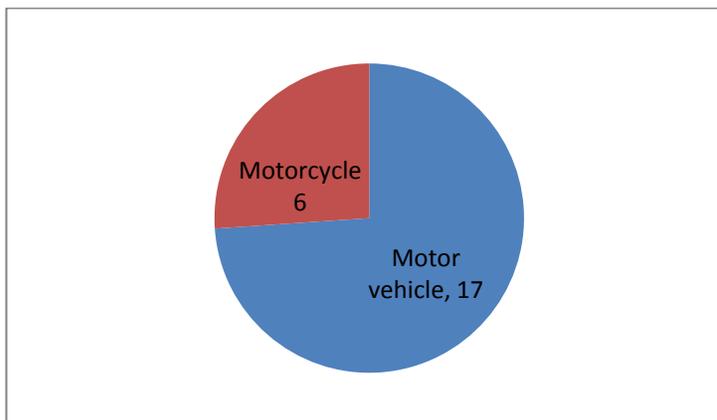
## Injury Crashes

Figure 305: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

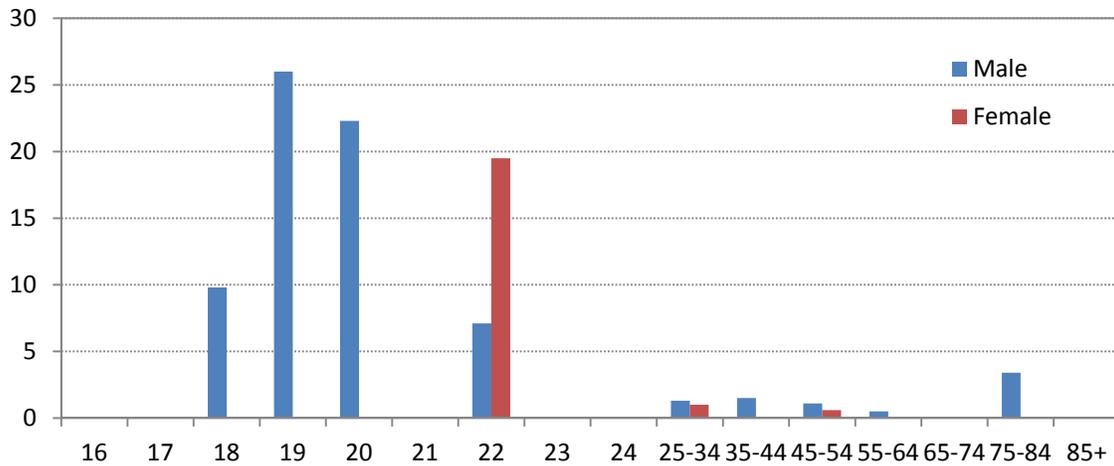
Figure 306: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 23)



Of the 17 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 1 (6%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

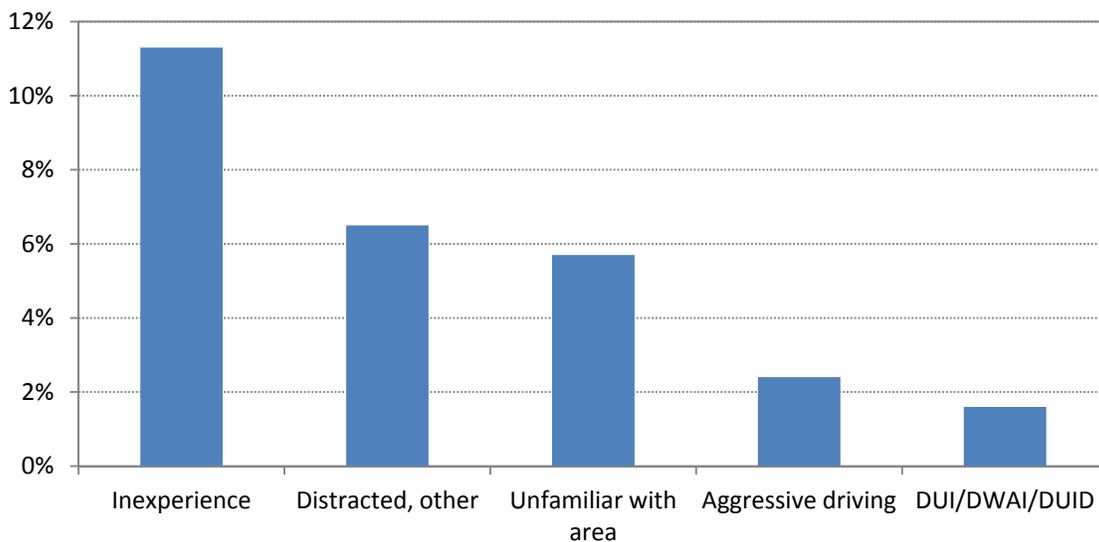
Figure 307: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

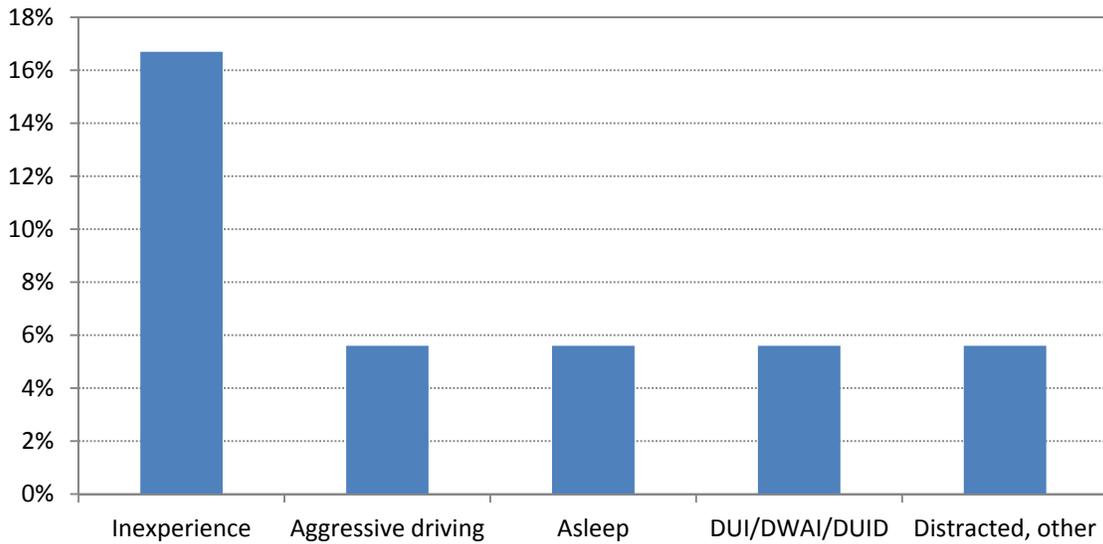
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 308: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 124)



Source: EARS Data

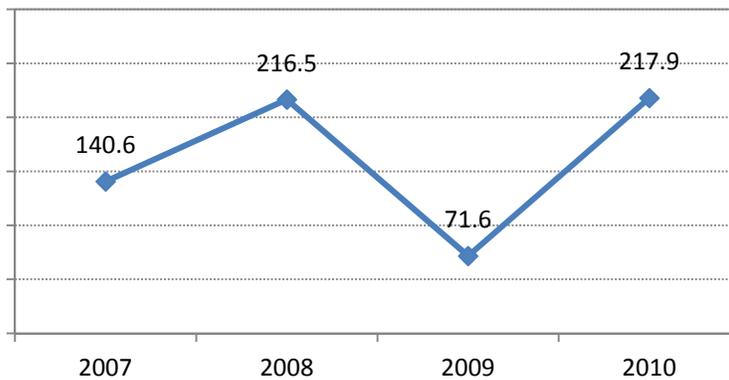
Figure 309: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 18)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 310: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 11 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 95.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# JEFFERSON COUNTY

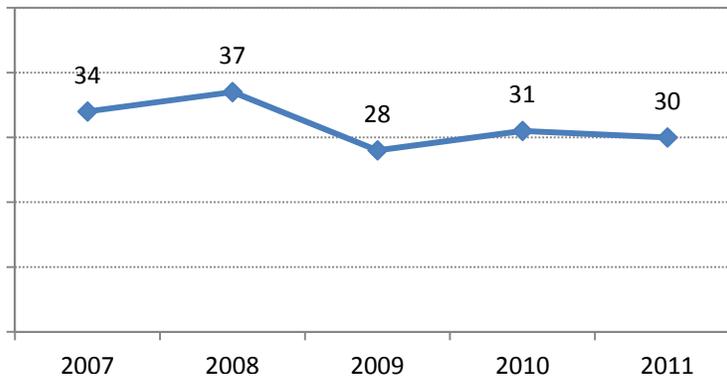


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Jefferson</b>	535.5	10,277	30	890	32	1,090	1.7

## Deaths

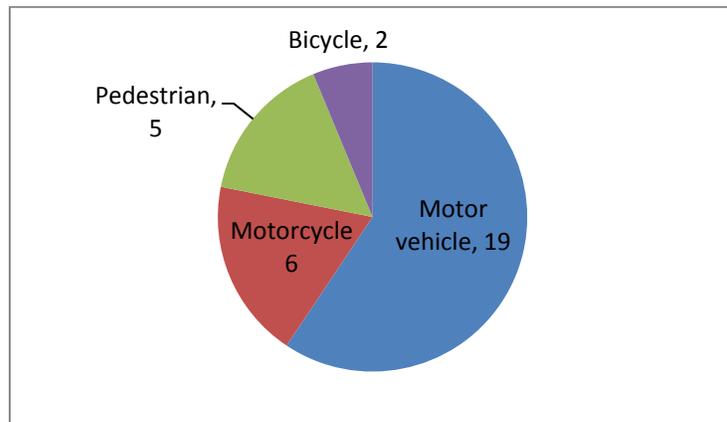
Figure 311: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 30 fatal crashes in 2011, 8 (27%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 312: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 32)\*



Source: FARS Data

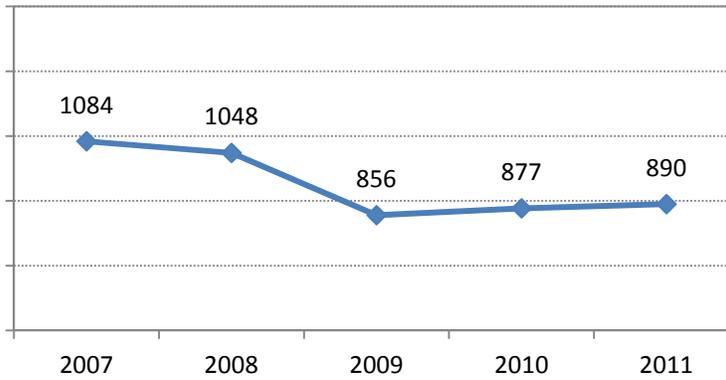
Of the 19 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 11 (58%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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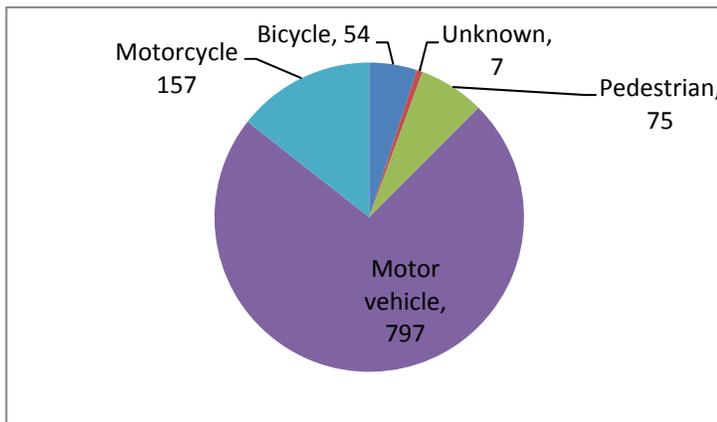
## Injury Crashes

Figure 313: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

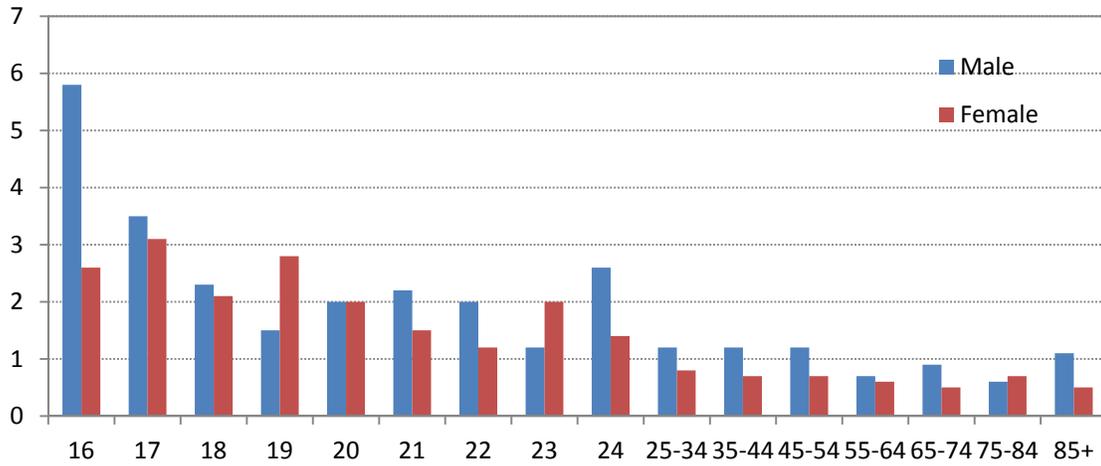
Figure 314: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 1,090)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 797 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 124 (16%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

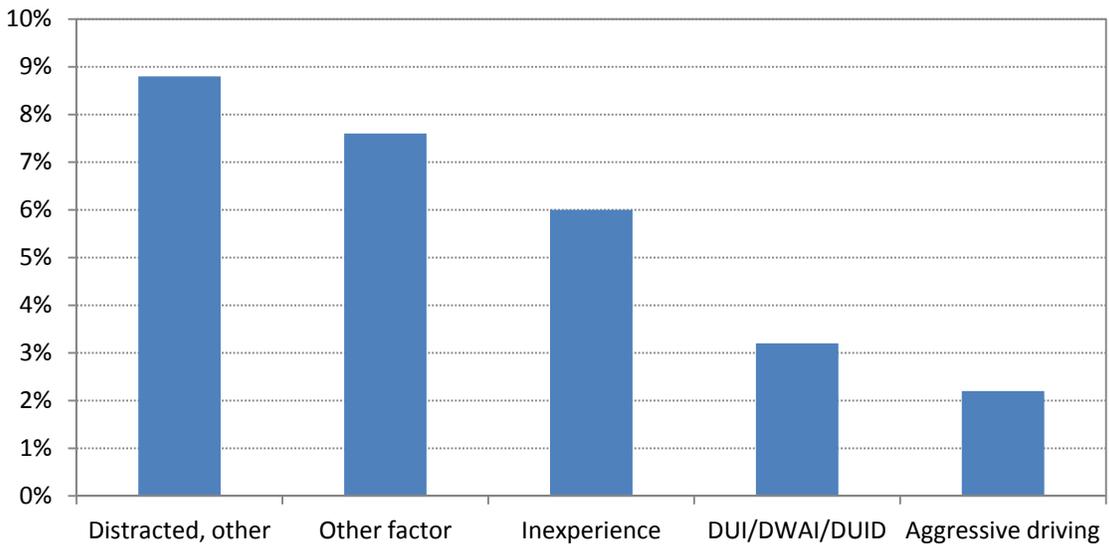
Figure 315: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

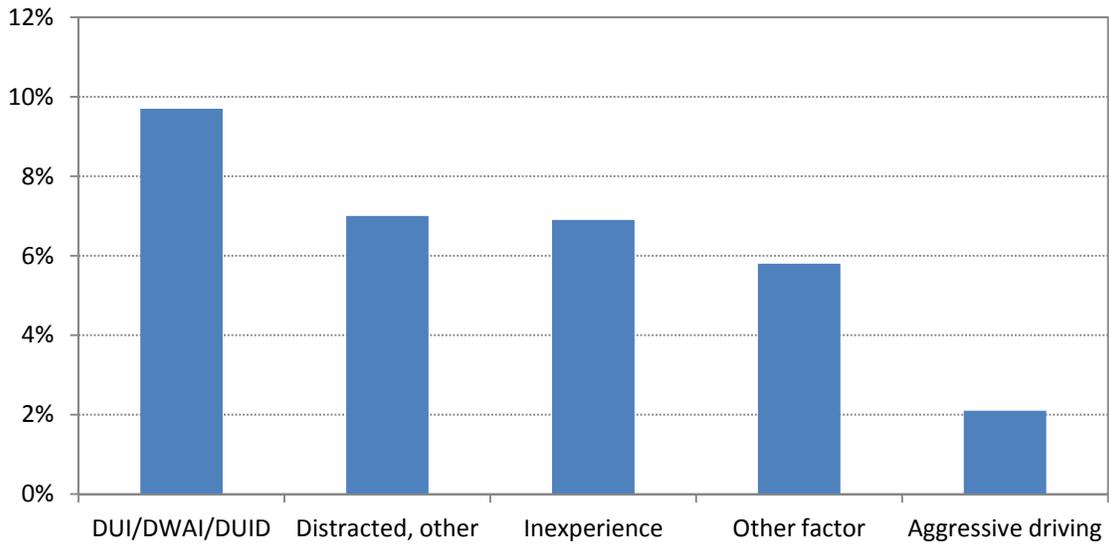
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 316: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 19,465)



Source: EARS Data

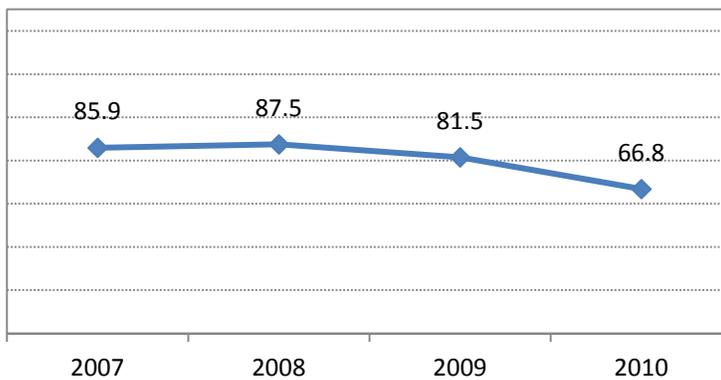
Figure 317: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,583)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 318: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



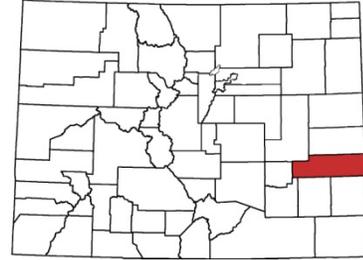
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 2,023 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 47.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# KIOWA COUNTY

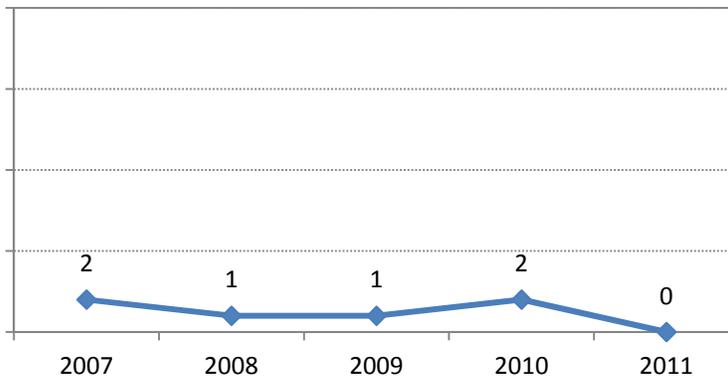


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Kiowa</b>	1.4	30	0	2	0	3	1.4

## Deaths

Figure 319: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



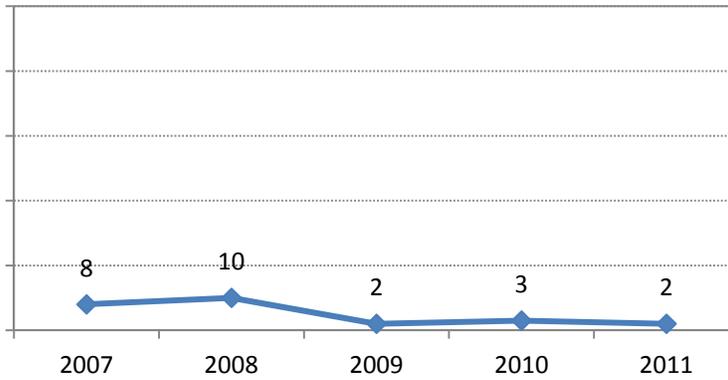
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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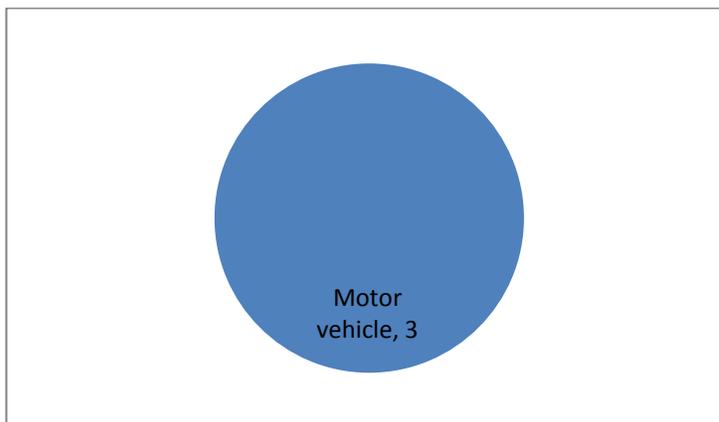
## Injury Crashes

Figure 320: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

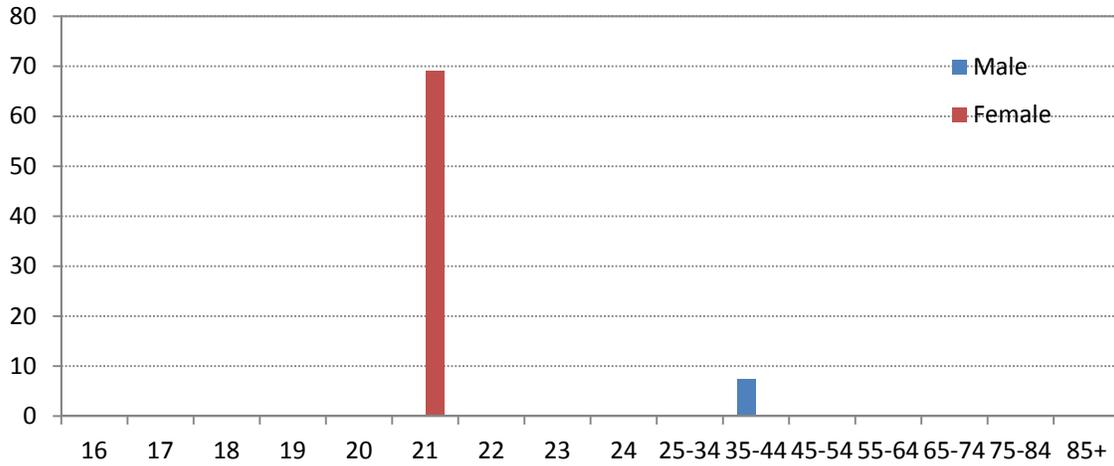
Figure 321: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 3)



Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

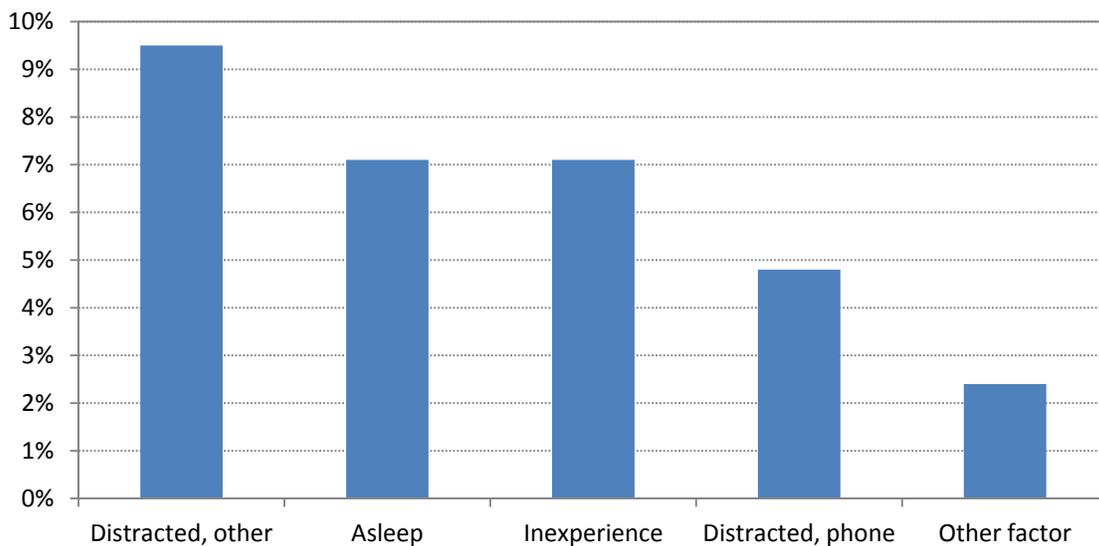
Figure 322: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 323: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 42)

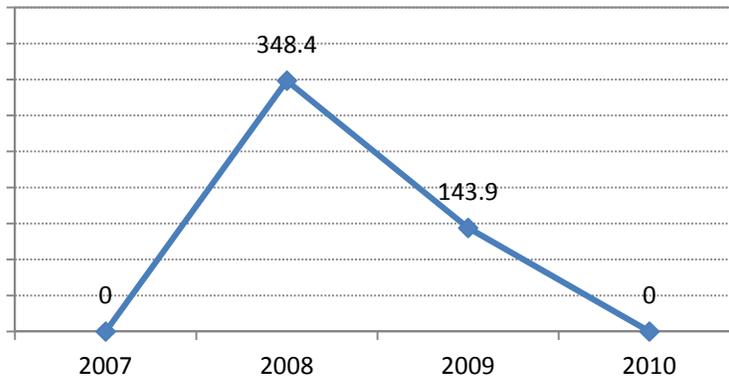


Source: EARS Data

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## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 324: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



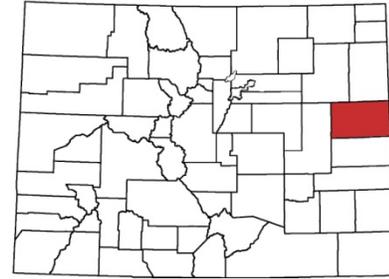
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 3 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 26.6 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# KIT CARSON COUNTY

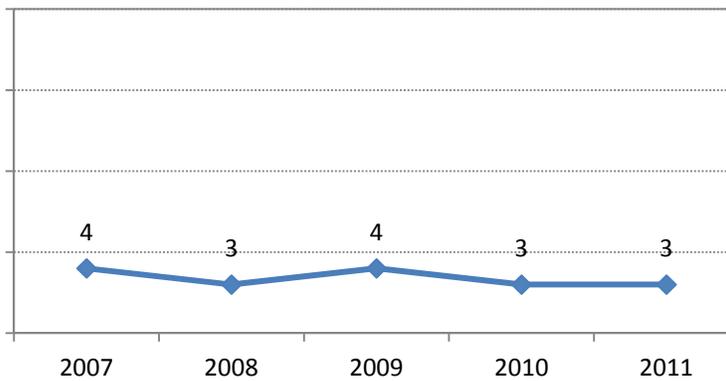


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Kit Carson	8.3	148	3	22	3	29	3.0

## Deaths

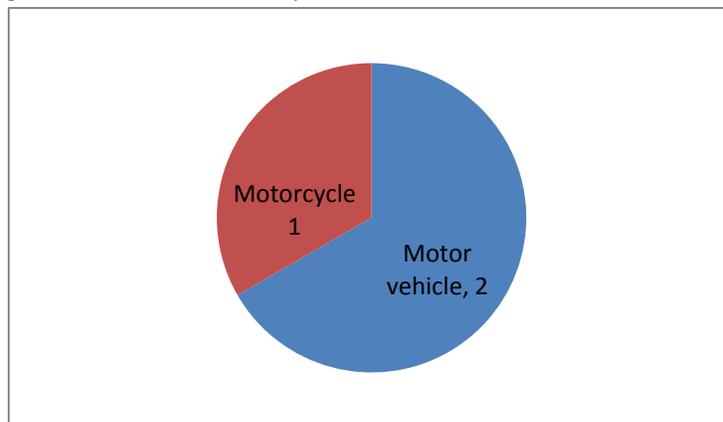
Figure 325: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 326: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

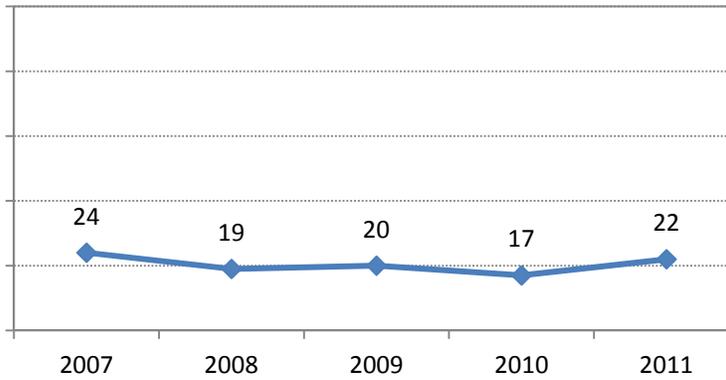
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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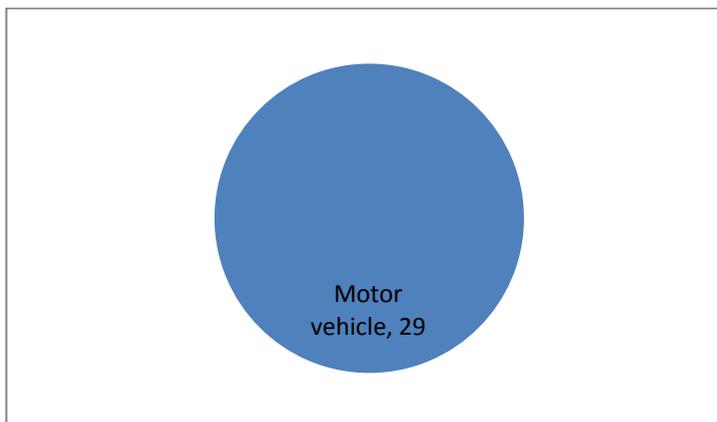
## Injury Crashes

Figure 327: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

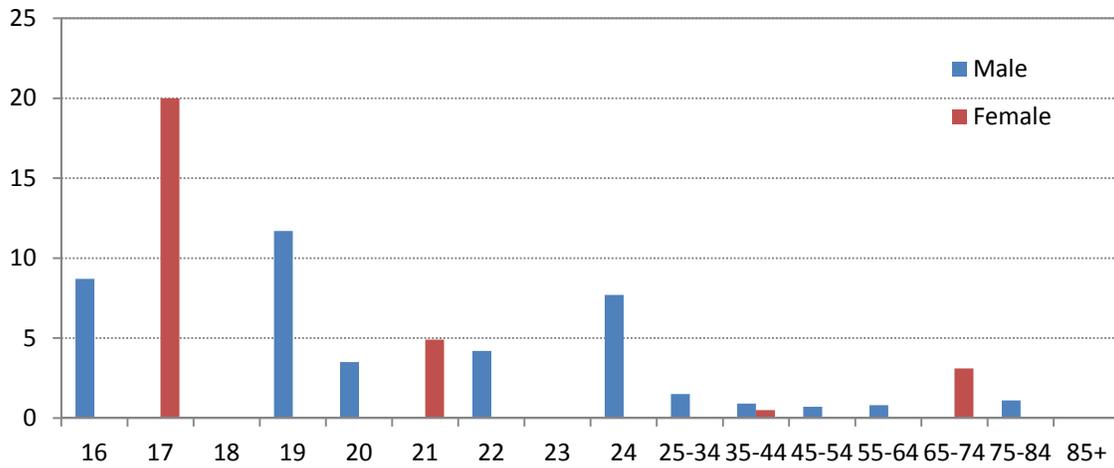
Figure 328: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 29)



Of the 29 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 14 (48%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

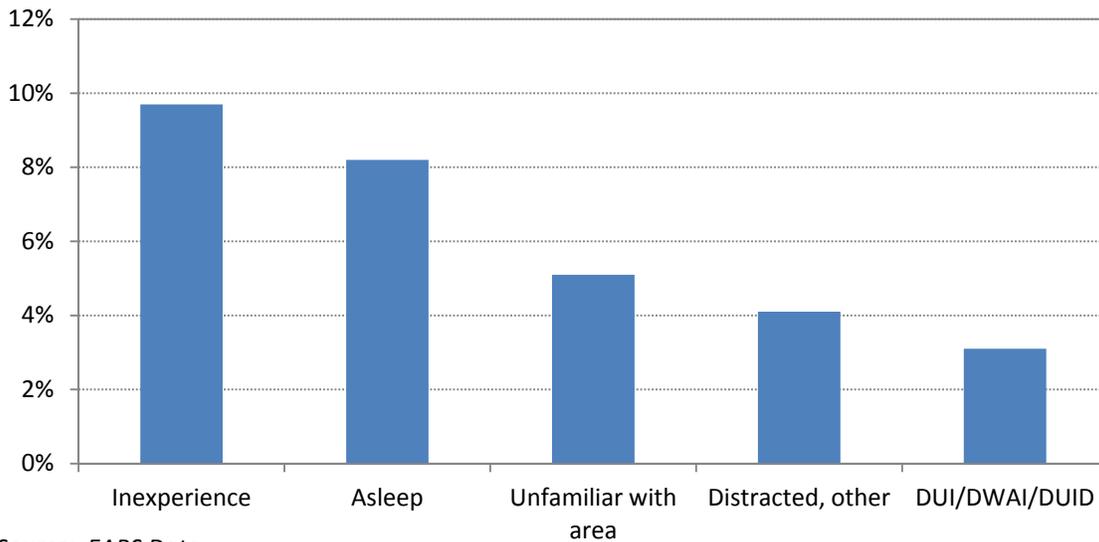
Figure 329: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

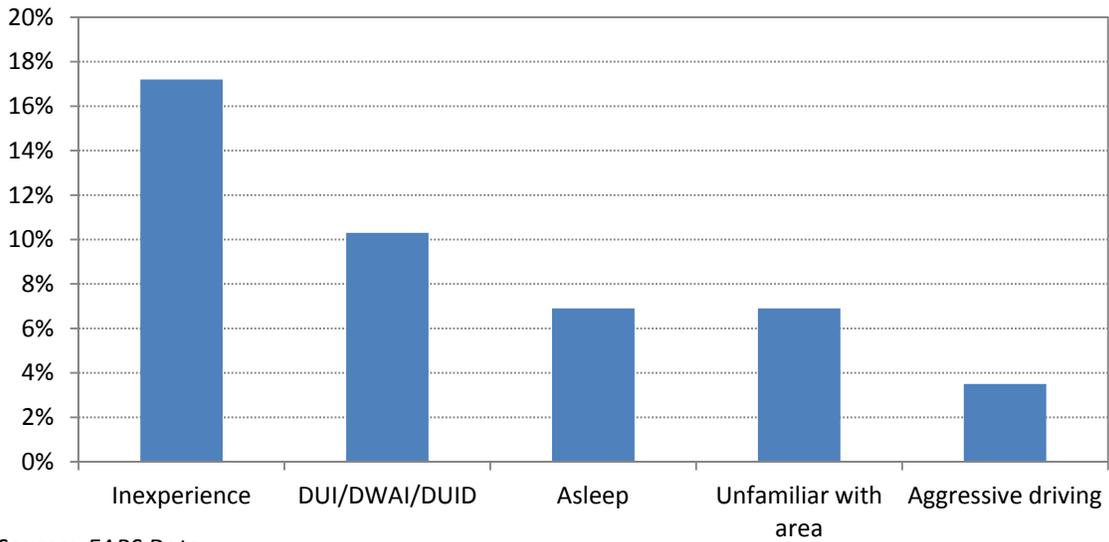
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 330: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 195)



Source: EARS Data

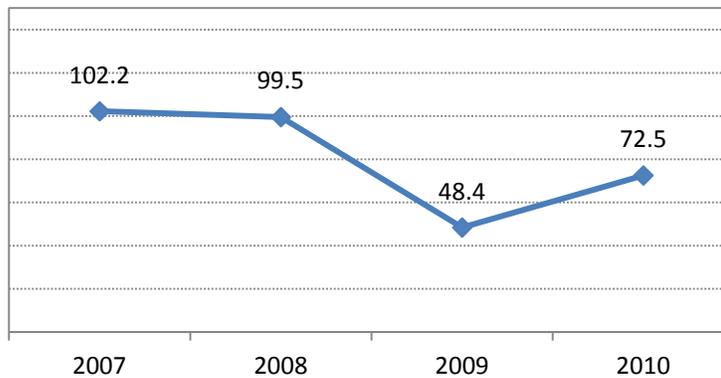
Figure 331: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 29)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 332: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



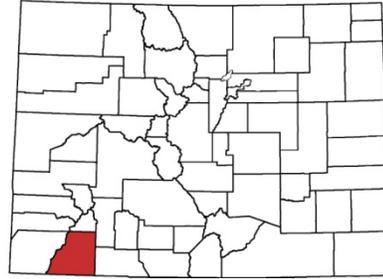
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 24 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 36.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LA PLATA COUNTY

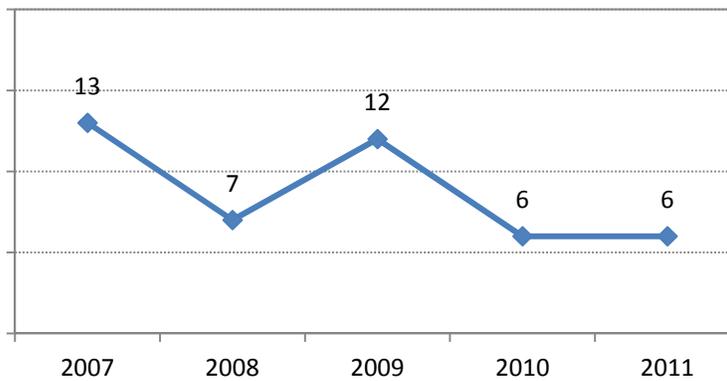


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>La Plata</b>	51.4	1,197	6	140	11	185	2.8

## Deaths

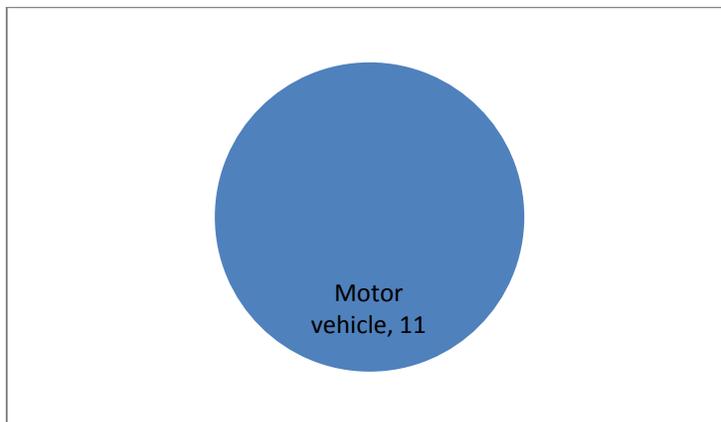
Figure 333: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 6 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (17%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 334: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 11)\*



Source: FARS Data

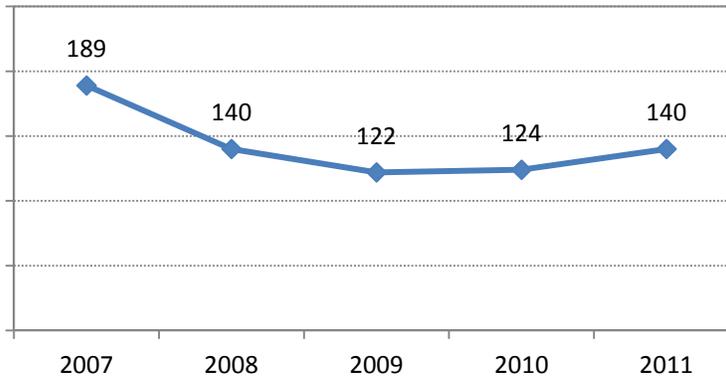
Of the 11 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 4 (36%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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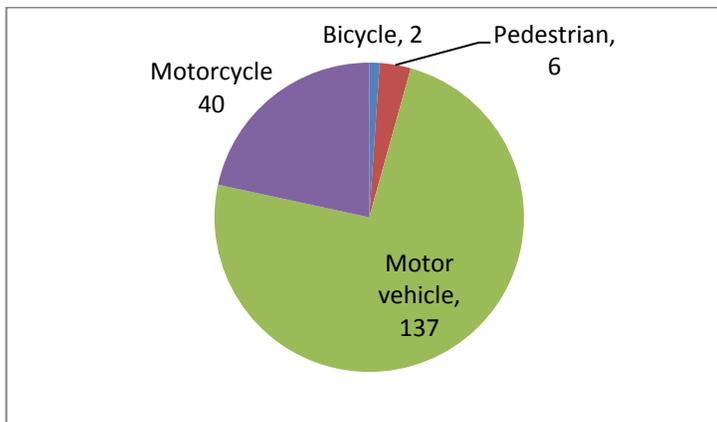
## Injury Crashes

Figure 335: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

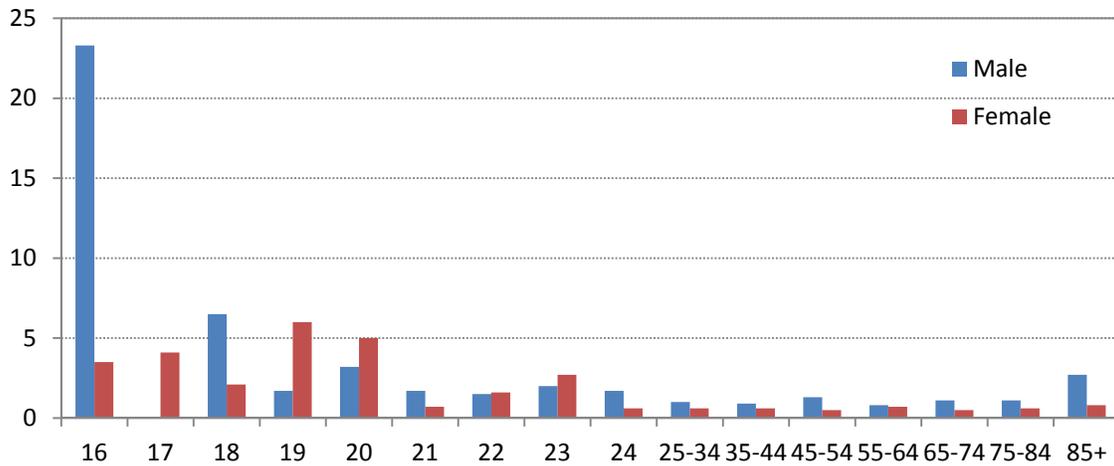
Figure 336: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 185)



Of the 137 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 29 (21%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

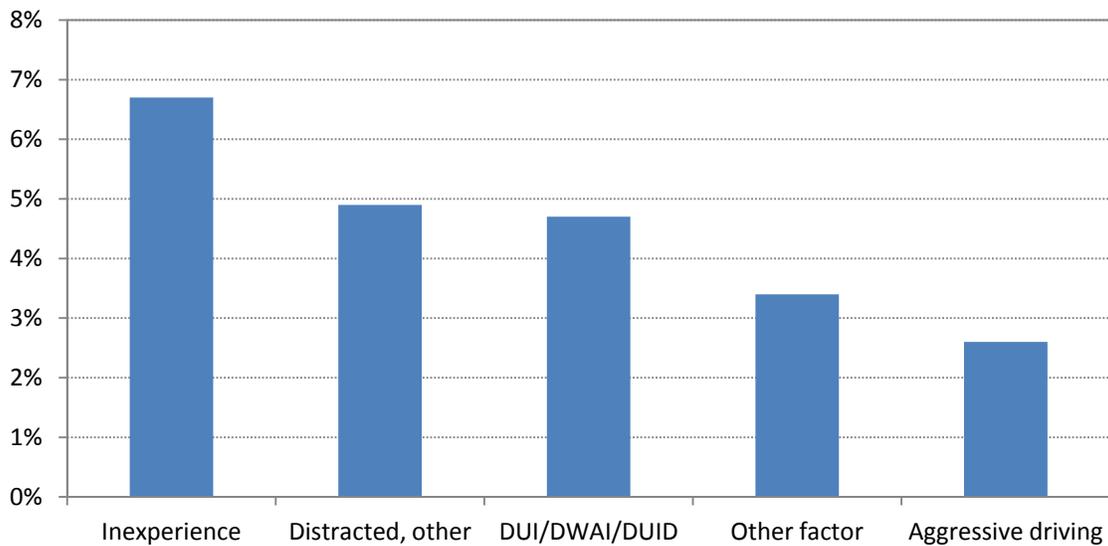
Figure 337: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

