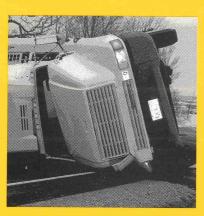
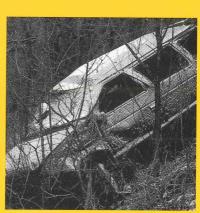
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Minnesota Department of Public Safety

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Office of Traffic Safety Department of Public Safety Fax: (651) 297-4844

March 14, 2001

Minnesota Crash Facts Update

Crash Facts Update compares the preliminary current year statistics on traffic crashes with the corresponding statistics from the previous year and the previous five-year average. Due to the time period required for data entry and processing, detailed crash statistics are presented for the current year only through the most recent full month for which they are available. A tabulation of crash fatalities and the corresponding data for the prior year is maintained and updated daily. The data on fatalities shown at the end of the *Crash Facts Update* is taken from this manual tabulation. The current *Update* contains preliminary statistics for the entire year 2000.

A number of special factors, such as unusual weather variations or economic changes, can sometimes make it appear that there are dramatic changes in the preliminary crash figures reported. Given these circumstances, the figures shown here should be interpreted cautiously.

	Year 2000	Year 1999	Percent Change From Prior Year	Prior Five Year Average	Percent Change From Prior Five Year Average
Total Crashes	103,563	96,813	+6.97%	97,943.8	+5.74%
Fatal Crashes	558	567	-1.59%	537.6	+3.79%
Severe Injury	2,471	2,677	-7.70%	2,832.2	-12.75%
Moderate Injury	11,440	11,352	+0.78%	11,401.6	+0.34%
Possible Injury	16,906	16,250	+4.04%	17,172.8	-1.55%
Property Damage Only	72,188	65,967	+9.43%	65,999.6	+9.38%
Fatalities	626	626	0.00%	609.8	+2.66%
Motor Vehicle (except motorcycle)	536	538	-0.37%	517.4	+3.59%
Motorcycle	35	29	+20.69%	34	+2.94%
Pedestrian	41	51	-19.61%	52	-21.15%
Bicyclist	14	8	+75.00%	6.4	+118.75%
People Injured	44.724	44,538	+0.42%	46,367.8	-3.55%
Severe Injury	3,174	3,460	-8.27%	3,636.2	-12.71%
Moderate Injury	15,898	16,002	-0.65%	16,141.8	-1.51%
Possible Injury	25,652	25,076	+2.30%	26,589.8	-3.53%

Minnesota Traffic Crashes and Fatalities: January through December 2000

Current Preliminary Fatality Statistics Compared to Previous Year

	Through December 31, 2000	Through December 31, 1999		
Fatalities	626	626		
Motorcycle	35	29		
Pedestrian	41	51		
Bicyclist	14	8		

Crash Facts Update is produced by the Office of Traffic Safety. For additional copies or other inquiries please contact Paula Coleman (651) 297-4860.

Office of Traffic Safety Department of Public Safety Fax: (651) 297-4844

January 3, 2001

Minnesota Crash Facts Update

Crash Facts Update compares the preliminary current year statistics on traffic crashes with the corresponding statistics from the previous year and the previous five-year average. Due to the time period required for data entry and processing, detailed crash statistics are presented for the current year only through the most recent full month for which they are available. A tabulation of crash fatalities and the corresponding data for the prior year is maintained and updated daily. The data on fatalities shown at the end of the *Crash Facts Update* is taken from this manual tabulation.

A number of special factors, such as unusual weather variations or economic changes, can sometimes make it appear that there are dramatic changes in the preliminary crash figures reported. Given these circumstances, the figures shown here should be interpreted cautiously.

Minnesota Traffic Crashes and Fatalities: January through October 2000

	Current Year Through October	Prior Year Through October	Percent Change From Prior Year	Prior Five Year Average	Percent Change From Prior Five Year Average
Total Crashes	78,937	78,419	+0.66%	78,579.6	+0.45%
Fatal Crashes	450	441	+2.04%	443.6	+1.44%
Severe Injury	2,082	2,229	-6.59%	2,391.2	-12.93%
Moderate Injury	9,355	9,455	-1.06%	9,515.8	-1.69%
Possible Injury	13,420	13,447	-0.20%	14,058.2	-4.54%
Property Damage Only	53,630	52,847	+1.48%	52,170.8	+2.80%
Fatalities	510	488	+4.51%	504.2	+1.15%
Motor Vehicle (except motorcycle)	431	420	+2.62%	425.6	+1.27%
Motorcycle	35	28	+25.00%	32.4	+8.02%
Pedestrian	32	32	0.00%	39.4	-18.78%
Bicyclist	12	8	+50.00%	6.8	+76.47%
People Injured	36,284	37,007	-1.95%	38,442.4	-5.61%
Severe Injury	2,647	2,867	-7.67%	3,070.2	-13.78%
Moderate Injury	13,051	13,369	-2.38%	13,506.4	-3.37%
Possible Injury	20,586	20,771	-0.89%	21,865.8	-5.85%

Current Preliminary Fatality Statistics Compared to Previous Year

	Through	Through
	December 27, 2000	December 27, 1999
Fatalities	602	572
Motorcycle	36	29
Pedestrian	38	51
Bicyclist	13	8

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY STATE OPTICE BUILDING ST. PAUL, MN 55155 MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH FACTS 1999

A summary of crashes occurring on Minnesota roadways based on crash reports submitted to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety by investigating police officers and drivers

> Produced by: Office of Traffic Safety Minnesota Department of Public Safety 444 Cedar Street, Suite 150 St. Paul, MN 55101-5150 Phone (651) 296-9489 or (651) 297-4516 [TTY (651) 282-6555] < http://www.dps.state.mn.us/trafsafe >

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Office of Communications Minnesota Department of Public Safety 444 Cedar Street, Suite 155 St. Paul, MN 55101-5155 Phone (651) 296-6652 [TTY (651) 282-6555]

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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Office of the Commissioner

445 Minnesota Street, Suite 1000, North Central Life Tower, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-5000 Phone: 651/296-6642 FAX: 651.297.5728 TTY: 651/282-6555 Internet: http://www.dps.state.mn.us

June, 2000

Minnesota is recognized as a leader in the area of traffic safety. Today, I am proud to present the 1999 report of Minnesota Motor Vehicle *Crash Facts*. The compilation and analysis of these crashes helps determine how much motor vehicle crashes cost Minnesotans and what we can do to prevent traffic crashes. *Crash Facts* is also a poignant expression of the Department of Public Safety's commitment to programs that promote traffic safety and its support for vigorous enforcement of traffic safety laws.

On the day you read this, there will be about 275 traffic crashes in Minnesota, costing about 4.5 million - a daily cost that is in some way shared by the persons involved, their insurance companies and the citizens of Minnesota and the United States. Although Minnesota has one of the lowest traffic crash rates in the country, these crashes include:

- One or two fatal crashes, each with one or two deaths;
- Nine or ten people will sustain severe injuries, perhaps causing disfigurement, loss of limbs or paralysis;
- About 110 more people will be injured; and,
- 600 more will be involved in the crashes (although not injured will still have to bear the expense and inconvenience of car repair).

Crashes are not random events as suggested by the commonly used term-accident. Traffic crashes remain the most preventable cause of death. Rarely are they a complex event. Most crashes stem from four major causes—speed, belts (lack of seatbelts), alcohol (driving under the influence of alcohol) and inattentive driving. These are areas that involve personal responsibility and making good choices.

As Commissioner of Public Safety, I urge you to do all you can to avoid being a statistic in this annual report. Buckle up, don't drink and drive, obey the speed limit, and be courteous to other drivers. Your life depends on it!

Charlie Weaver Commissioner

Minnesota Traffic Crashes in 1999 OVERVIEW

Driving may be the most dangerous thing you do. This edition of *Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts* summarizes the crashes, deaths, and injuries that occurred in Minnesota during 1999. We hope that the information contained within this book will help you and others use our roadways more safely.

In 1999,

- 96,813 traffic crashes occurred
- 177,262 motor vehicles were involved
- 261,610 people were involved
- 626 people died
- 44,538 people were injured
- \$1,635,376,800 estimated economic cost to Minnesota

On an average day in 1999,

- 265 crashes
- 1.7 deaths
- 122 people injured
- \$4,500,000 average daily cost

1999 crashes that involved alcohol

- 5,723 crashes
- 195 deaths
- 4,433 people injured
- \$282,491,200 estimated economic cost

Highlights from the 1999 Crash Facts edition

- Alcohol-related fatalities decreased, from 273 (42% of 650 total) to 195 (31% of 626 total). We hope that the 1999 figure represents a return to a generally downward trend of the last two decades, and that the figures for 1998 were the exception.
- Safety belt use increased to record high of 72% (from 64% in 1998). This good news means that many more people, in 1999 compared to prior years, escaped severe injury or death because they were wearing their safety belts.
- The fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled is at a record low.
 - The VMT-based fatality rate was 1.24, the lowest ever. This compares with a rate of 1.47 in 1990, 3.03 in 1980, and 4.41 in 1970. This means that, as more drivers travel more miles each year, the number of people killed in proportion to the number of miles driven continues to decrease. This is great news for the average driver, but it is no comfort to the families of the 626 people killed on our highways last year.

CRASH FACTS ORGANIZATION

Crash Facts has a wealth of statistical information about traffic crashes in Minnesota. To help you find your way around the book, we've prepared this basic user's guide.

Introduction

Starting on page 1, the introduction discusses the history, societal costs, and general cause of crashes. Use it to find the following information:

• How crash costs are estimated.

- Contributing factors in crashes
- Historical analysis of traffic deaths over the last 35 to 40 years.