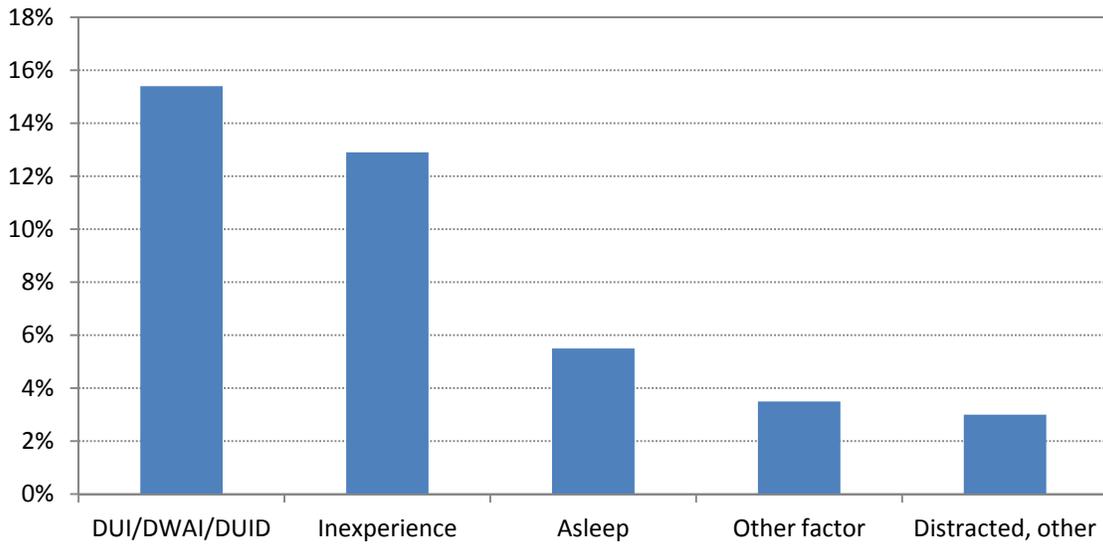
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 338: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,842)



Source: EARS Data

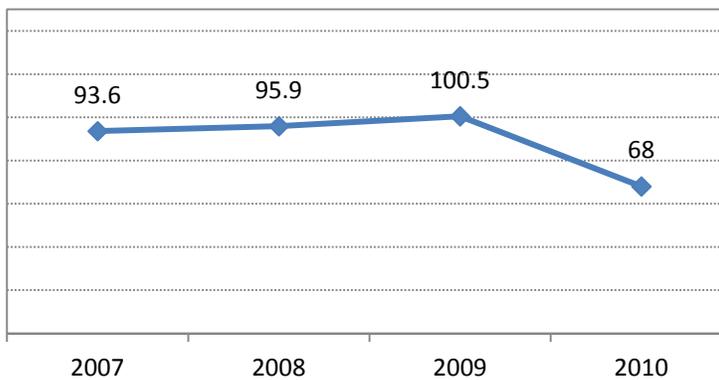
Figure 339: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes (n = 201)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 340: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 428 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 101.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LAKE COUNTY

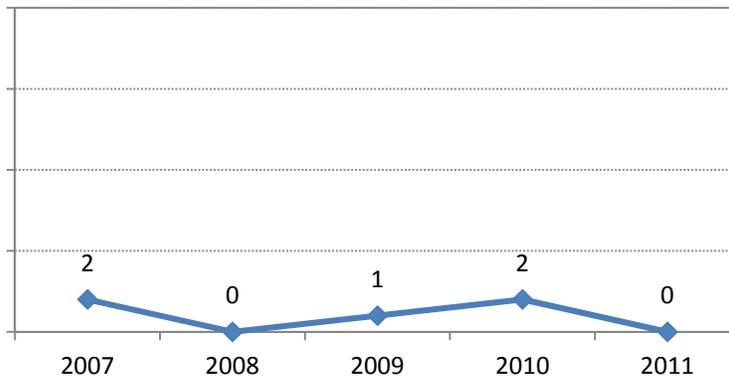


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Lake	7.3	96	0	11	0	12	1.5

## Deaths

Figure 341: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



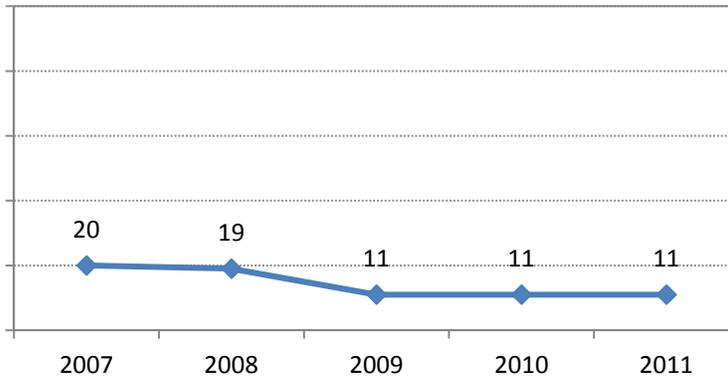
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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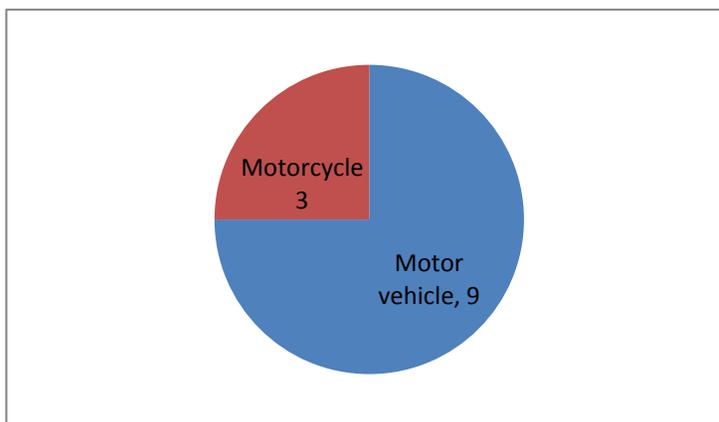
## Injury Crashes

Figure 342: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

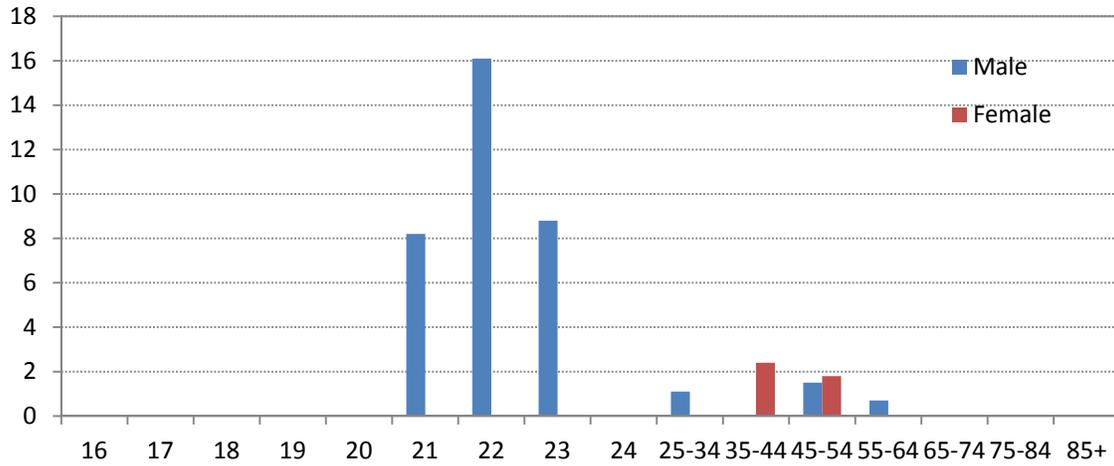
Figure 343: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 12)



Of the 9 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 4 (44%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

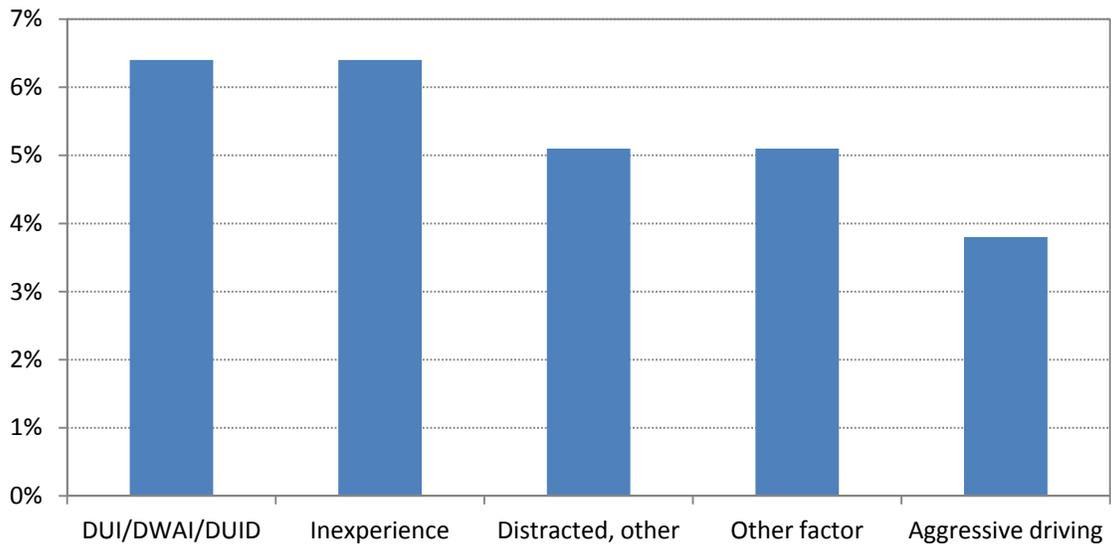
Figure 344: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

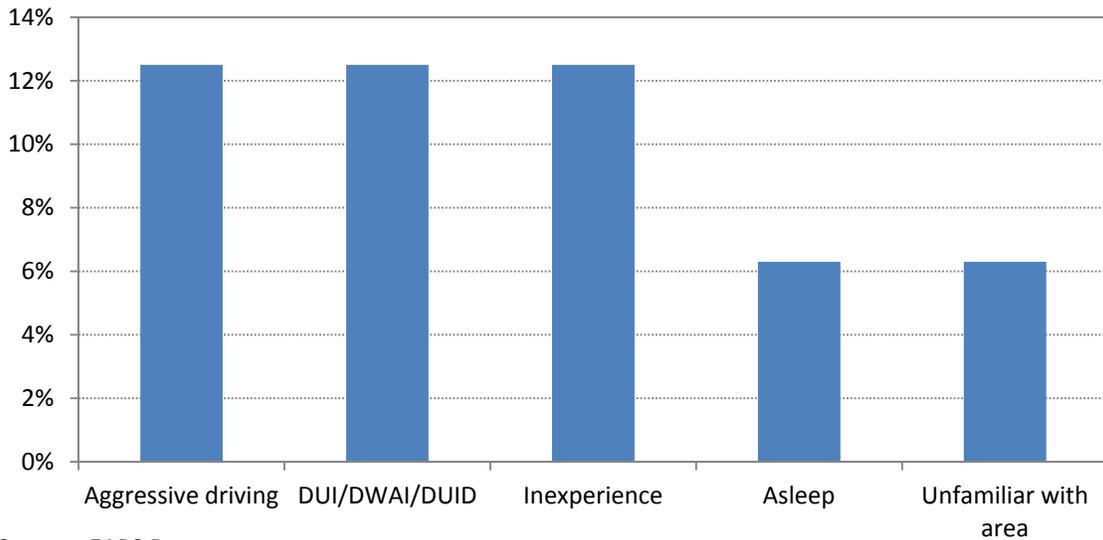
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 345: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 157)



Source: EARS Data

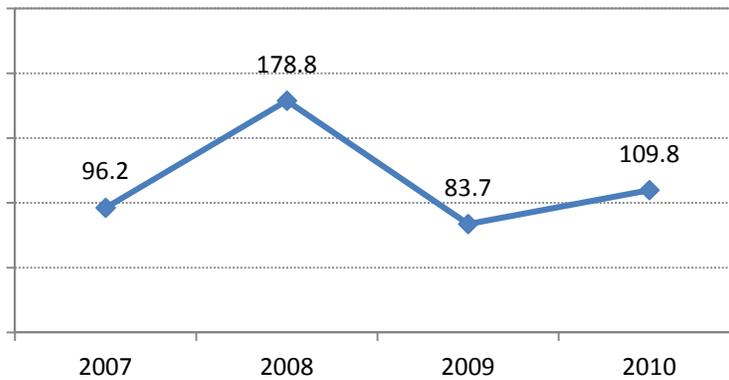
Figure 346: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 16)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 347: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 60 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 105.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LARIMER COUNTY

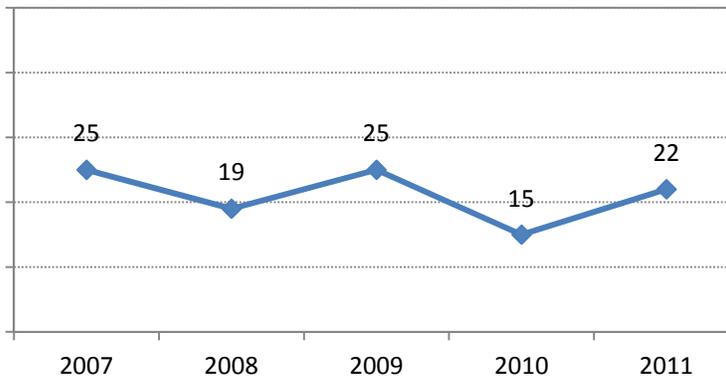


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Larimer	300.6	5,573	22	622	22	796	2.1

## Deaths

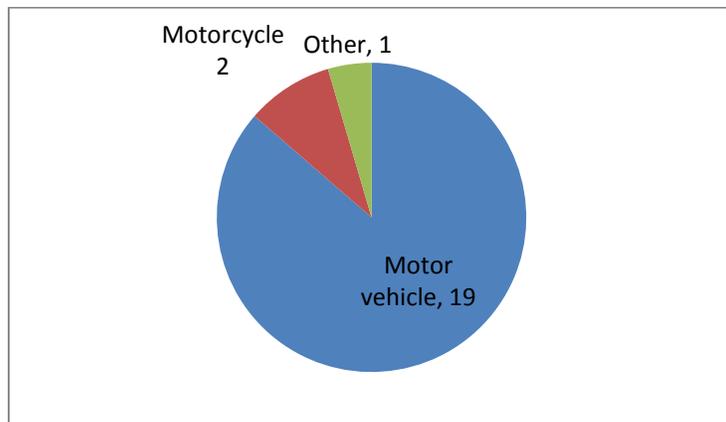
Figure 348: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 22 fatal crashes in 2011, 6 (27%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 349: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 22)\*



Source: FARS Data

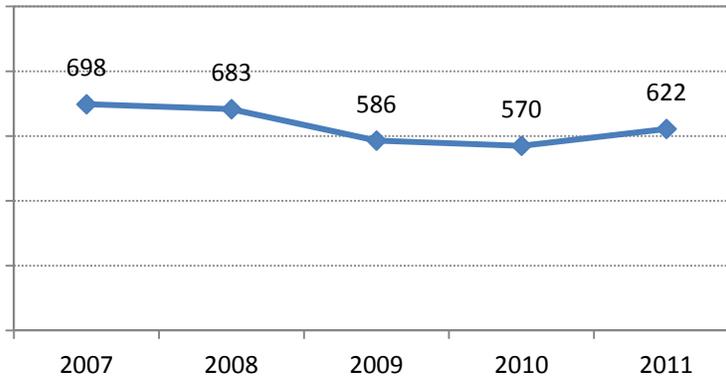
Of the 19 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 12 (63%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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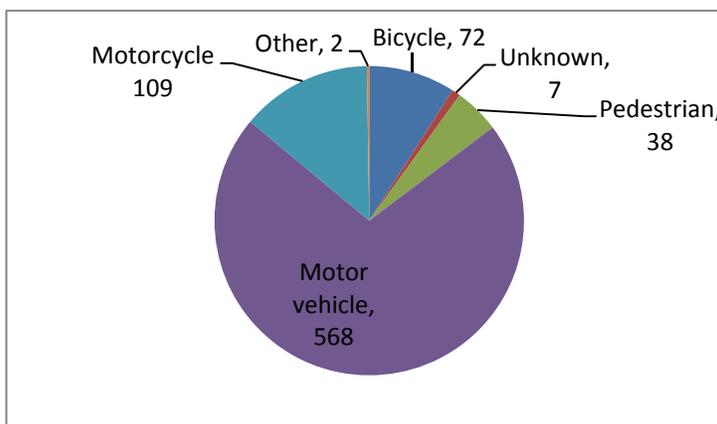
## Injury Crashes

Figure 350: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

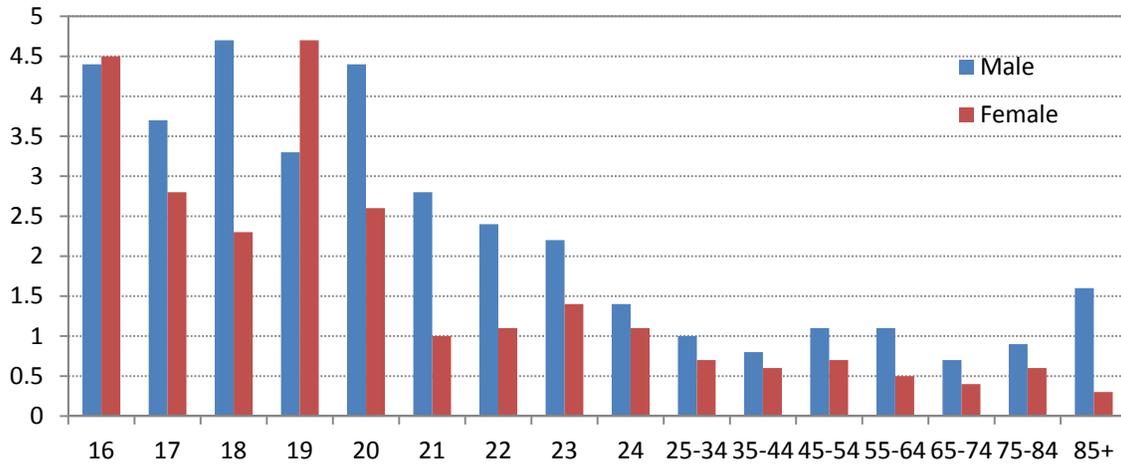
Figure 351: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 796)



Of the 568 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 99 (17%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

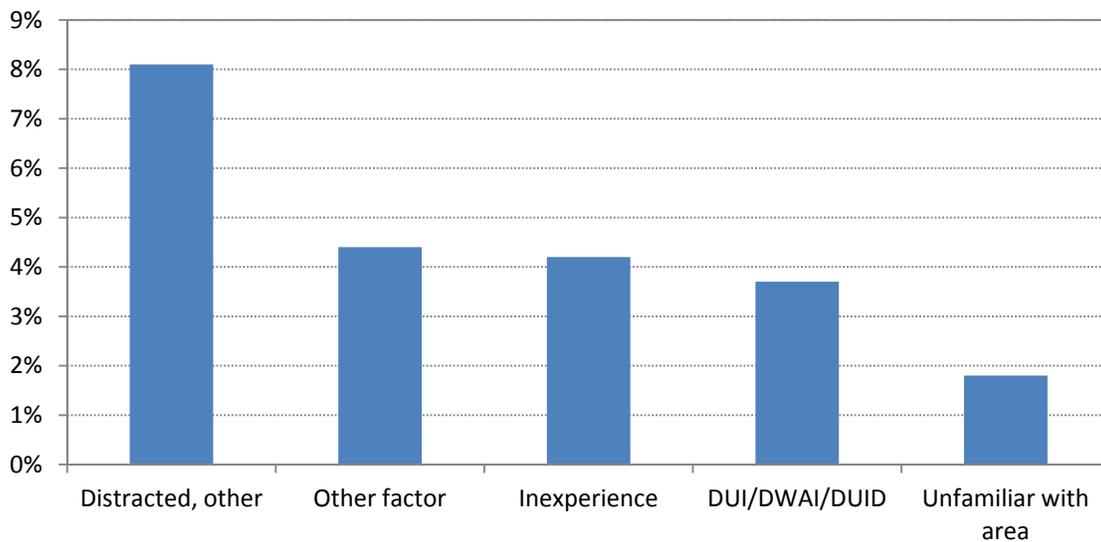
Figure 352: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

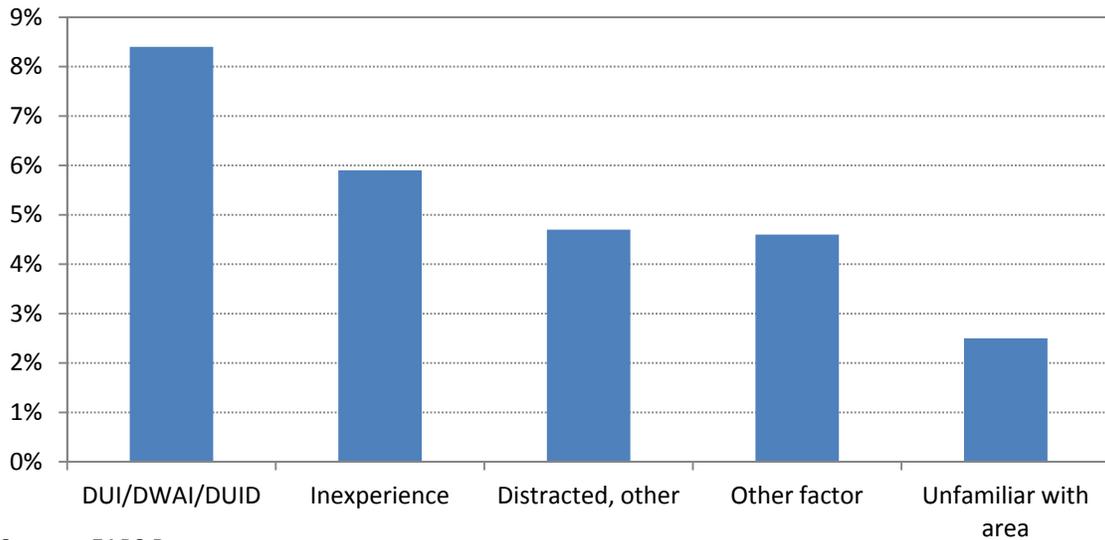
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 353: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 10,541)



Source: EARS Data

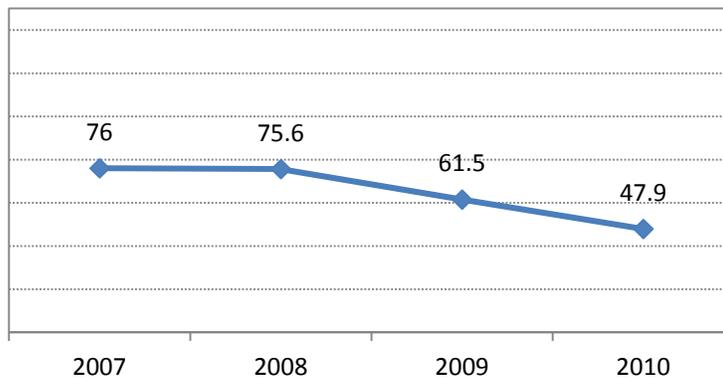
Figure 354: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 1,146)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 355: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



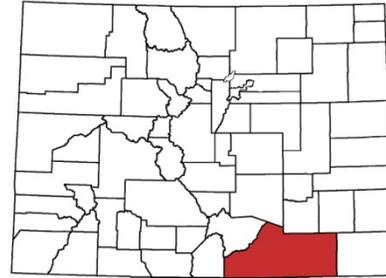
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 1,083 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 44.6 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

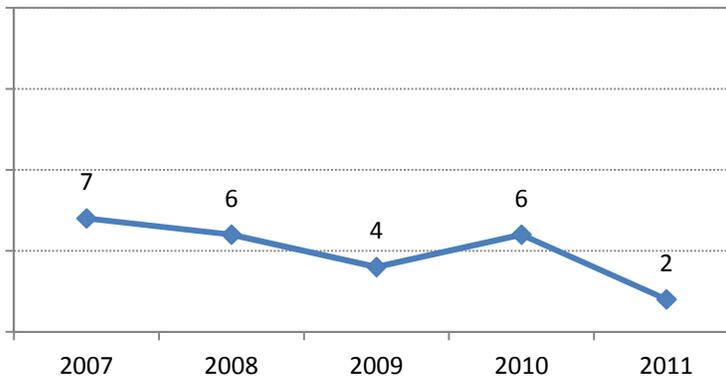


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Las Animas	15.4	436	2	45	2	53	3.0

## Deaths

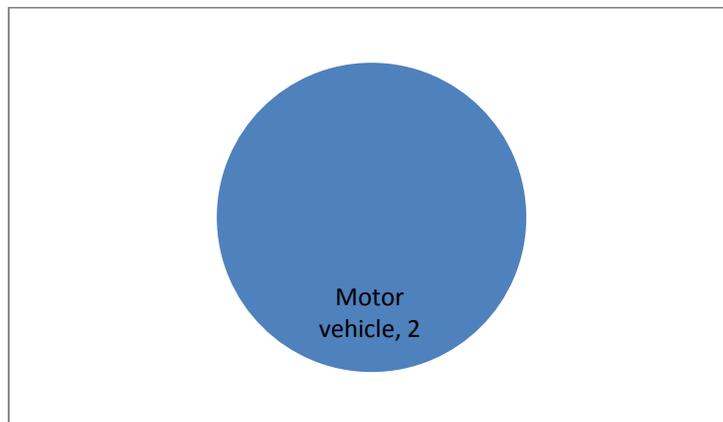
Figure 356: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 357: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)\*



Source: FARS Data

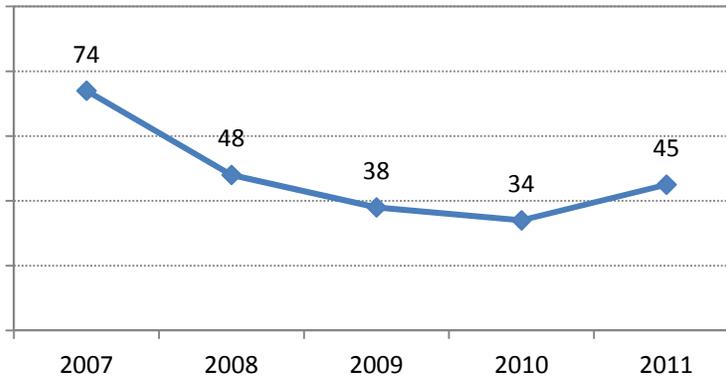
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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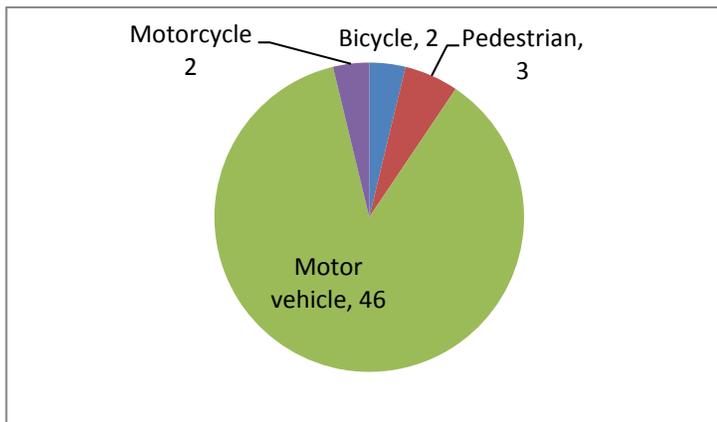
## Injury Crashes

Figure 358: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

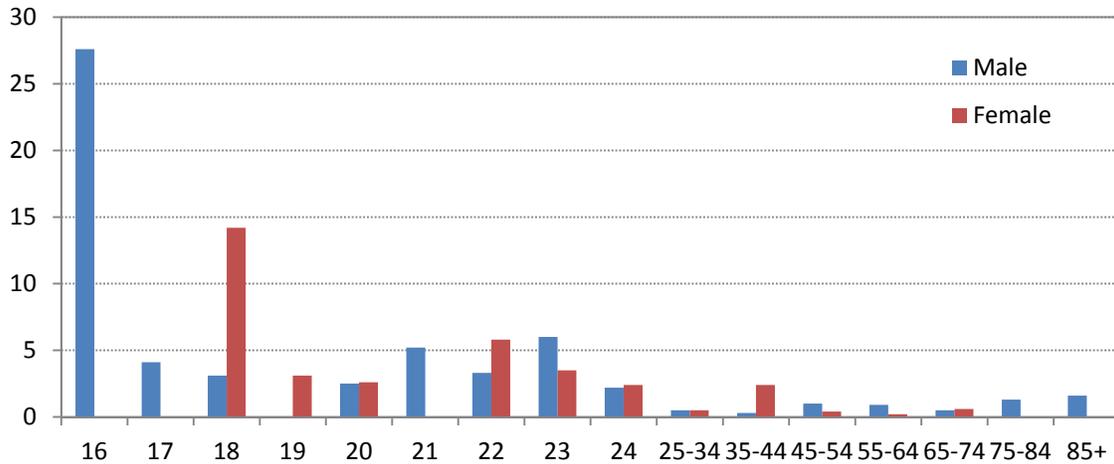
Figure 359: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 53)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 46 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 22 (48%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

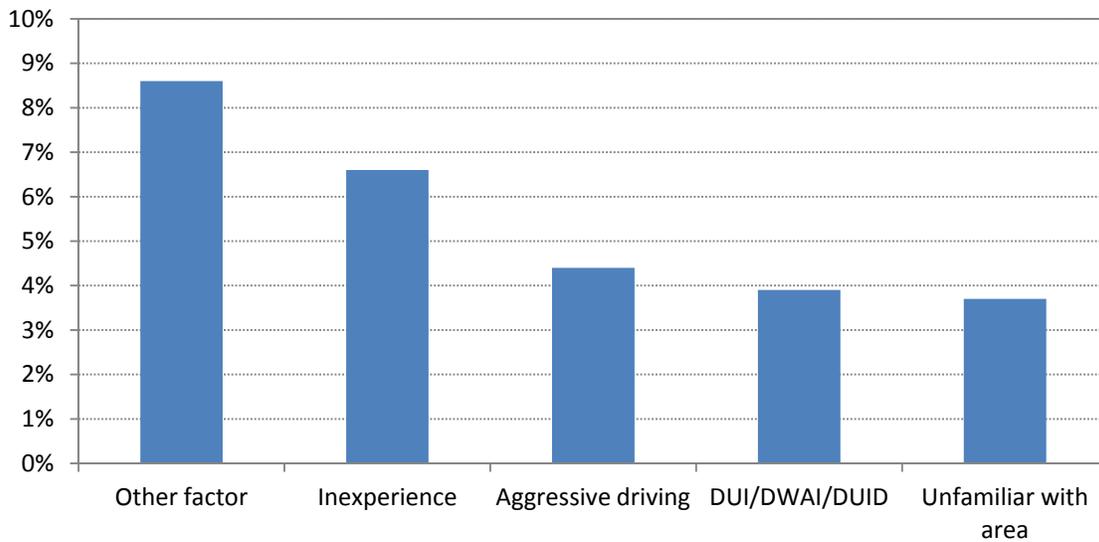
Figure 360: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

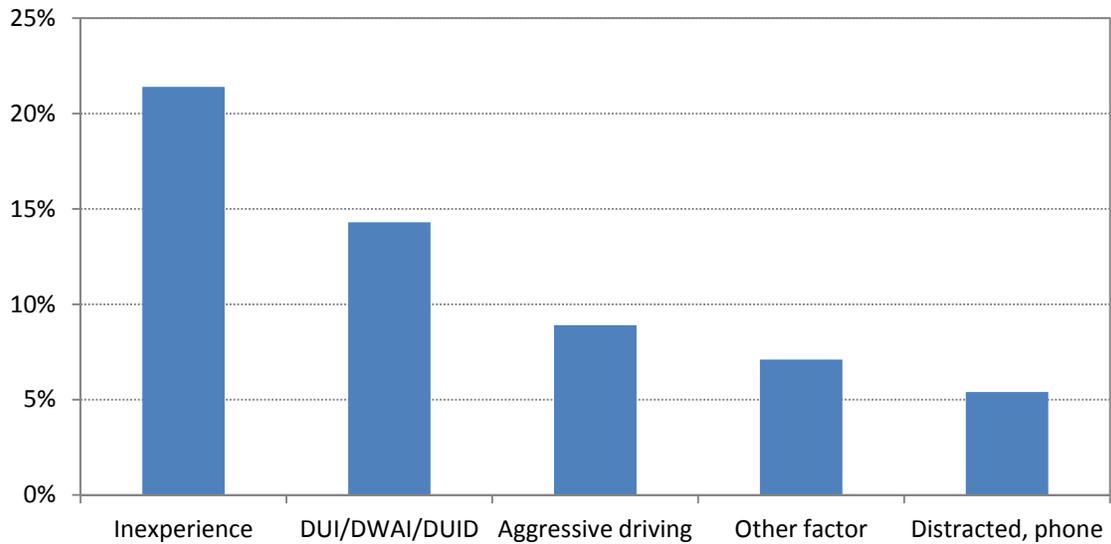
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 361: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 641)



Source: EARS Data

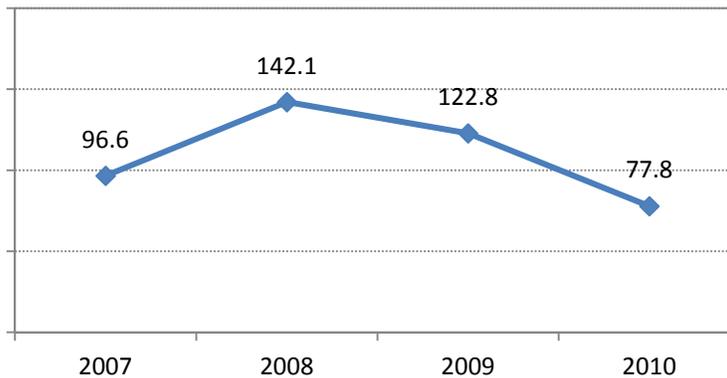
Figure 362: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 56)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 363: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 142 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 112.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LINCOLN COUNTY

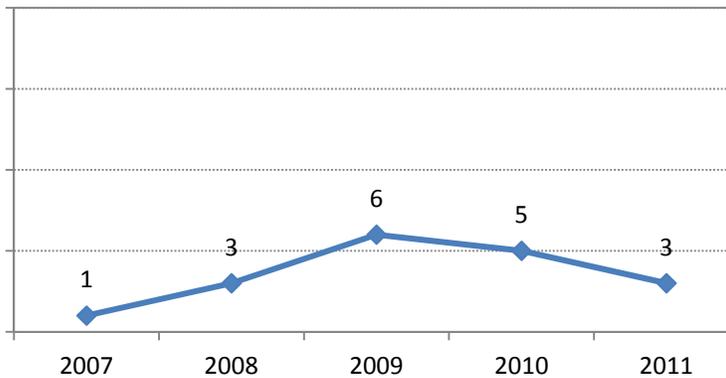


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Lincoln	5.5	72	3	15	4	37	3.3

## Deaths

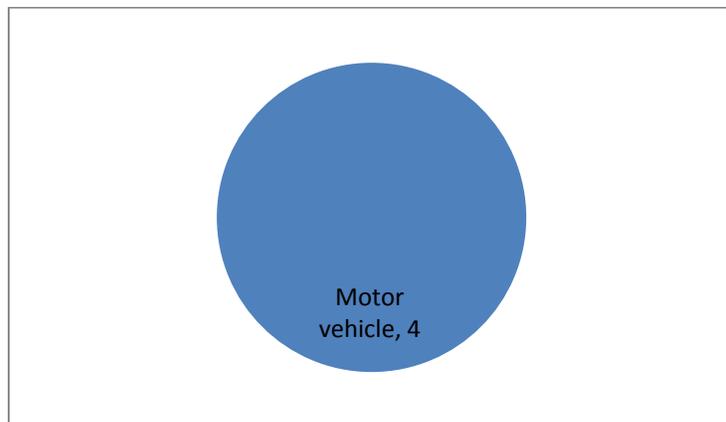
Figure 364: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 365: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

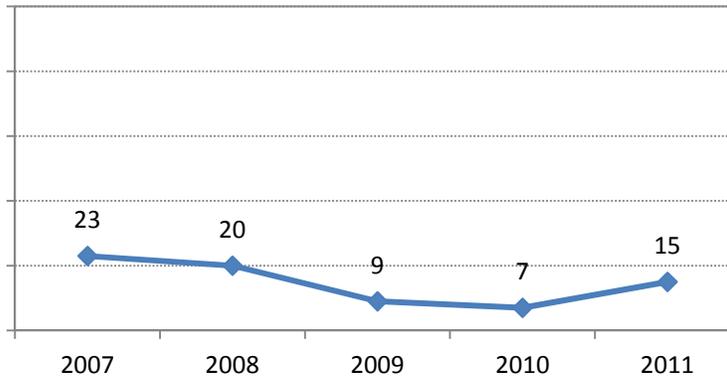
Of the 4 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (50%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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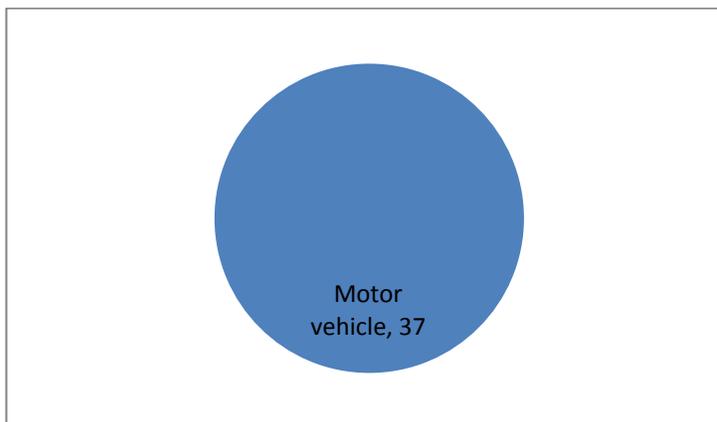
## Injury Crashes

Figure 366: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

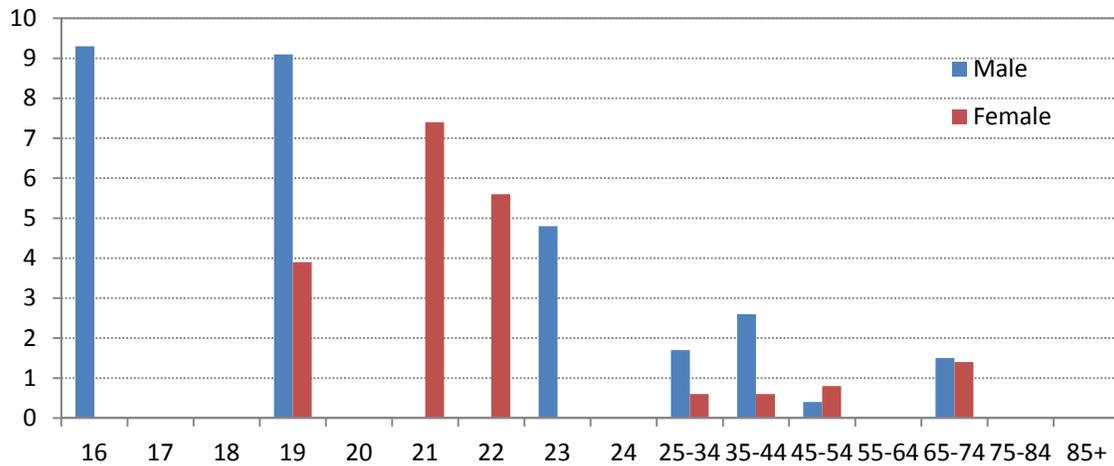
Figure 367: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 37)



Of the 37 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 19 (51%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

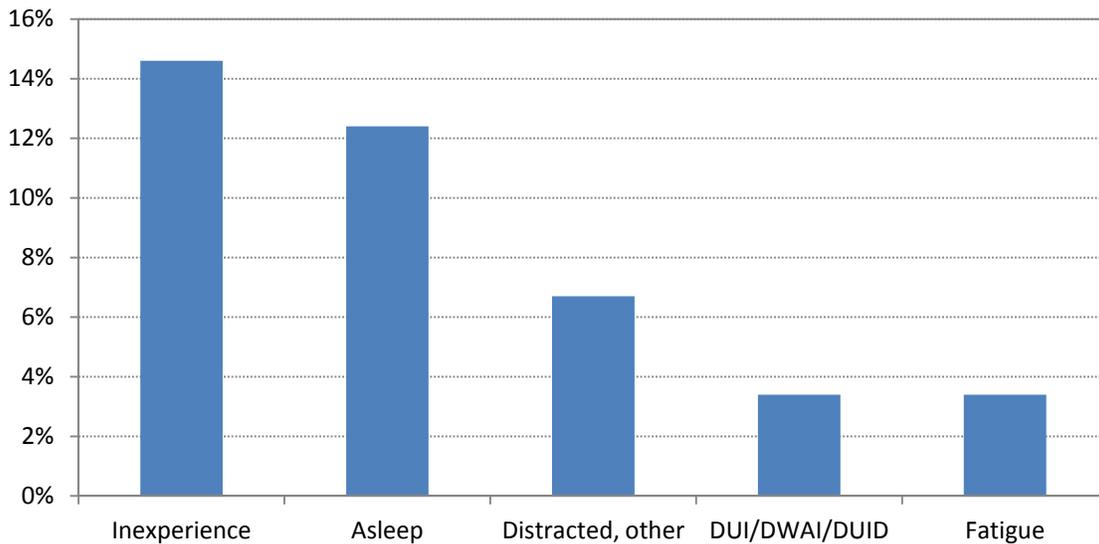
Figure 368: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

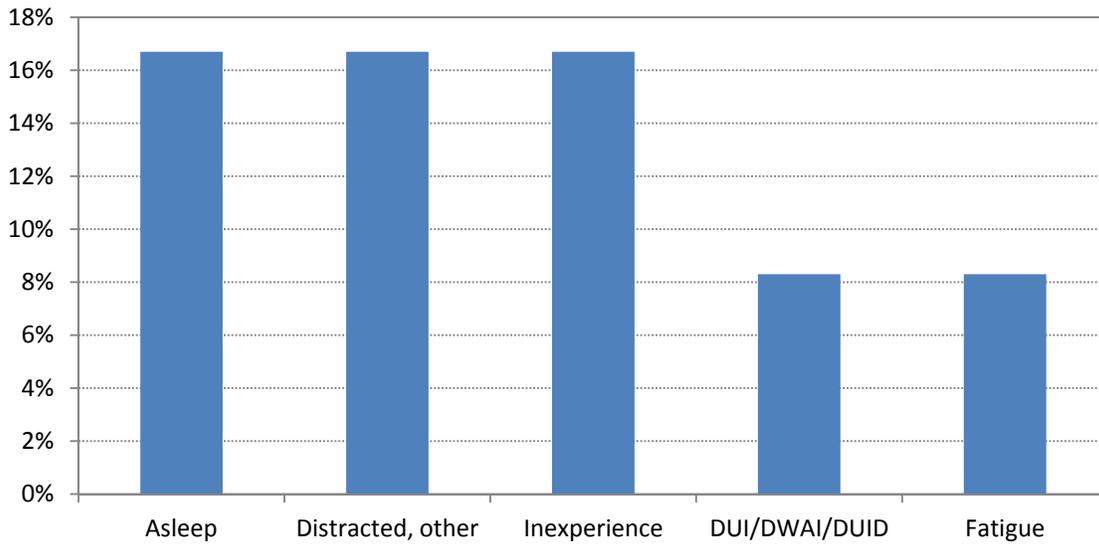
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 369: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 89)



Source: EARS Data

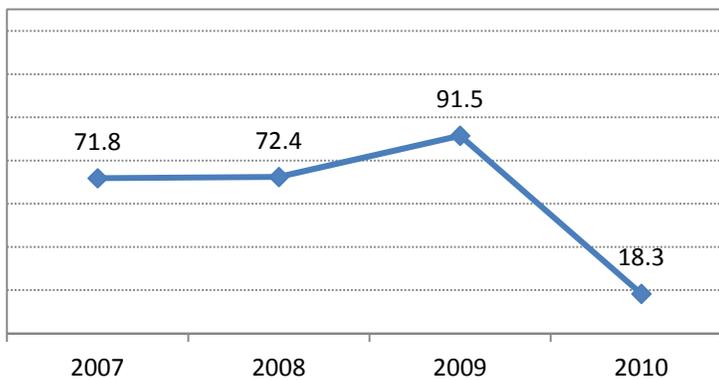
Figure 370: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 24)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 371: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



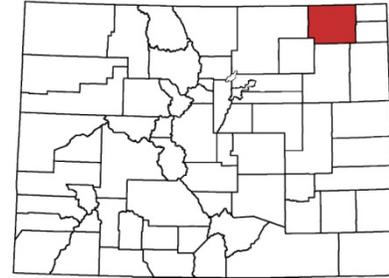
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 22 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 48.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# LOGAN COUNTY

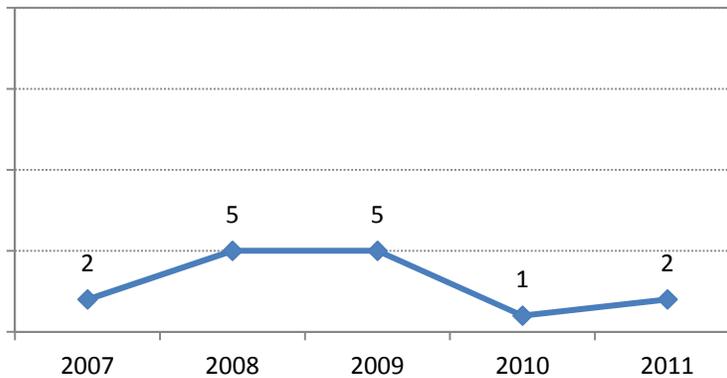


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Logan</b>	22.3	515	2	42	2	55	2.0

## Deaths

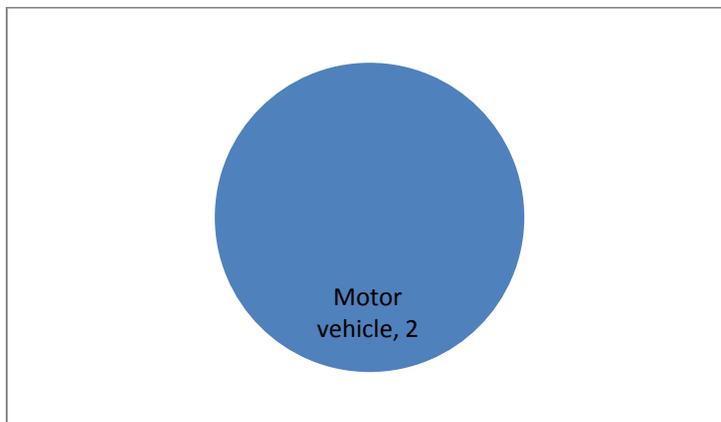
Figure 372: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 373: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)\*



Source: FARS Data

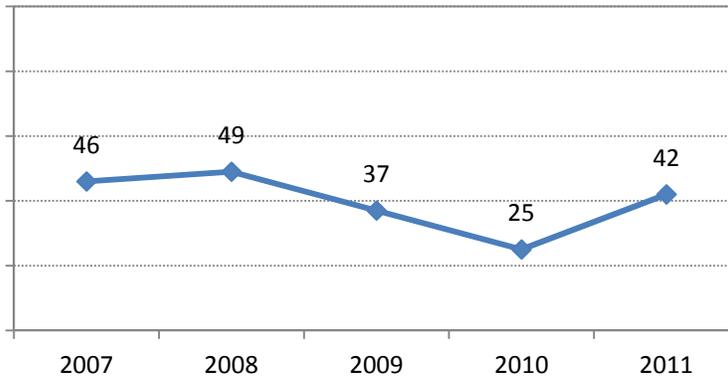
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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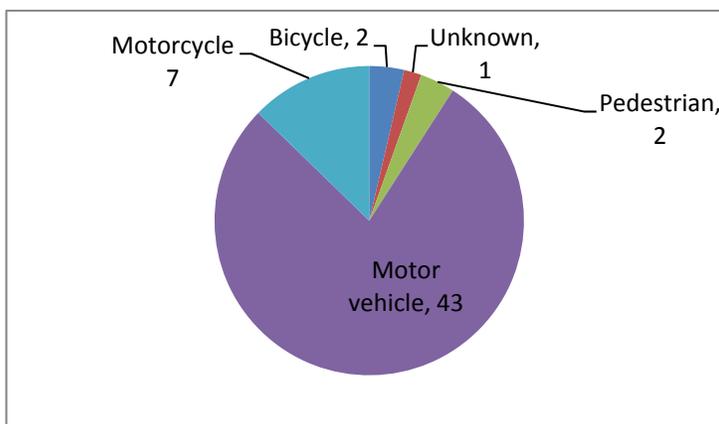
## Injury Crashes

Figure 374: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

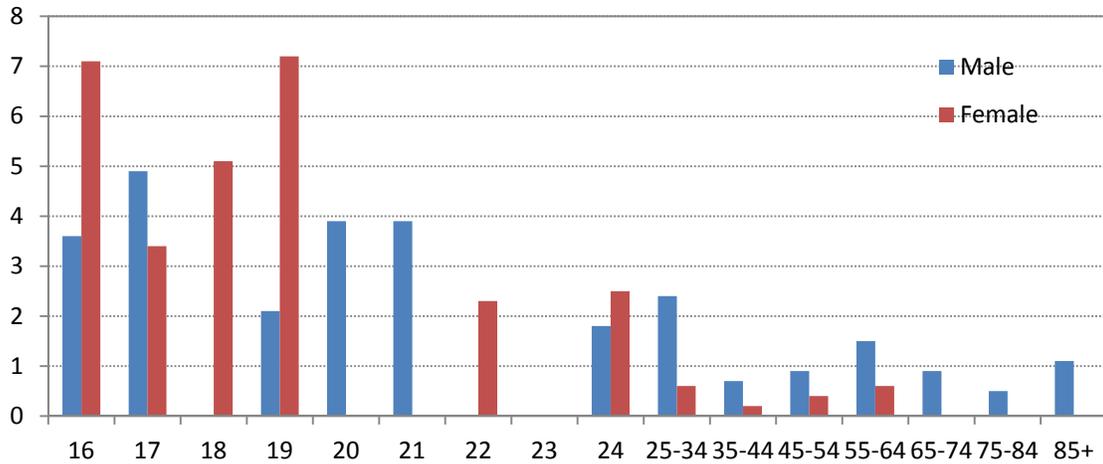
Figure 375: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 55)



Of the 43 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 16 (37%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

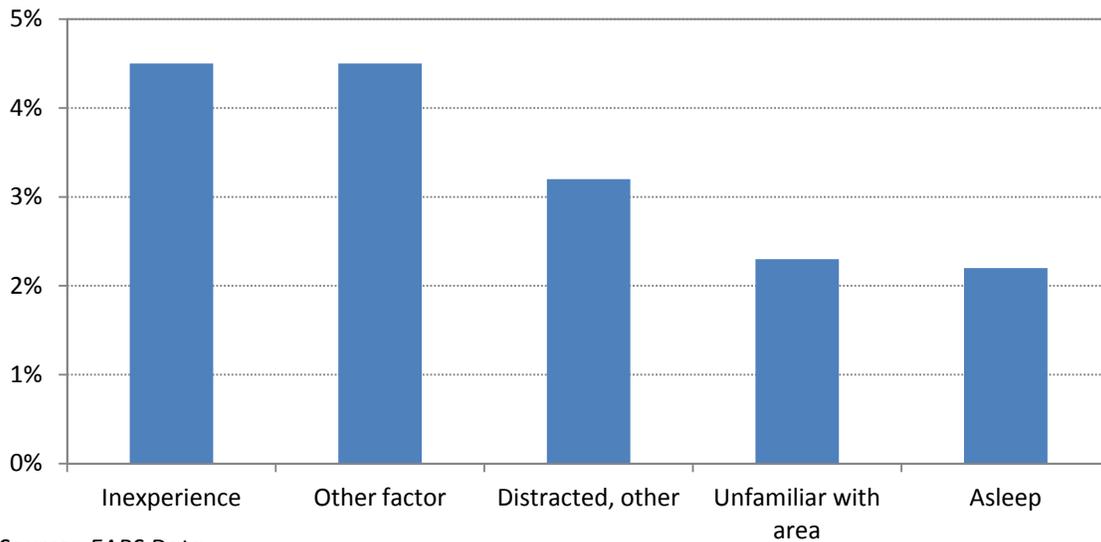
Figure 376: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

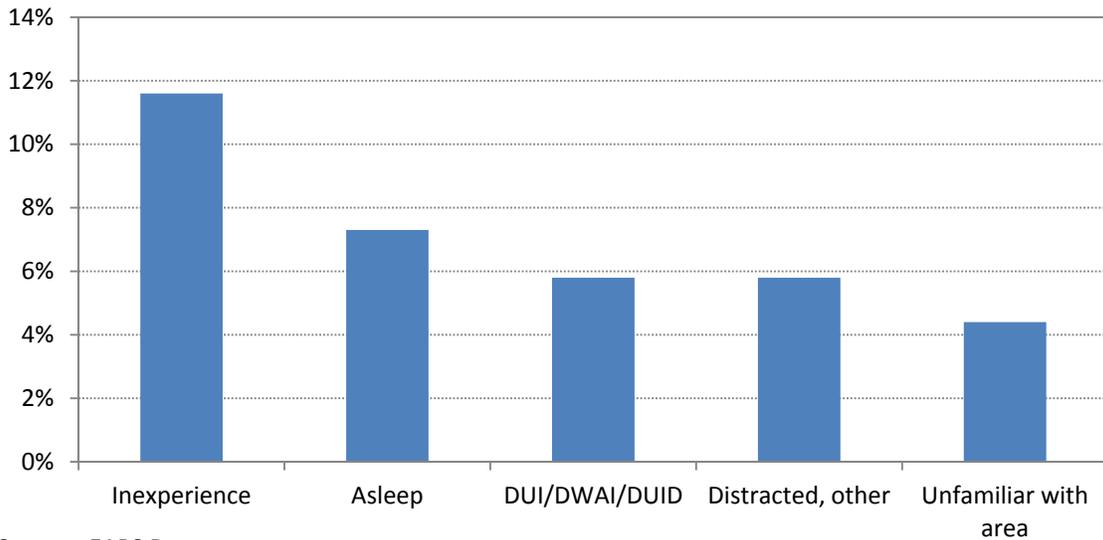
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 377: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 815)



Source: EARS Data

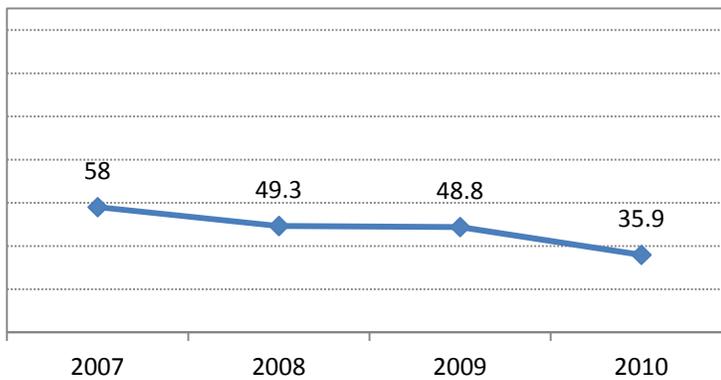
Figure 378: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 69)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 379: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 88 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 47.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MESA COUNTY

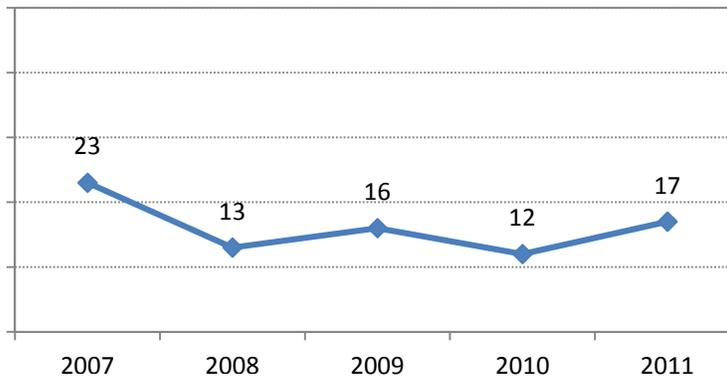


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Mesa</b>	146.6	2,381	17	294	19	374	2.1

## Deaths

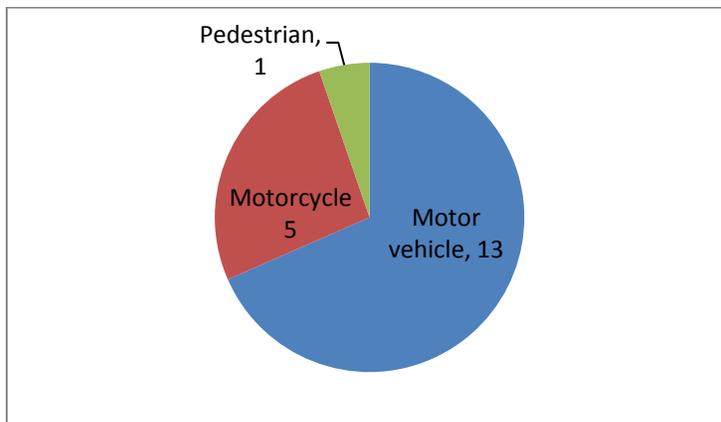
Figure 380: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 17 fatal crashes in 2011, 5 (29%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 381: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 19)\*



Source: FARS Data

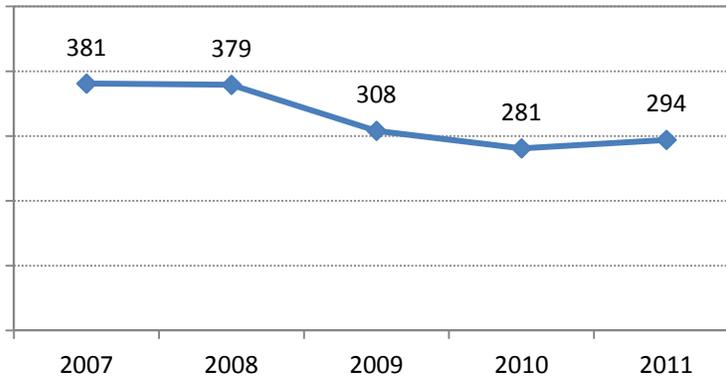
Of the 13 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 8 (62%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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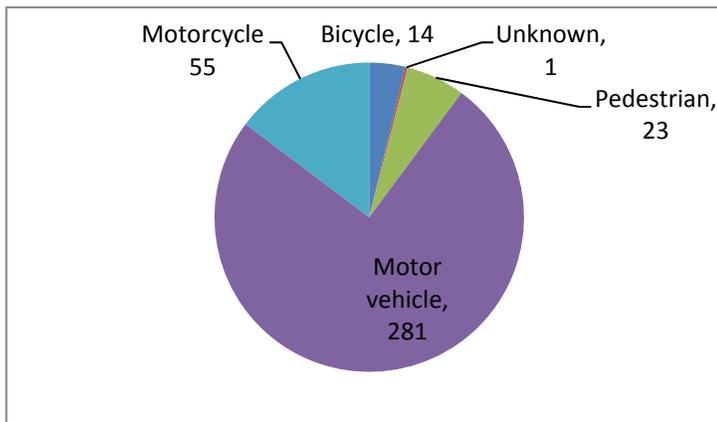
## Injury Crashes

Figure 382: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

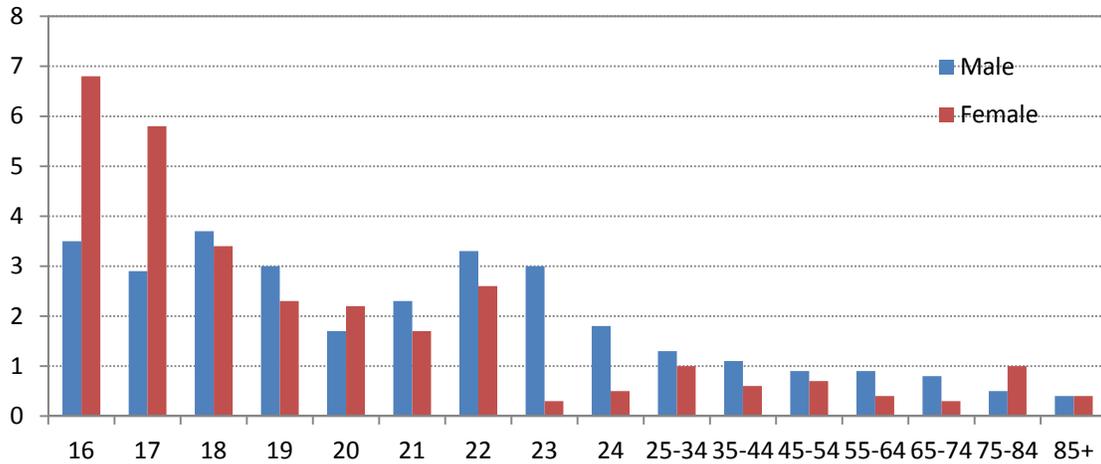
Figure 383: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 374)



Of the 281 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 50 (18%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

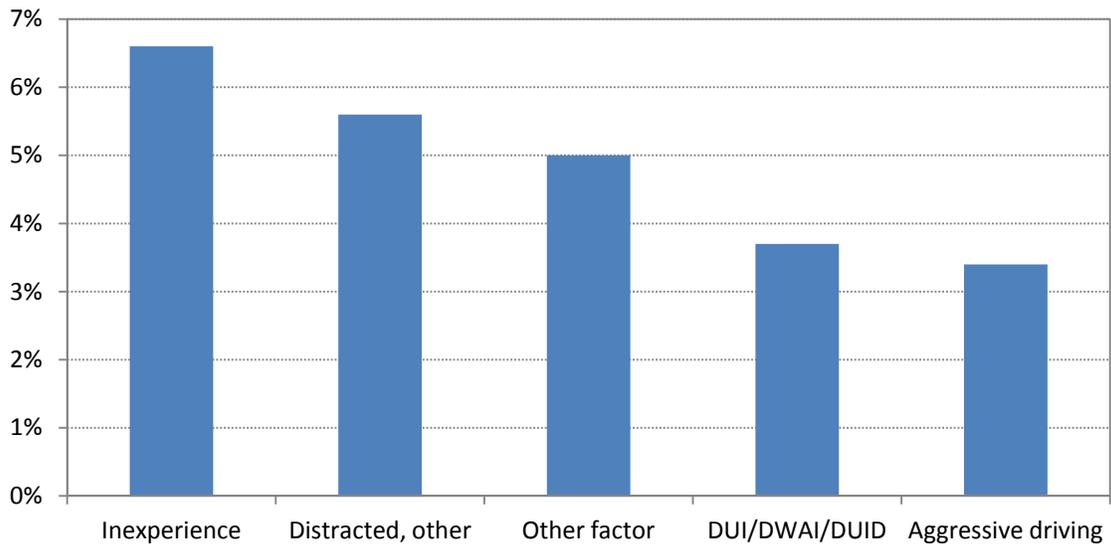
Figure 384: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

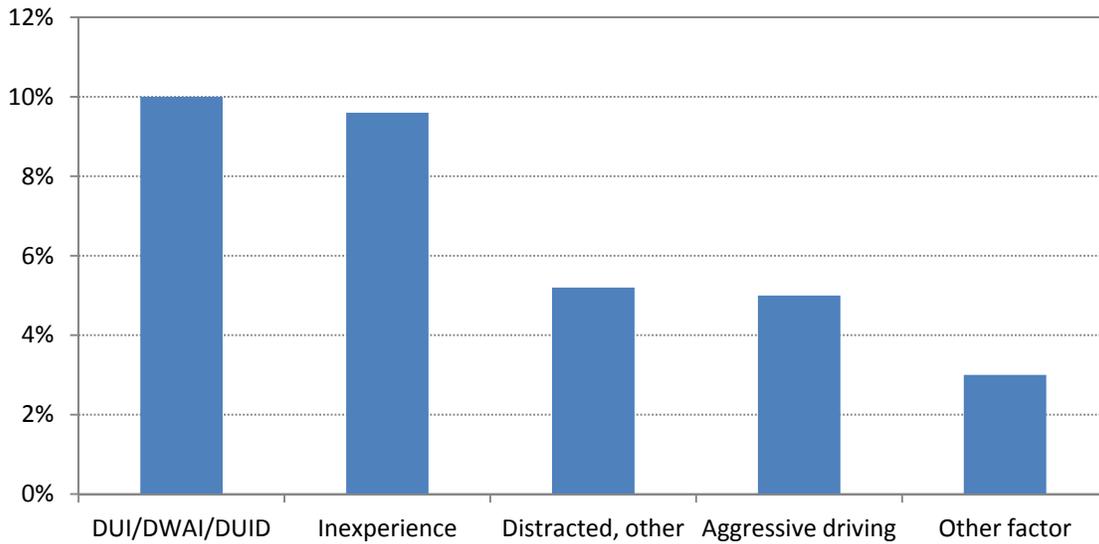
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 385: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 4,335)



Source: EARS Data

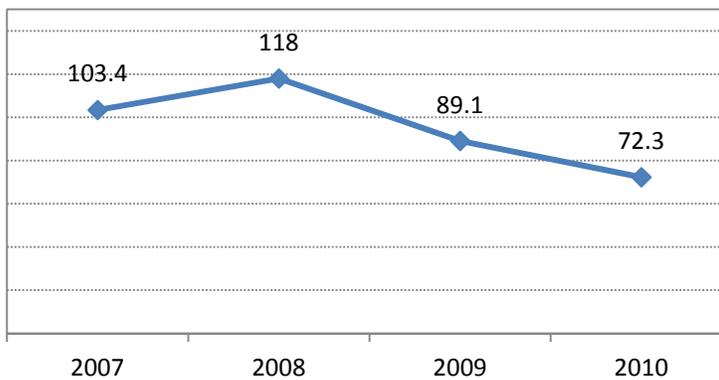
Figure 386: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 498)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 387: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 866 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 74.6 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MINERAL COUNTY

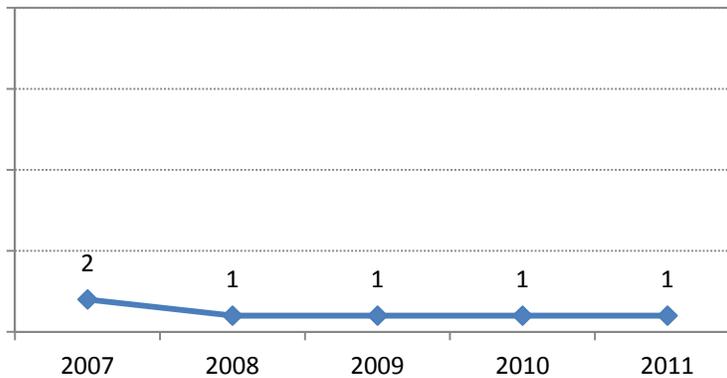


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Mineral</b>	0.7	97	1	16	1	21	24.4

## Deaths

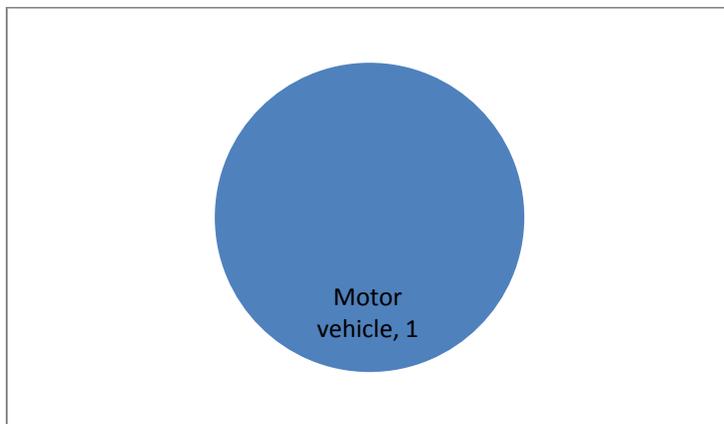
Figure 388: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 389: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

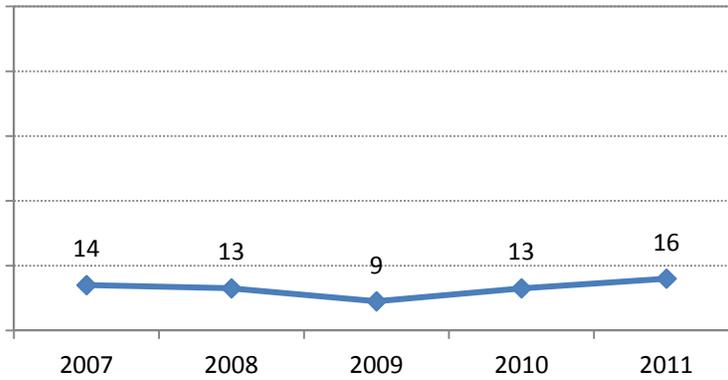
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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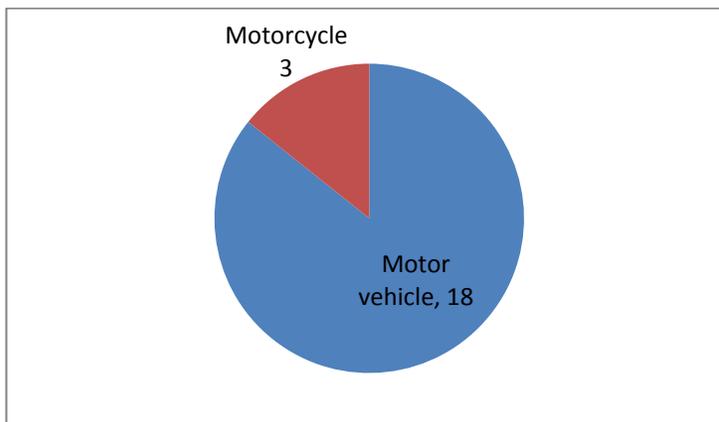
## Injury Crashes

Figure 390: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

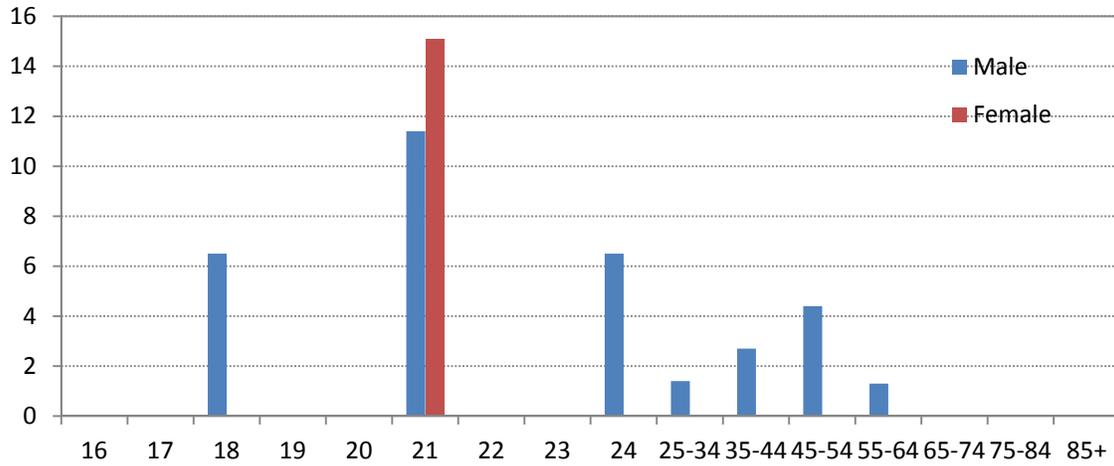
Figure 391: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 21)



Of the 18 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 0 (0%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

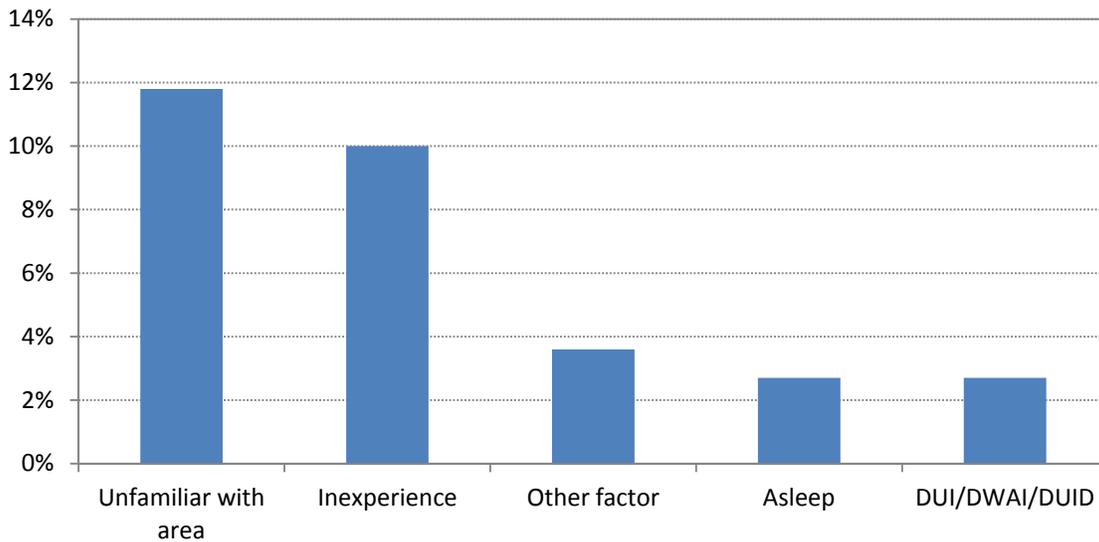
Figure 392: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

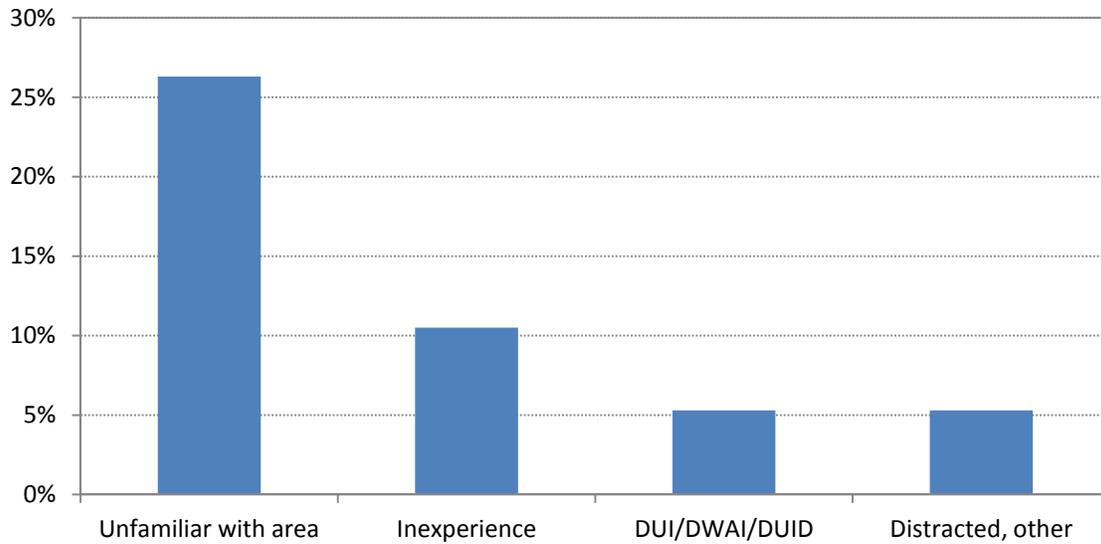
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 393: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 110)



Source: EARS Data

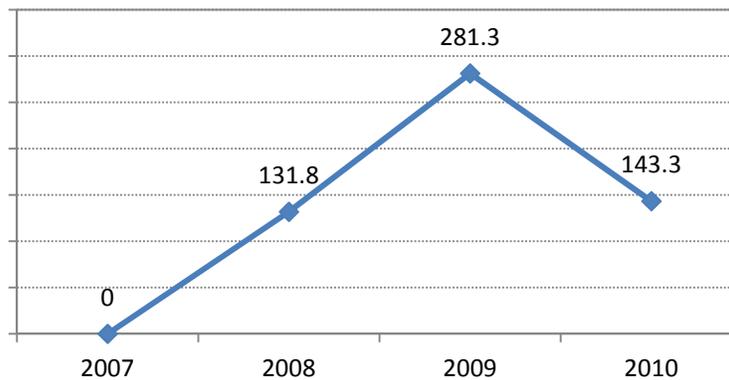
Figure 394: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 19)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 395: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 7 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 111.8 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MOFFAT COUNTY

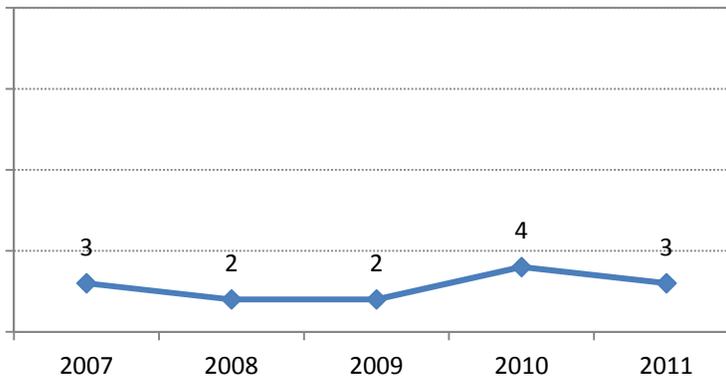


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Moffat</b>	13.8	363	3	35	4	45	2.8

## Deaths

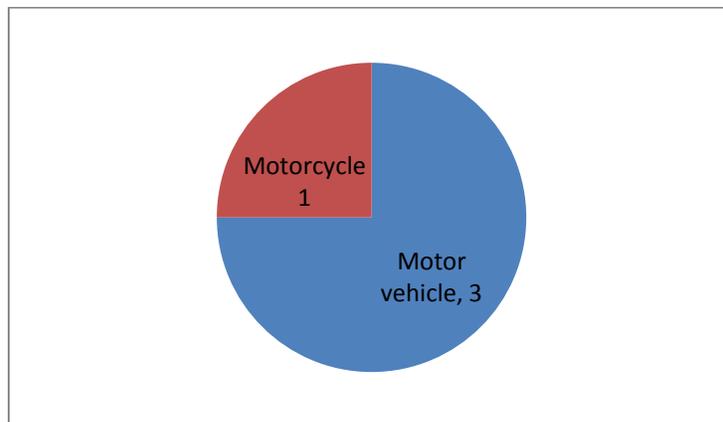
Figure 396: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 397: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

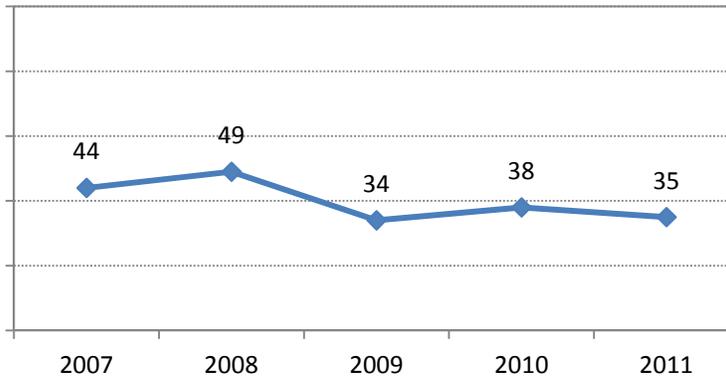
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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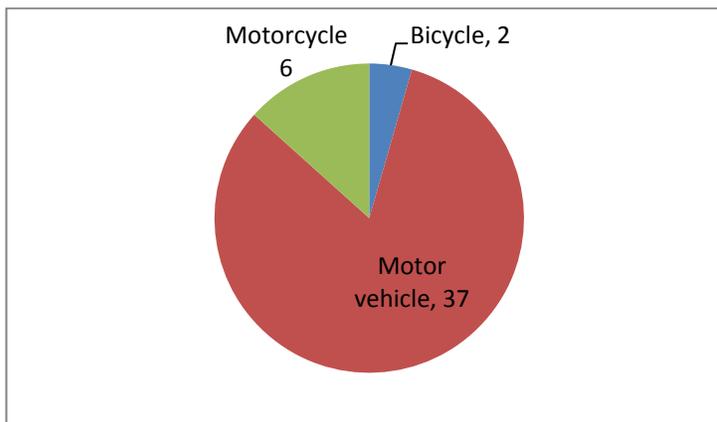
## Injury Crashes

Figure 398: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

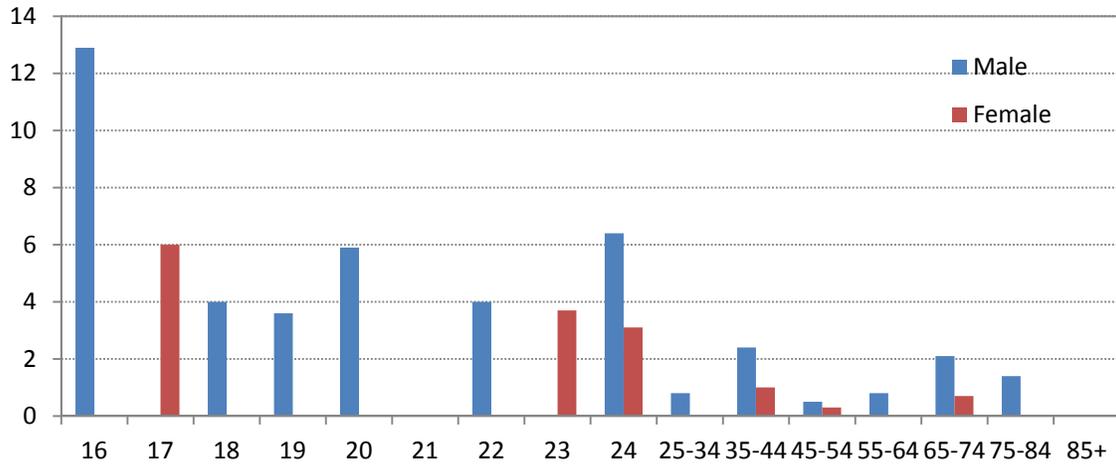
Figure 399: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 45)



Of the 37 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 12 (32%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

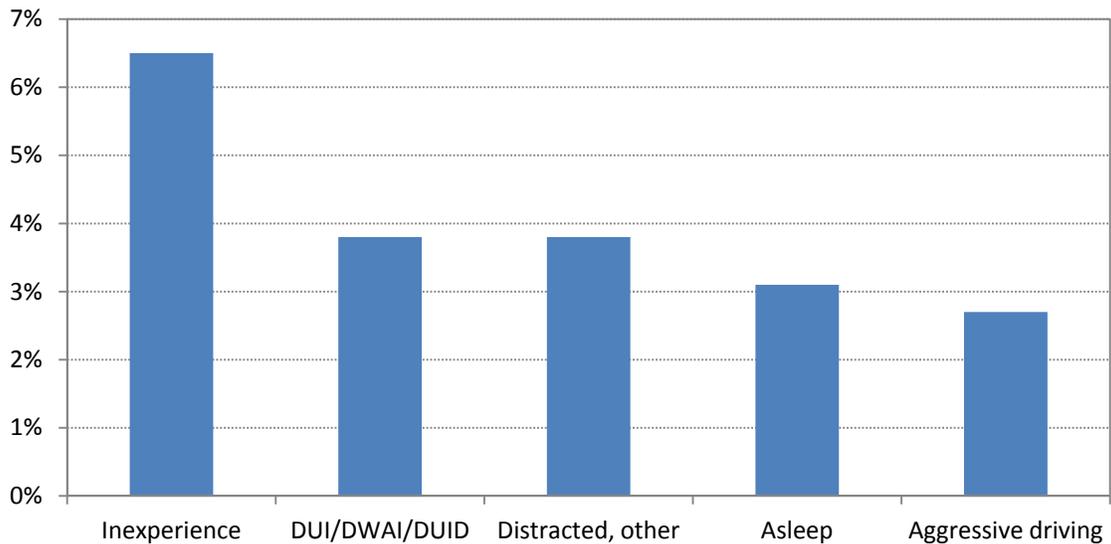
Figure 400: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

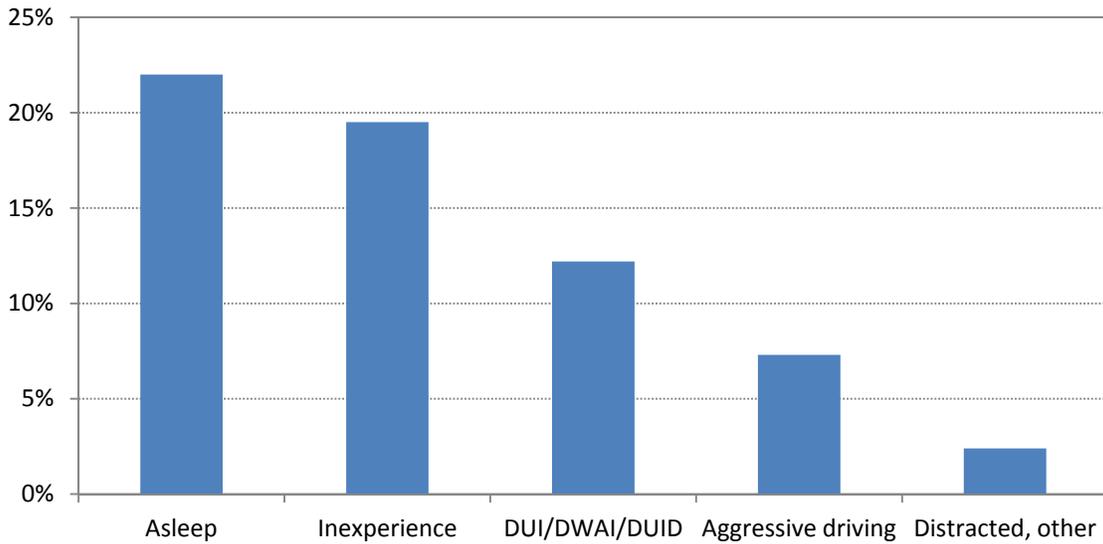
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 401: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 479)



Source: EARS Data

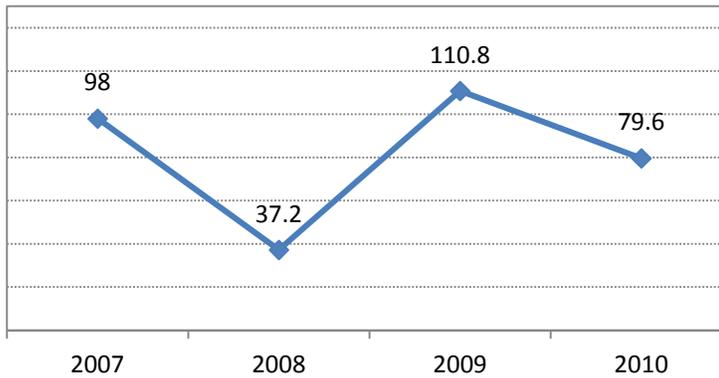
Figure 402: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 41)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 403: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 121 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 115.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MONTEZUMA COUNTY

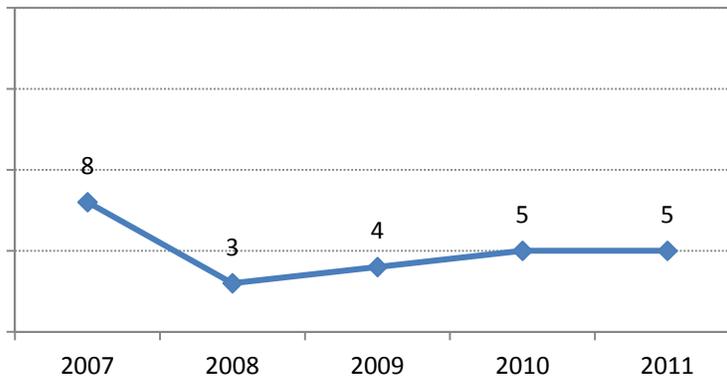


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Montezuma</b>	25.5	480	5	73	5	99	3.1

## Deaths

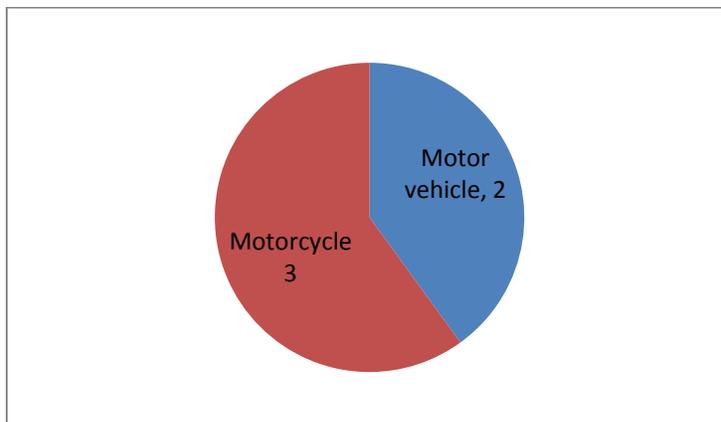
Figure 404: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 5 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 405: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 5)\*



Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (50%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

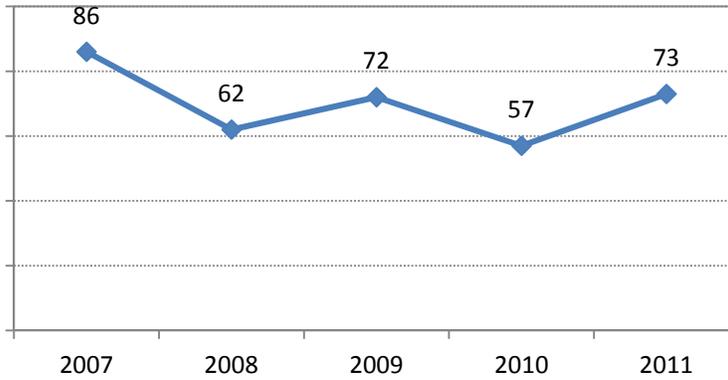
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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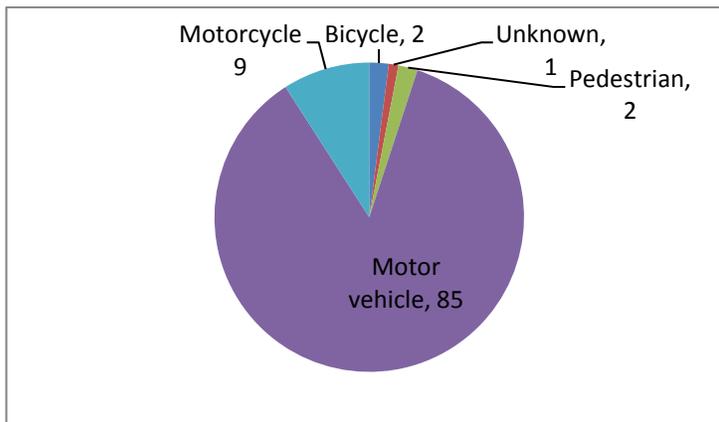
## Injury Crashes