Section I: All Crashes

This section starts on page 4, and it describes the aggregate of all the crashes in the state last year. Information provided includes:

- Licensed drivers by age (Table 1.11)
- Registered vehicles by category (Table 1.12)
- Contributing factors to crashes (Tables 1.09, 1.10 and 1.19)
- Holiday crashes, deaths and injuries (Table 1.30)

Section II: Alcohol-Related Crashes

Starting on page 35, you'll find data about impaired driving and traffic crashes. This section focuses on crashes involving alcohol and spells out answers to commonly-raised questions, including:

- Historical overview since 1980 (Table 2.01)
- "DWI" arrest statistics since 1985 (Tables 2.02 and 2.03)
- Persons killed and injured in alcohol-related crashes by age (2.04)

Section III: Safety Equipment Use by Vehicle Occupants in 1999 Crashes

Seat belt and related information can be found starting on page 47. This section focuses on safety belt use by people in cars and trucks, and includes a table showing seat belt use rates since 1986.

Section IV: Motorcycle Crashes

The motorcycle section starts on page 56; it focuses on crashes involving a motorcycle.

• This section does not include all-terrain vehicles, motorscooters, or motorized pedalcycles ("mopeds").

Section V: Truck Crashes

This section, which starts on page 65, focuses on crashes that involved a truck, normally a "heavy commercial vehicle."

• Crashes involving pickup trucks are not included in this section.

Section VI: Pedestrian Crashes

Pedestrian crash information starts on page 73. The section does not include crashes unless a motor vehicle was involved (so there are no data from pedestrian/train crashes or pedestrian/bicycle crashes).

Section VII: Bicycle Crashes

This section focuses on motor-vehicle/bicycle crashes, and it starts on page 82.

- Does not include bicycle crashes not on public highways and roadways.
- Does not include bicycle crashes unless a motor vehicle was involved.

Section VIII: School Bus Crashes

- School bus crash information starts on page 87. This section focuses on crashes that involved a school bus as a "contact vehicle."
- Does not include crashes where a school bus was indirectly involved. (This will be changed beginning in 2003.)

Section IX: Motor Vehicle/Train Crashes

Information about train crashes starts on page 92. Crashes that do not involve a motor vehicle (that is, a crash between a pedestrian and a train) are not included in this book.

Definitions

The definitions section at the end of the book attempts to succinctly define key terms.

Hints for Navigating Crash Facts

Crash Facts is designed to meet the needs of different audiences. If you are unfamiliar with this book, here are some hints that may make it easier for you to find the information you are seeking.

Legislators:

Section II though IX focus on particular traffic safety sub-areas (alcohol, seat belts, crashes involving motorcycles, pedestrians, and so on). Each section begins with a narrative that provides background, mentions highlights for the years, and discusses some legislative history (where appropriate). The first table in each section gives a ten-year history outlining key parameters of the problem.

Students studying traffic safety issues:

Of all age groups, teenagers and young adults pay the heaviest price in traffic safety (in terms of deaths and injuries). Each section contains tables focusing on age of drivers and victims in crashes.

Law Enforcement Community:

There are over 500 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies in Minnesota. Each agency has access to its own reports on traffic crashes, but the data are brought together here. Table 1.26 shows statistical information arranged by county. Table 1.27 reports on the traffic crash experience of almost 200 cities with populations over 2,500.

Public Health:

Traffic crashes cause deaths and injuries; they are the leading cause of death to people from age 1 to 35 (people general thought of as "too young to die"). Crash Facts is filled with tables that show age and sex of drivers and victims, and many tables focus on the contributing factors in crashes. Section II is relevant to chemical dependency issues.

City and county government agencies:

Information about your county will be found in Tables 1.26; your city's statistics may be listed in Table 1.27. The Office of Traffic Safety can provide additional information on traffic crashes in your county or city; just contact us at the address shown below.

Data Availability:

This report presents a wide spectrum of information in more than 100 tables and figures, but it may not answer every question. You may request additional data. Each response usually requires from one day to two weeks, depending on the complexity of the request.

Such requests should be directed to:

Department of Public Safety Office of Traffic Safety 444 Cedar Street, Suite 150 St. Paul, MN 55101-5150 (651) 297-4516 or 296-9489

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INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 1999 calendar year, 3,542,439 people held Minnesota driver licenses and 3,918,871motor vehicles were registered in the state. Vehicles traveled almost fifty-one billion miles on public roadways in the state. There were 96,813 traffic crashes; 625 people died and 44,538 people were injured in those crashes. This report provides a statistical summary of those crashes.

The purpose of Crash Facts is to provide summary statistical information about the crashes reported to the state each year. The term "crash" is used in preference to "accident." The latter term suggests there is a random, unavoidable quality about the events in question. In fact, though, the experience of the last two decades strongly demonstrates that advances in engineering and technology, coupled with changes in public policy and individual human behavior, can dramatically reduce the number and severity of traffic crashes.

Cost of Traffic Crashes

The necessity of getting from one place to another and the efficiency of motor vehicles for this purpose result in significant costs to society. The National Safety Council reports that accidents (from all causes) are the leading cause of death among persons aged 1 to 34 and the fifth leading cause of death among all persons (Accident Facts, 1997 Edition, p. 10).

It is possible to estimate economic costs of traffic crashes, although the results can vary depending on definitions and estimating procedures. Many states use the National Safety Council's economic cost figures, the most recent of which are based on 1998 data. Based on those, the total economic loss from 1999 traffic crashes in Minnesota was \$1,635,376,800 a figure that is calculated as follows:

Cost of Motor Vehicle Crashes in 1999

626	deaths	@:	\$980,000	=\$613,480,000
3,460	severe injuries	@	\$44,000	=\$152,240,200
16,002	moderate injuries	@	\$14,800	=\$236,829,600
25,076	minor injuries	@	\$8,400	=\$210,638,400
65,967	property damage			
	crashes	@	\$6,400	= <u>\$422,188,800</u>
		То	tal =	\$1,635,376,800

Factors Affecting Traffic Crashes

Many factors may contribute to even a single crash. A domestic quarrel may lead to driver distraction, which together with wet, slippery pavement and high traffic congestion at an intersection causes a traffic crash. Public policy cannot address the infinite number of individual causes imaginable.

There are a more limited number of factors that significantly affect the aggregate of traffic crashes. These can be organized into logical groups, such as human behavior factors or vehicle safety factors. The following paragraphs outline some of the factors most frequently thought to affect crash incidence and severity.

Vehicle Safety Factors: Engineering and design standards for vehicle performance can help prevent crashes from occurring. When there is a crash, vehicles designed for safety can increase survivability. For example, the design of windshield glass and the location and durability of gas tanks can increase safety. The "passenger packaging" inside a vehicle can reduce injury severity through means such as padded dashboards and collapsible steering wheel columns. Passenger protection systems in vehicles (airbags, safety belts, etc.), if used, can eliminate injuries or reduce their severity. Behavior factors: For all crashes, the driver behaviors police cite most often as contributing factors are, in order of frequency, driver inattention or distraction, failure to yield right of way, and illegal or unsafe speed. In fatal crashes, illegal or unsafe speed is cited most often, followed by physical impairment (usually by Reducing these behaviors would alcohol). reduce crashes. When there is a crash, using equipment safety will reduce severity. Motorcyclists and bicyclists should wear helmets. Vehicle occupants should use safety belts. Infants and toddlers should always be placed in child safety seats.

Roadway characteristics: Limited access highways carry about a fifth of the traffic volume in Minnesota, yet account for only about a twelfth of fatal accidents. They are built to high roadway engineering standards and are very safe, relatively speaking. In general, roadway characteristics conducive to safety include wide lanes, clearly visible striping, flared guardrails, wide shoulders of good quality, shoulders and roadsides free of obstacles, well-located crash attenuation devices, well-planned use of traffic signals, and effective communication to roadway users through clear and visible signing.

Environmental factors: Weather conditions affect crash incidence and severity. Clear dry roads are conducive to high speeds; consequently, fatal crashes have a pronounced seasonal variation, peaking in the warm summer months and falling in the winter months. The total number of crashes is driven by the incidence of the less serious property damage crashes, which tend to have a reverse seasonal variation, peaking in the winter months.

Volume of traffic, or vehicle miles traveled (VMT), is a predictor of crash incidence. All other things being equal, as VMT increases, so will traffic crashes. The relationship may not be simple, however; after a point, increasing congestion leads to reduced speeds, changing the proportion of crashes that occur at different severity levels.

The quality and availability of emergency medical services might be classified as an environmental factor. The first hour after a traumatic episode, such as a traffic crash, has been called the "golden hour." Victims who receive emergency services within that time have markedly improved chances of survival.

The age structure of the population has a strong effect on crash incidence, although it is not generally thought about since demographic changes are so gradual. In Minnesota, about one in eight teenage drivers are involved in crashes each year. The involvement rate drops off for successive age groups. For example, it is about 1 in 25 for drivers in their forties. The aging of the baby boom has reduced crash incidence.

Historical Perspective

In 1966, there were 53,041 traffic fatalities in the country, or 5.7 for every hundred million miles of travel. In Minnesota in 1968, there were 1,060 traffic fatalities, or 5.3 per hundred million miles of travel. Those were the worst years. Since then, both the rate and the number of fatalities have declined in a fairly steady pattern. Last year, there were 41,345 traffic fatalities (preliminary estimate) throughout the country and 626 in Minnesota. The respective rates per hundred million miles of travel were 1.5 and 1.2. A dramatic benefit has been achieved.

The benefit is in large part the result of conscious decision-making on traffic safety issues. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (originally called the National Safety Bureau) was established in the US Department of Transportation in 1967. Since then it has promoted, and Congress has passed, legislation mandating the manufacture of safer cars. At the same time, the federal interstate highway system has expanded, contributing to a safer roadway environment.

Simultaneously there has been an effort to change human behavior factors. Minnesota has been a leader among the states in the development of innovative drunk driving countermeasures. The Legislature made significant amendments to the DWI law in 1971, 1976, 1978, and in almost every year of the 1980s. It also passed the child passenger protection law in 1981, and the mandatory seat belt law in 1986. It subsequently amended those laws, closing loopholes, broadening their scope, and strengthening penalties.