Figure 406: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

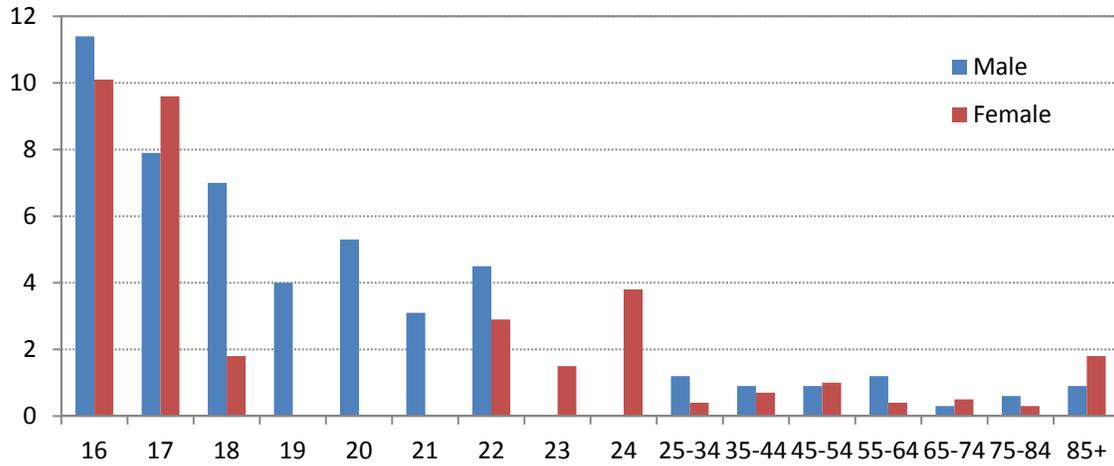
Figure 407: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 99)



Of the 85 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 20 (24%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

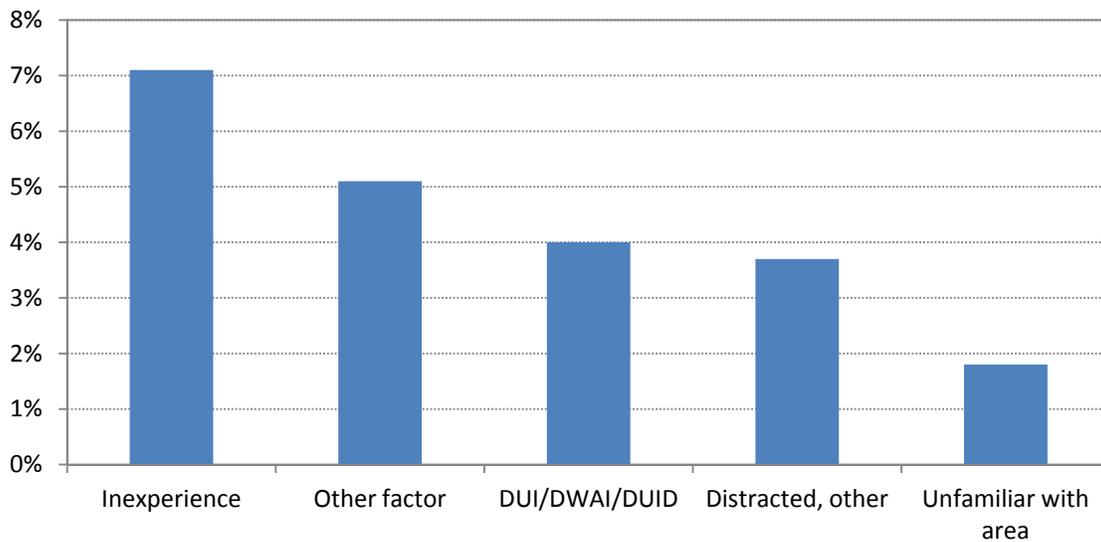
Figure 408: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

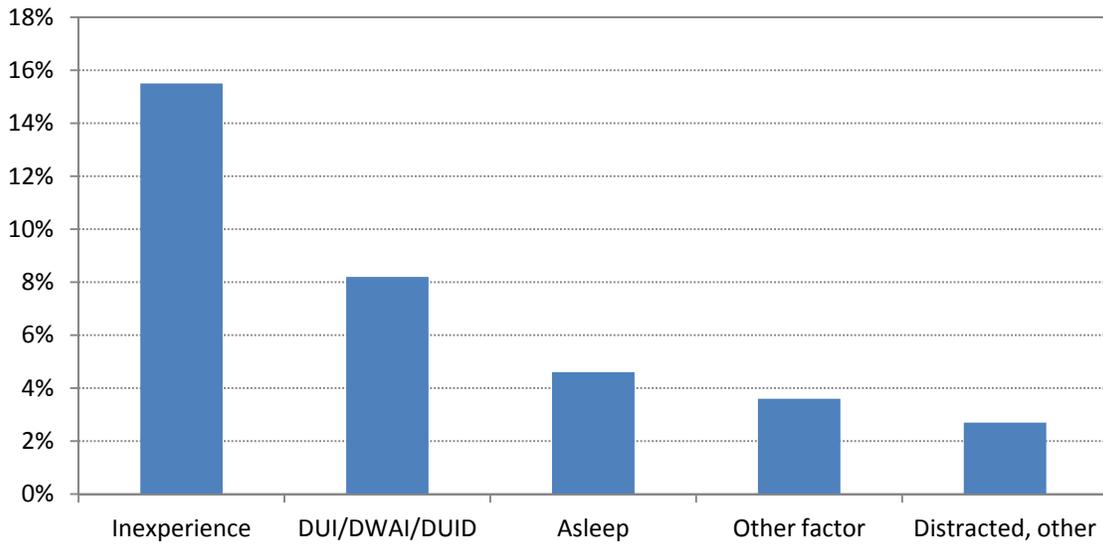
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 409: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 709)



Source: EARS Data

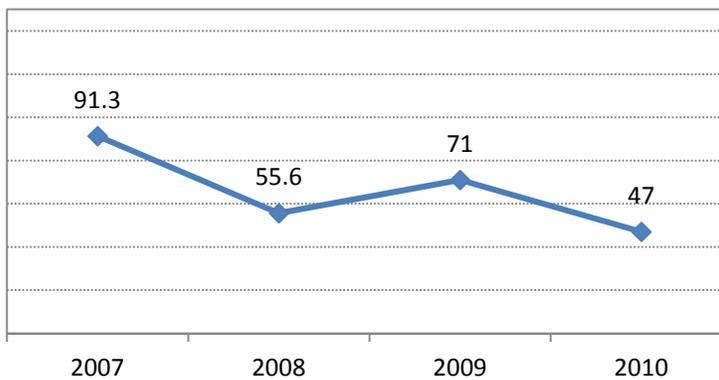
Figure 410: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 110)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 411: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 174 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 85.8 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MONTROSE COUNTY

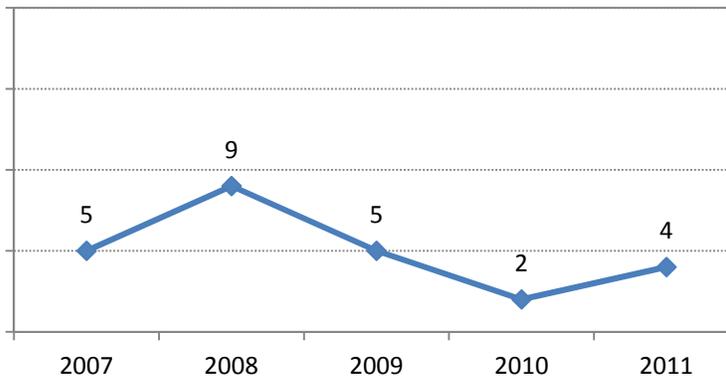


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Montrose</b>	41.2	566	4	54	4	69	1.4

## Deaths

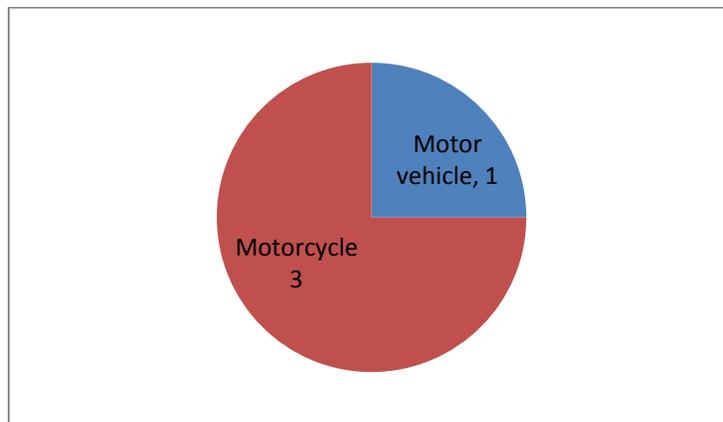
Figure 412: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 4 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (50%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 413: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

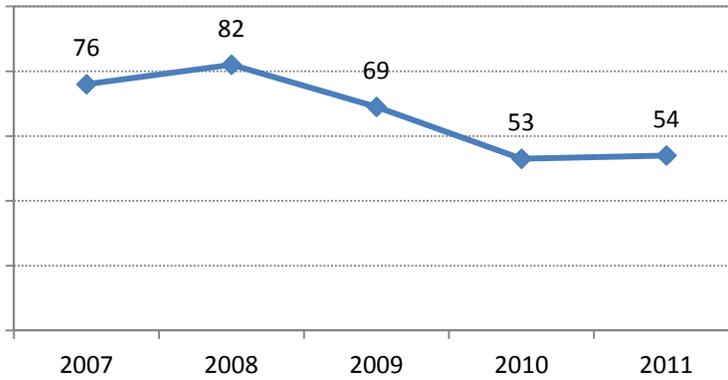
Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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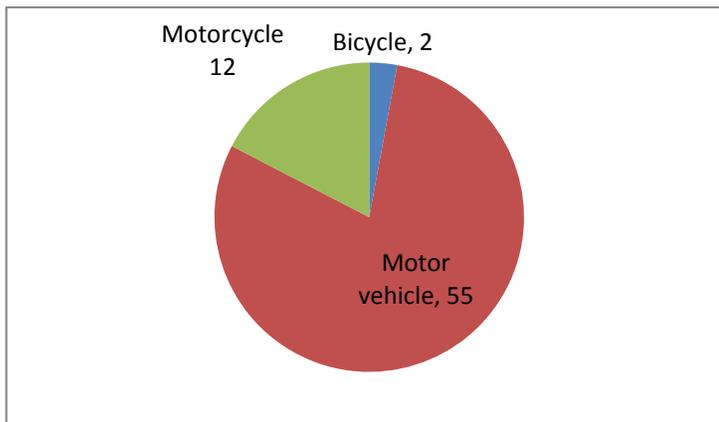
## Injury Crashes

Figure 414: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

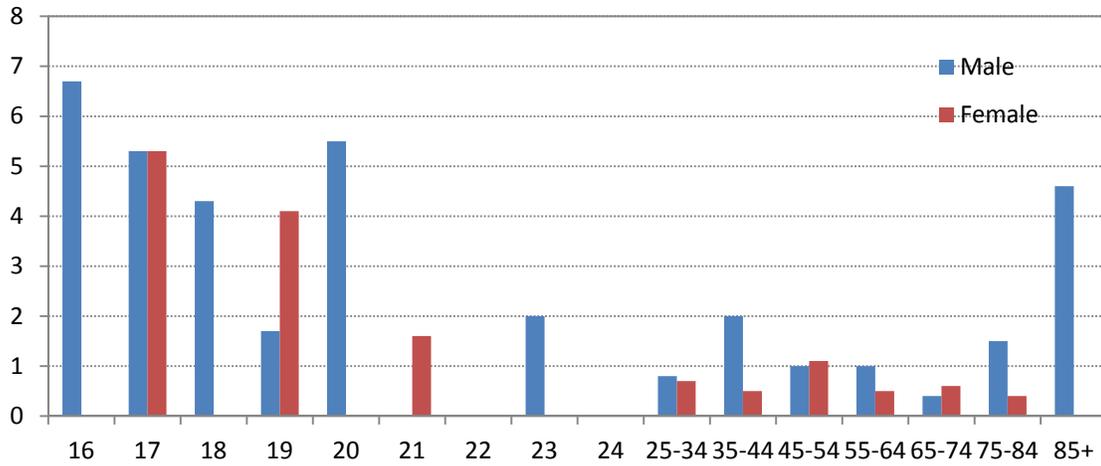
Figure 415: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 69)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 55 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 13 (24%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

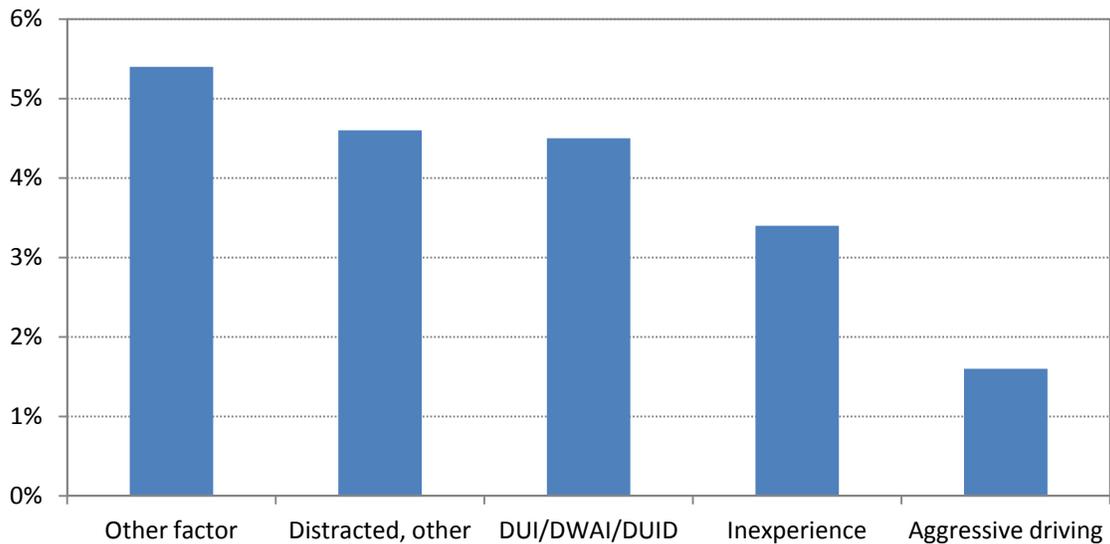
Figure 416: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

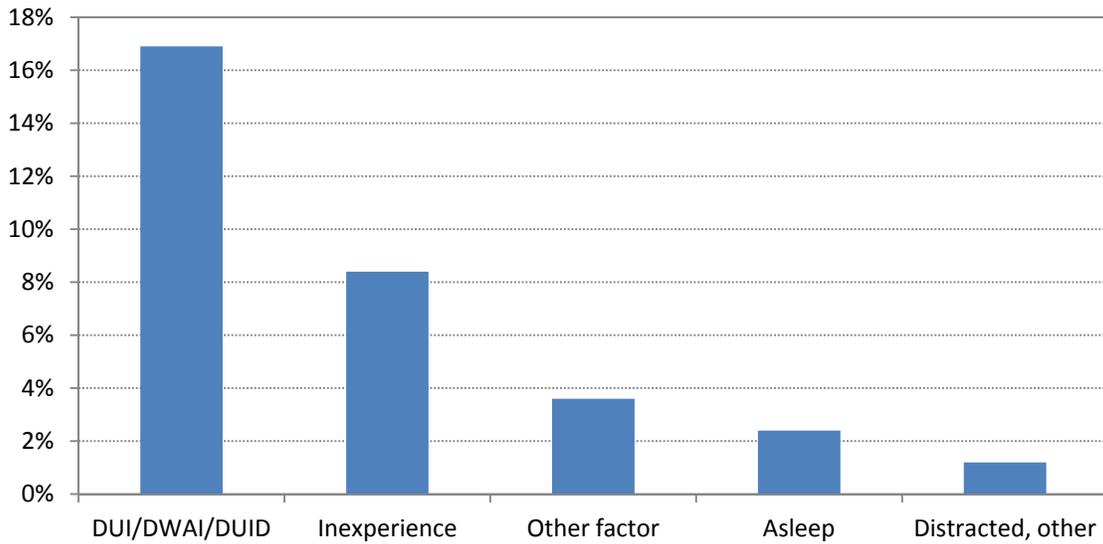
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 417: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 922)



Source: EARS Data

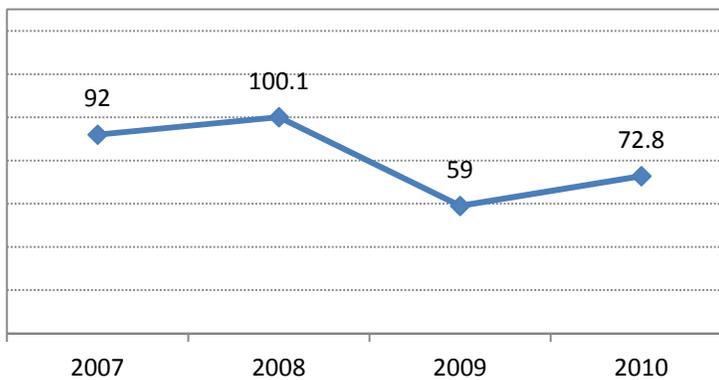
Figure 418: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 83)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 419: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 246 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 76.3 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# MORGAN COUNTY

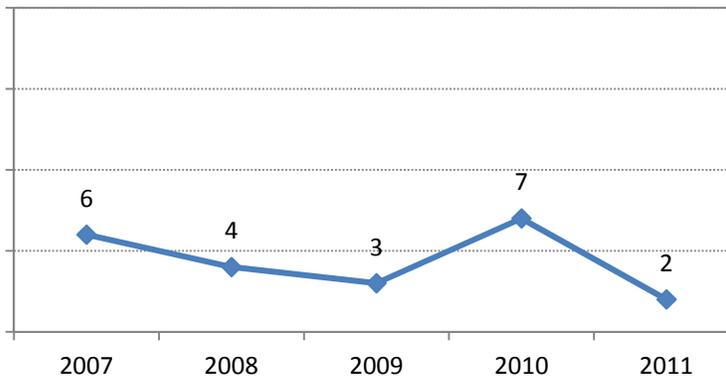


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Morgan</b>	28.2	581	2	65	3	88	2.4

## Deaths

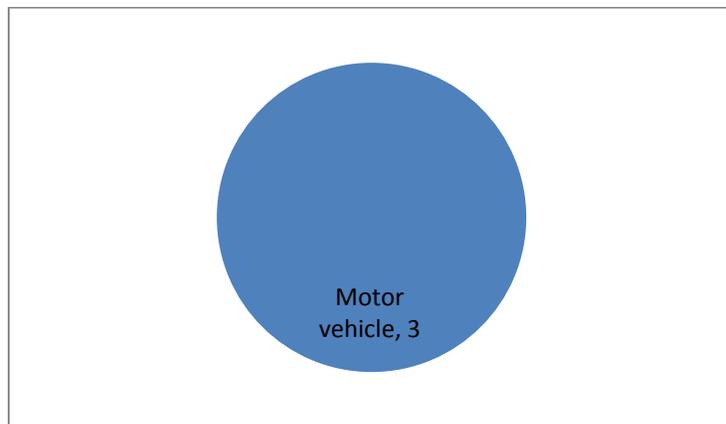
Figure 420: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (100%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 421: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

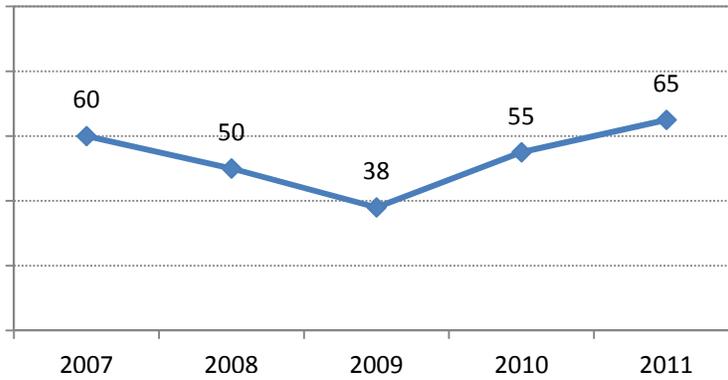
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (33%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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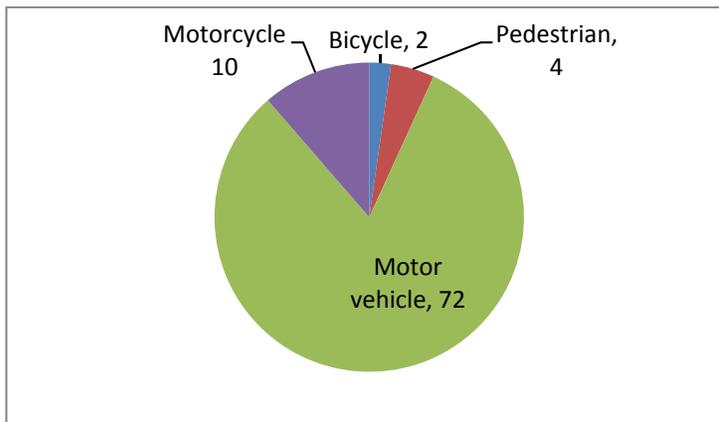
## Injury Crashes

Figure 422: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: FARS Data

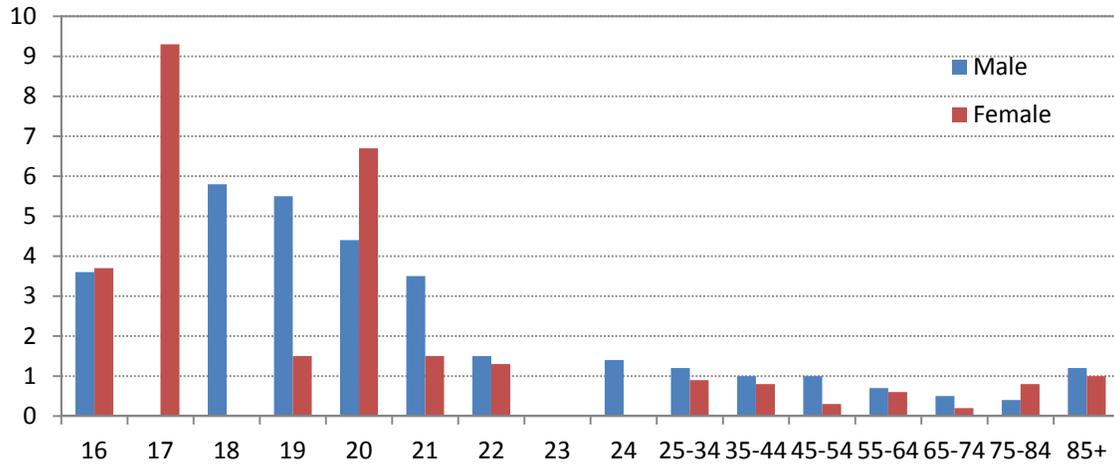
Figure 423: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 88)



Source: FARS Data

Of the 72 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 26 (36%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

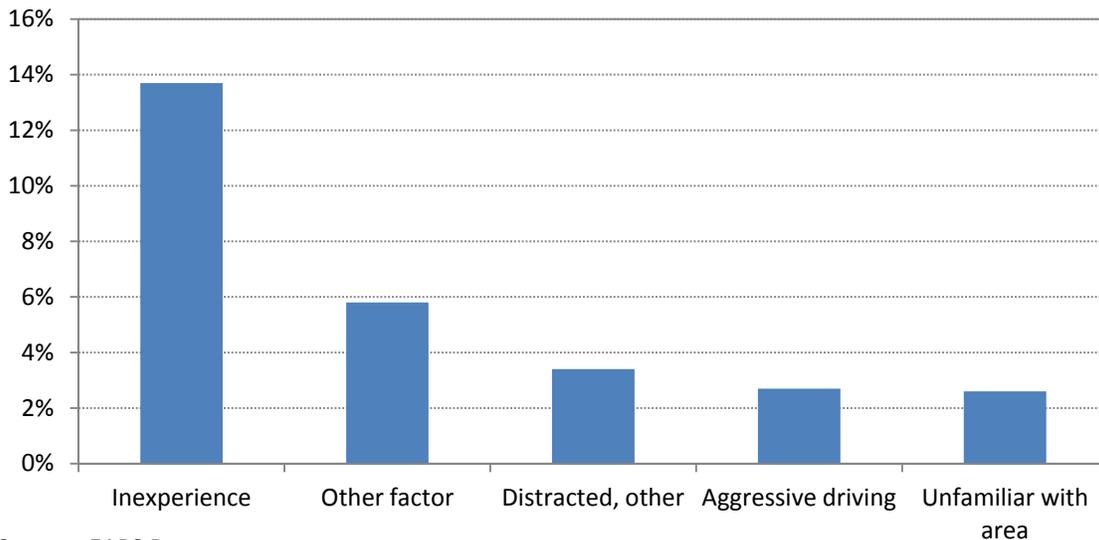
Figure 424: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

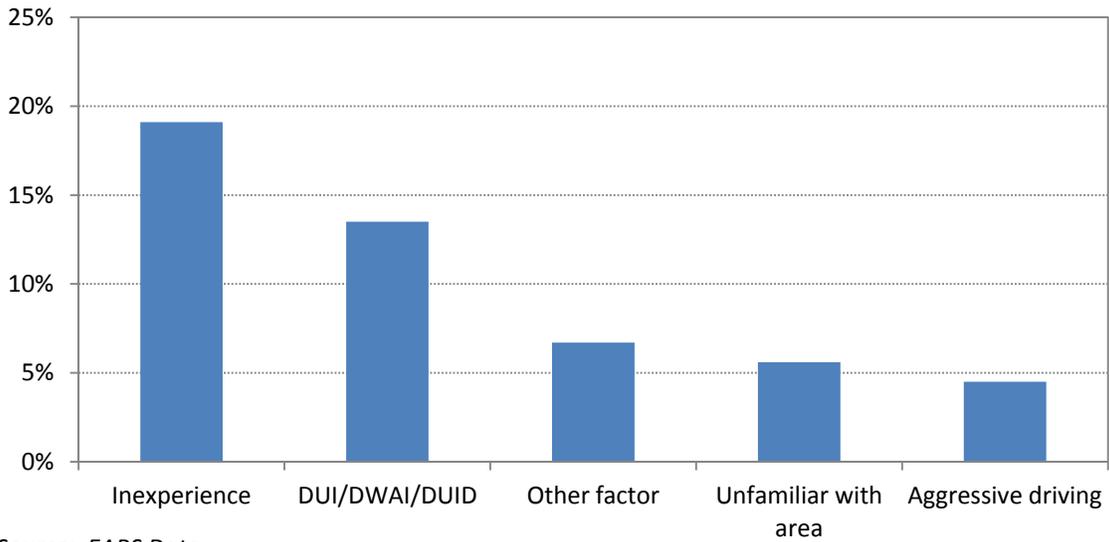
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 425: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 912)



Source: EARS Data

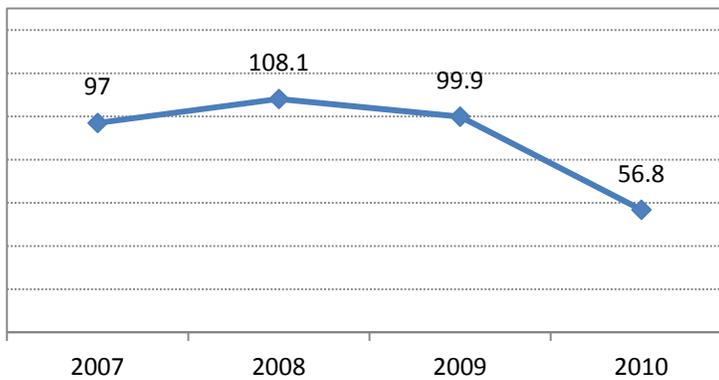
Figure 426: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 89)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 427: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



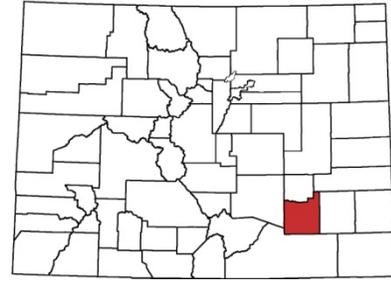
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 146 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 68.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# OTERO COUNTY

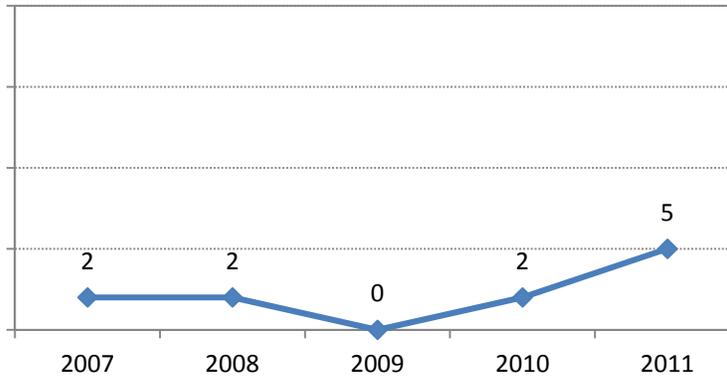


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Otero</b>	18.9	238	5	31	7	47	1.9

## Deaths

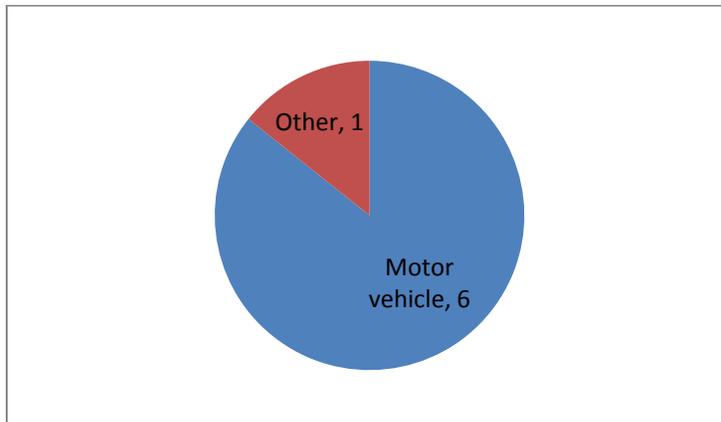
Figure 428: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 5 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (40%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 429: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 7)\*



Source: FARS Data

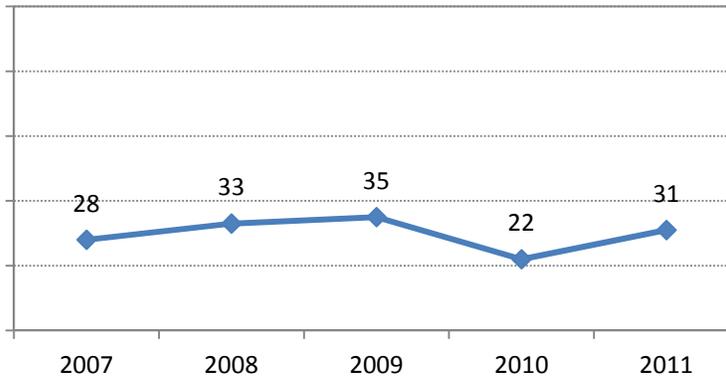
Of the 6 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 5 (83%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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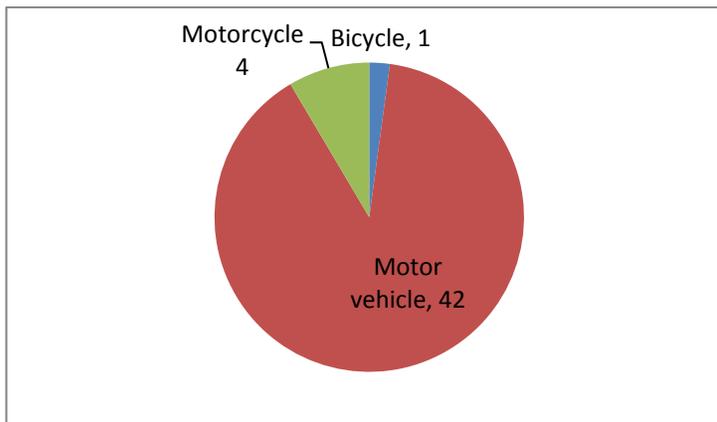
## Injury Crashes

Figure 430: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

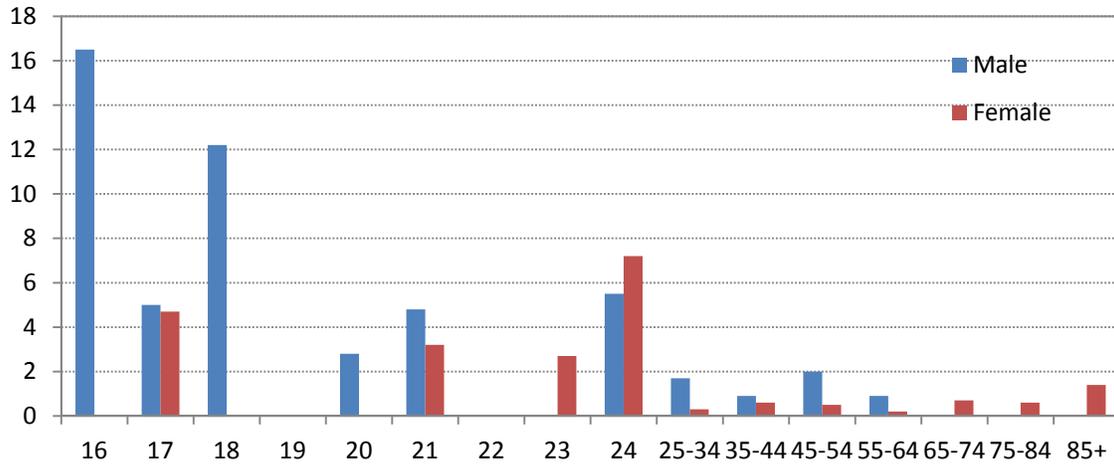
Figure 431: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 47)



Of the 42 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 13 (31%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

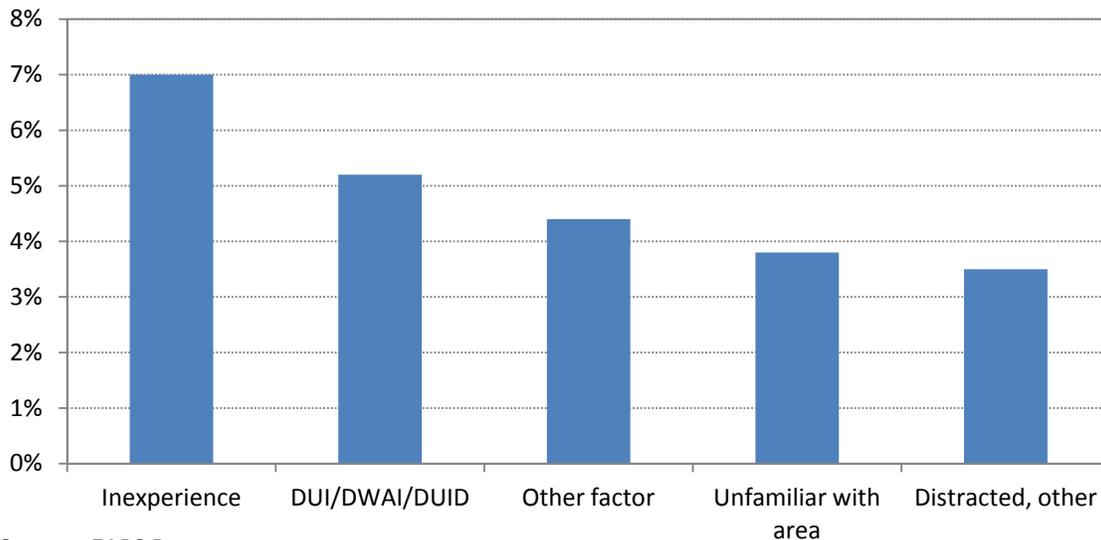
Figure 432: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

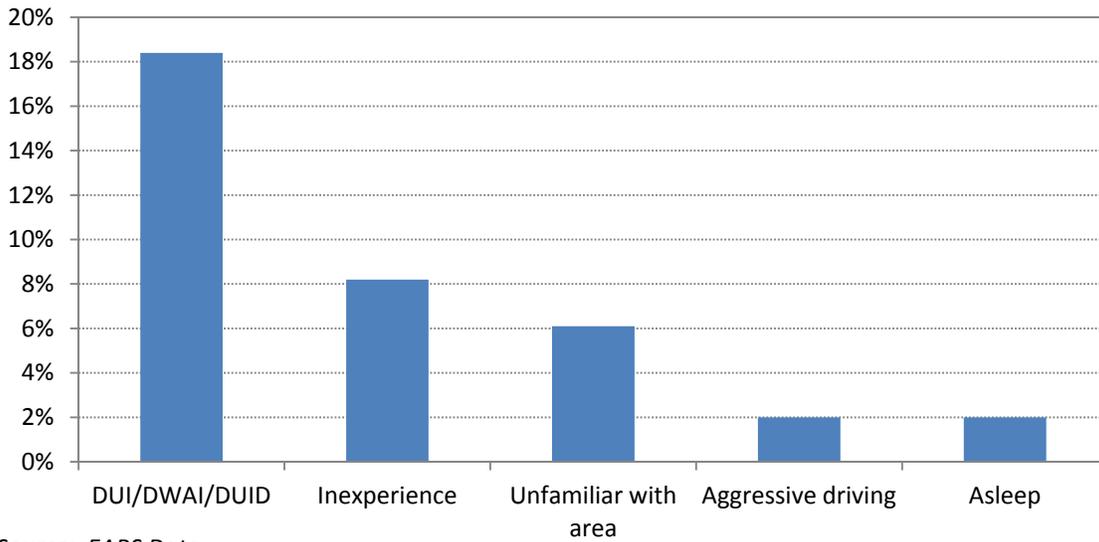
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 433: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 345)



Source: EARS Data

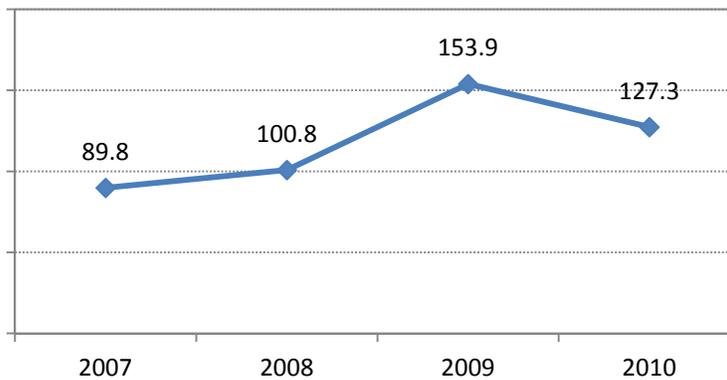
Figure 434: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 49)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 435: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 165 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 111.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# OURAY COUNTY

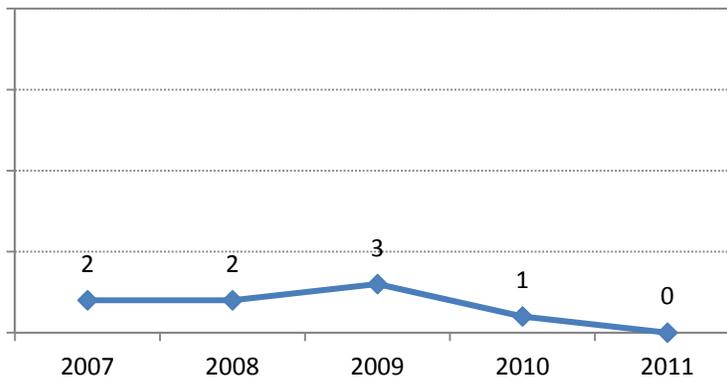


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Ouray</b>	4.4	114	0	10	0	11	2.2

## Deaths

Figure 436: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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## Injury Crashes

Figure 437: Number of injury crashes per year

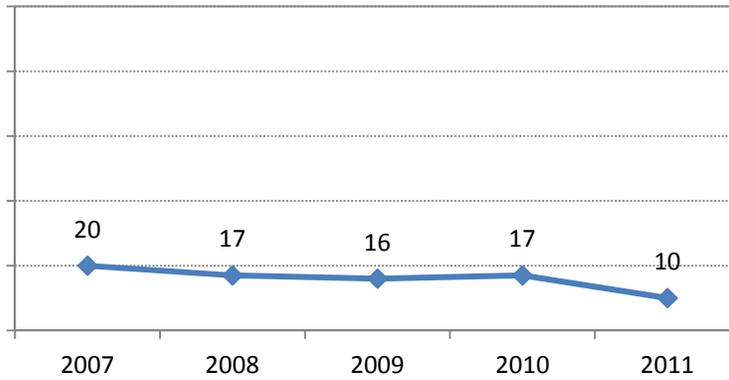
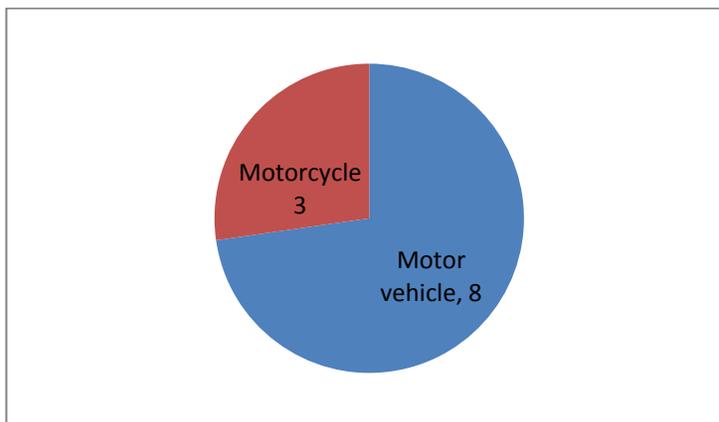


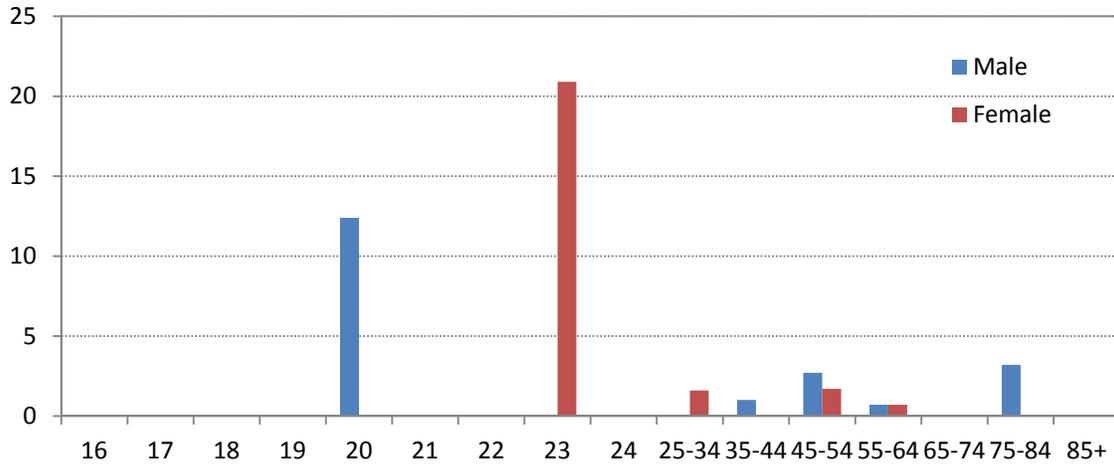
Figure 438: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 11)



Of the 8 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 1 (13%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

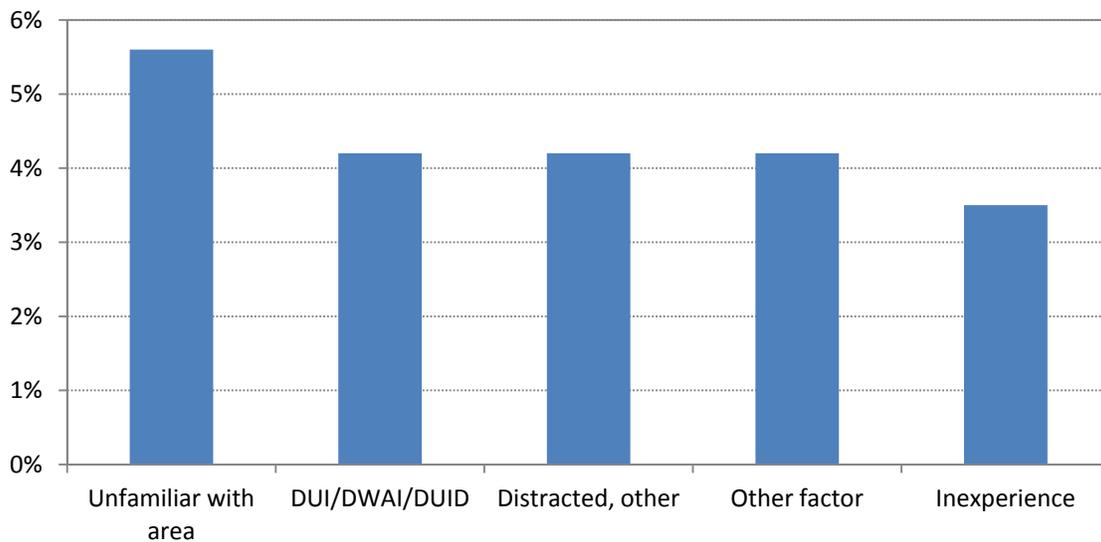
Figure 439: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

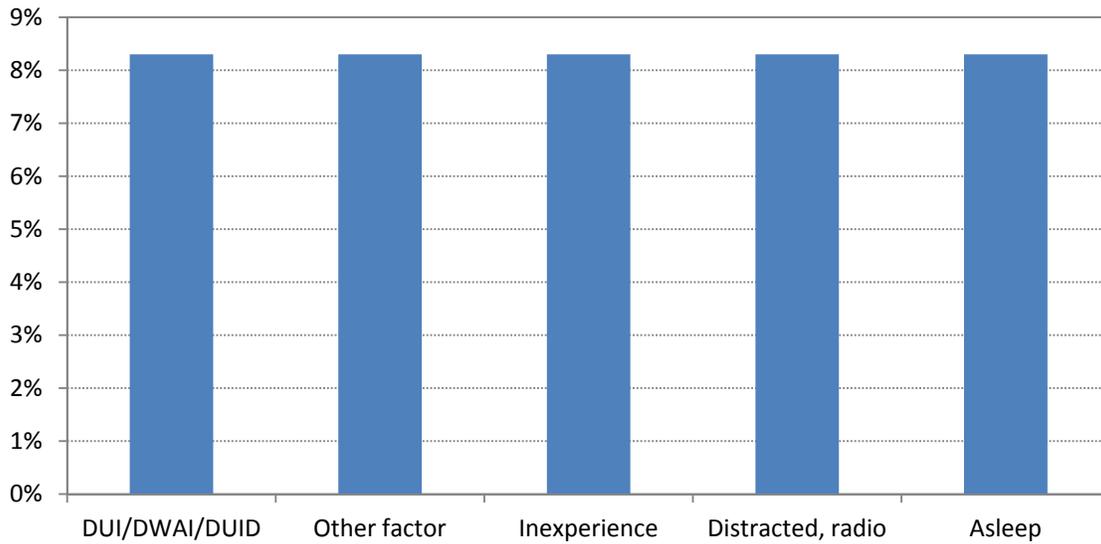
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 440: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 142)



Source: EARS Data

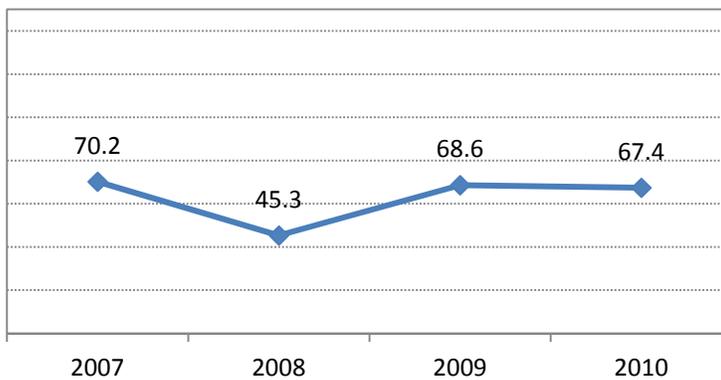
Figure 441: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 12)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 442: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 13 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 34.7 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# PARK COUNTY

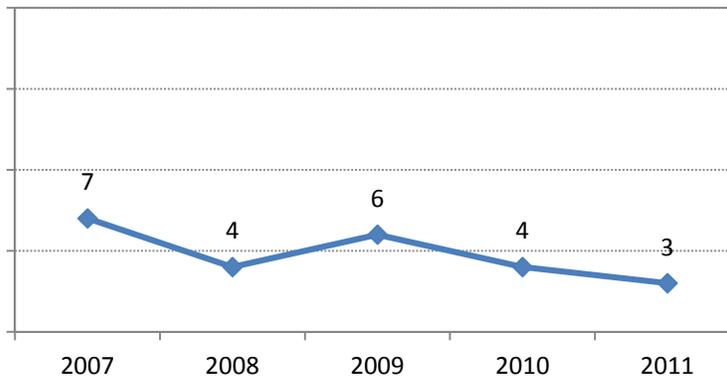


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Park</b>	16.3	418	3	49	3	70	3.2

## Deaths

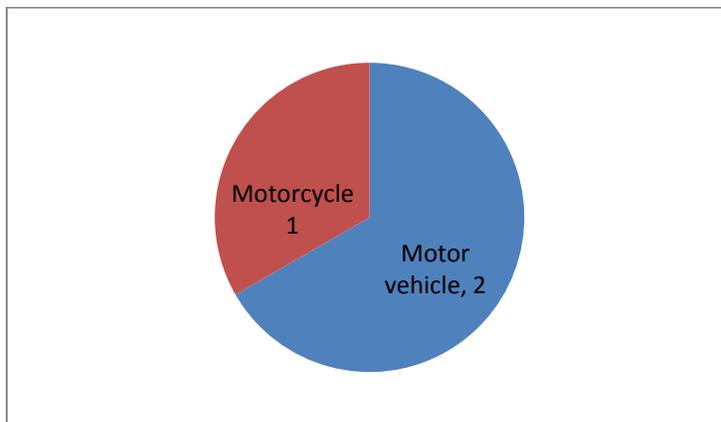
Figure 443: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 444: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

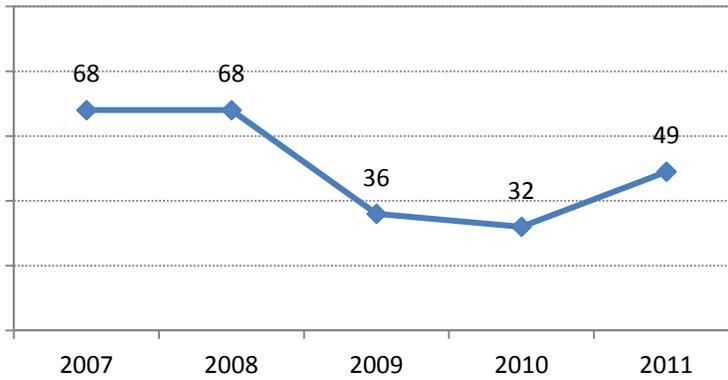
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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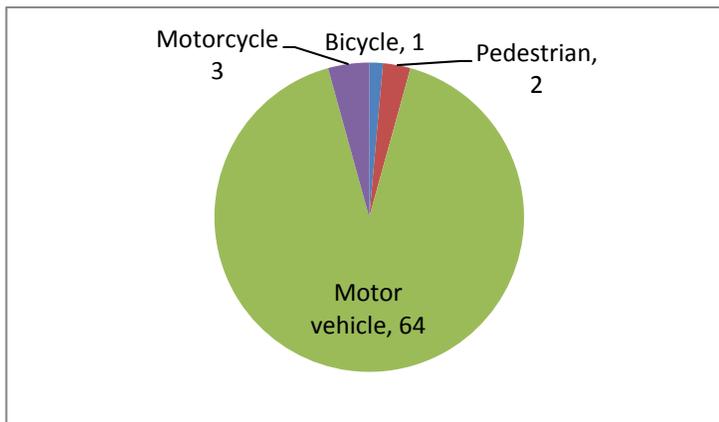
## Injury Crashes

Figure 445: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

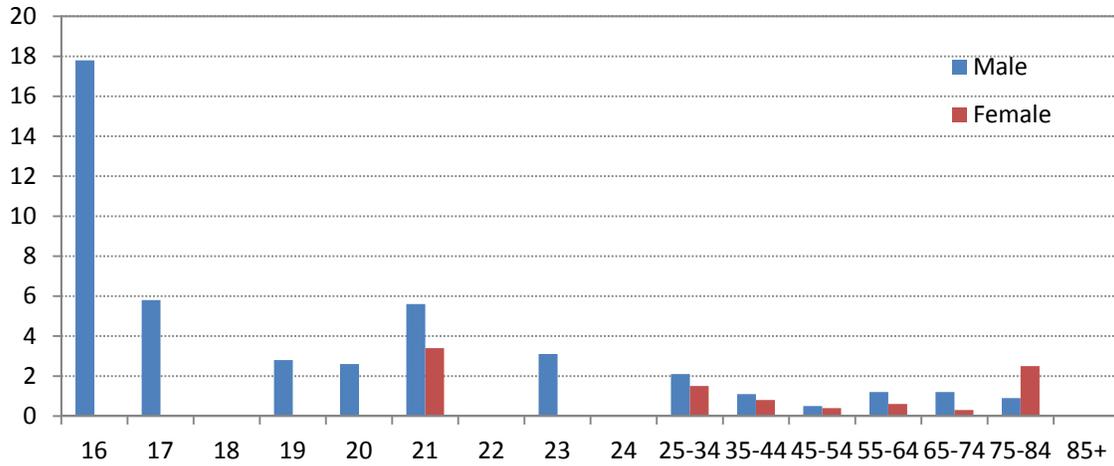
Figure 446: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 70)



Source: EARS Data

Of the 64 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 21 (33%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

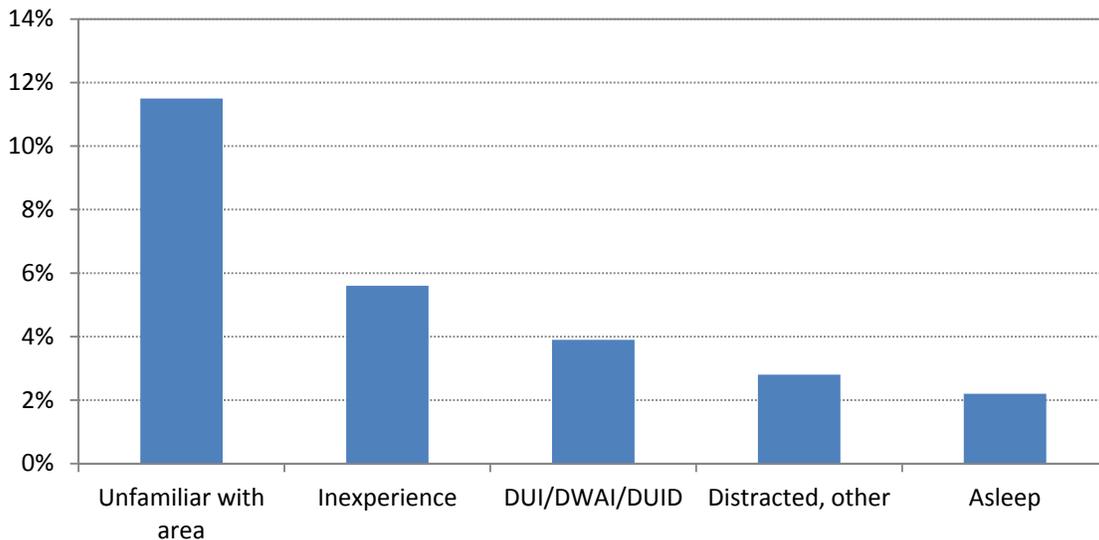
Figure 447: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

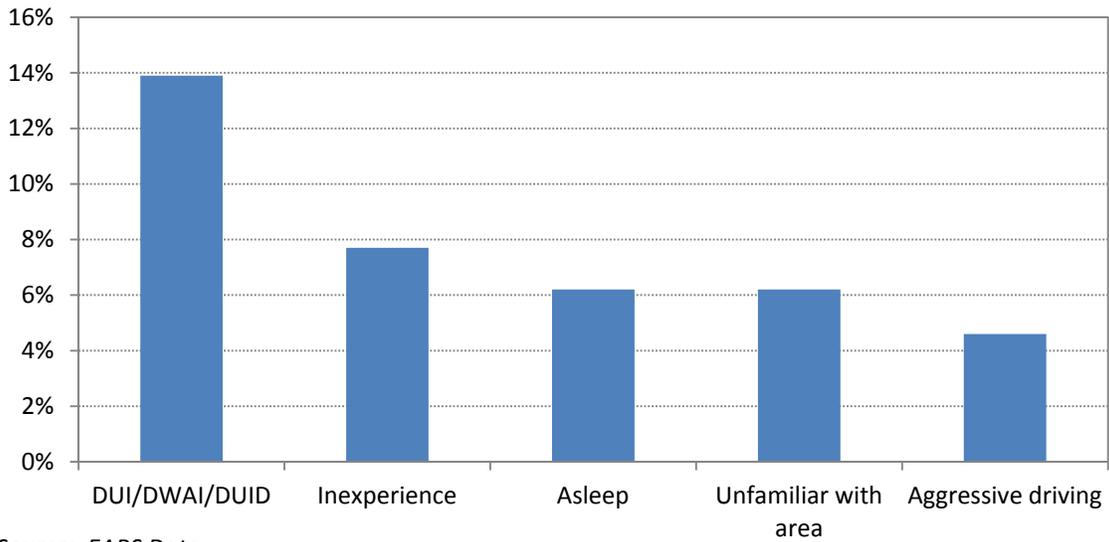
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 448: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 541)



Source: EARS Data

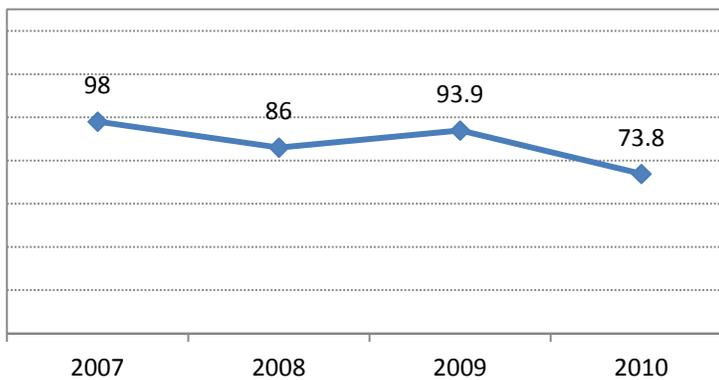
Figure 449: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 65)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 450: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 81 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 60.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# PHILLIPS COUNTY

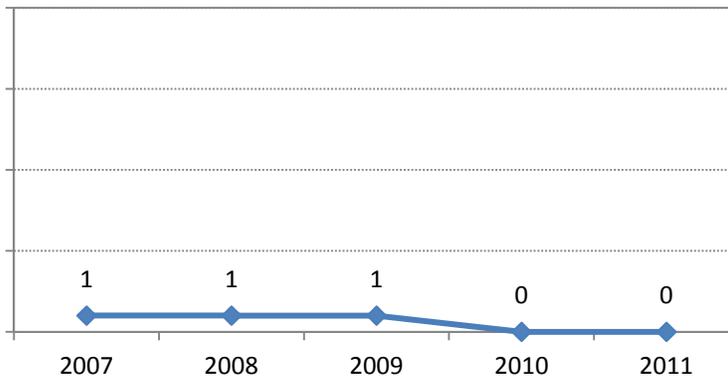


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Phillips</b>	4.5	47	0	6	0	7	1.3

## Deaths

Figure 451: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



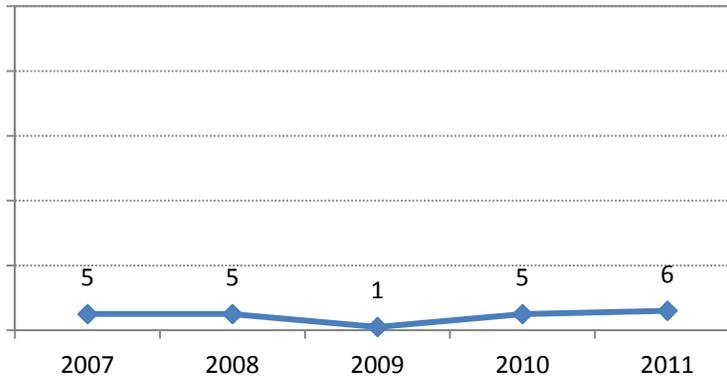
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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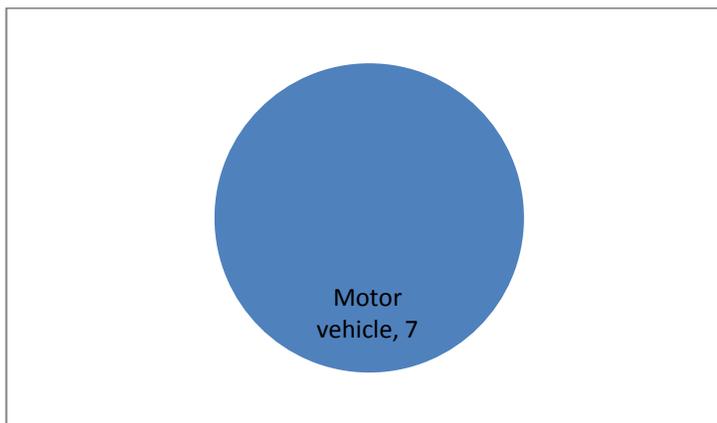
## Injury Crashes

Figure 452: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

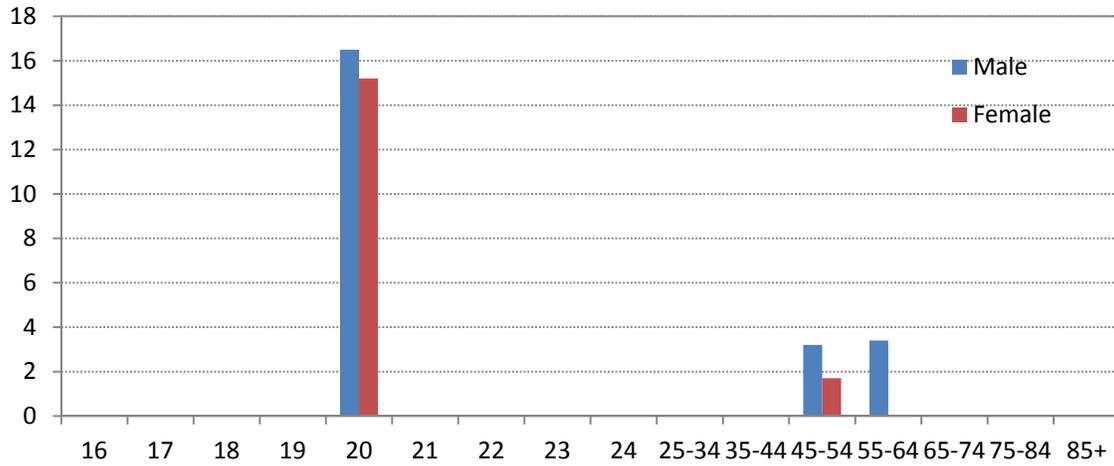
Figure 453: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 7)



Of the 7 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 3 (43%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

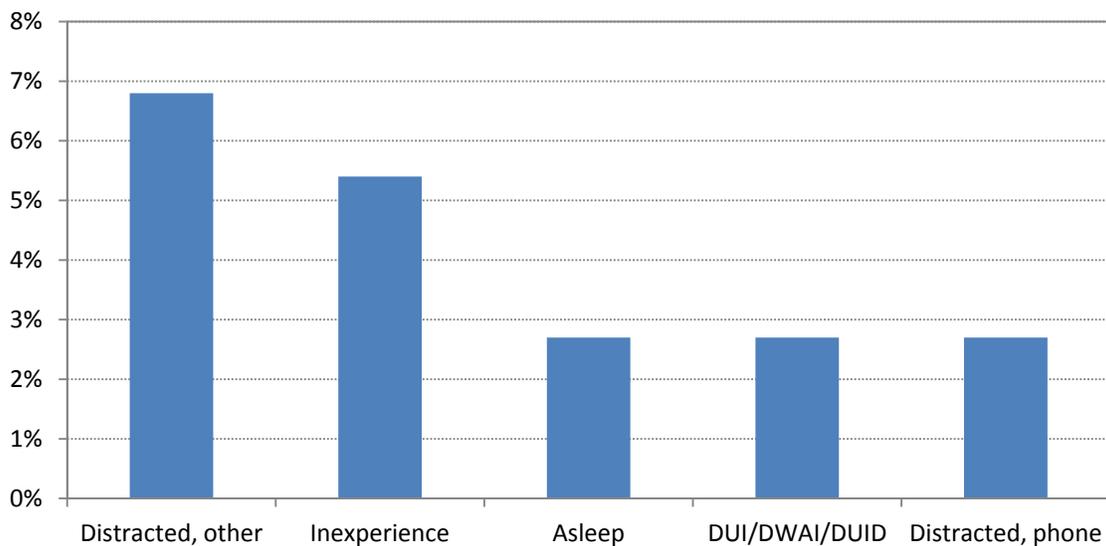
Figure 454: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

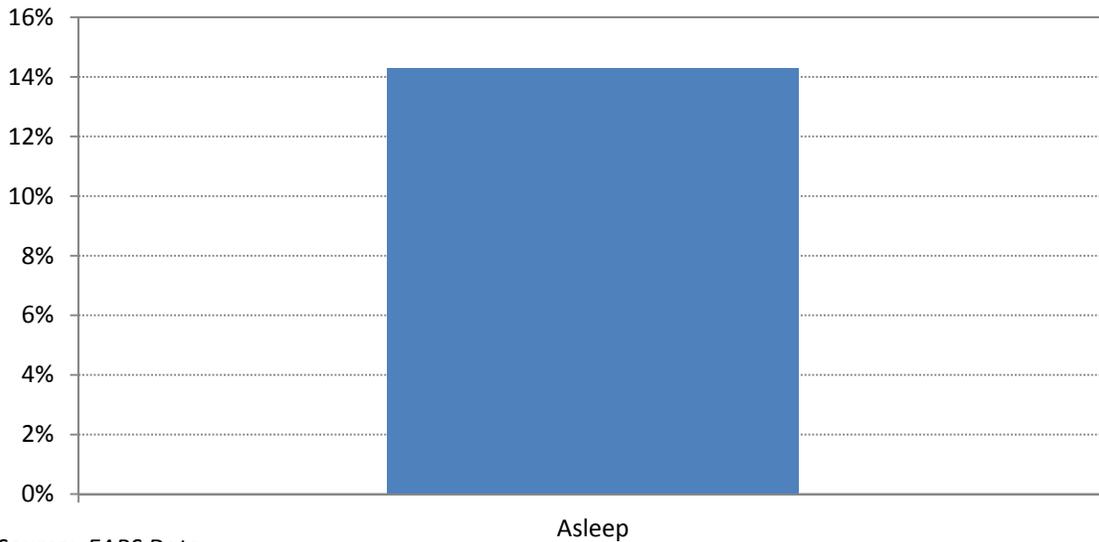
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 455: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 74)



Source: EARS Data

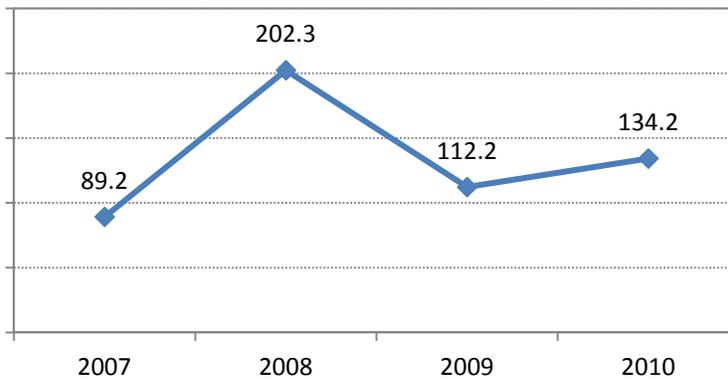
Figure 456: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 7)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 457: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 11 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 31.8 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# PITKIN COUNTY

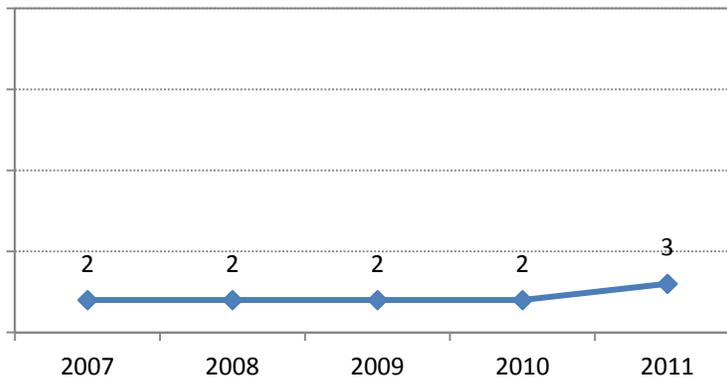


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Pitkin</b>	17.2	571	3	44	3	75	2.7

## Deaths

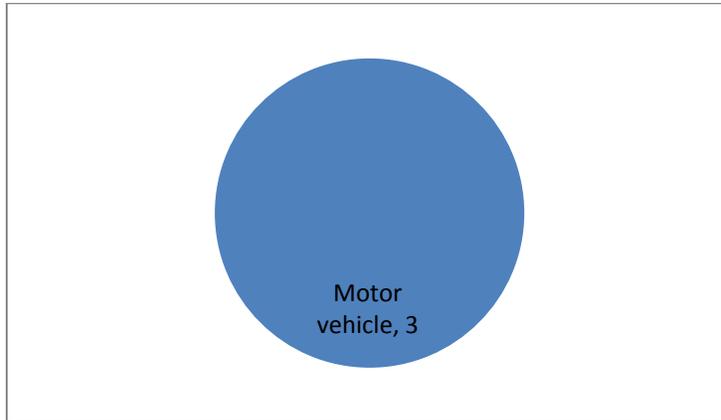
Figure 458: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 459: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

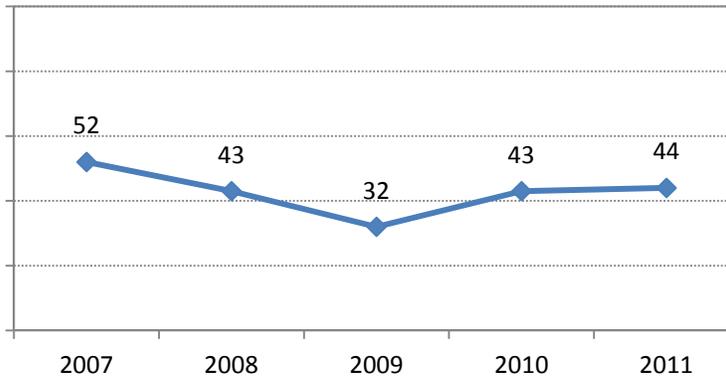
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 0 (0%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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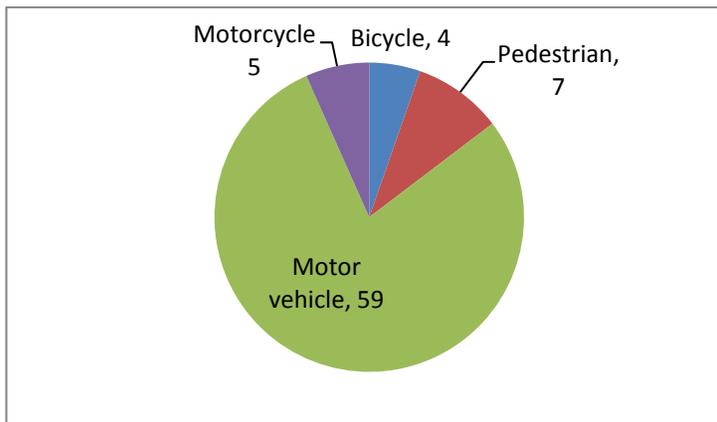
## Injury Crashes

Figure 460: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

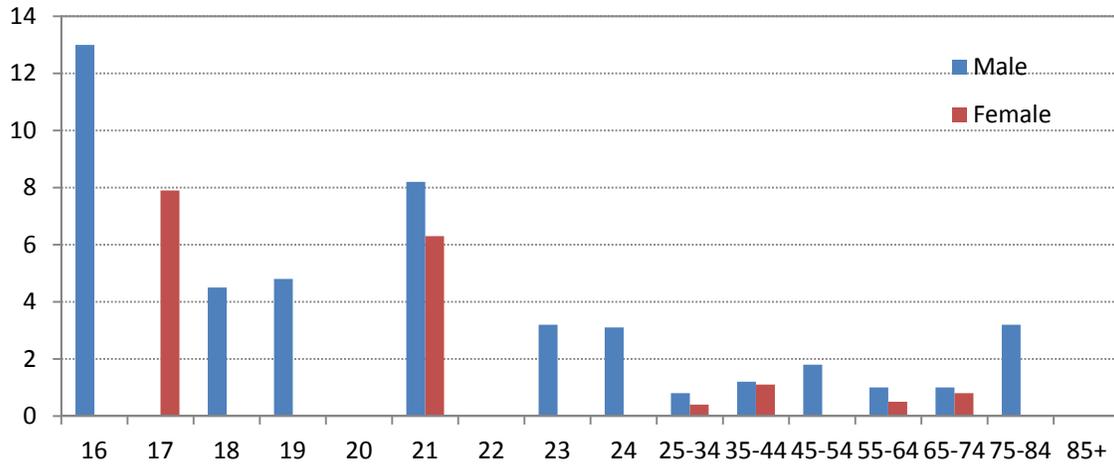
Figure 461: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 75)



Of the 59 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 26 (44%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

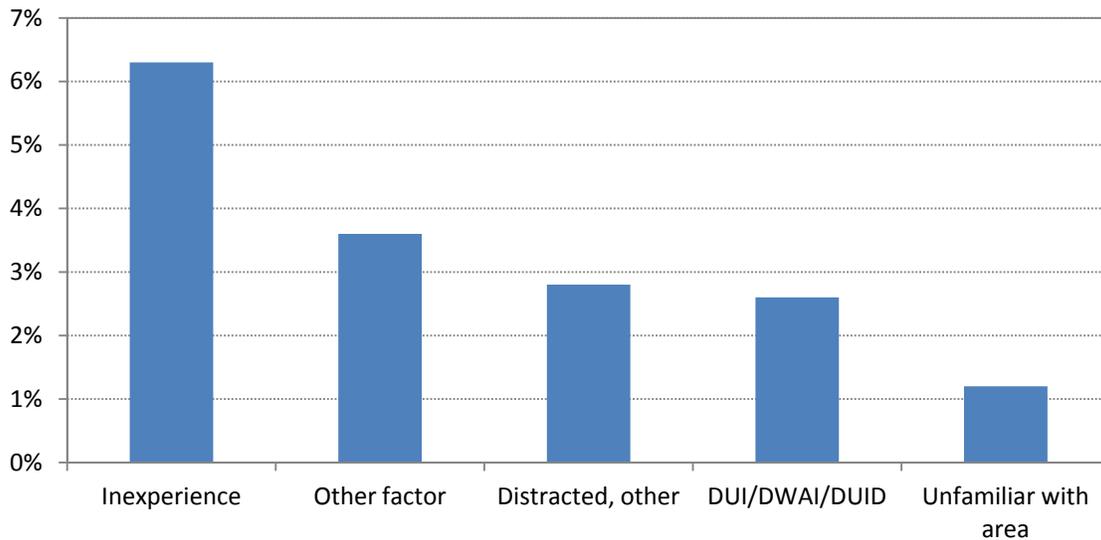
Figure 462: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

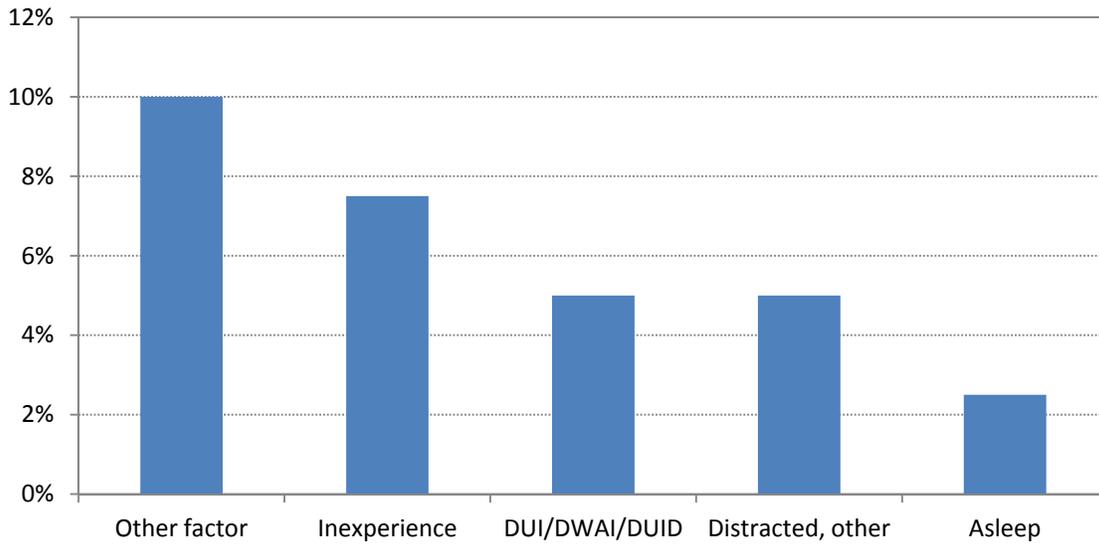
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 463: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 971)



Source: EARS Data

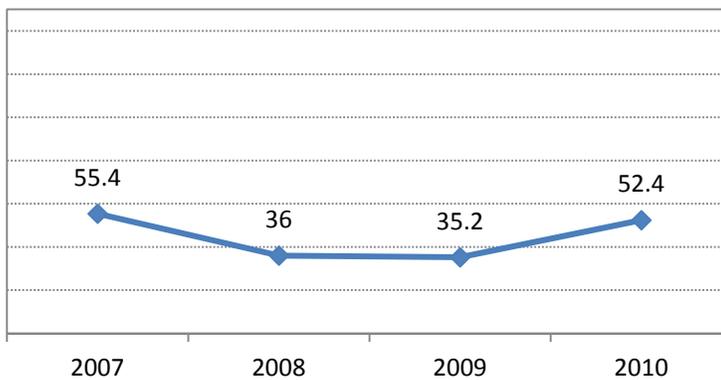
Figure 464: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 80)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 465: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



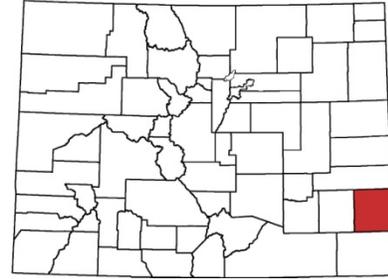
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 141 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 97.1 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# PROWERS COUNTY

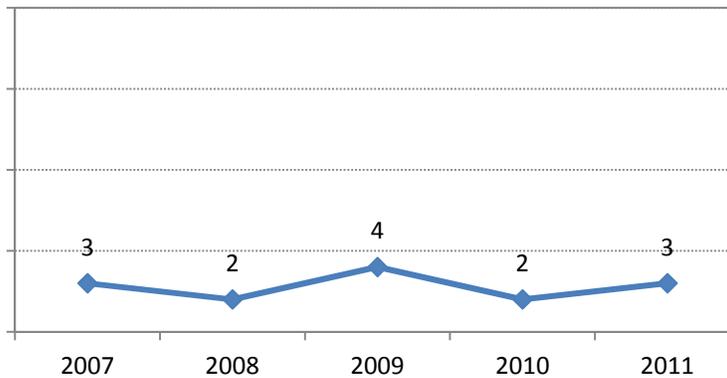


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Prowers</b>	12.5	206	3	14	3	19	1.4

## Deaths

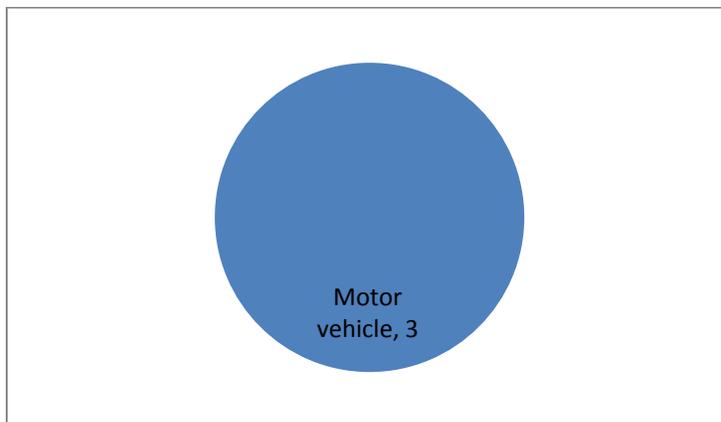
Figure 466: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (67%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 467: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

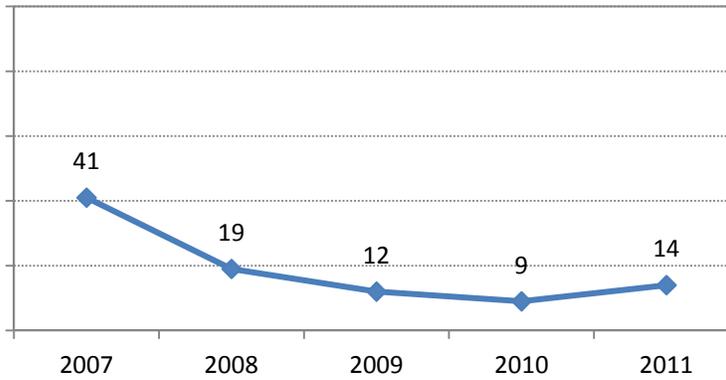
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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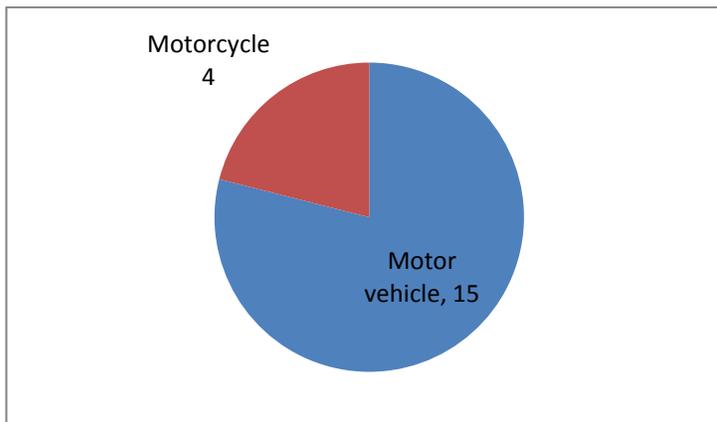
## Injury Crashes

Figure 468: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

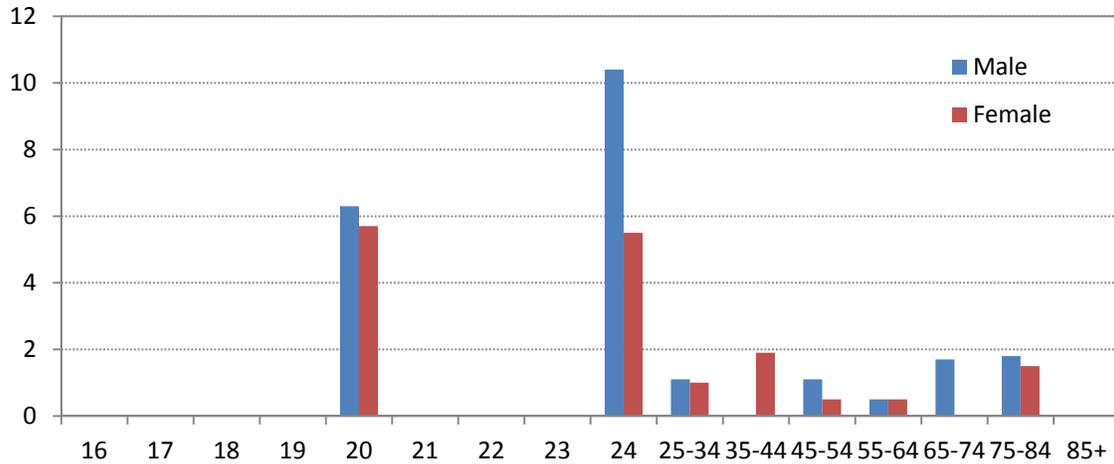
Figure 469: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 19)



Of the 15 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 4 (27%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

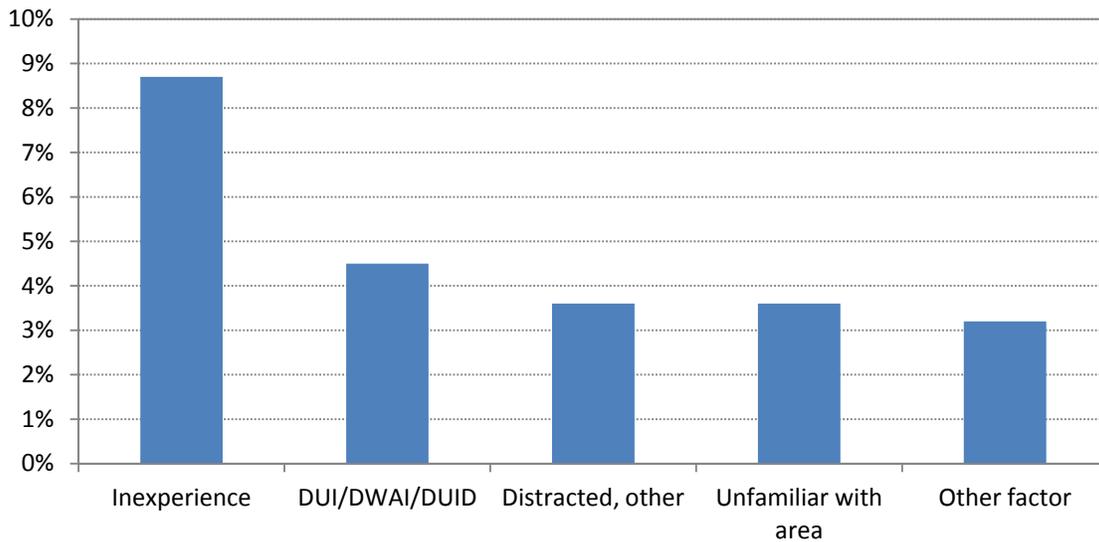
Figure 470: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

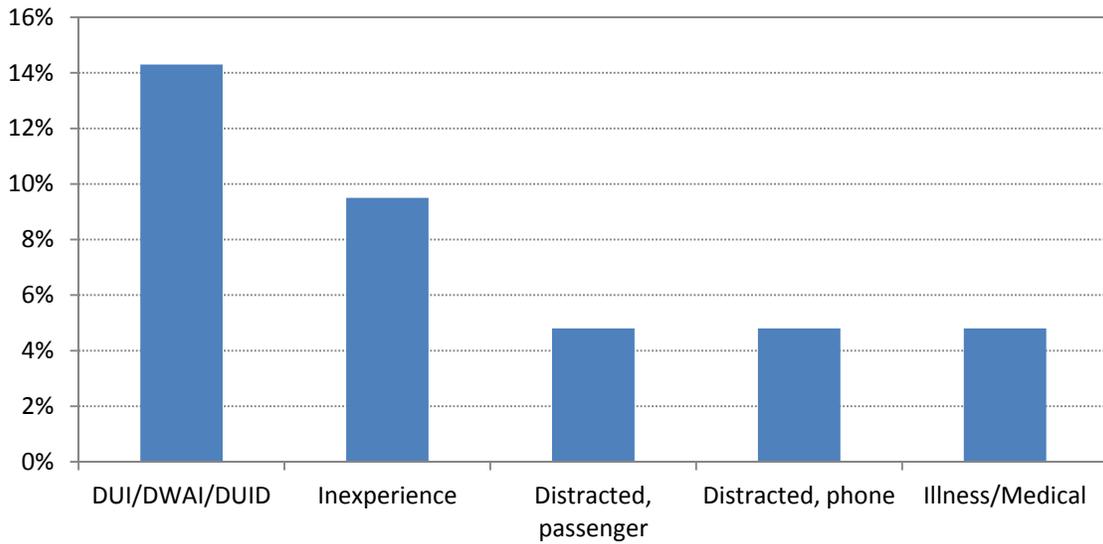
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 471: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 309)



Source: EARS Data

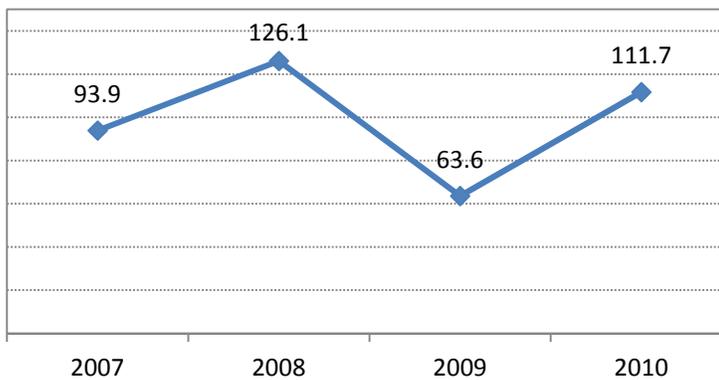
Figure 472: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 21)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 473: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 110 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 115.8 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# PUEBLO COUNTY

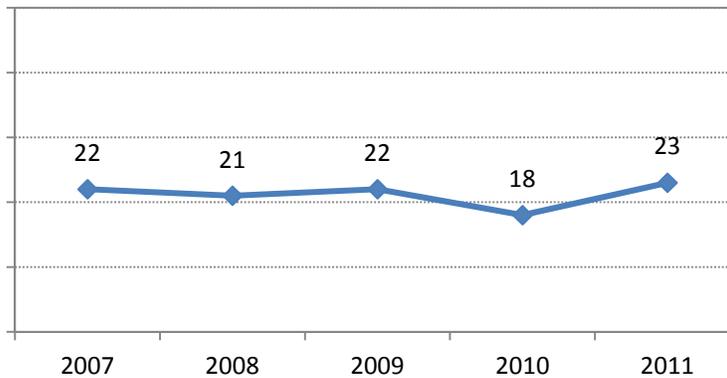


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Pueblo</b>	159.5	3,876	23	315	24	410	2.1

## Deaths

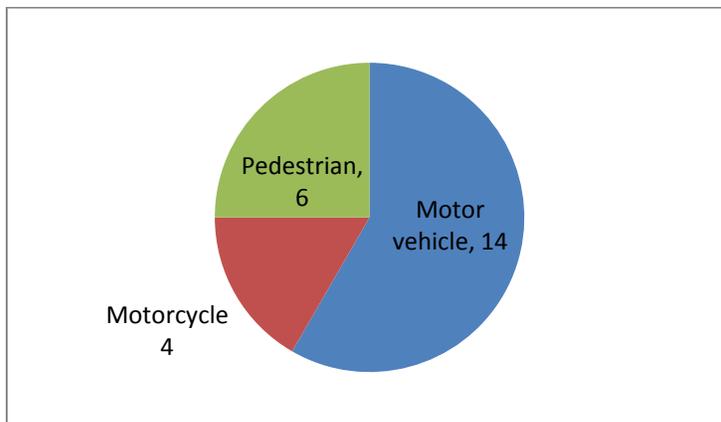
Figure 474: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 23 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (4%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 475: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 24)\*