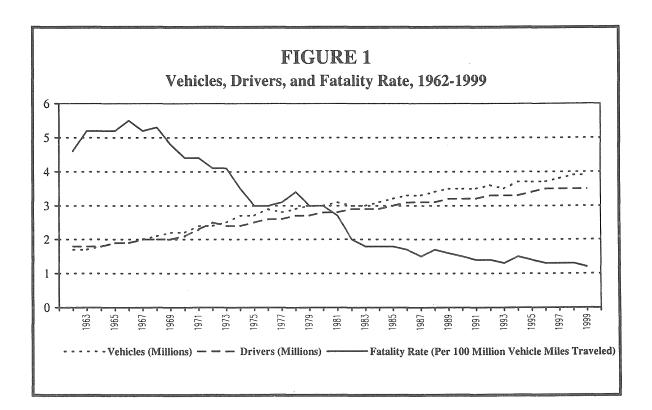
The benefits of action in these areas are clear. The graph shown in Figure 1 is one illustration. It shows a steady increase in the number of drivers and vehicles, but a steady decrease in the fatality rate per hundred million miles of travel.

Legislative requirement

Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts is produced annually by the Office of Traffic Safety, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, in accordance with state law. Minnesota Statutes, Section 169.10, requires that traffic crashes be reported to the Department. Section 169.10 then requires the Department to "... tabulate... all accident reports ... and publish annually... statistical information based thereon as to the number and circumstances of traffic accidents."

Section 169.09 specifies that a driver involved in an accident that results in injury to or death of any person or total property damage of \$1,000 or more must submit a report within ten days of the crash. The law enforcement officer who investigates the crash must also submit a report within ten days. The minimum dollar amount for crashes involving only property damage has changed over the years. The first minimum was set at \$50 in 1939. It was raised to \$100 in 1965, to \$300 on 8-1-77, and then to \$500 on 8-1-81. The current minimum of \$1,000 took effect August 1, 1994.

Crash Facts is divided into nine sections. The first presents information on the aggregate of all crashes reported to the state during the preceding calendar year. The remaining eight sections focus on specific areas of interest to policy makers and the public. Section II deals with alcohol-related crashes. Section III is about the use of safety equipment by occupants of vehicles required to be equipped with passenger protection systems, including child safety seats and safety belts. The following five sections focus on crashes that involved motorcycles (section IV), trucks (section V), pedestrians (section VI), bicycles (section VII), and school buses (section VIII). The final section (IX) summarizes information on collisions between motor vehicles and trains.



Traffic crashes, in general

There are about 100,000 traffic crashes each year that get reported to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. This is a very large number that is commensurate with the critical dependence we have on motor vehicles for all sorts of transportation needs. At the end of last year, over 3.9 million motor vehicles were registered in the state. There were just over 3.5 million licensed drivers. Vehicles thus outnumber licensed drivers by almost a half-million. Almost 51 billion miles were driven. That would average over 14,000 miles per licensed driver. When numbers are this big, they don't change dramatically from one year to the next. Thus, the 1999 calendar year was representative of years over the last two decades. Some changes occur, but usually they are gradual, and hard to see, except over a long time period. Thus, the characteristics of the 1999 crashes, discussed below, are similar to the characteristics of past years as well, though some changes will be highlighted

Traffic Crashes in 1999

There were 96,813 crashes reported to the State last year. One-third of them involved just one vehicle (for example, veering off the road to the right or left, or overturning, or colliding with a fixed object such as a guardrail or sign). Two-thirds of the crashes were multi-vehicle crashesusually involving just two vehicles, sometimes involving three vehicles, but seldom more than three.

In all, 177,262 vehicles were in crashes last year. Ninety percent of these were standard automobiles, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, or vans, normally privately owned. There were 5,387 trucks, of all sizes, but usually used for commercial purposes, in crashes. The other large categories included 6,960 "hit-and-run" vehicles, and 1,052 motorcycles. There were also 1,133 bicyclists and 1,384 pedestrians who were struck by motor vehicles.

Fully 261,610 people were involved in these crashes. That was just in a single year, and represents over five percent of the state's total population. In a sense this is an incredibly large number, but it is the case, fortunately, that most crashes are not severe. Sixty-eight percent of the crashes last year only involved property damage (of at least \$1,000); that is, no one was killed or injured. The remaining crashes did involve people getting killed or injured: 25,076 people sustained minor injuries, 16,002 had moderate injuries, 3,460 had severe injuries, and 626 people were killed.

WHO were the people in crashes?

As noted, pedestrians and bicyclists together made up about 2,500 of the people in crashes--just less than 1%. People on motorcycles, snowmobiles, ATV's, farm equipment (like tractors), motorscooters, and motorized bicycles ("mopeds") made up another 1,545 (one-half of one percent). The remaining 98.5% were people inside vehicles--that is, basically, car (including vans and sport utility vehicles), truck, and bus occupants.

If the number of people in different types of vehicles who get into crashes and sustain injujries is compared to the total number of people in the vehicles, it is possible to get a sense of the relative safety of different vehicle types. Doing this shows that motorcycle riders are among the least safe. Eighty-four percent of motorcyclists in crashes were injured. People in big, heavy vehicles are at the other end of the continuum. Using the same measure (the ratio of injured to total occupants), school bus occupants were the safest: 2% of them got injured. Other buses and large trucks also had very low ratios of injured-to-total occupants.

When a crash occurs, we may think spontaneously of the people involved in terms of two overlapping categories: who was driving, and who got hurt. Demographically, the two groups are similar, but they don't overlap completely. As far as drivers are concerned, there is an exceedingly strong relationship between age and crash involvement. Simply put, as age increases, crash involvement decreases. Teenagers are grossly over-represented in crashes, compared to their number in the population of licensed drivers. Last year, 26,474 teenagers were drivers in crashes, which was one out of eight licensed drivers in that age group. By contrast, 9,430 persons aged 50 to 54 were drivers in crashes, and that was one out of thirty-one drivers in that age group.

Another strong relationship is between the driver's gender and crash involvement. Male drivers get into crashes more. (However, national studies have found that this particular relationship disappears when allowance is made for the fact that males simply drive more than females.) Last year in Minnesota, 60% of the drivers in all crashes (setting aside those where gender was not reported) and 71% of the drivers in fatal crashes were males.

The people hurt in crashes are similar to the drivers with respect to age. That is, they are disproportionately young. Last year, 30% of the fatal injuries and 41% of the non-fatal injuries occurred to people in the 15-year age group from 15 through 29. With respect to gender, the people hurt are like drivers when it comes to who gets killed. In 1999, males outnumbered the females 393 to 233 in traffic deaths. But in the non-fatal crashes, females sustained injuries a little more often than males (51% to 49%).

WHY crashes occur: the "contributing factors"

If we think spontaneously about why crashes occur, probably certain "causes" comes to mind right away: "speed" as a factor, or "not paying attention," or "people using cell phones," or "drinking and driving," or "drowsy driving." It is a problem, though, that some factors are much easier to detect than others are. For example, it is

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contrast, once a crash has occurred, it can be hard to determine (unless a driver is honest) that a crash was due, for example, to driver fatigue, or to distraction caused by using a cell phone. Officers who complete the crash report therefore often resort to the contributing factor category "driver inattention or distraction." This category can cover a "multitude of sins." However, it usually means that one driver in a crash committed an error in driving that turned out to have very bad consequences. For example, the driver went through a stop sign, or the driver drove straight ahead as the road curved left. In general, the driver must have been distracted, or must have failed to be alert and pay attention. Whether that failure was due to cell phone use, or fatigue, or a pre-occupation with normal daily pressures, and so on, is hard to know.

A further caution is needed in interpreting the contributing factors that officers record on the police report. The likelihood that chemical impairment played a role in a crash increases as the severity of the crash increases. An officer reports suspected impairment by recording "physical impairment" as a contributing factor on the crash report. However, officers often, understandably, withhold final judgement about alcohol involvement until they receive alcohol concentration test results, which frequently is after they are required to submit the crash report. Thus the tables in Section I are known to under-report alcohol involvement, especially in the more severe crashes.

Speed and inattention are the primary factors in single-vehicle crashes

In the 32,446 single-vehicle crashes last year, "illegal or unsafe speed" was the factor cited most for drivers under 35. That was followed by "driver inattention/ distraction," then by "physical impairment." For drivers over 35, "inattention/distraction" was cited most often, followed by either speed or physical impairment (depending on age group).

Four causal factors lead the list in multi-vehicle crashes

In the 64,367 crashes last year involving two or more vehicles, four factors were mentioned considerably more often than others. For drivers up to age 65, "driver inattention/distraction" was mentioned most often, followed in order by "failure to yield right of way," "following too closely," and then "illegal or unsafe speed." For the drivers over 65, "failure to yield right of way," was cited most, then "inattention/distraction." (For these older drivers, a number of other contributing factors were then cited with about equal frequency, including "disregard for traffic control device," "improper or unsafe lane use," "following too closely," "vision obscured," "improper turn," and "illegal or unsafe speed.")

Contributing factors vary by crash severity

When both single- and multi-vehicle crashes are combined, and examined by severity, the same four factors described above rise to the top as the ones mentioned most frequently, by a considerable margin. There is a difference, though, in that "inattention /distraction" leads the list in less severe crashes, while "illegal or unsafe speed" leads the list in the fatal crashes. Additionally, as noted earlier, physical impairment is a major factor in more severe crashes, though it is under-reported. For example, in 1999, officers cited "physical impairment" as a factor in fatal crashes in which 97 persons died. Section II will later show that 195 persons died in alcohol-related crashes in 1999.