Source: FARS Data

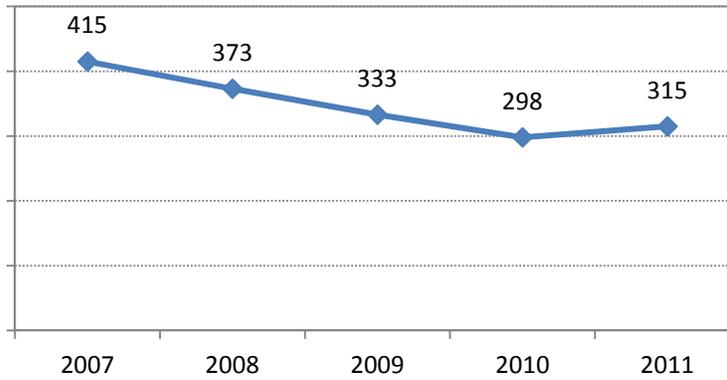
Of the 14 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 12 (86%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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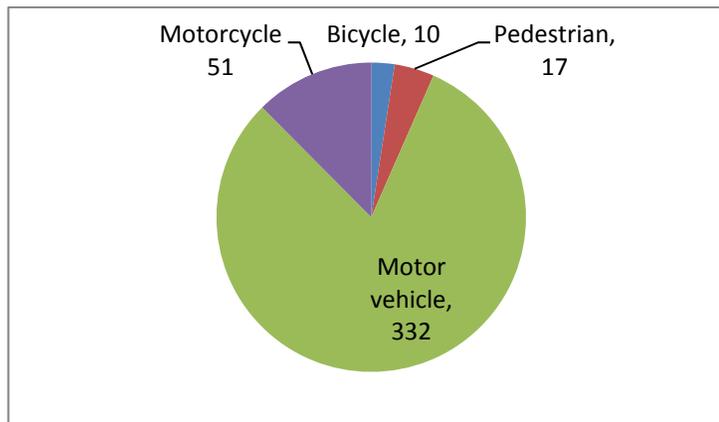
## Injury Crashes

Figure 476: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

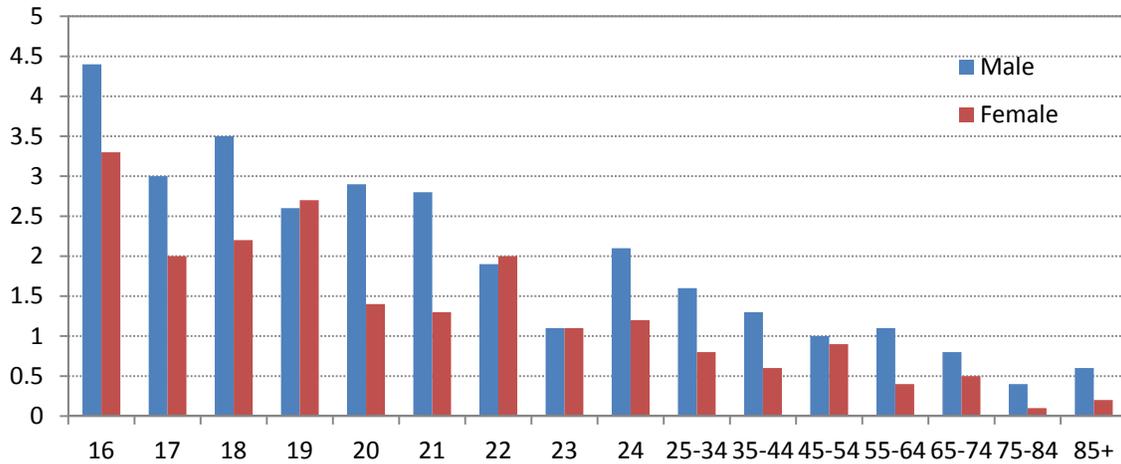
Figure 477: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 410)



Of the 332 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 91 (27%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

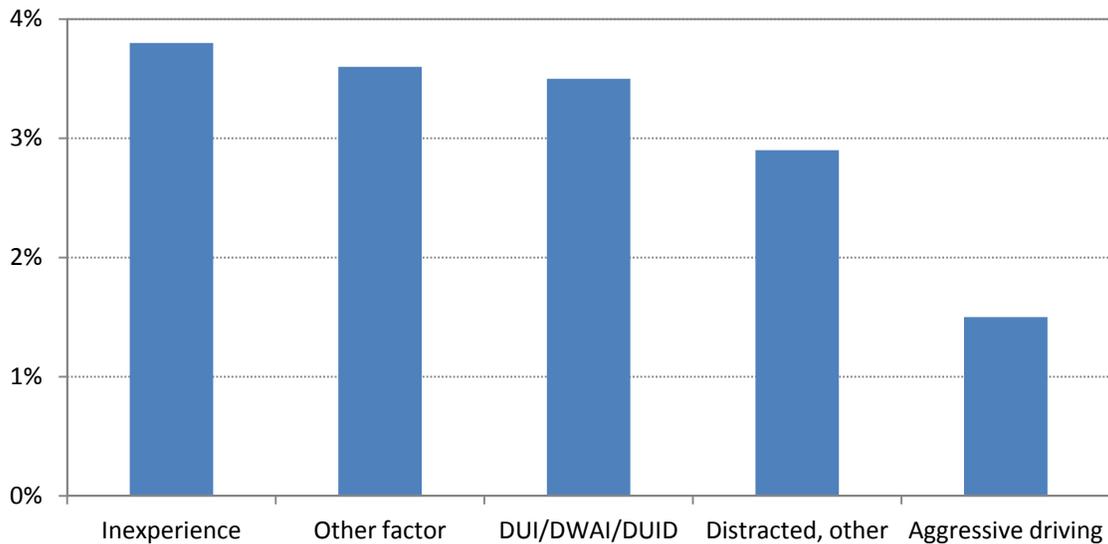
Figure 478: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

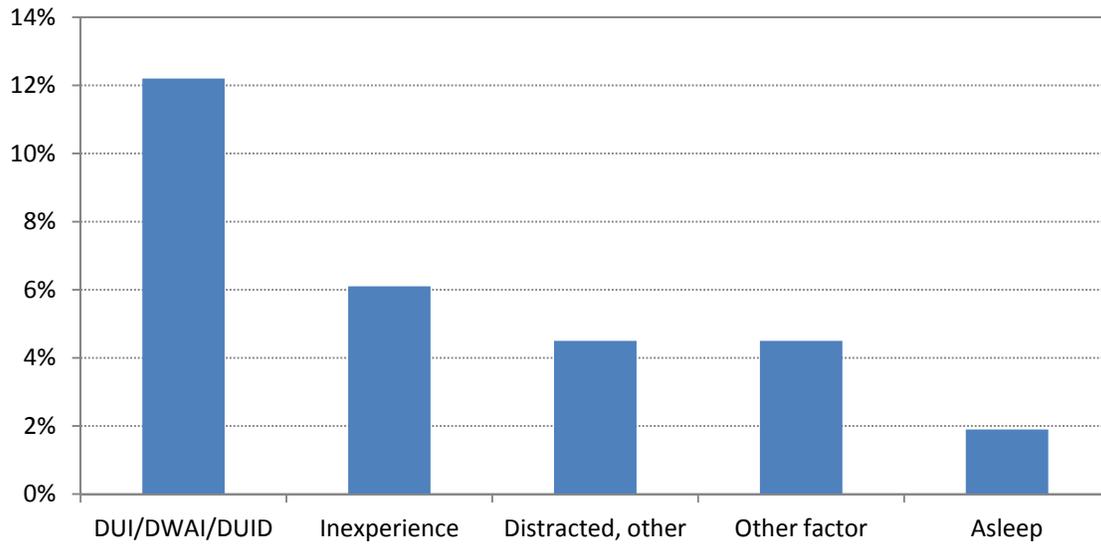
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 479: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 7,061)



Source: EARS Data

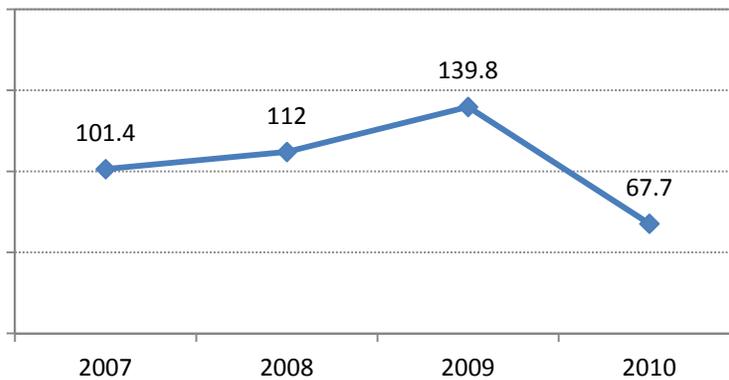
Figure 480: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 539)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 481: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 828 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 66.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# RIO BLANCO COUNTY

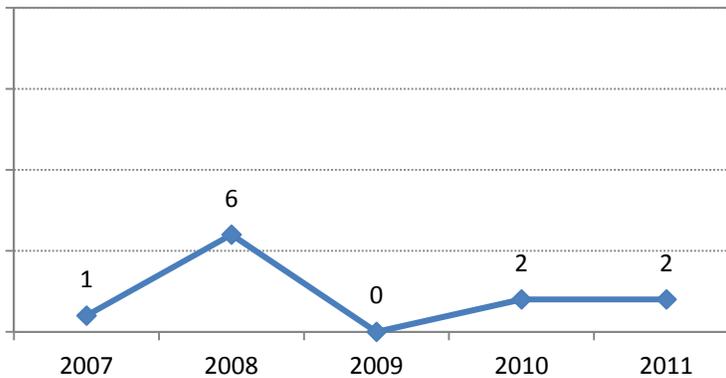


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Rio Blanco</b>	6.6	151	2	24	4	32	3.9

## Deaths

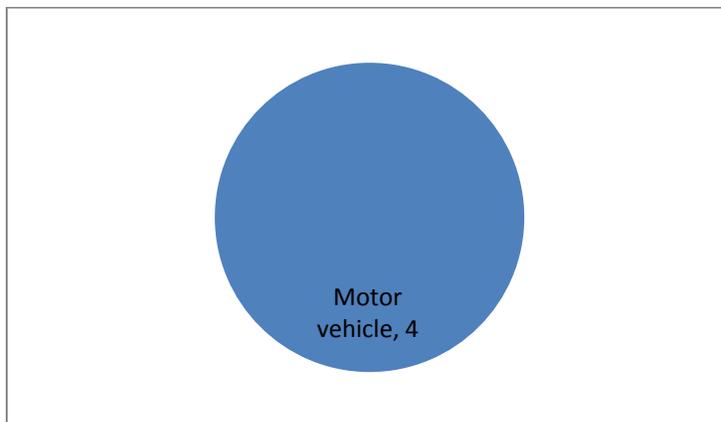
Figure 482: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (100%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 483: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 4)\*



Source: FARS Data

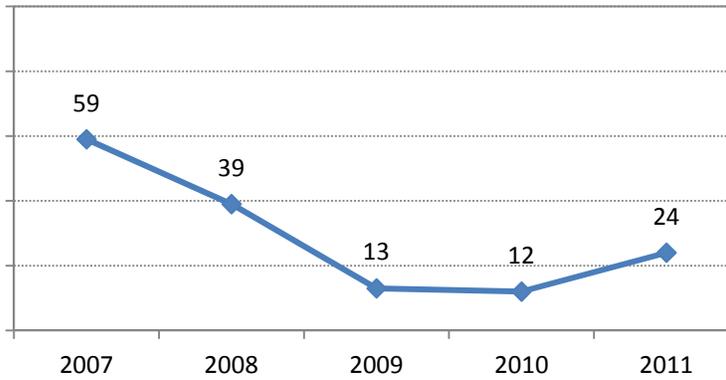
Of the 4 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 4 (100%) were not using seat belts or other

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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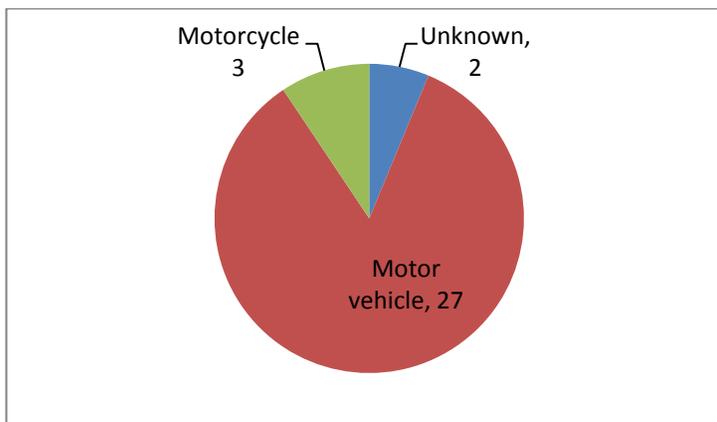
## Injury Crashes

Figure 484: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

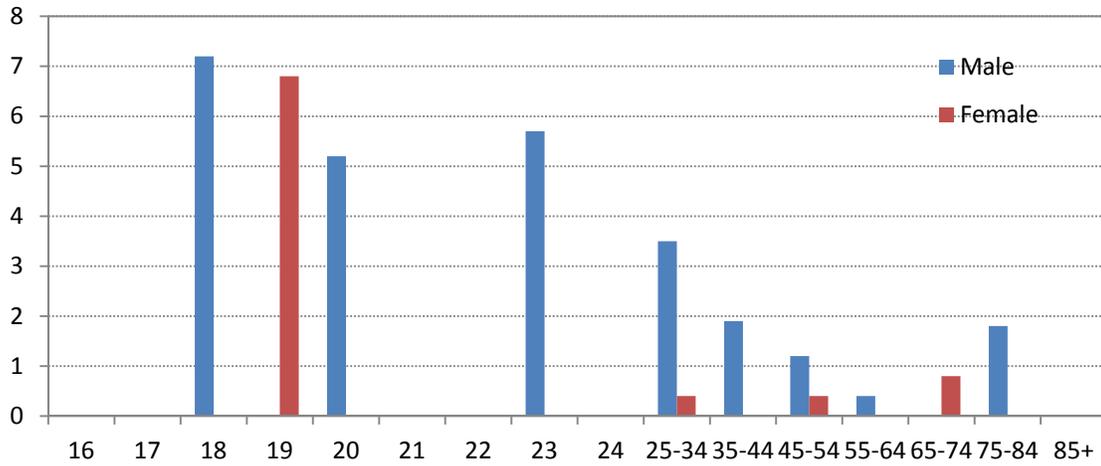
Figure 485: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 32)



Of the 27 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 5 (19%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

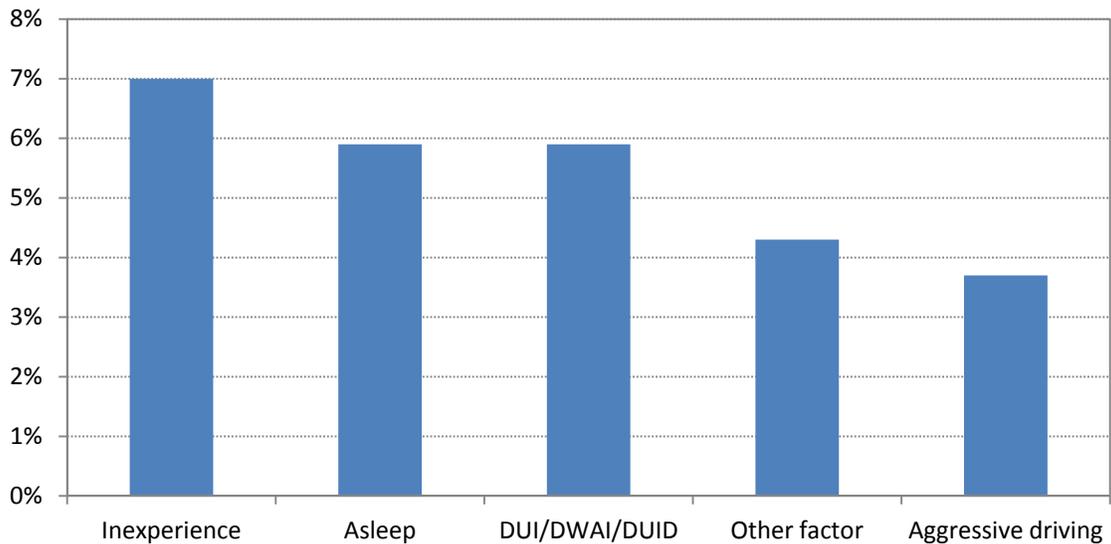
Figure 486: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

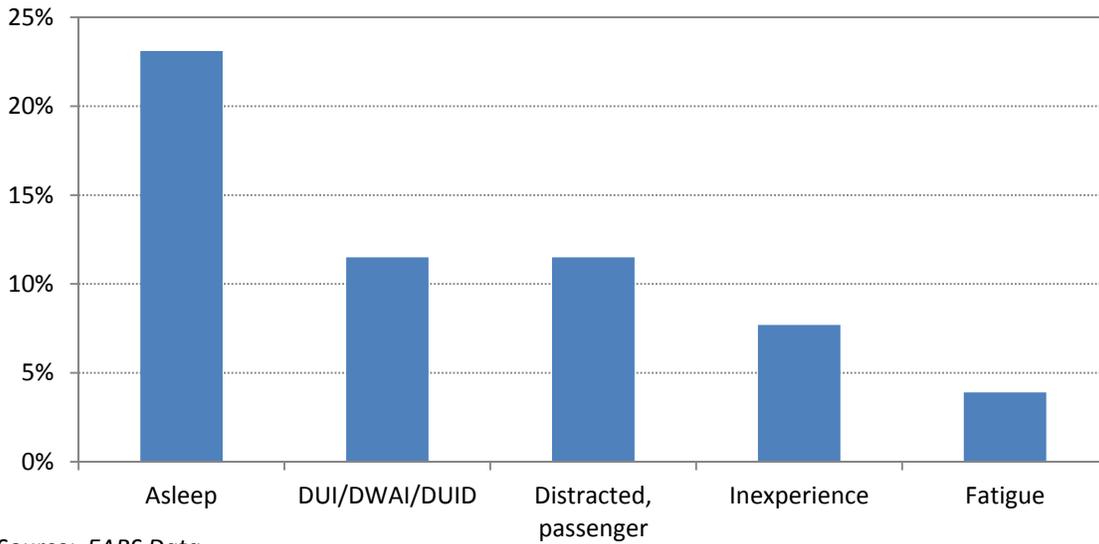
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 487: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 187)



Source: EARS Data

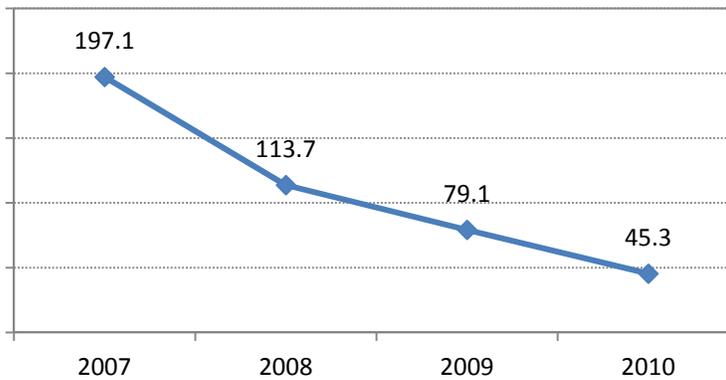
Figure 488: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 26)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 489: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 36 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 69.2 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# RIO GRANDE COUNTY

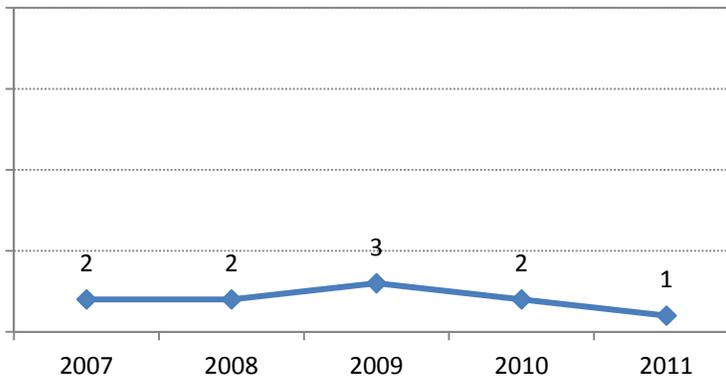


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Rio Grande</b>	12.0	227	1	27	1	32	2.3

## Deaths

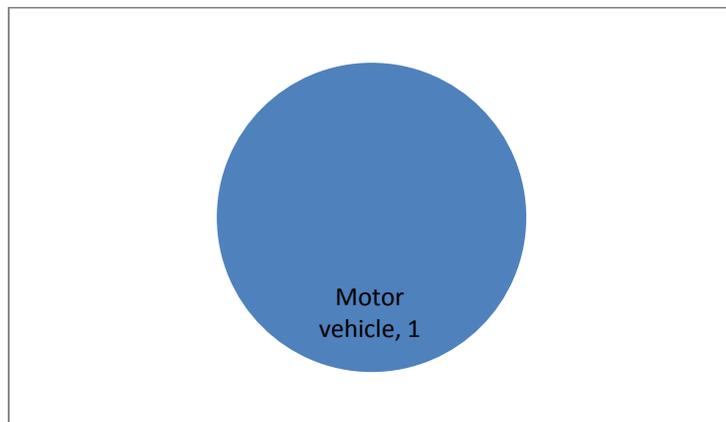
Figure 490: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (100%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 491: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



Source: FARS Data

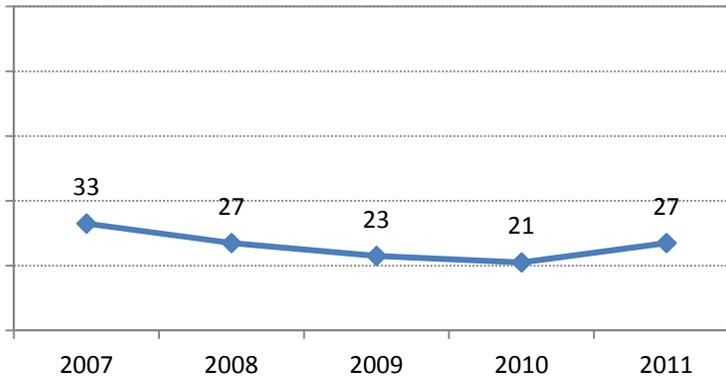
Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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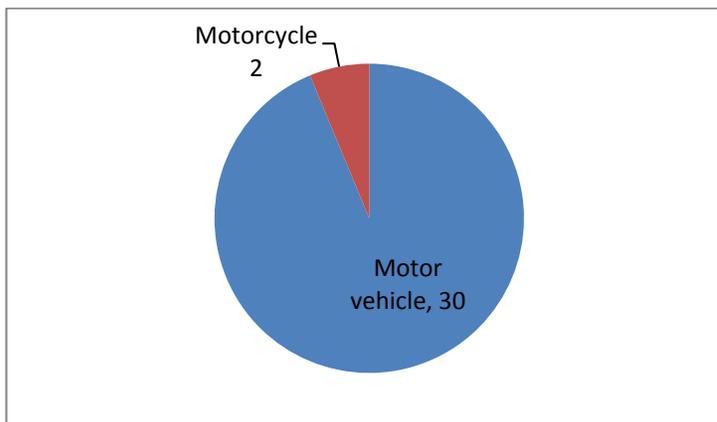
## Injury Crashes

Figure 492: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

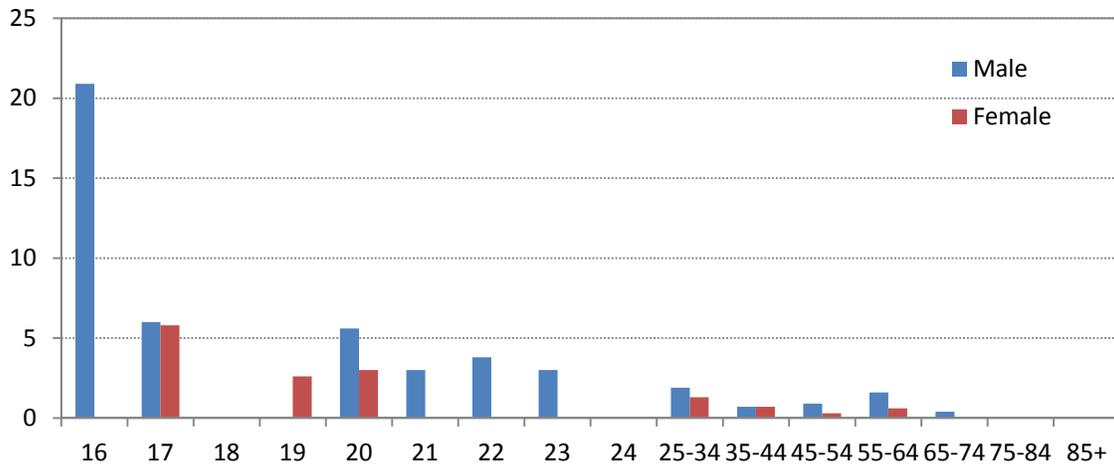
Figure 493: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 32)



Of the 30 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 8 (27%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

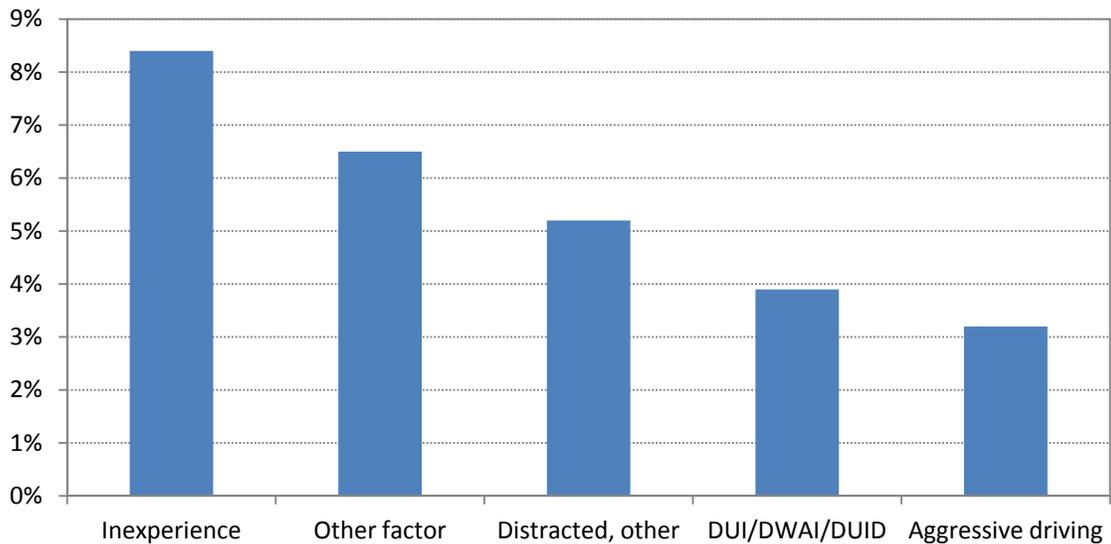
Figure 494: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

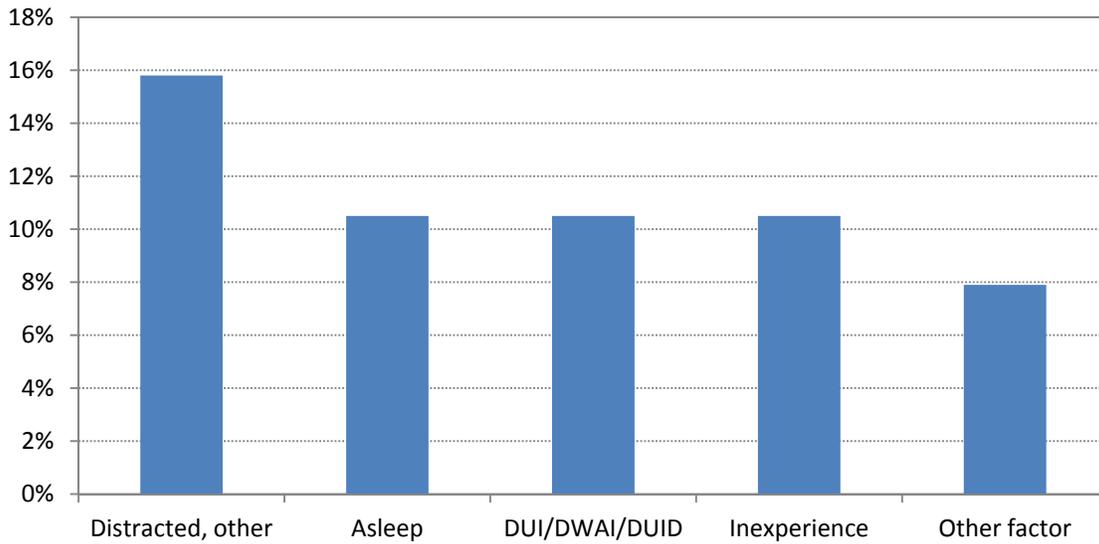
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 495: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 310)



Source: EARS Data

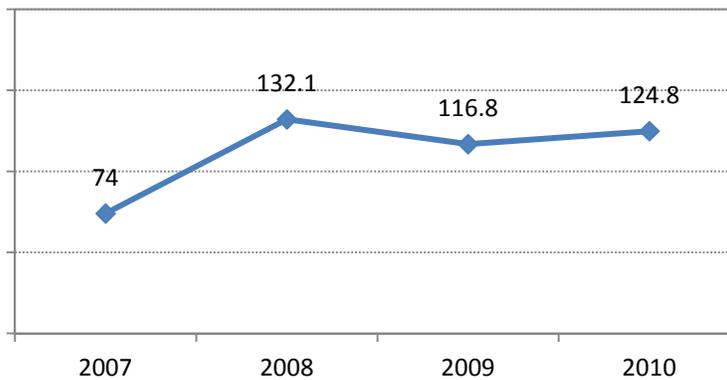
Figure 496: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 38)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 497: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 103 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 110.4 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# ROUTT COUNTY

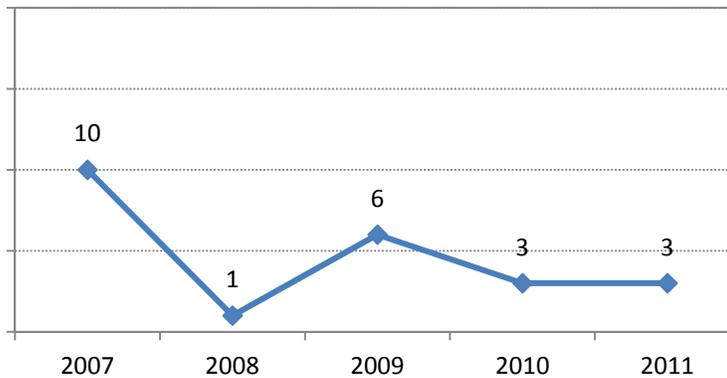


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Routt</b>	23.4	631	3	46	3	68	2.1

## Deaths

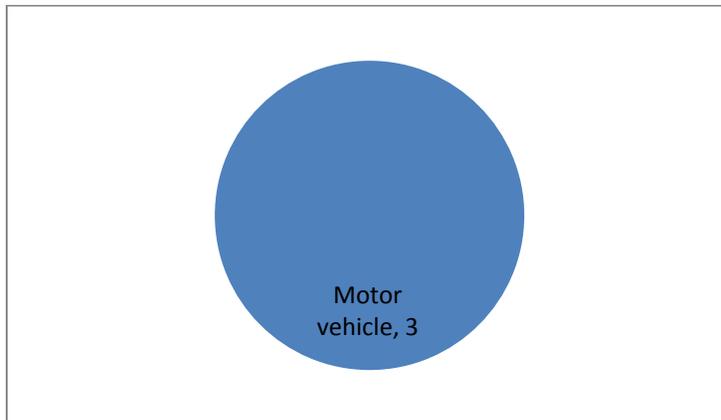
Figure 498: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 499: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

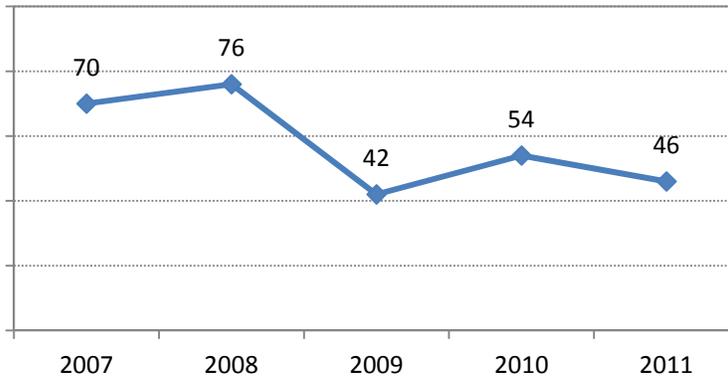
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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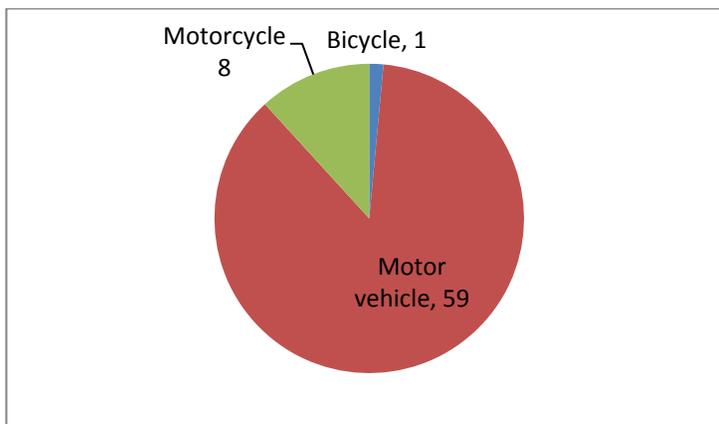
## Injury Crashes

Figure 500: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

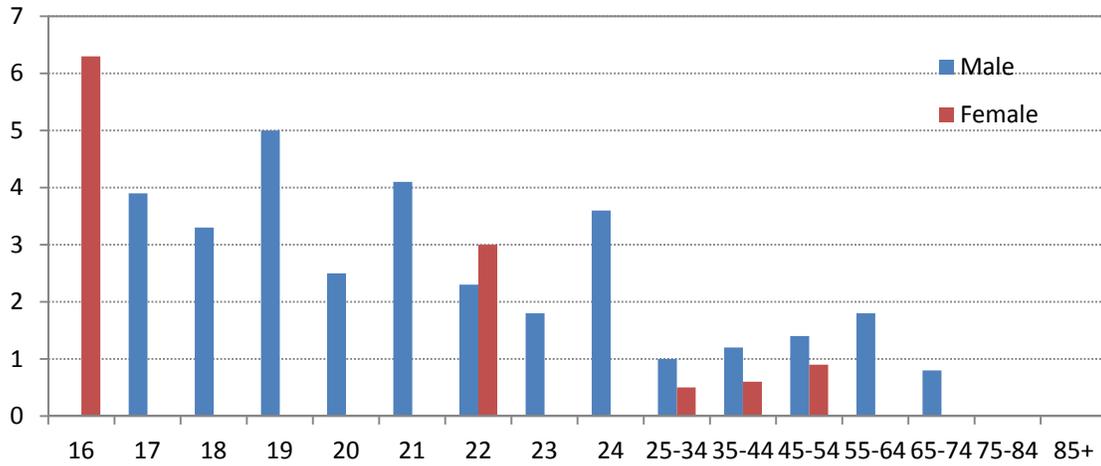
Figure 501: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 68)



Of the 59 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 16 (27%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

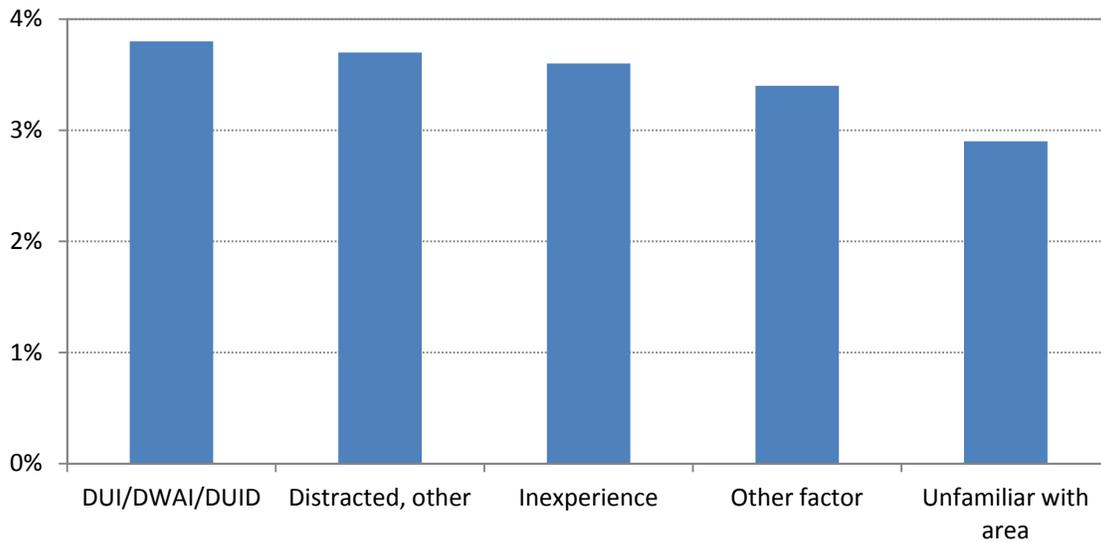
Figure 502: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

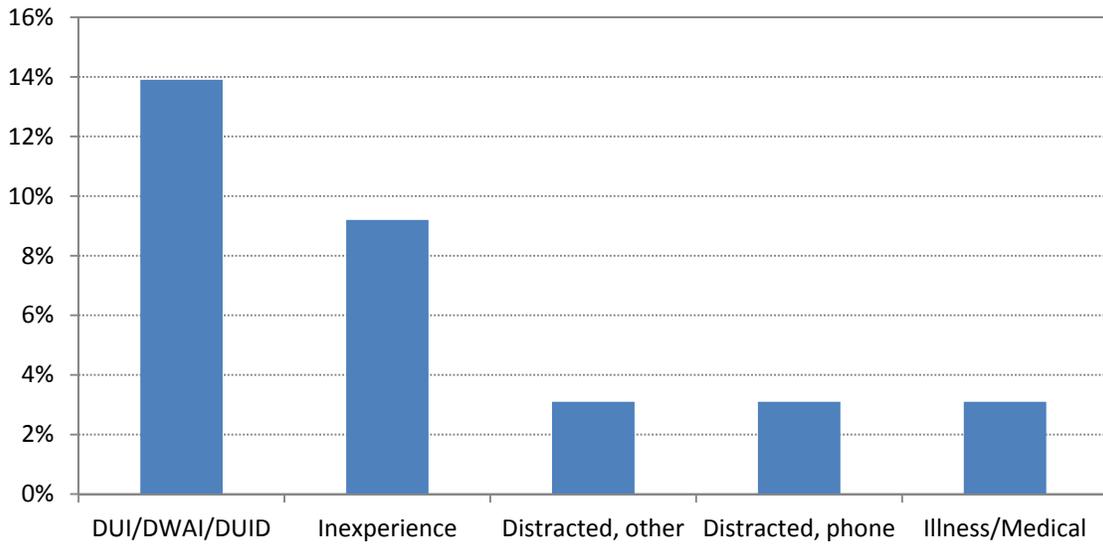
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 503: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 986)



Source: EARS Data

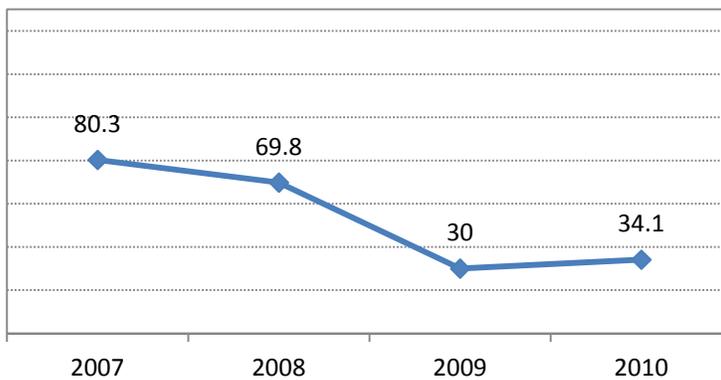
Figure 504: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 65)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 505: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 234 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 122.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# SAGUACHE COUNTY

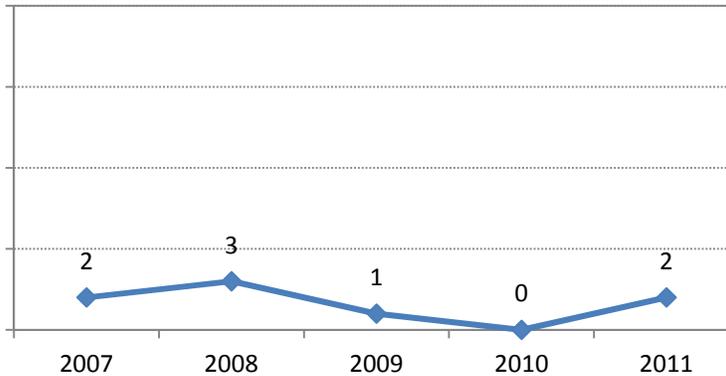


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Saguache	6.1	127	2	21	2	24	3.7

## Deaths

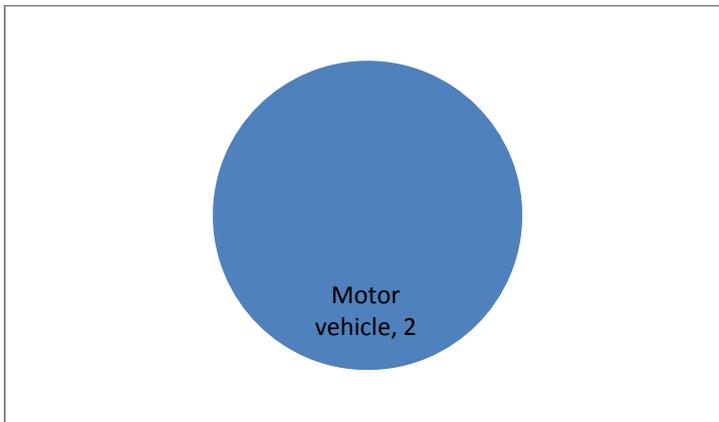
Figure 506: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 2 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 507: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 2)\*



Source: FARS Data

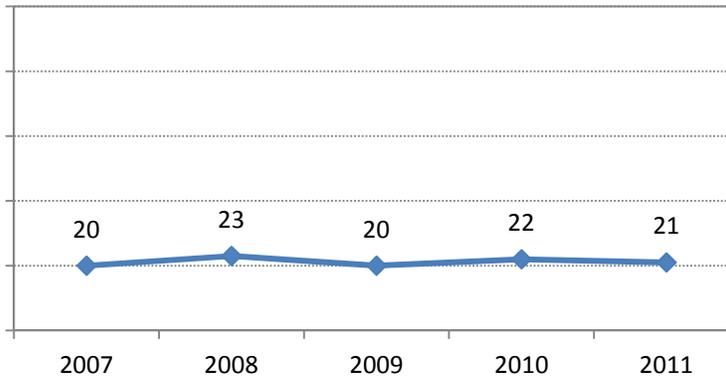
Of the 2 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 0 (0%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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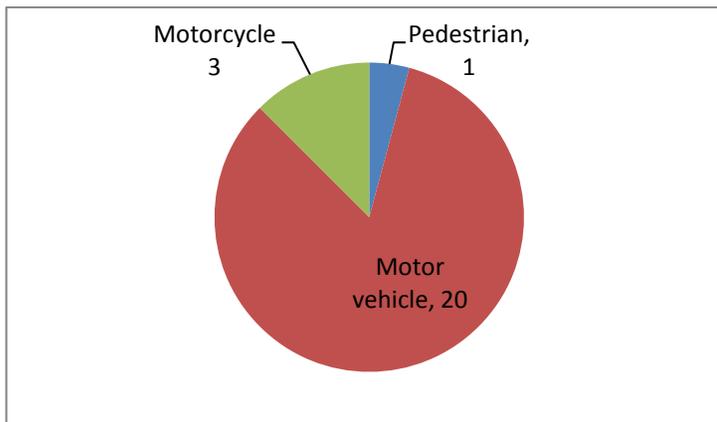
## Injury Crashes

Figure 508: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

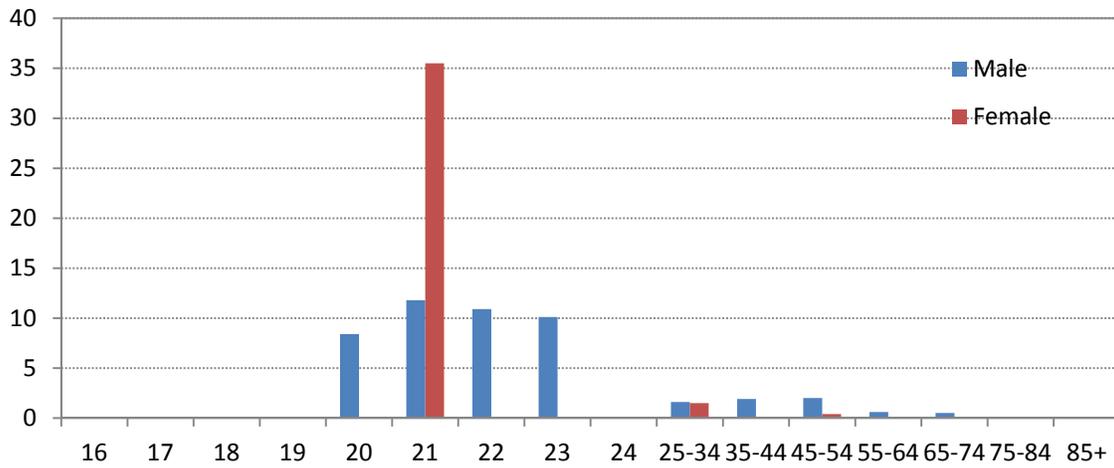
Figure 509: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 24)



Of the 20 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 6 (30%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