TWO CHANGES Over 20 Years

Since 1980, two important and extremely beneficial changes have occurred. First, drinking and driving incidence has greatly decreased. Second, seat belt use has greatly increased. Each of these changes has greatly reduced traffic deaths and serious injuries from what they would have been if these changes had not occurred.

1. Reduced drinking and driving.

In the 1970s, over half the annual traffic deaths annually were alcohol-related. In 1999, 31% were alcohol-related. Here is a vivid illustration of this change. During the 1970s, a graph of fatal traffic crashes in Minnesota by hour of day always showed a dramatic peak between midnight and 1:00 AM. This midnight peak was almost twice as high as any other hour of the day. In marked contrast, in 1999, fatal crashes tended to follow the total crashes with respect to time of day when they occurred. That is, they have their highest peak when traffic is heaviest, during the afternoon rush hour, and have their second highest peak during the morning rush hour. (See the graph on page 33.)

2. Increased seat belt use

When a bad crash occurs, seat belts prevent the body from bouncing around inside a vehicle and from being ejected from the vehicle through the windshield or door. This protection dramatically reduces traffic deaths and injuries. Here is one example of this benefit. The first seat belt law took effect in 1986. Before that, belt use was estimated at about 20% statewide. In 1985, 6,454 people sustained severe injuries in traffic crashes. In 1999, with seat belt use at an estimated 72% statewide, 3,460 people sustained severe injuries in traffic crashes.

TRAFFIC SAFETY STATISTICS SUMMARY, 1965 - 1999

							Vehicle	C	rash Rat	tes	Fa	tality Ra	tes
					Motor	State	Miles	_	Per			Per	_
		Per	sons	Licensed	Vehicles	Popu-	Travelled	Per	100,000	Per	Per	100,000	
	Total		In-	Drivers	(MV)	lation	(VMT)	100,000	Popu-	100 Mil	100,000	Popu-	100 Mil
Year	Crashes	Killed	jured	(million)	(million)	<u>_</u>	(billion)	MV	lation	VMT	MV	lation	VMT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(1)	(m)	(n)
1965	83,329	875	50,847	1.85	1.86	3.57	16.8	4,480	2,334	496	47.0	24.5	5.2
1970	99,404	987	38,538	2.05	2.24	3.80	22.4	4,438	2,616	444	44.1	26.0	4.4
1975	123,206	777	41,931	2.51	2.69	3.92	25.6	4,580	3,143	481	28.9	19.8	3.0
1980	103,612	863	45,227	2.77	3.01	4.08	28.5	3,446	2,546	364	28.7	21.2	3.03
1981	97,879	763	43,739	2.83	3.09	4.10	28.6	3,163	2,387	342	24.7	18.6	2.67
1982	89,443	581	38,692	2.87	3.01	4.13	29.2	2,972	2,181	304	19.3	14.2	1.98
1983	97,371	558	41,086	2.90	3.03	4.15	30.5	3,214	2,356	319	18.4	13.5	1.83
1984	93,741	584	41,808	2.91	3.13	4.16	32.2	2,995	2,262	291	18.7	14.1	1.81
									r				
1985	99,168	610	44,316	3.04	3.22	4.19	33.1	3,080	2,380	300	18.9	14.7	1.84
1986	95,460	572	42,130	3.07	3.25	4.21	34.2	2,937	2,266	279	17.6	13.6	1.67
1987	94,095	530	42,091	3.10	3.31	4.25	35.1	2,840	2,233	268	16.0	12.6	1.51
1988	102,094	615	44,415	3.13	3.39	4.31	36.4	3,012	2,371	280	18.1	14.3	1.69
1989	105,996	605	45,404	3.16	3.46	4.35	37.6	3,060	2,435	282	17.5	13.9	1.61
1990	99.236	568	44,634	3.18	3.52	4.38	38.8	2,817	2,268	256	16.1	13.0	1.47
1991	101,419	531	42,748	3.22	3.51	4.43	39.3	2,890	2,288	258	15.1	12.0	1.35
1992	96,808	581	43,249	3.27	3.55	4.48	41.3	2,730	2,161	235	16.4	13.0	1.41
1993	100,907	538	44,987	3.28	3.48	4.52	42.3	2,899	2,234	239	15.5	11.9	1.27
1994	99,701	644	46,403	3.34	3.67	4.57	43.4	2,720	2,183	230	17.6	14.1	1.48
1995	96,022	597	47,161	3.39	3.68	4.61	44.1	2,606	2,083	218	16.2	13.0	1.35
1996	105,332	576	48,963	3.46	3.70	4.66	45.9	2,845	2,261	230	15.6	12.4	1.26
1997	98,625	600	46,064	3.49	3.77	4.69	46.9	2,065	2,105	210	12.6	12.8	1.28
1998	92,926	650	45,115	3.53	3.90	4.74	48.5	2,380	1,962	192	16.6	13.7	1.34
1999	96,813	626	44,538	3.54	3.92	4.78	50.7	2,470	2,027	191	16.0	13.1	1.24

Note:

(1) Statistics are susceptible to error from different sources. For example, the number of "total crashes" or "persons injured" cannot include the number of crashes or persons injured that by law should have been reported to the state but were not. Fatalities are not likely to be unreported, but even they are subject to error. Estimates of population and of miles travelled are subject to the errors of the estimating procedures, which may vary over time, and which will influence the rates shown, as well.

(2) The numbers shown for licensed drivers includes those who have only permits.

(3) Sources: Currently, estimates for miles traveled are provided by Minnesota Department of Transportation. Numbers of licensed drivers and registered motor vehicles are from the Driver and Vehicle Services Division, Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

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TRAFFIC CRASH TRENDS 1994 - 1999

						1994-		%change		
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998 Average	1999	from 5 Yr Average	Record	High
Total Crashes	99,701	96,022	105,332	98,626	92,926	98,521.4	96,813	-1.7	123,106	(1975)
Fatal Crashes	550	515	503	528	575	534.2	567	+6.1	878	(1973)
Injury Crashes	31,307	31,611	33,283	31,290	30,571	31,612.4	30,279	-4.2	33,686	(1978)
Severe	3,172	2,967	2,960	2,855	2,702	2,931.2	2,677	-8.7	5,109	$(1984)^{1}$
Moderate	11,057	11,294	11,745	11,277	11,391	11,352.8	11,352	-0.0	12,326	$(1985)^{1}$
Minor	17,078	17,350	18,578	17,208	16,478	17,338.4	16,250	-6.3	18,578	(1996) ¹
Property Damage										
Crashes	67,844	63,896	71,546	66,808	61,780	66,374.8	65,967	-0.6	94,810	(1975)
Total Injuries	46,403	47,161	48,963	46,064	45,115	46,741.2	44,538	-4.7	50,332	(1978)
Severe	4,105	3,826	3,813	3,673	3,409	3,765.2	3,460	-8.1	6,573	$(1984)^{1}$
Moderate	15,618	16,053	16,519	15,948	16,189	16,065.4	16,002	-0.4	17,670	$(1985)^{1}$
Minor	26,680	27,282	28,631	26,443	25,517	26,910.6	25,076	-6.8	28,631	(1996) ¹
Total Fatalities	644	597	576	600	650	613.4	626	+2.1	1,060	(1968)
Pedestrian	53	49	46	58	56	52.4	51	-2.7	157	(1971)
Motor Vehicle/Train ²	17	16	8	6	11	11.6	10	-13.8	62	(1932)
Bicycle	16	5	6	7	9	8.6	8	-7.0	24	(1977)
Motorcycle	43	35	42	24	40	* 36.8	29	-21.2	121	(1980)
All Terrain Vehicle	0	2	1	6	7	3.2	7	+118.8	9	(1986)
Snowmobile	3	7	5	5	2	4.4	8	+81.8	9	(1984)
Motor Vehicle Occupants	519	495	462	488	532	499.2	516	+3.4	519	$(1994)^{1}$
Fatality Rate ³	1.48	1.35	1.26	1.28	1.34	1.34	1.24	-7.5	23.6	(1934)
U.S. Fatality Rate ³	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.66	1.5	-9.6	18.0	(1925)
Minnesota Economic										
Loss (millions)	\$1,656.6	\$1,611.8	1,578.1	\$1,456.8	\$1,620.7	\$1,584.8	\$1,635.4	+2.3	\$1,656.6	(1994) ⁴

¹ The available records on which these "record highs" are based only go back to 1984.
² Fatalities occurring in motor vehicle/train crashes are included in other categories as well.
³ Rate is based on 100 million vehicle miles of travel.
⁴ Economic loss is a function of health care costs, inflation, and other factors, in addition to trends in traffic crashes.

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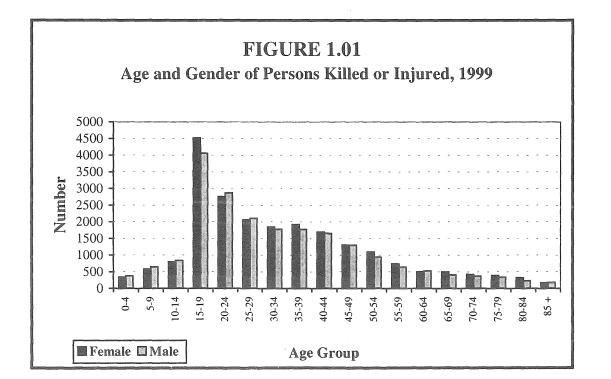
1999 FATALITIES BY TRAFFIC ROLE, GENDER, AND AGE

	Position						Age				
Type of	in	~ .		10.15						70 &	
Vehicle	Vehicle	Gender	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Older	Tota
Car or	Driver	Male	0	27	48	46	30	28	21	51	251
Truck		Female	0	24	20	18	16	20	11	18	127
	Passenger	Male	6	20	10	2	7	2	3	4	54
		Female	7	15	5	6	11	8	3	17	72
	Unknown	Male	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
		Female	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Motorcycle	Operator	Male	0	2	8	4	9	4	0	0	27
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Passenger	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Motorscooter	Driver	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
or Moped		Female	0	0	0	0	[^] 0	0	0	0	0
	Passenger	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Terrain	Driver	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	2
Vehicle		Female	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Passenger	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	U	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Snowmobile Dr	Driver	Male	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	8
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Passenger	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Driver	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5
Motor		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vehicle	Passenger	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	U	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicyclist		Male	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
		Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pedestrian		Male	3	1	3	6	5	1	4	7	30
		Female	1	0	3	4	0	5	1	7	21
		_ ******	-		~						
Total		Male	12	58	72	63	55	36	32	65	393
Fatalities		Female	8	41	32	31	29	34	16	42	233
		·									
		Total	20	99	104	94	84	70	48	107	626

Note: The nine people who died who had been occupants of an "other motor vehicle" type included: a snowplow truck operator, an occupant of a military vehicle, a person in a "cherry picker" basket, two farm equipment operators, .an occupant of a school bus, an occupant of a police department vehicle, and occupants of two vehicles that were described on the police report as "vehicle," without further definition.

	Persons Killed				Persons Injured						
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total				
0 - 4	5	2	7	373	341	13	727				
5 - 9	7	6	13	639	574	7	1,220				
10 - 14	11	2	13	831	799	22	1,652				
15 - 19	47	39	86	4,010	4,476	23	8,509				
20 - 24	36	18	54	2,838	2,739	19	5,596				
25 - 29	36	14	50	2,068	2,056	20	4,144				
30 - 34	38	10	48	1,744	1,834	15	3,593				
35 - 39	25	21	46	1,755	1,908	16	3,679				
40 - 44	36	20	56	1,623	1,675	9	3,307				
45 - 49	19	9	28	1,279	1,296	9	2,584				
50 - 54	20	14	34	921	1,085	3	2,009				
55 - 59	16	20	36	625	719	5	1,349				
60 - 64	14	6	20	511	-502	4	1,017				
65 - 69	18	10	28	393	439	5	837				
70 - 74	16	6	22	354	417	3	774				
75 - 79	15	12	27	321	377	3	701				
80 - 84	16	11	27	218	311	1	530				
85 & Older	18	13	31	161	159	0	320				
Not Stated	0	0	0	547	815	628	1,990				
Total	393	233	626	21,211	22,522	805	44,538				

AGE AND GENDER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN 1999 CRASHES



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Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999

Dharda L.C., 197	Drivers in Fatal	Drivers in Injury	Drivers in Property	Drivers in All
Physical Condition	Crashes	Crashes	Damage Crashes	<u>Crashes</u>
Normal	501	44,517	80,023	125,041
Under the Influence	56	1,844	1,679	3,579
Had Been Drinking	63	1,090	911	2,064
Had Been Using Drugs	2	67	45	114
Asleep	12	343	304	659
Fatigued	7	126	137	270
Ill	3	152	65	220
Other	19	286	243	548
Unknown	254	5,899	31,225	37,378
Total	917	54,324	114,632	169,873

DRIVERS IN 1999 CRASHES BY PHYSICAL CONDITION*

* As noted by police officer on accident report. Note that in the absence of alcohol or drug test results (not usually available at the time the crash report is completed), officers are conservative in reporting impairment. Compare these figures with those from Section II. Pedestrians and bicyclists are excluded from this table.

TABLE 1.06

DRIVERS IN 1999 CRASHES BY AGE AND FIRST HARMFUL EVENT IN CRASH

First Harmful Event	Drivers 15-19	Drivers 20-24	Drivers 25-29	Drivers 30-34	Drivers 35-64	Drivers 65-79	Drivers 80 & Older
Collision With:		<u> </u>		50-54	55-04	05-17	
Other Motor Vehicle	77.2	79.4	81.2	82.7	82.4	85.4	86.0
Parked Motor Vehicle	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	3.4
Railroad Train	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bicycle	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Pedestrian	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2
Deer	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.6	3.5	1.3
Other Animal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Fixed Object	9.5	8.5	7.4	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.7
Other Object	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Non-Collision:							
Overturn	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.2
Other Non-Collision	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other or Unknown	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Drivers	26,474	22,622	18,194	16,790	65,538	9,104	2,711

Percentages are based on the number of crash-involved drivers in each age group. They may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Bicyclists and pedestrians are not included.

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Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

_	D	rivers in F	atal Crash	es	Drivers in All Crashes				
			Not				Not		
Age Group	Male	Female	Stated	Total	Male	Female	Stated	Total	
14 & Younger	2	2	0	4	116	69	0	185	
15 - 19	87	45	0	132	15,215	11,108	151	26,474	
20 - 24	66	26	1	93	13,274	9,182	166	22,622	
25 - 29	68	24	1	93	10,824	7,214	156	18,194	
30 - 34	71	12	0	83	9,976	6,678	136	16,790	
35 - 39	52	34	0	86	10,232	7,059	140	17,431	
40 - 44	58	25	0	83	9,036	6,257	100	15,393	
45 - 49	45	20	0	65	7,213	4,943	75	12,231	
50 - 54	45	19	0	64	5,723	3,658	49	9,430	
55 - 59	31	14	0	45	3,991	2,426	36	6,453	
60 - 64	24	10	0	34	2,964	1,619	17	4,600	
65 - 69	21	9	0	30	2,244	1,222	20	3,486	
70 - 74	22	7	0	29	1,903	1,172	14	3,089	
75 - 79	21	6	0	27	1,501	1,013	15	2,529	
80 - 84	17	8	0	25	989	738	9	1,736	
85 & Older	17	4	0	21	614	358	3	975	
Not Stated	2	0	1	3	1,042	481	6,732	8,255	
						<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			
Total	649	265	3	917	96,857	65,197	7,819	169,873	

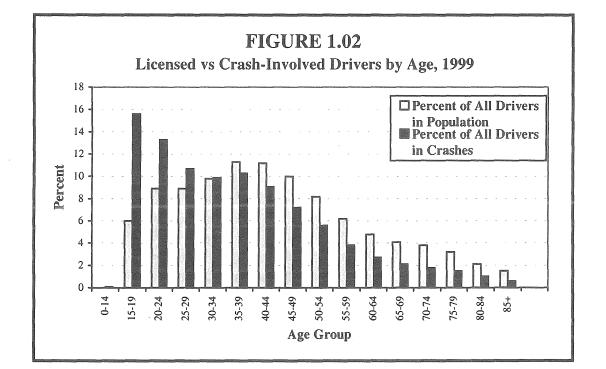
AGE AND GENDER OF DRIVERS IN 1999 CRASHES

Most crashes involve more than one driver, causing the total number of drivers to exceed the total number of crashes. (Pedestrians and bicyclists are not shown in this table.)

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		Percentage of Drivers in								
	Percentage of All	Fatal	Injury	Property	All					
Age Group	Licensed Drivers	Crashes	Crashes	Damage Crashes	Crashes					
14 & Younger	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1					
15 - 19	6.0	14.4	16.9	15.0	15.6					
20 - 24	8.9	10.1	13.8	13.1	13.3					
25 - 29	8.9	10.1	10.9	10.6	10.7					
30 - 34	9.8	9.1	10.0	9.9	9.9					
35 - 39	11.3	9.4	10.4	10.2	10.3					
40 - 44	11.2	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.1					
45 - 49	10.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2					
50 - 54	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.6					
55 - 59	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.9	3.8					
60 - 64	4.8	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.7					
65 - 69	4.1	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.1					
70 - 74	3.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8					
75 - 79	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.5					
80 - 84	2.1	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.0					
85 & Older	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.6					
Not Stated	0.0	0.3	2.2	6.2	4.9					
Total Percent*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0					
Total Number**	3,542,439									

LICENSED VS. CRASH-INVOLVED DRIVERS BY AGE, 1999



SINGLE-VEHICLE CRASHES:

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, BY PERCENT, WITHIN DRIVER AGE GROUPS, 1999

	Drivers	Drivers	Drivers	Drivers	Drivers	Drivers	Drivers
Contributing Factors	<u>15-19</u>	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-64	65-79	<u>80 & Older</u>
Human Factors							
Illegal/Unsafe Speed	24.2	24.8	23.4	21.6	18.3	10.3	5.3
Driver Inattention/Distraction	18.5	18.2	19.1	19.2	18.8	25.6	29.9
Physical Impairment	5.4	13.6	13.4	11.7	11.5	11.0	8.0
Driver Inexperience	18.4	4.4	3.0	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.9
Improper/Unsafe Lane Use	2.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.8	5.0	7.5
Failure to Yield Right of Way	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.8
Unsafe Backing	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.3
Vision Obscured	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.9	4.4
Driving Left of CenterNot Passing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
Improper Turn	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.7
Improper Parking/Starting/Stopping	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	3.3
Disregard for Traffic Control Device	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1
Improper Passing/Overtaking	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
Following Too Closely	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
Failure to Use Lights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Driver on CB Radio or Cell Phone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Impeding Traffic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Human Factors	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	4.9	8.9
Vehicular Factors							
Skidding	7.5	6.4	7.3	6.6	7.7	6.6	3.1
Defective Equipment	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.3
Other Vehicular Factor	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.8	1.4
Miscellaneous Factors							
Weather	7.0	9.7	10.7	10.6	11.7	9.3	4.7
Other	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Contributing Factors Cited	7,418	4,861	3,267	2,488	8,228	960	361
Drivers for Whom There Was							
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	763	832	692	697	3,239	350	68
Total Number of Drivers	5,695	4,288	3,080	2,582	10,303	1,214	350

Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited within each age group. Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be associated with each driver. The percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Contributing factors for bicyclists and pedestrians are excluded.

For contributing factors in multiple-vehicle crashes, see Table 1.10. For contributing factors in crashes at different levels of severity, see Table 1.19.