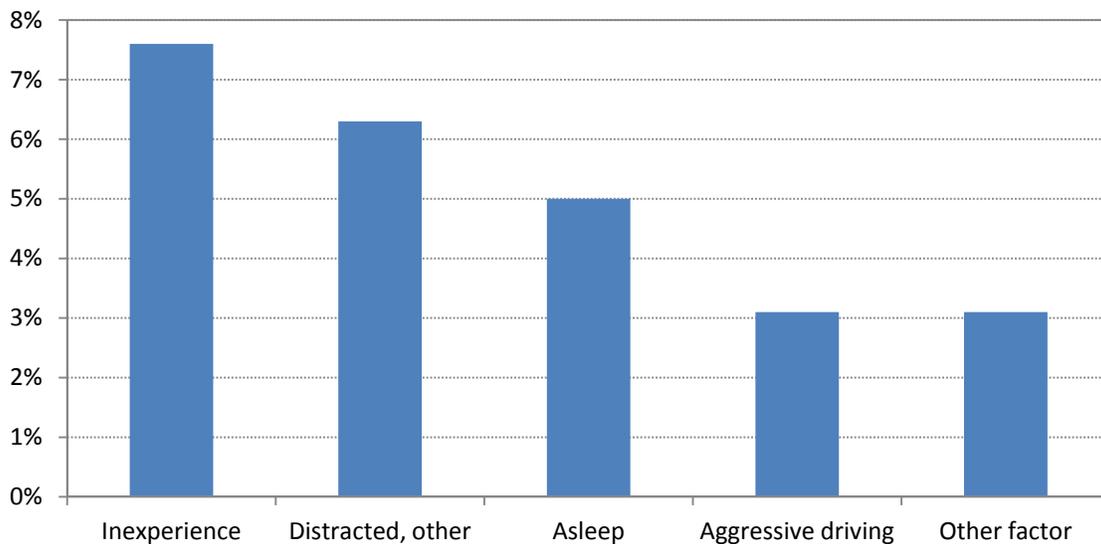
Figure 510: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

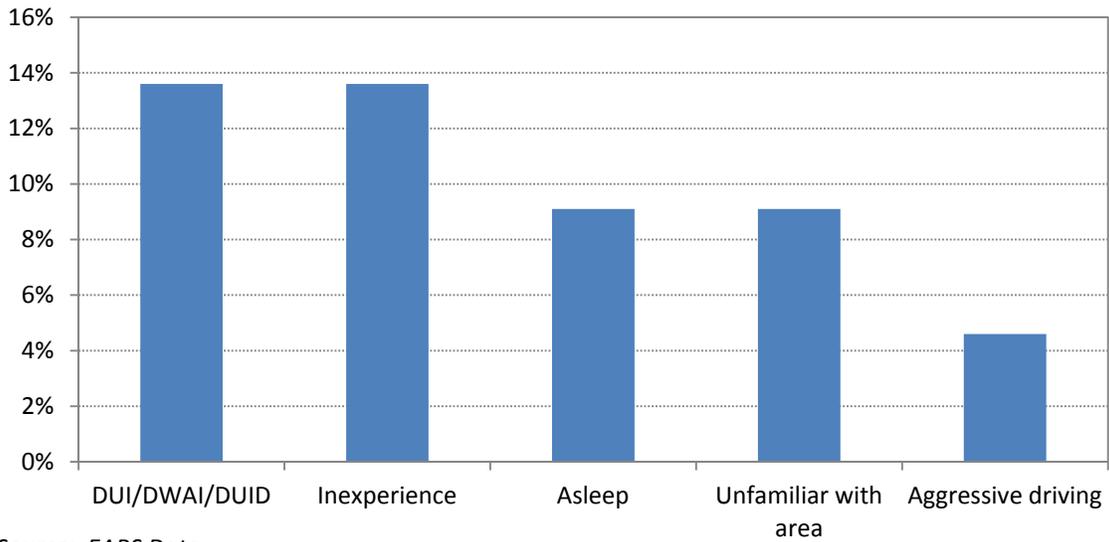
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 511: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 159)



Source: EARS Data

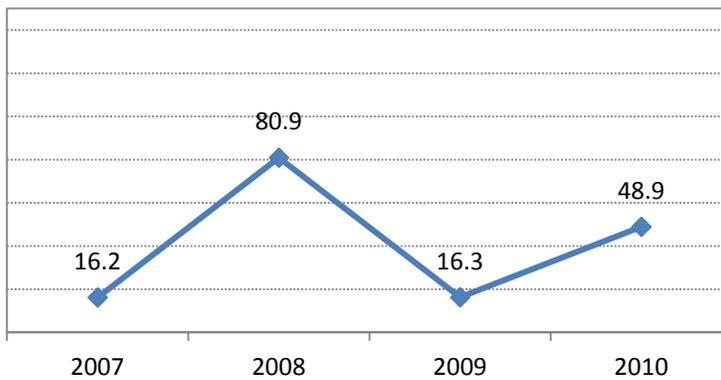
Figure 512: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 22)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 513: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 26 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 53.6 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# SAN JUAN COUNTY

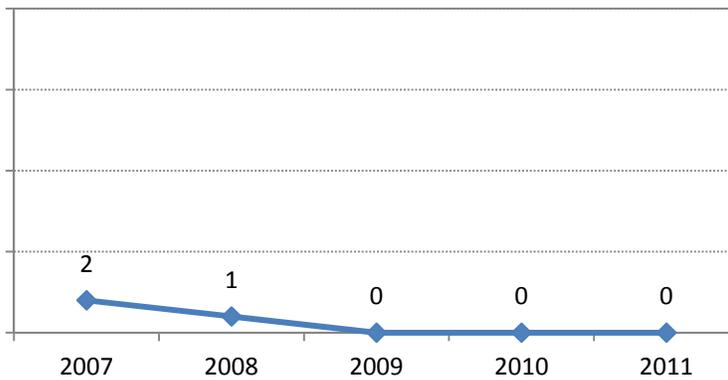


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>San Juan</b>	0.7	50	0	8	0	14	11.2

## Deaths

Figure 514: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



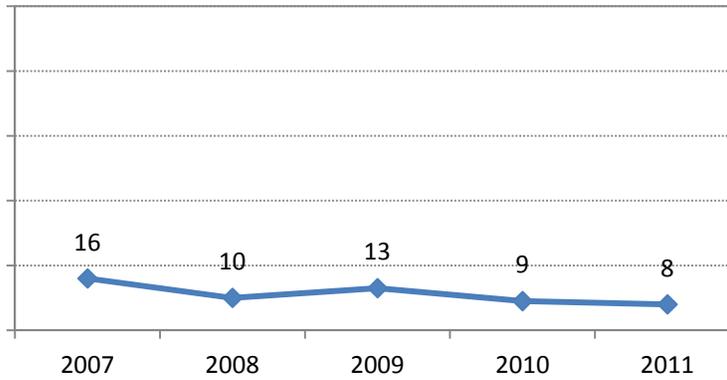
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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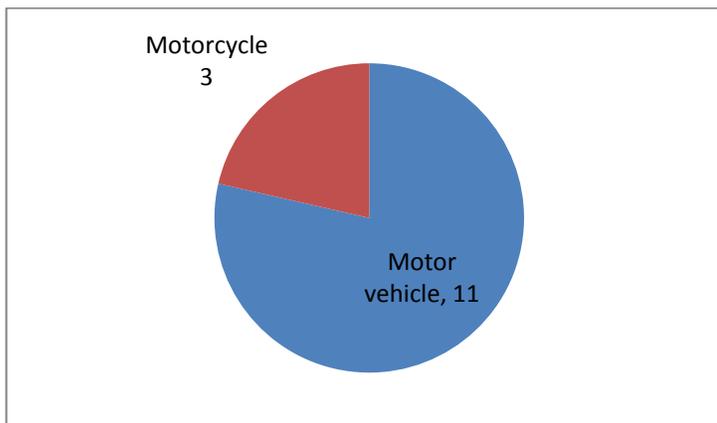
## Injury Crashes

Figure 515: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

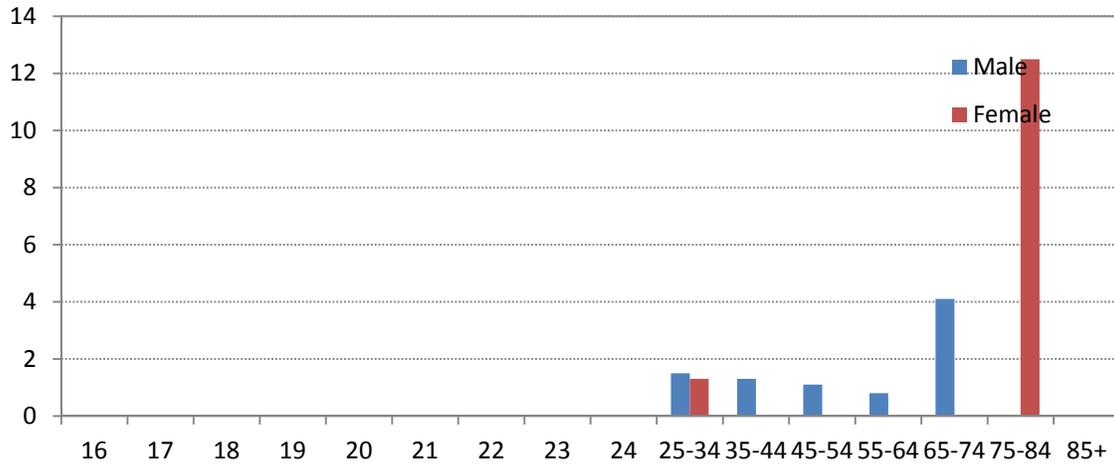
Figure 516: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 14)



Of the 11 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 0 (0%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

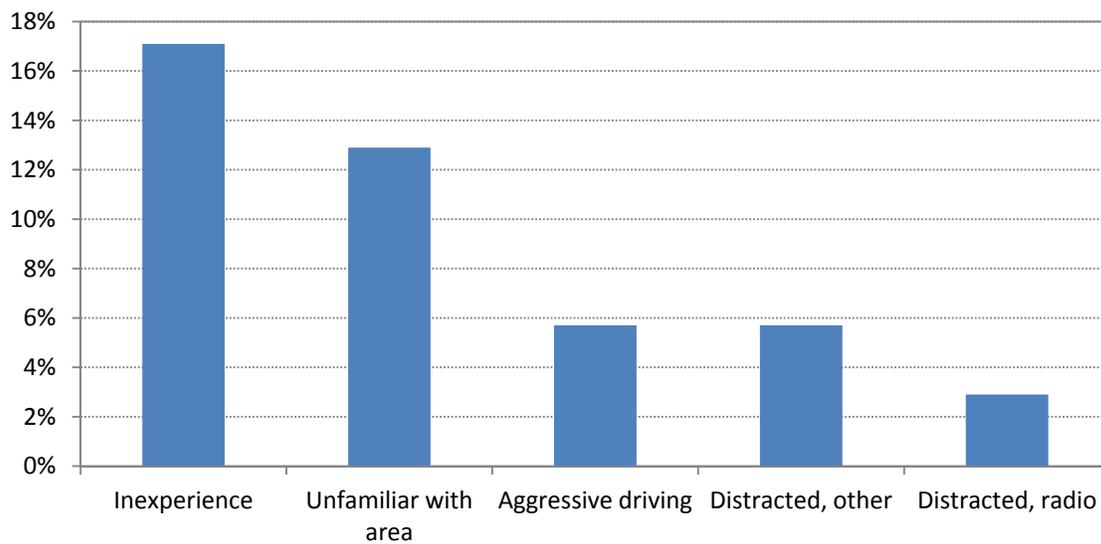
Figure 517: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

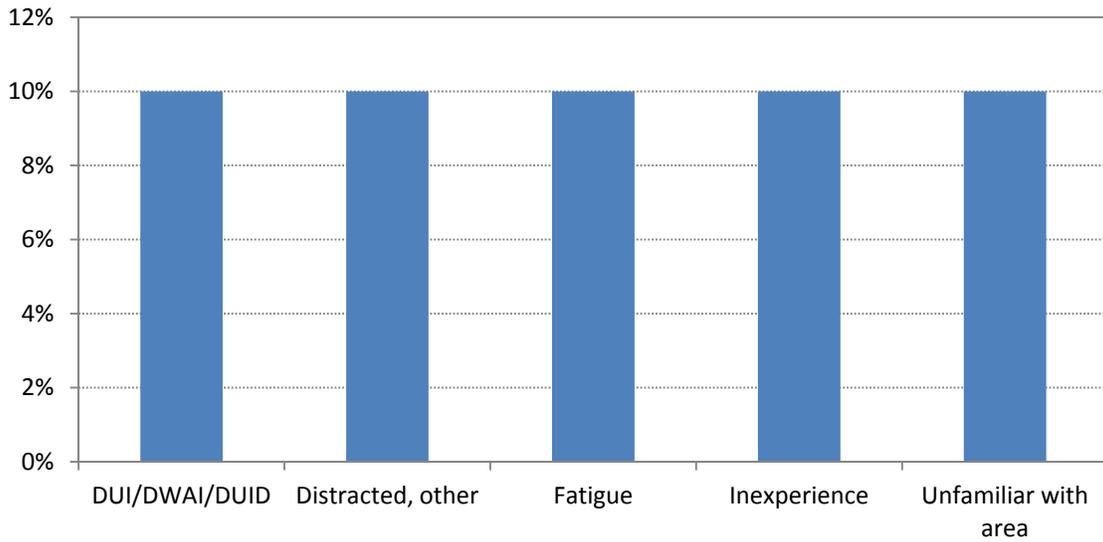
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 518: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 70)



Source: EARS Data

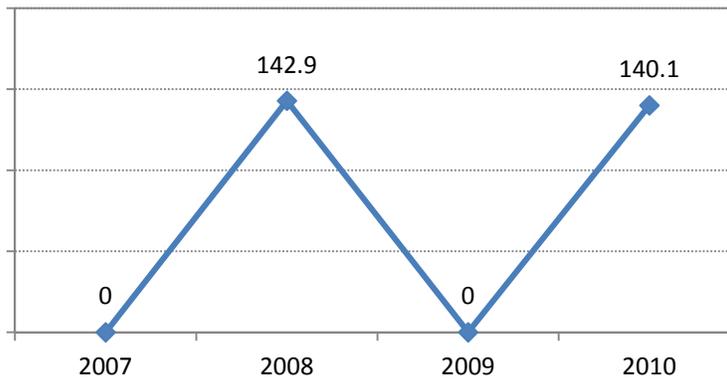
Figure 519: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 10)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 520: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 0 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 0.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

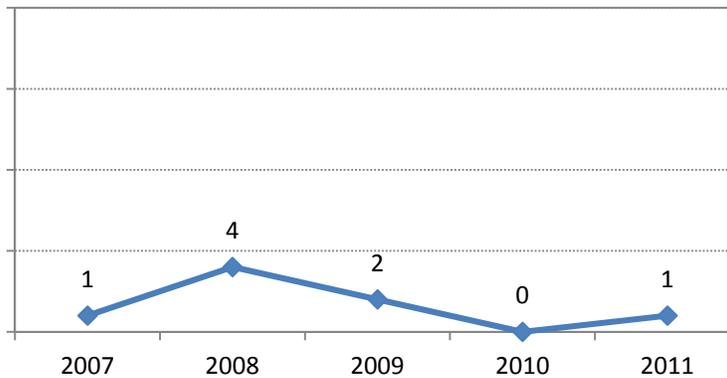


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>San Miguel</b>	7.4	131	1	17	1	21	2.4

## Deaths

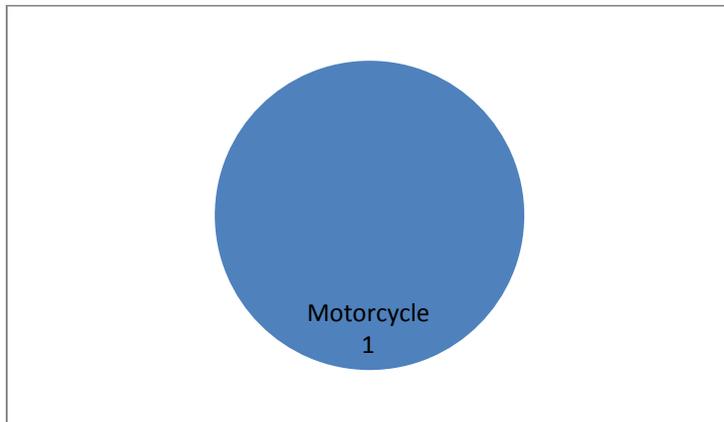
Figure 521: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 522: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



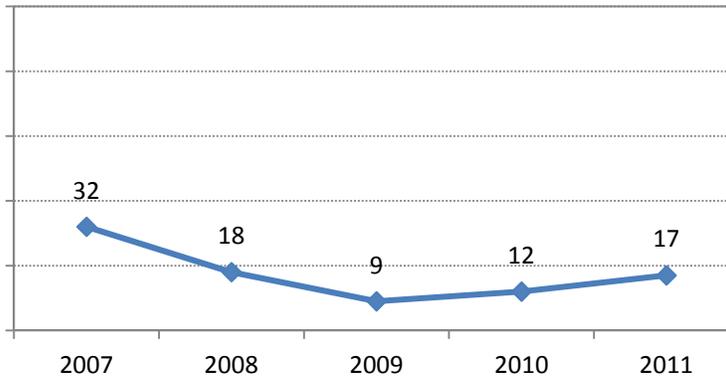
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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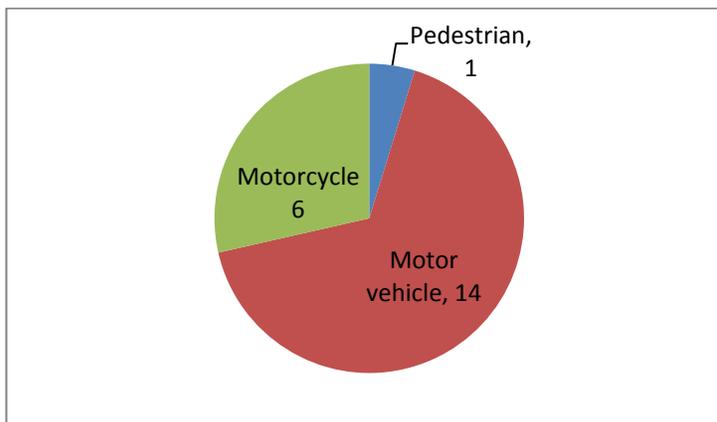
## Injury Crashes

Figure 523: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

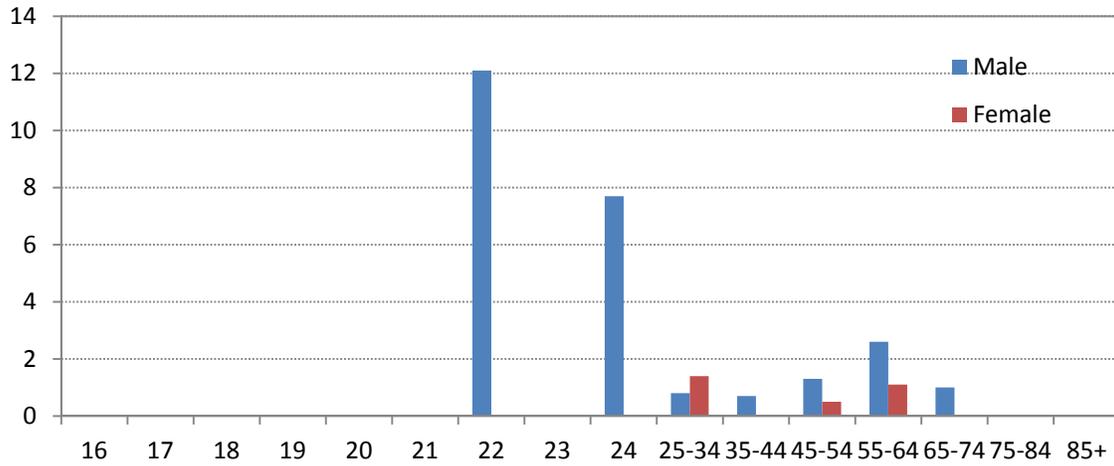
Figure 524: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 21)



Of the 14 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 5 (36%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

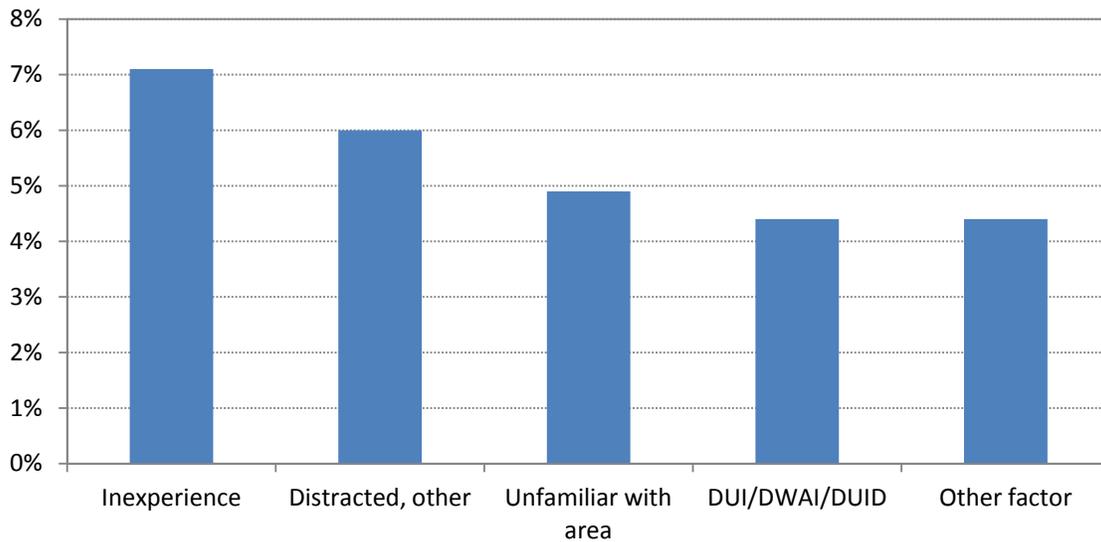
Figure 525: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

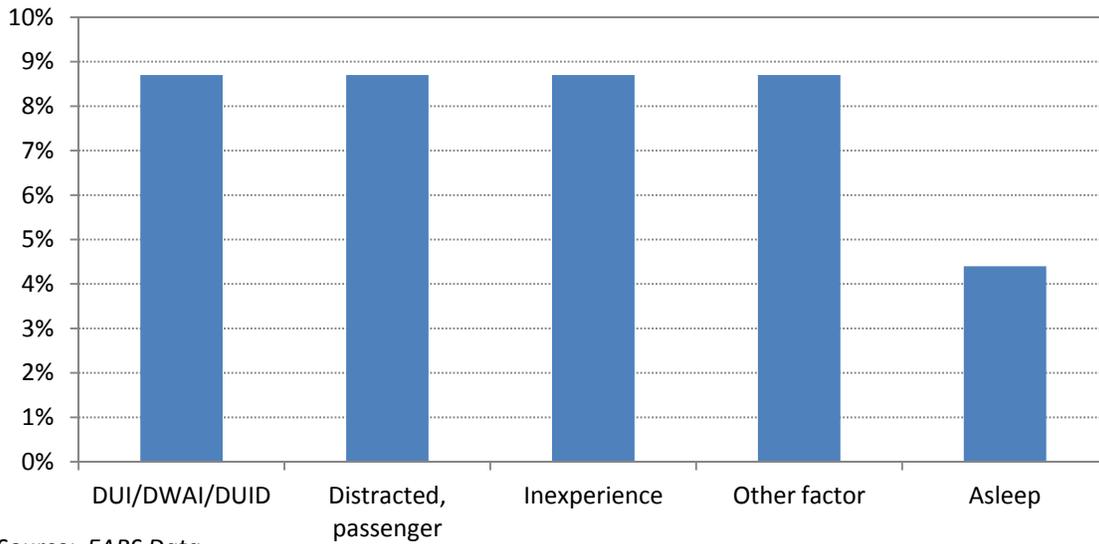
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 526: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 183)



Source: EARS Data

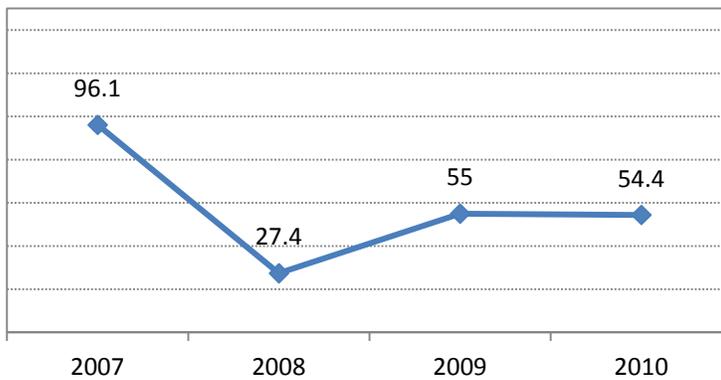
Figure 527: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 23)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 528: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



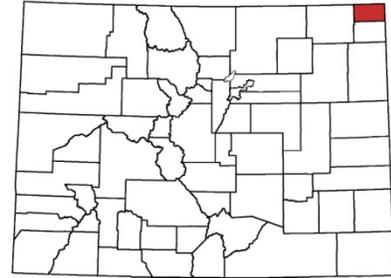
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 57 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 94.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# SEDGWICK COUNTY

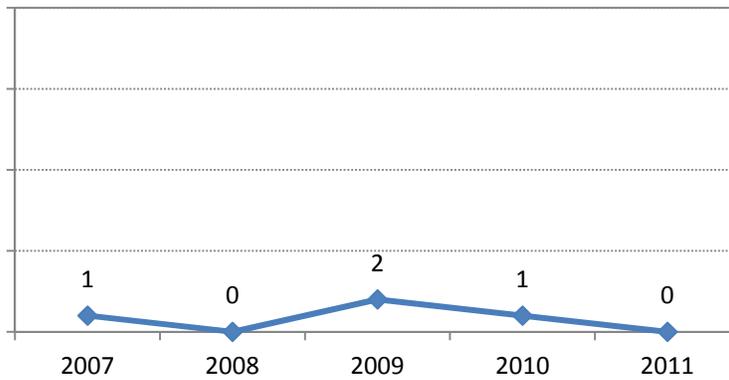


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Sedgwick</b>	2.4	64	0	11	0	12	4.6

## Deaths

Figure 529: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



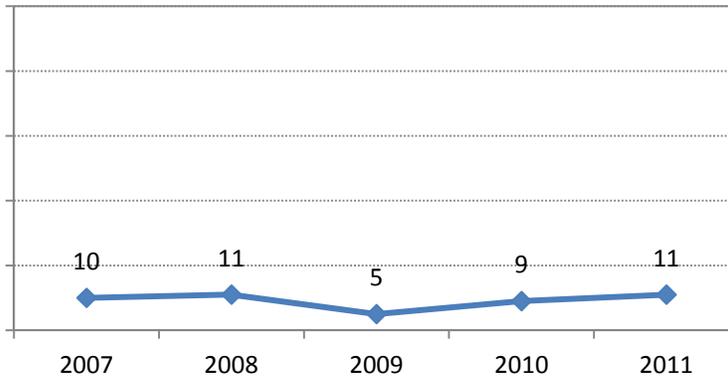
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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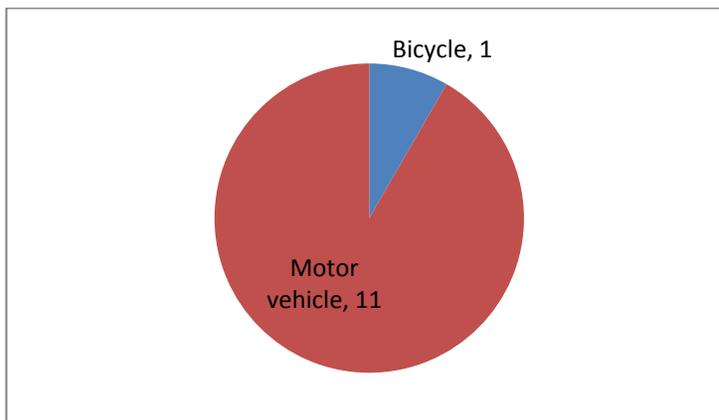
## Injury Crashes

Figure 530: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

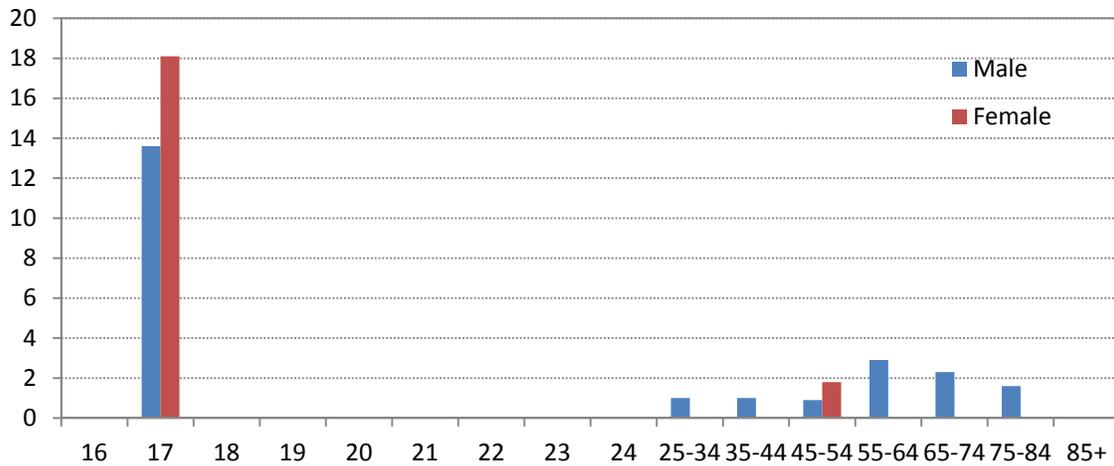
Figure 531: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 12)



Of the 11 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 5 (45%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

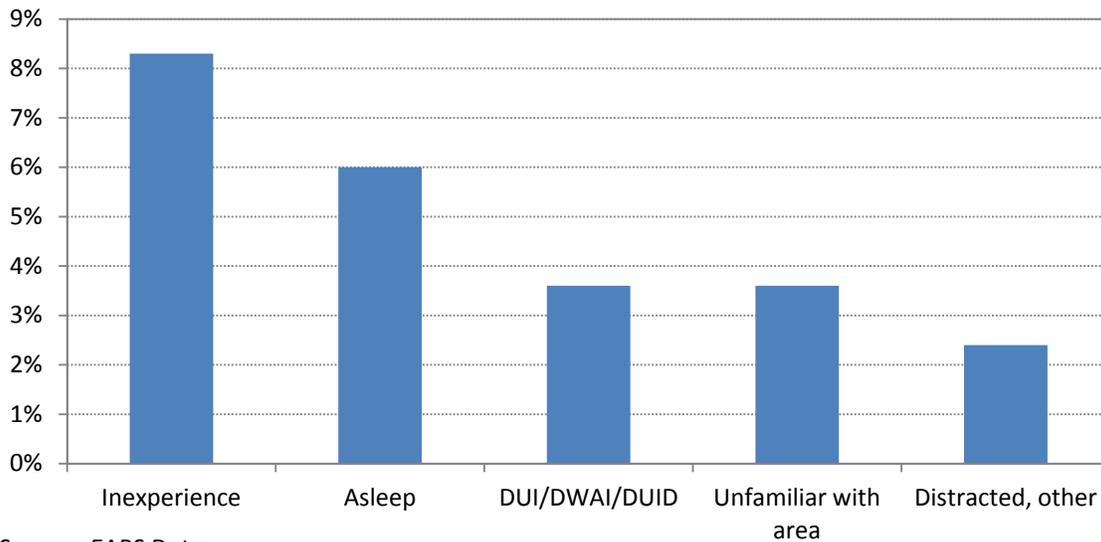
Figure 532: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

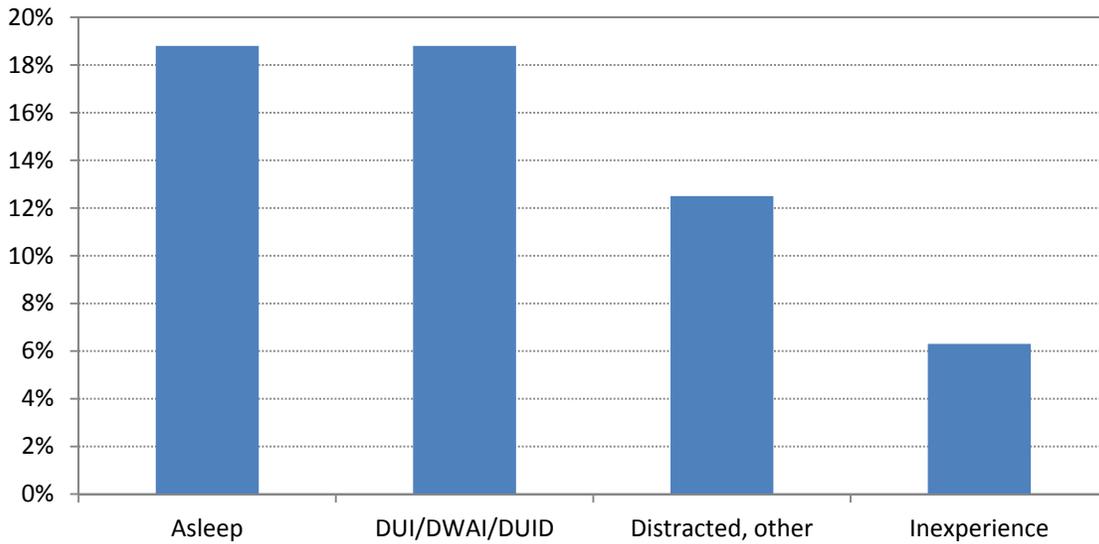
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 533: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 84)



Source: EARS Data

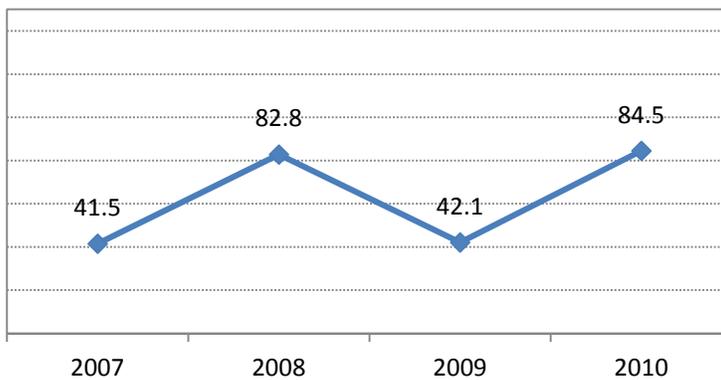
Figure 534: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 16)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 535: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 7 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 35.5 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# SUMMIT COUNTY

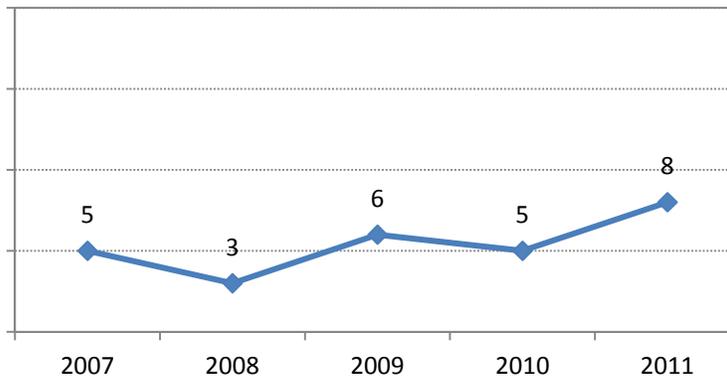


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Summit</b>	28.1	888	8	66	8	85	2.6

## Deaths

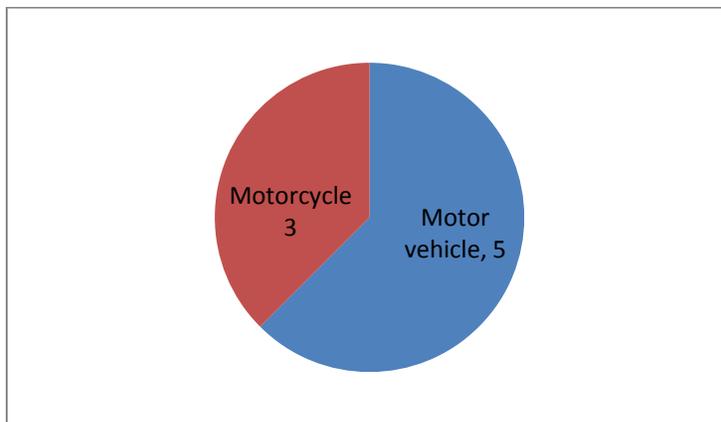
Figure 536: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 8 fatal crashes in 2011, 2 (25%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 537: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 8)\*



Source: FARS Data

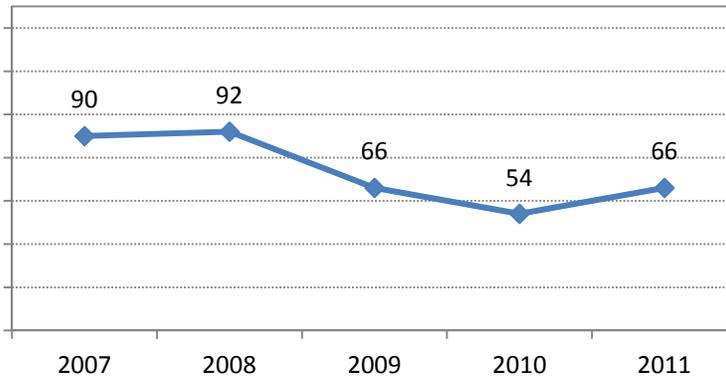
Of the 5 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 3 (60%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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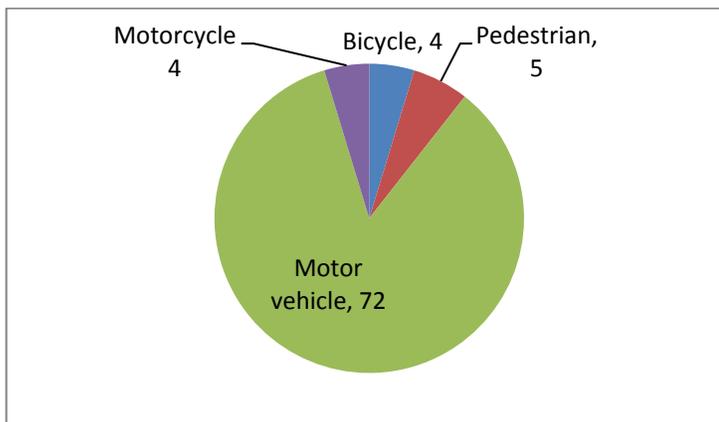
## Injury Crashes

Figure 538: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

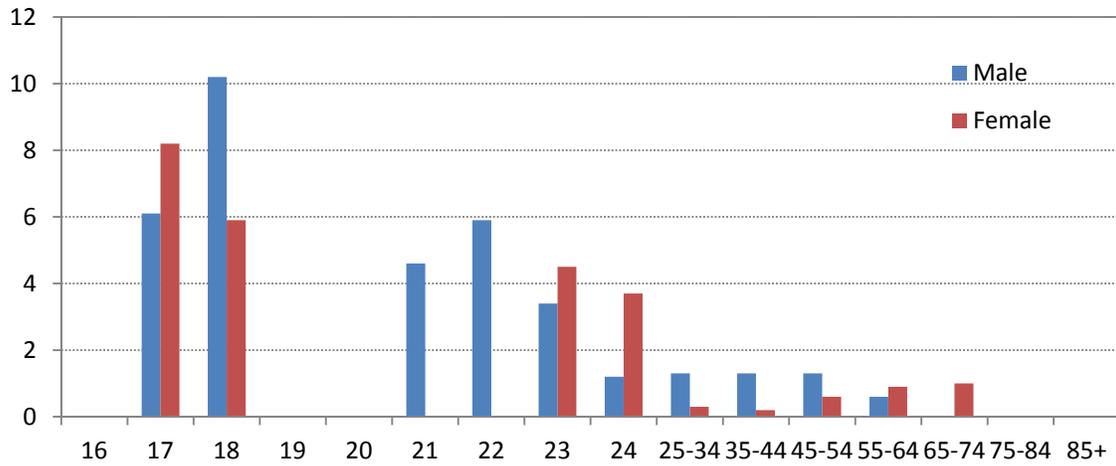
Figure 539: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 85)



Of the 72 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 14 (19%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

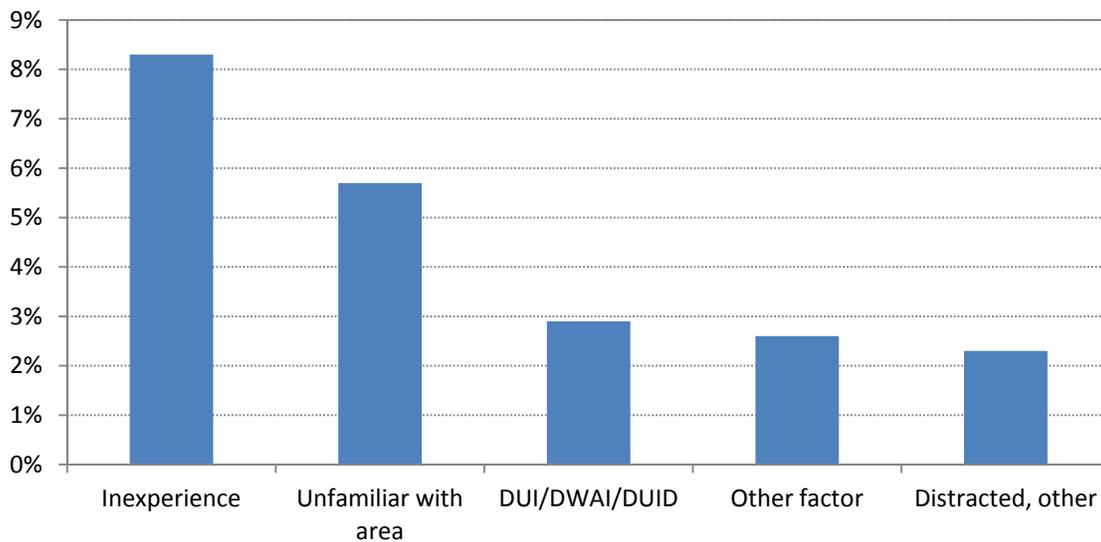
Figure 540: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

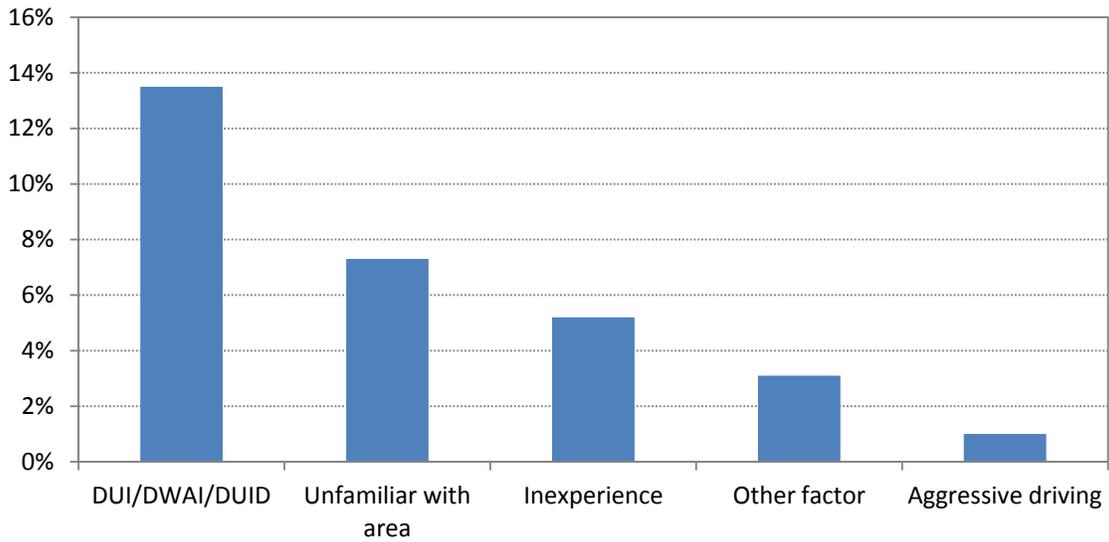
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 541: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 1,416)



Source: EARS Data

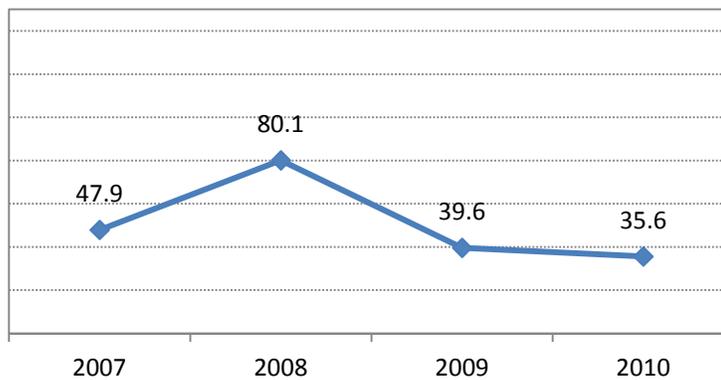
Figure 542: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 96)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 543: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 270 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 114.3 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# TELLER COUNTY