MULTIPLE-VEHICLE CRASHES:

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, BY PERCENT, WITHIN DRIVER AGE GROUPS, 1999

	<u>& Older</u>
Human Factors	
Driver Inattention or Distraction 26.4 28.2 27.3 27.4 26.8 25.4	24.0
Failure to Yield Right of Way 19.5 17.0 16.4 16.2 18.4 30.7	35.4
Following Too Closely9.912.012.611.710.55.6	3.8
Illegal or Unsafe Speed 9.0 10.4 10.1 9.0 7.6 3.4	2.7
Disregard of Traffic Control Device 3.6 4.9 4.8 4.4 4.7 6.3	7.5
Improper or Unsafe Lane Use 3.7 4.4 4.3 5.2 5.1 5.6	4.6
Vision Obscured 2.7 2.6 2.5 4.0 3.1 3.9	3.6
Improper Turn 2.3 2.5 2.1 2.3 2.8 3.9	4.8
Driver Inexperience 7.8 1.5 1.0 0.7 0.4 0.1	0.1
Physical Impairment 0.6 2.0 2.1 2.3 2.1 1.4	1.8
Improper Passing or Overtaking 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.4	1.0
Improper Parking, Starting, or Stopping 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.4 1.4	1.8
Unsafe Backing 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.5 1.1	0.6
Driving Left of Center (Not Passing) 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.7 0.9 1.0	1.0
Improper or No Signal 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6	0.6
Impeding Traffic 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.6	0.4
Failure to Use Lights 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.0
Driver on Cell Phone or CB Radio 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.0	0.1
Other Human Factors 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.9 0.9 0.9	1.7
Vehicular Factors	
Skidding 2.7 2.3 2.5 2.8 2.5 1.3	0.9
Defective Equipment 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.3	0.2
Other Vehicular Factor 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Factors	
Weather 3.4 3.4 4.2 4.1 4.4 2.3	1.5
Other 1.7 1.8 2.8 3.2 3.0 2.4	1.9
Total Percent 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 1	00.0%
Total Contributing Factors Cited 18,680 13,236 9,449 8,.183 29,474 5,300	2,266
Drivers for Whom There Was	
"No Clear Contributing Factor" 6,129 6,684 6,237 6,267 25,622 2,971	542
Total Number of Drivers 20,729 18,253 15,036 14,143 54,948 7,863	2,359

Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited within each age group. Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be associated with each driver. The percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Contributing factors for bicyclists and pedestrians are excluded.

For contributing factors in single-vehicle crashes, see Table 1.09. For contributing factors in crashes at different levels of severity, see Table 1.19.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRASHES BY TYPE OF VEHICLE OCCUPIED AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

			Inju				
			Moder-			Not	Total
Vehicle Type	Killed	Severe	ate	Minor	Total	Injured	Persons
Automobile	367	2,038	10,572	17,772	30,382	133,161	163,910
Pickup Truck	93	457	2,058	2,838	5,353	31,785	37,231
Van	43	260	1,225	2,259	3,744	22,331	26,118
Motorhome/Camper	0	3	9	17	29	176	205
Taxicab	0	3	31	60	94	498	592
Police Vehicle	1	4	49	82	135	465	601
Fire Department Vehicle	0	0	4	2	6	120	126
School Bus	1	3	38	112	153	7,774	7,928
Other Bus	0	3	23	58	84	2,350	2,434
Ambulance	0	4	11	10	25	150	175
Military Vehicle	1	1	2	2	5	28	34
Snowmobile	8	9	15	15	39	28	75
All Terrain Vehicle	7	7	19	6	32	12	51
Farm Tractor or Equipment	2	3	7	8	18	157	177
Motorcycle*	29	219	525	247	991	190	1,210
Motorscooter/Motorbike*	0	1	12	3	16	1	17
Motorized Bicycle (Moped)*	1	2	6	4	12	2	15
Hit and Run Vehicle	0	17	95	114	226	8,221	8,447
Road Maintenance Vehicle	1	0	2	2	4	158	163
Single Truck (2-axle, 6-tire)	3	9	38	62	109	1,423	1,535
Single Truck (3 or more axles)	0	11	33	22	66	563	629
Single Truck with Trailer	0	0	9	18	27	545	572
Truck Tractor with No Trailer	0	0	6	9	15	116	131
Truck Tractor with Semi Trailer	7	17	79	115	211	2,722	2,940
Truck Tractor with Double Trailers	0	0	3	3	6	36	42
Other or Unknown Truck Type	0	2	7	3	12	217	229
Other or Unknown Motor Vehicle	3	27	117	210	354	3,149	3,506
Bicycle	8	112	499	449	1,060	65	1,133
Pedestrian	51	248	508	574	1,330	3	1,384
Total	626	3,460	16,002	25,076	44,538	216,446	261,610

* On the accident report form, police may show that a vehicle is a "motorcycle," a "motorscooter/motorbike," or a "moped or motorized bicycle." Since 1986, however, the law recognizes just two categories. If the vehicle has an engine capacity of more than 50 cc, it is classified as a motorcycle; if it has 50 cc or smaller engine capacity, it is classified as a motorized bicycle. The term moped is short for motorized pedalcycle, which is the same as motorized bicycle.

		-				,				
Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
15	12,832	15,075	16,626	18,047	16,031	20,660	24,783	27,514	24,610	23,483
16	42,885	43,708	45,744	47,600	48,754	52,205	54,657	55,564	50,028	21,981
17	48,496	51,161	50,796	51,688	54,960	57,426	60,864	61,052	60,389	38,214
18	52,070	51,293	54,442	53,894	55,472	58,307	61,788	63,711	64,337	60,177
19	58,230	53,876	53,307	55,417	55,793	57,139	61,058	63,460	66,023	67,779
20	63,375	57,902	54,591	53,645	56,765	56,902	58,964	61,875	64,484	67,816
Under 21	277,888	273,015	275,506	280,291	287,775	302,639	322,114	333,176	329,871	279,450
15 - 19	214,513	215,113	220,915	226,646	231,010	245,737	263,150	271,301	265,387	211,634
20 - 24	316,504	312,463	307,139	297,918	290,752	283,027	284,532	291,004	302,019	316,452
25 - 29	372,178	357,464	345,255	336,007	330,676	331,259	330,844	325,020	318,360	316,642
30 - 34	398,645	402,273	404,717	401,155	393,253	381,403	368,340	356,278	347,382	346,159
35 - 39	364,385	371,856	383,109	386,805	396,206	402,366	407,794	407,334	405,914	401,755
40 - 44	316,265	324,986	335,328	342,988	355,845	364,629	373,405	381,214	389,126	398,519
45 - 49	234,494	252,944	266,872	276,715	296,176	313,384	323,114	330,259	340,673	352,585
50 - 54	189,266	197,122	210,453	216,632	225,468	230,114	248,979	260,406	273,059	290,428
55 - 59	164,023	165,779	169,769	173,423	178,920	183,763	. 191,853	201,963	210,483	218,555
60 - 64	159,799	158,552	157,248	156,044	156,192	156,652	158,537	160,789	165,519	170,263
65 - 69	148,161	148,934	149,867	149,118	148,961	149,004	148,228	146,590	144,903	145,284
70 - 74	122,965	126,115	128,653	128,828	132,442	132,842	134,127	133,750	134,081	134,225
75 - 79	92,378	96,235	98,605	98,970	101,494	103,558	107,144	107,838	108,977	111,888
80 - 84	55,000	58,863	60,829	60,181	65,022	68,506	71,501	71,267	73,848	76,147
85 & Older	29,915	34,455	35,198	32,723	38,158	42,107	44,957	42,757	46,310	51,903
Total	3,178,491	3,223,154	3,273,957	3,284,153	3,340,575	3,388,351	3,456,505	3,487,770	3,526,041	3,542,439

DRIVER LICENSE^{*} SUMMARY BY AGE, 1990 - 1999

TABLE 1.12

* Information provided by Department of Public Safety, Driver and Vehicle Service Division. Counts of licensed drivers include drivers who only hold learner's permits.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, 1990 - 1999

Type of Vehicle*	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Passenger Cars	2,642,022	2,638,572	2,670,885	2,615,602	2,728,963	2,709,986	2,707168	2,724,529	2,798,548	2,774,170
Pickups	528,342	520,339	525,205	511,677	584.044	615,068	640,308	674,527	723,543	747,650
Trucks	140,874	139,263	141,144	144,367	145,413	151,188	156,511	159,939	165,491	172,487
Recreational Vehicles	35,328	35,515	36,290	36,826	37,049	37,775	37,683	37,731	39,034	39,569
Motorcycles	120,081	117,492	116,124	114,548	113,337	113,981	112,551	113,443	118,275	122,676
Motorized Bicycles	9,306	8,703	7,947	7,304	6,752	6,441	6,088	5,784	5,643	5,656
School Buses	5,037	5,109	5,058	5,052	5,168	5,319	5,474	5,788	5,887	6,012
Buses	3,780	3,822	3,804	4,039	4,103	4,282	4,145	4,260	4,648	4,860
Van Pool	259	264	256	319	300	295	289	291	287	315
Tax Exempt Vehicles	37,739	39,727	38,829	40,773	40,263	40,511	31,648	43,533	42,978	45,476
Motor Vehicle Subtotal	3,522,768	3,508,806	3,545,542	3,480,507	3,665,392	3,684,846	3,701,865	3,769,845	3,904,334	3,918,871
Trailers Collectors' Vehicles	780,484 72,031	754,942 76,947	830,527 82,116	807,187 87,405	894,909 92,775	849,482 97,839	956,629 103,030	897,794 108,254	1,028,612 114,458	1,000,730 120,177
Total Registrations	4,375,283	4,340,695	4,458,185	4,375,099	4,653,076	4,632,167	4,761,524	4,775,893	5,047,404	5,039,778

* Information provided by Department of Public Safety, Driver and Vehicle Services Division.

Minnesota license plates on a vehicle signify that it has been registered with the state and that the owner has paid the registration fee. The vehicle classification used for registration purposes is similar, but not identical, to the vehicle classification (shown in Tables 1.11 and 1.14) police use in reporting accidents. Following are some notes on the registration categories shown above:

- Passenger cars include vans, except for "van pools." A van pool is a van used exclusively for car pooling purposes.
- Pickup trucks are rated three-fourths ton or less.
- Motorcycles have engines exceeding 50 cc; otherwise the vehicle is classified as a motorized bicycle.
- Tax exempt vehicles are vehicles owned by city, county, or state offices. They have license plates but no registration fees are paid on them. (Police and fire department vehicles are tax exempt but are not included since they do not have state license plates and are not registered.)
- Trailers (such as utility trailers pulled by cars, or semi or twin trailers pulled by trucks) are pulled by motorized vehicles and do not themselves have motors.
- Collectors' vehicles must be at least 20 years old and cannot be used for normal transportation purposes. They can only be driven, for example, to car shows.

	Vehicles in								
			Property						
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	All					
Motor Vehicle Type*	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes					
Automobile	515	37,195	77,872	115,582					
Pickup Truck	168	8,440	19,766	28,374					
Van	83	4,753	10,215	15,051					
Motorhome/Camper	1	27	81	109					
Taxicab	2	126	265	393					
Police Vehicle	1	181	351	533					
Fire Department Vehicle	0	9	47	56					
School Bus	5	173	611	789					
Other Bus	0	104	232	336					
Ambulance	0	26	47	73					
Military Vehicle	1	3	28	32					
Snowmobile	9	- 40	23	72					
All Terrain Vehicle	7	26	10	43					
Farm Tractor or Equipment	5	56	107	168					
Motorcycle*	31	889	132	1,052					
Motorscooter/Motorbike*	0	17	1	18					
Motorized Bicycle (Moped)*	1	13	2	16					
Hit and Run Vehicle	7	1,121	5,832	6,960					
Road Maintenance Vehicle	3	28	132	163					
Single Truck (2-axle, 6-tire)	12	374	866	1,252					
Single Truck (3 or more axles)	8	191	386	585					
Single Truck with Trailer	6	97	312	415					
Truck Tractor with No Trailer	0	27	96	123					
Truck Tractor with Semi Trailer	58	710	1,994	2,762					
Truck Tractor with Double Trailers	2	10	27	39					
Other or Unknown Truck Type	2	48	161	211					
Other or Unknown Motor Vehicle	9	558	1,488	2,055					
Total**	936	55,242	121,084	177,262					

TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN 1999 CRASHES

* On the accident report form, police may show that a vehicle is a "motorcycle," a "motorscooter/motorbike," or a "moped or motorized bicycle." Since 1986, however, the law recognizes just two categories. If the vehicle has an engine capacity of more than 50 cc, it is classified as a motorcycle; if it has 50 cc or smaller engine capacity, it is classified as a motorized bicycle. The term moped is short for motorized pedalcycle, which is the same as motorized bicycle.

** Most crashes involve more than one vehicle, causing total vehicles to exceed total crashes. Bicyclists and pedestrians are excluded from this table.

Ence Househl Duore	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	₩ 7 °10 - J	T	Fatality Rate Per 1,000
First Harmful Event	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured	<u>Crashes</u>
Collision With:							
Another Motor Vehicle	295	20,104	43,968	64,367	344	31,718	5.3
Parked Motor Vehicle	6	527	5,154	5,687	7	686	1.4
Railroad Train	8	32	44	84	10	50	119.0
Bicycle	8	1,015	52	1,075	8	1,039	7.4
Pedestrian	45	1,213	0	1,258	45	1,282	35.8
Deer	2	451	5,143	5,596	2	537	0.4
Other Animal	1	98	318	417	1	132	2.3
Fixed Object	88	3,507	7,480	11,075	91	4,531	8.2
Other Object	0	45	177	222	0	60	0.0
Non-Collision:							
Overturn	104	2,734	2,115	4,953	108	3,823	21.8
Fire/Explosion	0	8	287	295	* O	8	0.0
Submersion	2	26	63	91	~ 2	34	22.0
Other or Unknown	8	519	1,166	1,693	8	638	4.7
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538	6.5

1999 CRASHES BY FIRST HARMFUL EVENT

TABLE 1.16

1999 "HIT-AND-RUN" CRASHES BY FIRST HARMFUL EVENT

	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
First Harmful Event	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Collision With:						
Other Motor Vehicle	1	677	2,564	3,242	2	921
Parked Motor Vehicle	1	50	2,387	2,438	1	55
Railroad Train	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	0	106	8	114	0	108
Pedestrian	5	176	0	181	5	185
Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Animal	0	1	7	8	0	1
Fixed Object	0	79	704	783	0	105
Other Object	0	0	15	15	0	0
Non-Collision:						
Overturn	0	16	52	68	0	28
Fire/Explosion	0	0	3	3	0	0
Other or Unknown	0	10	62	72	0	10
Total	7	1,115	5,802	6,924	8	1,413

		Personal	Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Traffic Control Device	Crashes	Crashes	<u>Crashes</u>	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Not Applicable	386	16,440	36,051	52,877	422	23,602
Traffic Signal	34	7,117	12,181	19,332	38	10,509
Overhead Flashers	0	87	163	250	0	150
Stop Sign-All Approaches	2	551	1,182	1,735	2	768
Other Stop Sign	90	4,157	6,972	11,219	102	6,704
Yield Sign	15	487	905	1,407	17	822
Flagman, Officer, or School Patrol	1	36	82	119	1	48
School Bus Stop Arm	0	23	58	81	0	33
School Zone Sign	0	10	24	34	0	14
No Passing Zone	20	227	316	563	22	356
RR Crossing Gate	1	11	42	54	1	15
RR Flashing Lights	0	14	22	36	0	25
RR Crossing Stop Sign	4	6	· 17	* 27	6	17
RR Other	2	28	42	··· 72	2	37
Other	4	314	1,789	2,107	5	434
Unknown	8	771	6,121	6,900	8	1,004
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

1999 CRASHES BY TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE

TABLE 1.18

1999 CRASHES BY WEATHER CONDITION

	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
Weather Condition	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Clear	343	17,723	36,791	54,857	378	26,154
Cloudy	143	7,541	14,869	22,553	158	11,261
Rain	28	2,167	4,447	6,642	30	3,203
Snow	16	1,655	5,320	6,991	18	2,262
Sleet/Hail/Freezing Rain	6	373	1,030	1,409	7	519
Fog/Smog/Smoke	8	147	241	396	10	225
Blowing Sand/Dust	8	191	597	796	8	284
Severe Crosswinds	2	30	58	90	2	42
Other	3	46	158	207	3	62
Not Stated/Unknown	10	406	2,456	2,872	12	526
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 CRASHES

	Percent of Factors Cited in <u>Crashes by Severity of Crash</u> Property			Number of Crashes in <u>which the Factor was Cited</u> Property			Number of	
Oraclas'h d'ar Dadaar	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Fatal	Injury	Damage		Affected
Contributing Factors Human Factors	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Driver Inattention/Distraction	13.7	24.7	24.2	119	10,670	17,432	135	16,092
Failure to Yield Right of Way	13.7	16.7	13.8	130	7,390	17,432	150	10,092
Illegal/Unsafe Speed	14.5	11.6	13.8	130	5,050	8,361	150	7,805
Following Too Closely	0.8	6.8	8.5	7	2,757	5,890	8	3,999
Improper/Unsafe Lane Use	5.3	3.5	8.J 5.7	48	1,524	4,175	59	2,215
Disregard Traf Contr Device	5.0	5.1	2.9	46	2,288	2,155	59	3,833
Physical Impairment	9.8	5.5	2.5	87	2,200	1,916	97	3,526
Driver Inexperience	2.7	3.5	3.2	25	1,552	2,386	30	2.442
Vision Obscured	1.2	2.7	2.4	10	1,103	2,580 1,698	10	1,626
Improper Turn	1.2	1.8	2.4	10	819	2,018	10	1,020
Improper Passing/Overtaking	1.2	0.9	1.8	11	410	1,310	11	631
Unsafe Backing	0.3	0.9	1.8	3	171	1,310	4	215
Improper Parking/Starting/	0.6	1.1	1.5	5	509	1,401	6	754
Stopping	0.0	1.1	1.5	5	309	1,000	0	734
Driving Left of Center	6.7	1.1	0.9	60	510	641	65	969
(Not Passing)								
Pedestrian Violation or Error	2.6	0.9	0.0	23	406	0	23	429
Improper or No Signal	0.1	0.2	0.4	1	97	282	1	160
Impeding Traffic	0.2	0.2	0.2	2	85	157	2	141
Failure to Use Lights	0.2	0.2	0.1	2	86	64	2	130
Driver on CB radio / Cellular phone	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	50	88	1	67
Other Human Factor	2.3	1.6	1.3	21	682	890	23	914
Vehicular Factors	4.5	1.0	1.5	21	002	070	23	114
Skidding	4.0	3.0	3.7	37	1,308	2,617	39	1,850
Defective Equipment	0.7	0.8	0.8	7	369	679	7	525
Other Vehicular Factor	0.0	0.4	0.7	0	182	543	0	244
Miscellaneous Factors	0.0	0.1	0.7	Ű	102	515	Ŭ	
Weather	3.8	4.0	5.6	26	1,534	3,610	33	2,093
Other	6.9	3.2	3.8	51	1,217	2,342	54	1,703
	100.07	100.00	100.00					
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%					
Total Contributing Factors	917	45,353	76,022					
Vehicles Where There Was "No								
Clear Contributing Factor"	360	22,748	43,877					
Total Number of Vehicles	997	57,630	121,134					

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be associated with a vehicle, causing the number of factors cited to vary from the number of crashes, vehicles, and persons affected by the factors. Note that in the absence of alcohol or drug test results (not usually available at the time the crash report is completed), officers are conservative in reporting impairment. Compare these figures with those from Section II. Bicyclists and pedestrians are considered as vehicles in this table, and factors associated with them are included. For contributing factors by age of drivers, see tables 1.09 and 1.10.