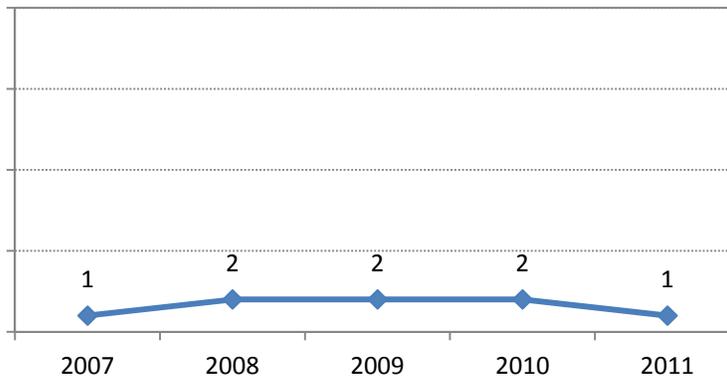


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Teller</b>	23.4	417	1	35	1	43	1.5

## Deaths

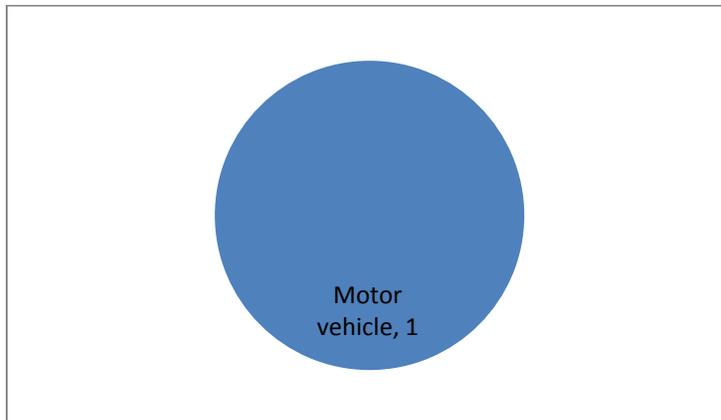
Figure 544: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 1 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 545: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 1)\*



Source: FARS Data

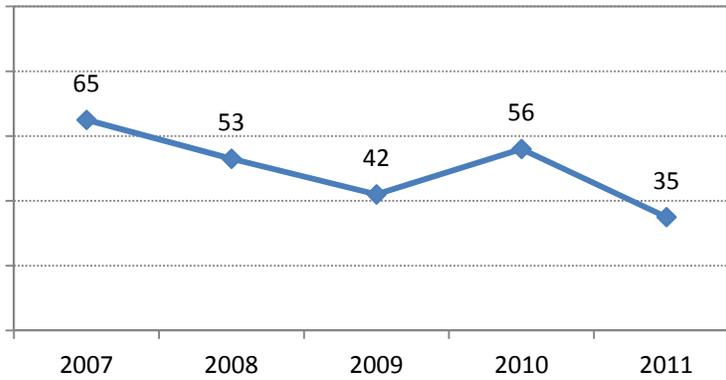
Of the 1 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 1 (100%) was not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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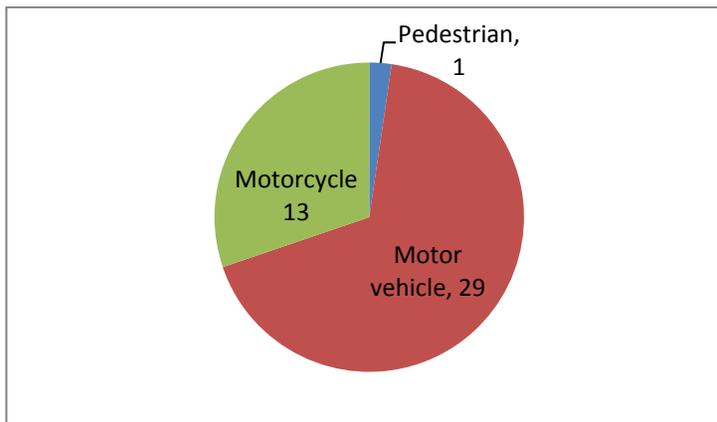
## Injury Crashes

Figure 546: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

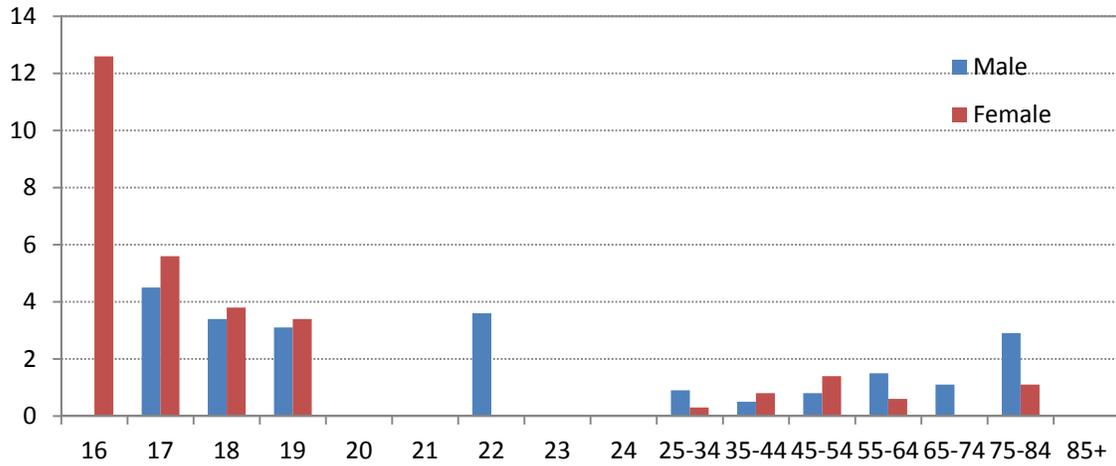
Figure 547: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 43)



Of the 29 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 10 (34%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

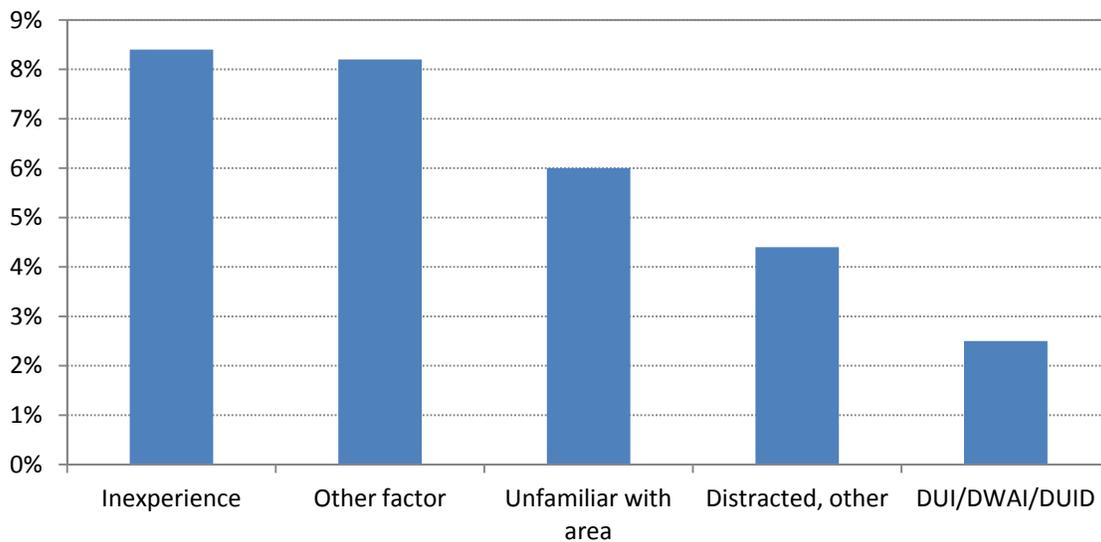
Figure 548: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

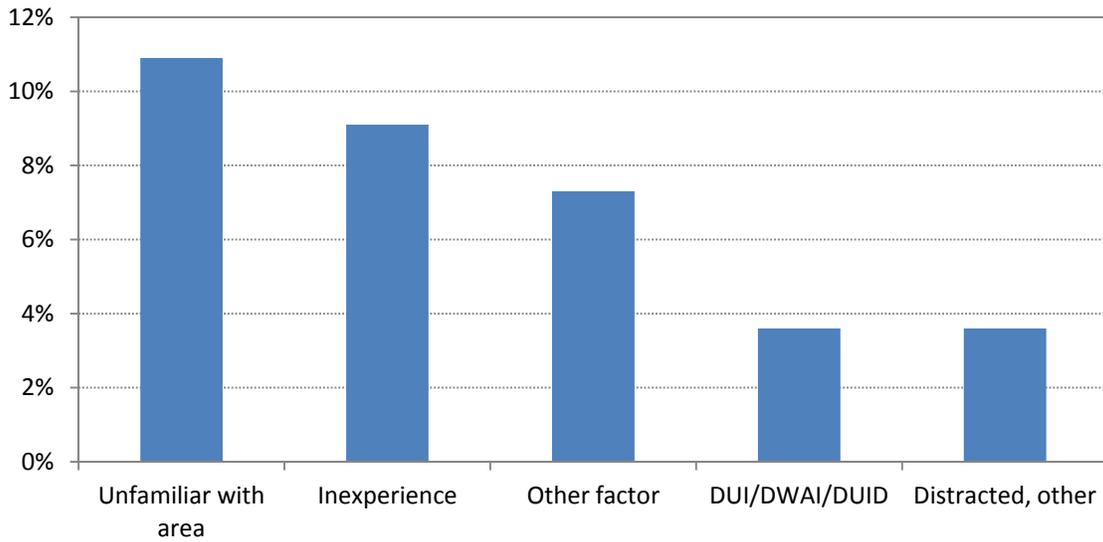
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 549: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 631)



Source: EARS Data

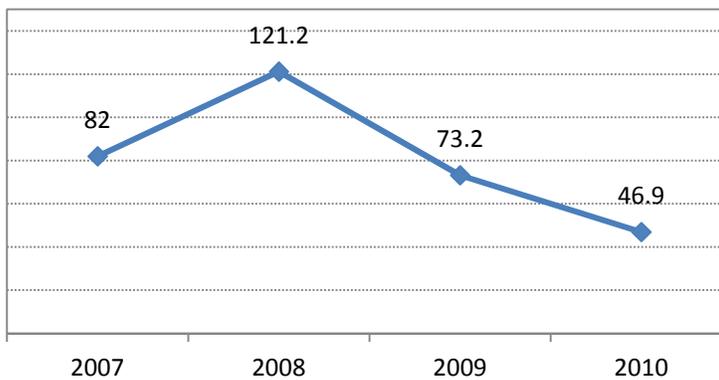
Figure 550: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 55)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 551: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



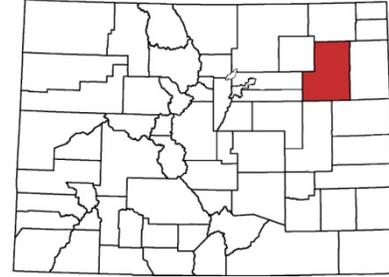
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 165 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 85.9 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# WASHINGTON COUNTY

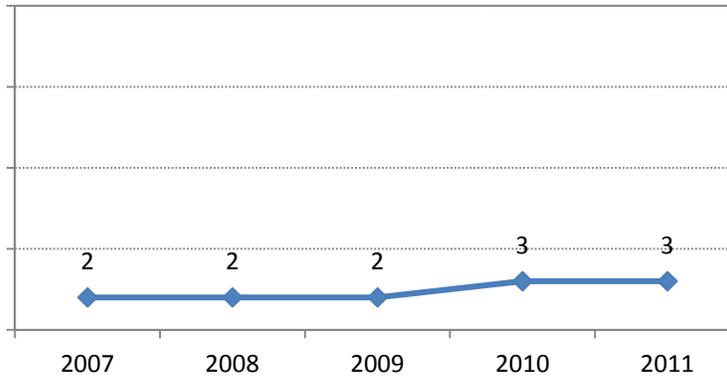


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
Washington	4.8	97	3	17	3	25	4.2

## Deaths

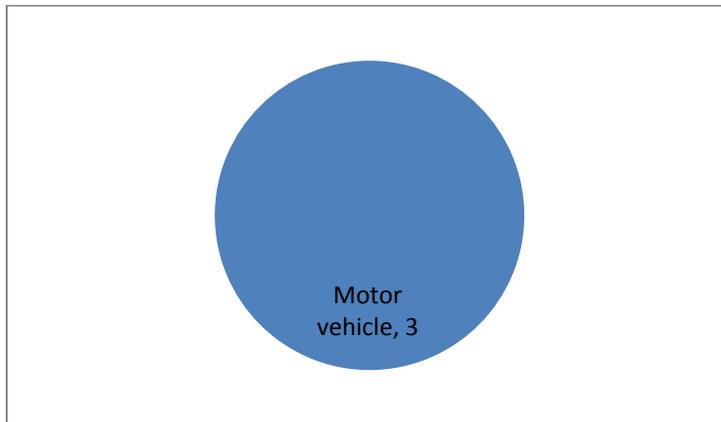
Figure 552: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 0 (0%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Source: FARS Data

Figure 553: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 3 (100%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

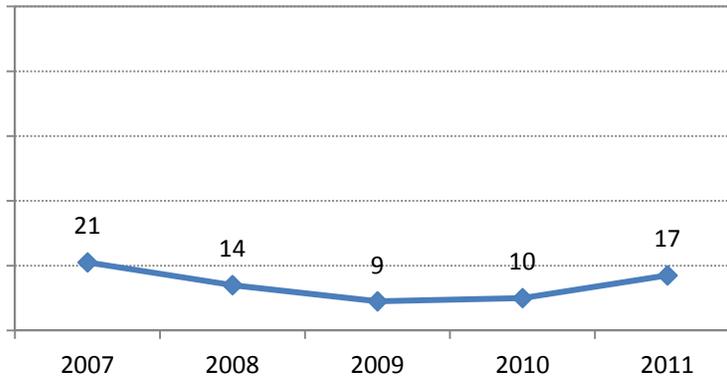
Source: FARS Data

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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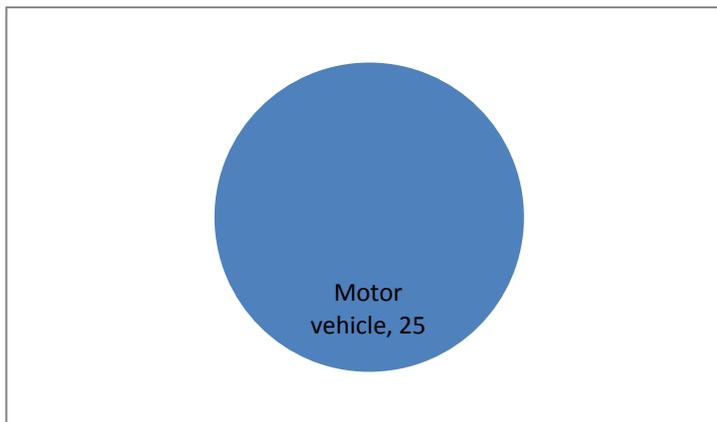
## Injury Crashes

Figure 554: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

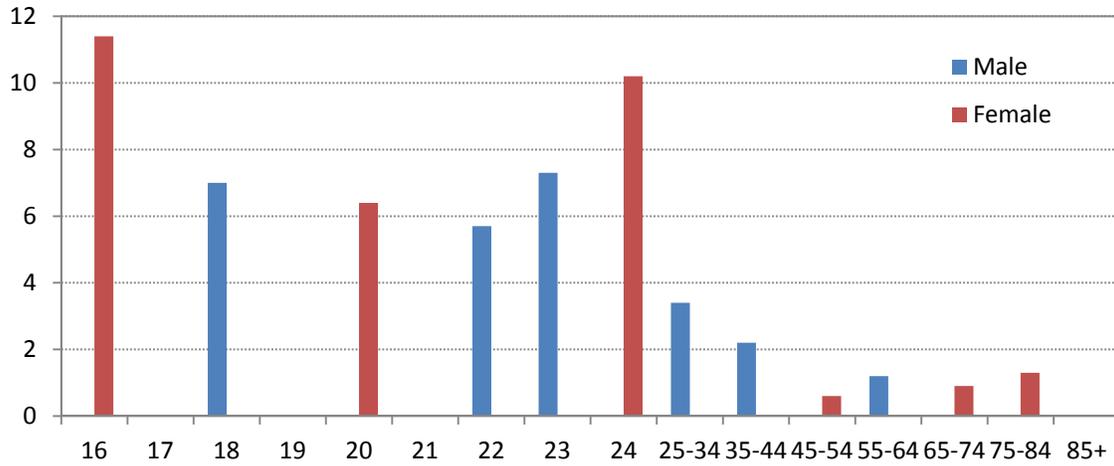
Figure 555: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 25)



Of the 25 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 10 (40%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

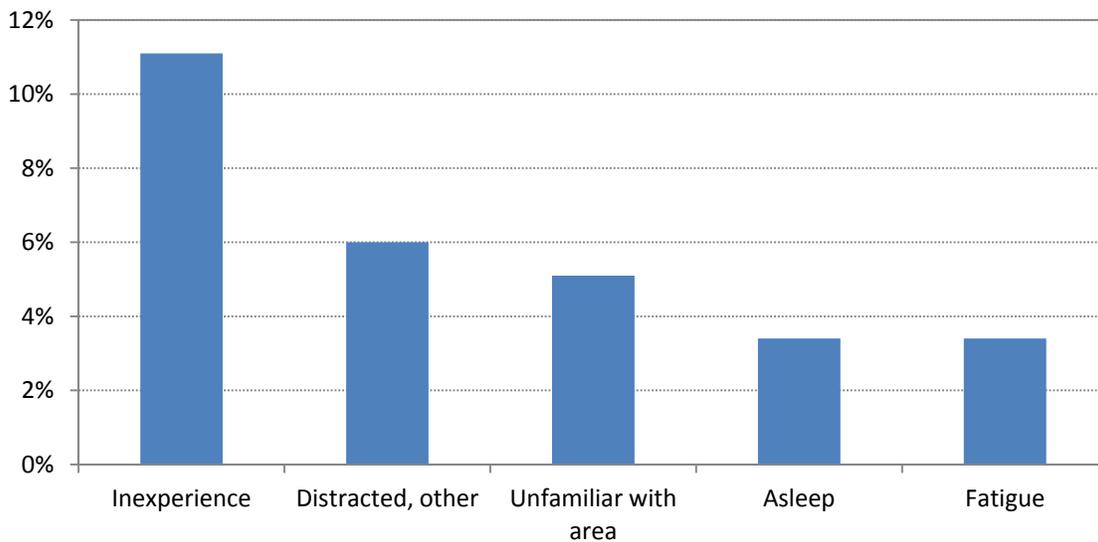
Figure 556: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

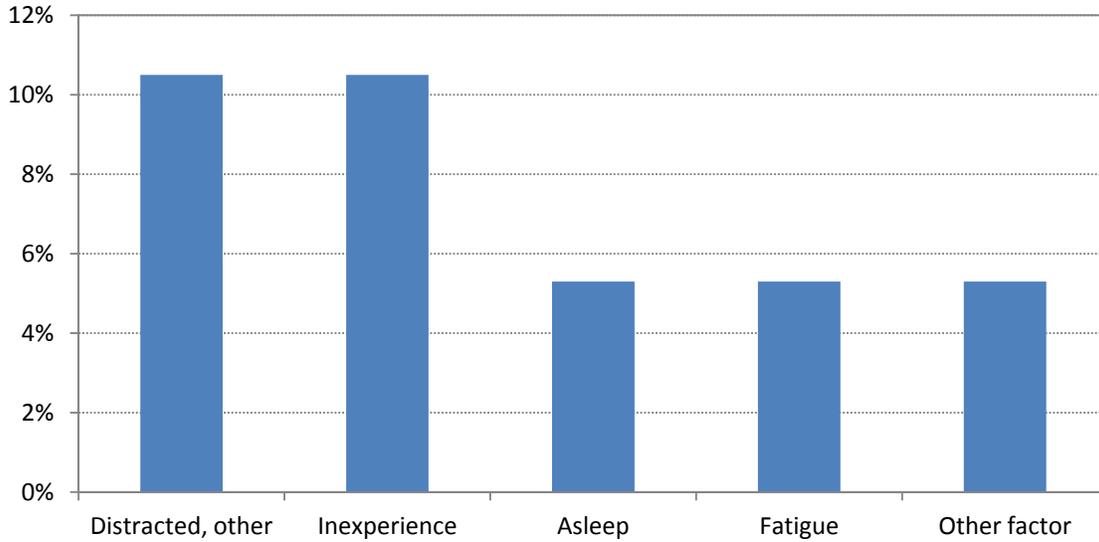
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 557: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 117)



Source: EARS Data

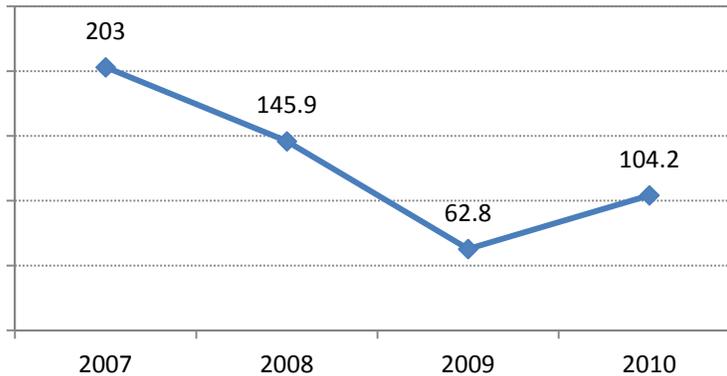
Figure 558: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 19)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 559: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



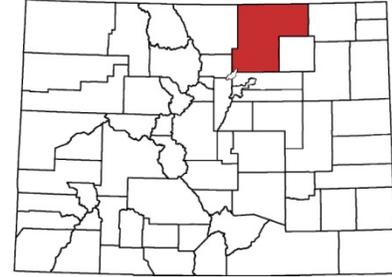
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 22 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 57.2 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# WELD COUNTY

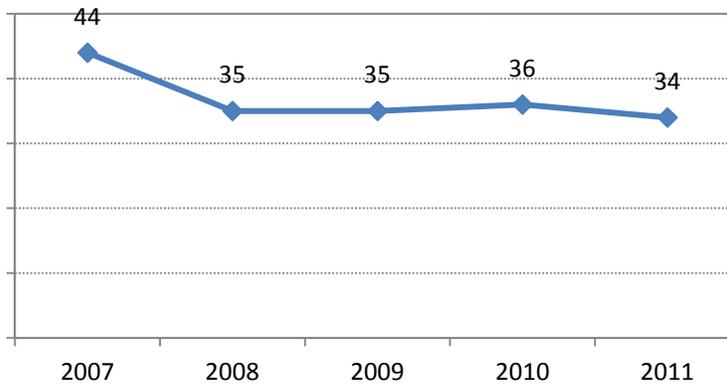


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Weld</b>	254.3	4,736	34	442	36	624	1.9

## Deaths

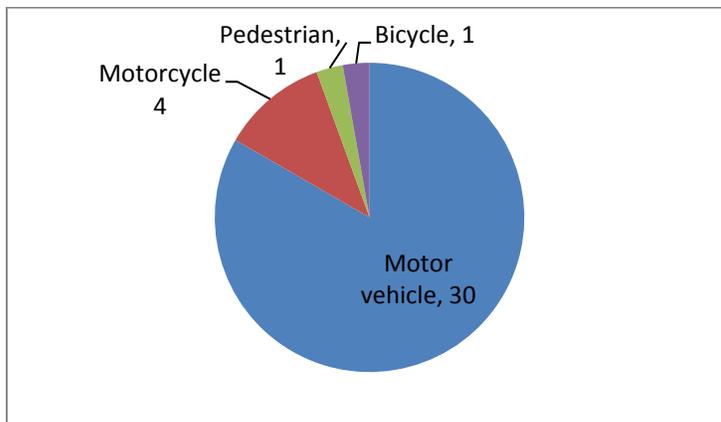
Figure 560: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 34 fatal crashes in 2011, 13 (38%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 561: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 36)\*



Source: FARS Data

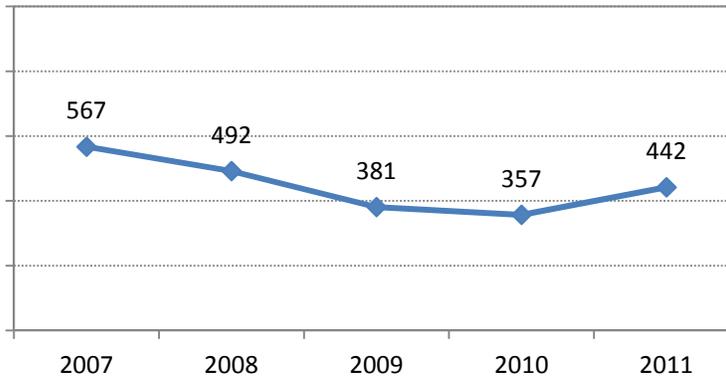
Of the 30 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 17 (57%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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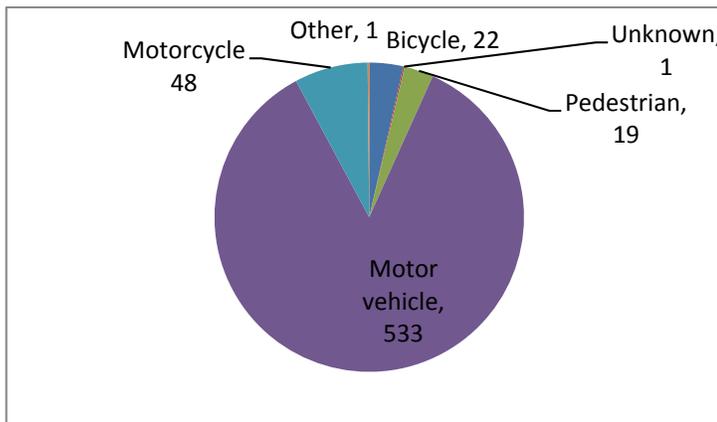
## Injury Crashes

Figure 562: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

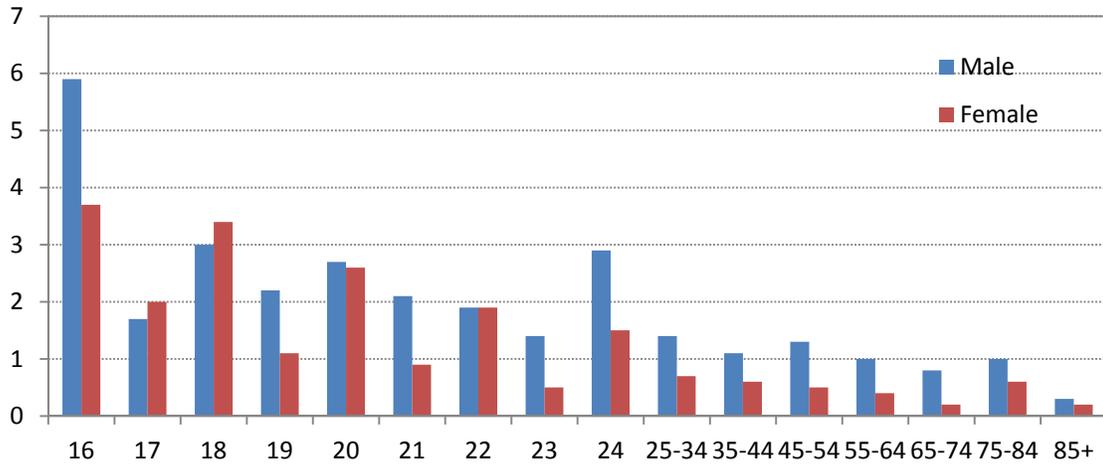
Figure 563: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 624)



Of the 533 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 145 (27%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

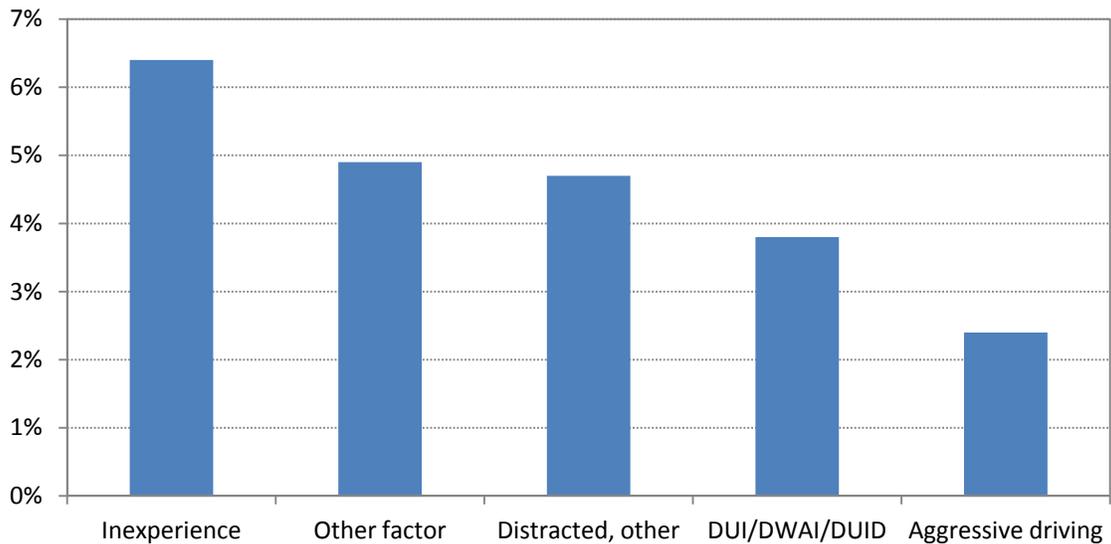
Figure 564: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

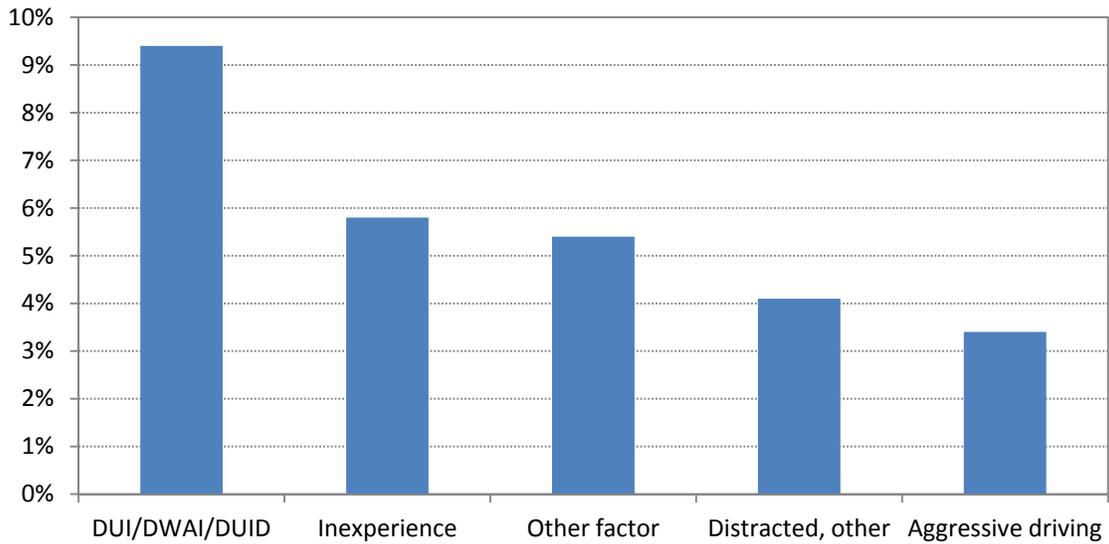
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 565: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 8,464)



Source: EARS Data

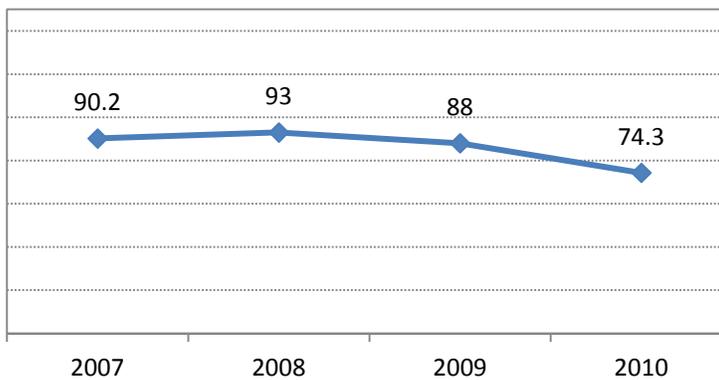
Figure 566: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 822)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 567: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



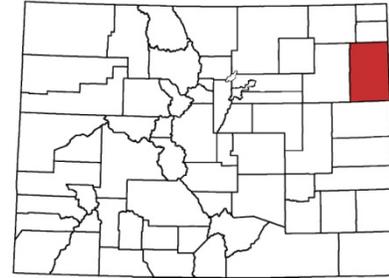
Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 1,334 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 70.3 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

# YUMA COUNTY

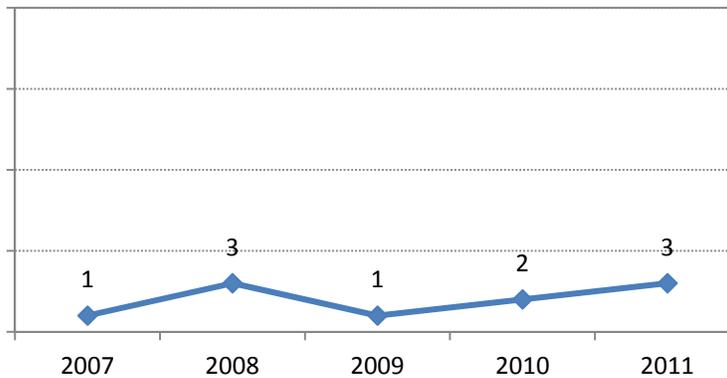


## Overview

	2010 Population (in 1,000s)	Number of Crashes (2011)			Number of Persons (2011)		Fatal and Injury Crash Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Total	Fatal	Injury	Killed	Injured	
<b>Yuma</b>	10.0	177	3	18	3	23	2.1

## Deaths

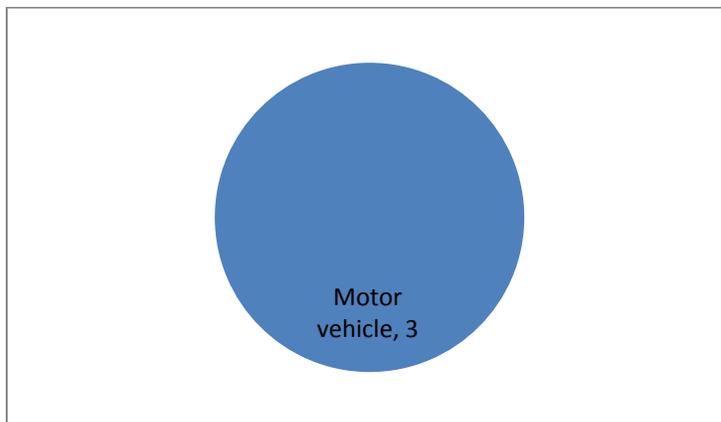
Figure 568: Number of fatal crashes per year\*



Source: FARS Data

Of the 3 fatal crashes in 2011, 1 (33%) involved at least one driver with a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) above the legal limit (0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 ml blood).

Figure 569: Mode of transportation of fatalities in 2011 (n = 3)\*



Source: FARS Data

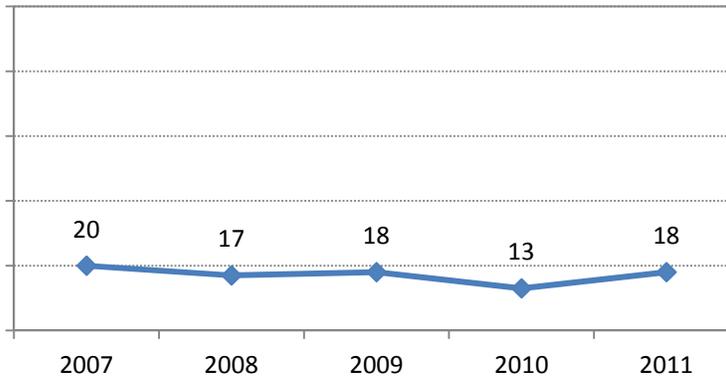
Of the 3 motor vehicle occupants who died in a fatal crash in 2011, 2 (67%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

\*2011 fatality data are preliminary.

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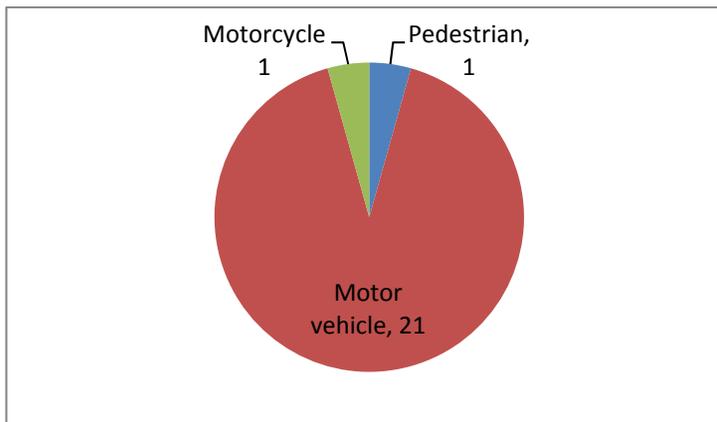
## Injury Crashes

Figure 570: Number of injury crashes per year



Source: EARS Data

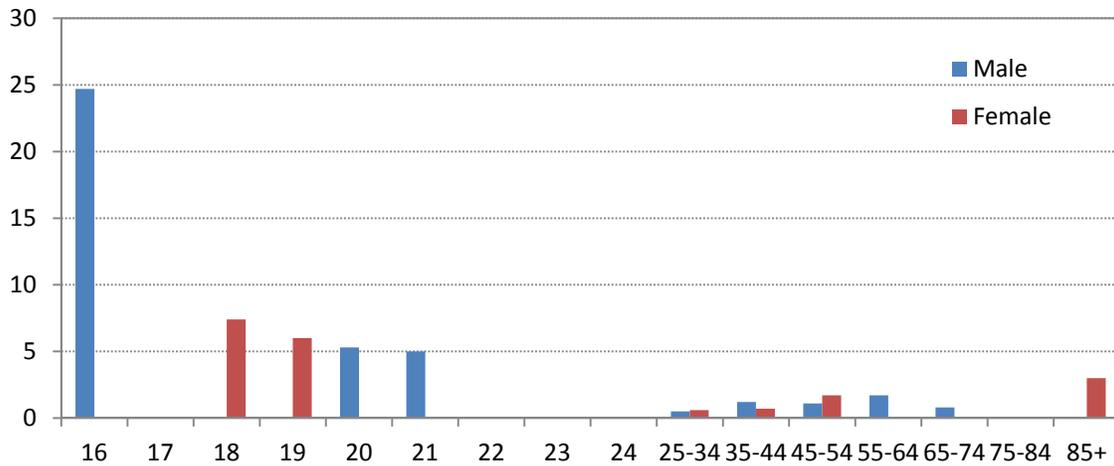
Figure 571: Mode of transportation of injured individuals in 2011 (n = 23)



Of the 21 motor vehicle occupants who were injured in a crash in 2011, 8 (38%) were not using seat belts or other restraints.

Source: EARS Data

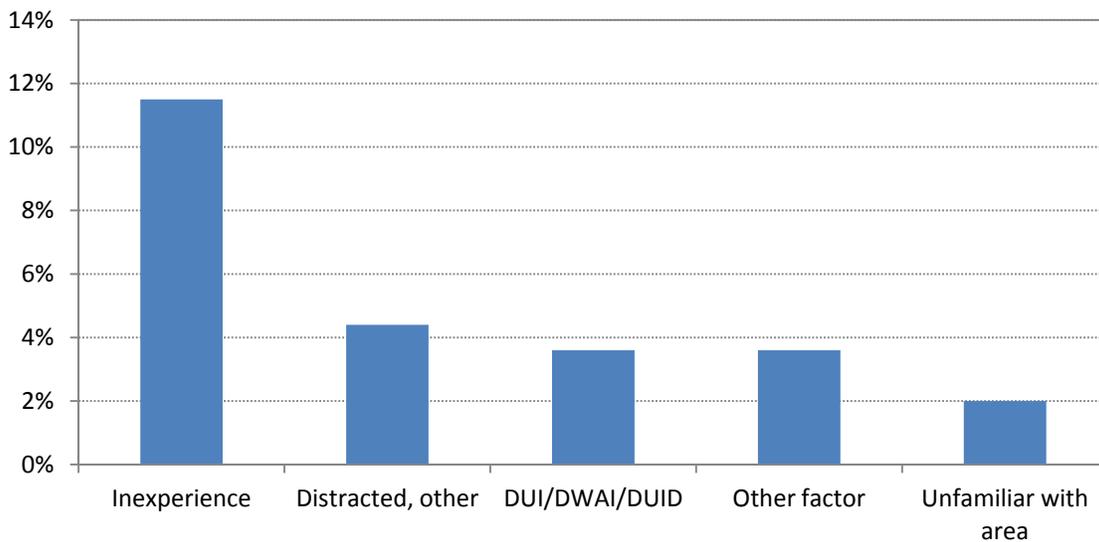
Figure 572: Involvement in injury crashes by driver age and gender, 2011



\*Involvement is calculated by dividing the percent of drivers in an age group involved in an injury crash by the percent of licensed drivers in that age group. Values greater than 1 indicate more crashes than expected for that age group, whereas values less than 1 indicate fewer crashes than expected for that age group.

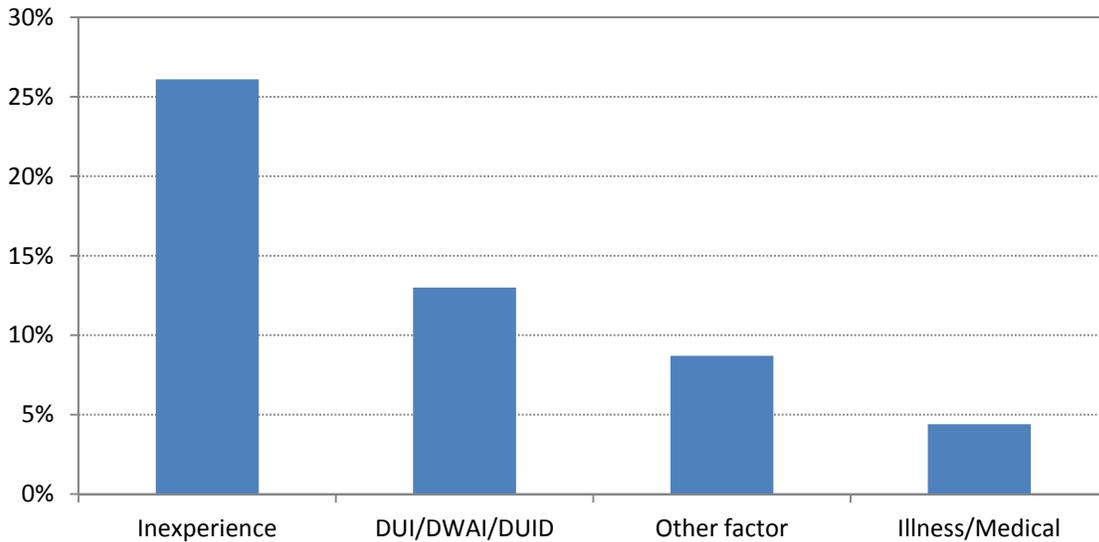
Source: EARS Data and DOR Data

Figure 573: Contributing driver factors in all crashes in 2011 (n = 253)



Source: EARS Data

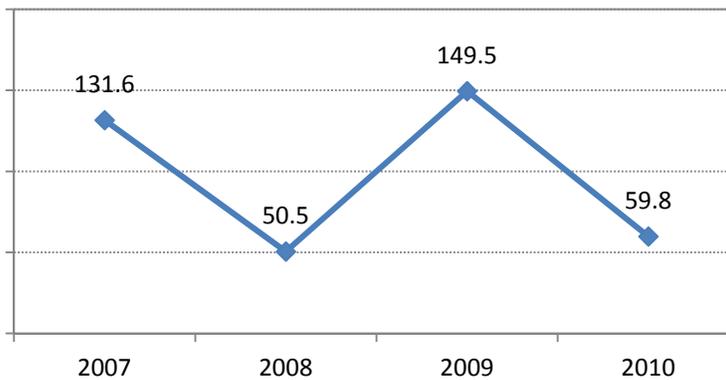
Figure 574: Contributing driver factors in injury crashes in 2011 (n = 23)



Source: EARS Data

## Injury Hospitalizations

Figure 575: Hospitalizations for crash-related injuries (per 100,000 population)



Source: CHA Discharge Data

## Other contributing factors

Of drivers 16 years of age or older in 2011, there were 27 offenses of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while ability impaired (DWAI). This results in a rate of 35.0 offenses per 10,000 population.

Source: 2011 DOR Data for Licensed Drivers and Colorado Judicial Department Data

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## DATA SOURCES

The following data were used to construct the FY2012 Problem Identification Report:

- Electronic Accident Reporting System (EARS) crash data from the Department of Revenue (DOR);  
NOTE: 2011 data from the DOR EARS database may contain up to 1500 duplicate records, thus inflating the actual number of traffic accidents in 2011. There was an increase in injury accidents between 2010 and 2011, but the number of accidents might not be as high as indicated in this report.
- DOR's database of Colorado Licensed Drivers;
- County population estimates from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA);
- Observational seat belt surveys conducted by the Institute of Transportation Management at Colorado State University;
- DUI enforcement data from the Colorado Judicial Department;
- Fatality Accident Reporting System (FARS) data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA);
  - Preliminary 2011 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data obtained from the Office of Transportation Safety (OTS) at the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT);
- Vehicle Miles Traveled data from the Office of Highway Policy Information, Highway Statistics Series at the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHA);
- Hospital discharge data from the Colorado Hospital Association (CHA).

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- |                 |                 |
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| • Bryan Allery  |                 |