1999 CRASHES BY LIGHT CONDITION

		Personal	Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Light Condition	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Daylight	316	20,497	41,643	62,456	348	30,320
Dawn/Dusk	38	1,948	4,741	6,727	44	2,774
Dark/Street Lights On	58	4,448	10,191	14,697	64	6,447
Dark/No Street Lights	143	2,915	6,517	9,575	157	4,357
Other/Unknown	12	471	2,875	3,358	13	640
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

TABLE 1.21

1999 CRASHES BY ROAD SURFACE CONDITION

		Personal	Property			
Road	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Surface Condition	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Dry	444	21,844	43,245	65,533	490	32,552
Wet	48	3,860	7,804	11,712	53	5,683
Snow/Slush	13	1,322	4,092	5,427	14	1,788
Ice or Packed Snow	43	2,641	8,250	10,934	47	3,659
Other	8	339	626	973	9	495
Not Stated/Unknown	11	273	1,950	2,234	13	361
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

TABLE 1.22

1999 CRASHES BY ROAD DESIGN

		Personal	Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Road Design	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Freeway (Including Ramps)	56	3,307	9,067	12,430	63	4,668
Other Divided Highway	77	4,451	7,122	11,650	91	6,877
One-Way Street	5	978	1,297	2,280	6	1,424
4-6 Lanes Undivided	34	5,668	8,870	14,572	34	8,251
3 Lanes	5	287	541	833	6	448
2-Lane2-Way	368	13,093	24,476	37,937	402	19,556
Alley/Driveway	0	187	452	639	0	223
Other	14	559	1,113	1,686	15	813
Not Stated/Unknown	8	1,749	13,029	14,786	9	2,278
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

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	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
Diagram	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Rear End	23	7,599	14,022	21,644	24	11,266
Sideswipe Passing	13	776	5,228	6,017	15	1,026
Left Turn Oncoming Traffic	17	1,988	2,746	4,751	19	3,162
Ran Off Road - Left	82	2,139	2,839	5,060	83	2,882
Right Angle	140	7,254	10,210	17,604	163	11,680
Right Turn Cross Street Traffic	1	157	374	532	1	212
Ran Off Road - Right	100	2,877	4,133	7,110	105	3,852
Head On	96	1,179	1,387	2,662	115	2,153
Sideswipe Opposing	8	395	1,046	1,449	8	599
Other / Unknown / Incomplete	87	5,915	23,982	29,984	93	7,706
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

1999 CRASHES BY DIAGRAM

Note: It is known that there is significant error in the "diagram" field on the Police Accident Report. Two specific types of error are most common: First, the field is often left blank. Second, a large proportion (estimated by some traffic engineers to be as high as one-half) of crashes coded as "right-angle" are not right angle crashes, but are some other type of crash--most frequently "left turn into oncoming traffic."

TABLE 1.24

1999 CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

		Personal	Property			
Population of	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
City or Township	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
100,000 & Over	27	6,292	15,776	22,095	28	8,863
50,000 - 99,999	19	3,088	5,842	8,949	23	4,415
25,000 - 49,999	32	4,392	9,446	13,870	32	6,315
10,000 - 24,999	34	4,393	9,861	14,288	37	6,333
5,000 - 9,999	27	2,030	4,471	6,528	29	2,924
2,500 - 4,999	15	889	2,116	3,020	16	1,335
1,000 - 2,499	13	596	1,404	2,013	13	879
Under 1,000	400	8,599	17,051	26,050	448	13,474
Total	567	30,283	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

1999 CRASHES BY TYPE OF ROADWAY

	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
Type of Roadway	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Urban		<u></u>				
Interstate	24	2,039	6,332	8,395	28	2,831
Trunk Highway	41	4,946	10,271	15,258	45	7,211
County State Aid Highway	35	5,899	10,736	16,670	36	8,643
County Road	4	194	360	558	4	292
Local Street	35	7,117	17,697	24,849	36	9,873
Total	139	20,195	45,396	65,730	149	28,850
Rural						
Interstate	30	730	1,994	2,754	33	1,135
Trunk Highway	199	4,229	8,525	12,953	225	6,919
County State Aid Highway	144	2,973	5,084	8,201	159	4,440
County Road	17	455	730	1202	18	677
Township Road	24	772	1,211	2,007	26	1,223
Local Street	8	703	2,142	2,853	9	1,005
Other Road	6	222	885	1113	77	289
Total	428	10,084	20,571	31,083	477	15,688
All Roadways						
Interstate	54	2,769	8,326	11,149	61	3,966
Trunk Highway	240	9,175	18,796	28,211	270	14,130
County State Aid Highway	179	8,872	15,820	24,871	195	13,083
County Road	21	649	1,090	1,760	22	969
Township Road	24	772	1,211	2,007	26	1,223
Local Street	43	7,820	19,838	27,701	45	10,878
Other Road	6	222	886	1,114	7	289
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

("Urban" refers to an area having a population of 5,000 or more; "rural" refers to an area of less than 5,000.)

TABLE 1.26 CONTINUED

1999 COUNTY CRASH REPORT

		1999	Crashes							
County	Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total Crashes	Average Crashes 1993-1997	Number Killed 1999	A verage Killed 1993-1997	Number Injured 1999	Average Injured 1993-1997	
Pope	2	53	98	153	138	2	3	81	58	
Ramsey	27	3,779	10,093	13,899	13,795	30	28	5,312	5,636	
Red Lake	4	17	47	68	65	5	2	26	30	
Redwood	6	73	116	195	238	6	4	123	143	
Renville	1	95	135	231	248	1	6	150	129	
Rice	8	332	722	1,062	1,055	8	7	492	522	
Rock	2	59	171	232	233	2	1	101	95	
Roseau	2	54	130	186	199	3	3	76	88	
St. Louis	24	1,086	1,688	2,798	3,121	24	28	1,576	1,645	
Scott	9	479	949	1,437	1,376	13	16	675	685	
Sherburne	7	345	645	997	889	7	12	528	470	
Sibley	1	76	163	240	233	1	4	113	105	
Stearns	17	954	1,482	2,453	2,747	19	18	1,481	1,498	
Steele	6	164	545	715	765	8	8	240	288	
Stevens	1	40	73	114	140	1	1	58	62	
Swift	2	37	54	93	136	2	3	61	71	
Todd	7	109	269	385	408	8	5	181	187	
Traverse	0	13	20	33	42	0	1	16	27	
Wabasha	9	112	219	340	357	9	5	178	174	
Wadena	2	79	136	217	257	2	4	116	128	
Waseca	3	94	194	291	303	3	4	134	135	
Washington	10	880	2,260	3,150	2,948	11	12	1,284	1,345	
Watonwan	1	48	130	179	156	1	2	82	79	
Wilkin	1	41	95	137	189	1	2	60	90	
Winona	16	311	739	1,066	1,124	16	9	448	448	
Wright	16	488	889	1,393	1,368	16	15	786	787	
Yellow Medicine	5	51	89	145	153	6	2	77	84	
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	98,521	626	613	44,538	46,741	

TABLE 1.26 CONTINUED

1999 COUNTY CRASH REPORT

	6 /2011/10/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/	1999	Crashes	-						
County	Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Total <u>Crashes</u> Crashes		Average Crashes 1993-1997	Number Killed 1999	A verage Killed 1993-1997	Number Injured 1999	Average Injured 1993-1997	
				an a					99 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199 - 199	
Itasca	6	267	465	738	734	6	7	407	389	
Jackson	4	55	116	175	209	4	4	89	97	
Kanabec	4	87	185	276	227	5	4	145	139	
Kandiyohi	11	275	472	758	854	12	10	465	494	
Kittson	1	13	69	83	93	1	1	18	33	
Koochiching	1	74	97	172	225	1	3	105	132	
Lac Qui Parle	3	29	48	80	94	3	2	46	51	
Lake	1	68	157	226	216	1	2	98	89	
Lake of The Woods	3	13	36	52	55	3	3	23	26	
Le Sueur	3	134	302	439	489	3	4	198	231	
Lincoln	3	20	64	87	99	3	1	31	35	
Lyon	6	145	263	414	471	8	5	242	207	
Mcleod	10	208	399	617	668	12	9	331	339	
Mahnomen	3	31	26	60	68	4	3	57	64	
Marshall	1	27	54	82	109	1	3	39	. 60	
Martin	2	95	266	363	393	2	5	136	181	
Meeker	6	111	148	265	327	7	4	178	201	
Mille Lacs	7	143	233	383	408	7	6	241	254	
Morrison	5	155	290	450	519	. 7	8	250	279	
Mower	5	159	444	608	679	5	5	230	279	
Murray	2	29	101	132	115	2	2	45	53	
Nicollet	3	128	351	482	464	3	3	191	195	
Nobles	4	131	283	418	433	4	3	189	187	
Norman	1	25	67	93	111	1	2	42	60	
Olmsted	22	822	1,470	2,314	2,327	24	14	1,221	1,134	
Otter Tail	12	290	570	872	930	13	10	427	471	
Pennington	1	87	137	225	262	1	2	128	171	
Pine	10	186	332	528	550	10	6	274	295	
Pipestone	2	45	75	122	144	3	3	77	62	
Polk	3	151	311	465	533	6	6	233	272	

1999 COUNTY CRASH REPORT

Anoka221,8063,0924,9204,85224252,6532,689Becker8138231377408910209248Beltrami9200534763775127354327Benton619941562070779311407Big Stone1296292941140403Bue Earth44548981.2561.415511494603Brown614630745947664210232Carton715227643542976222228Carver113007531,0841,0071110479558Cass618225544344279310261Chipgowa2641041702102599120Chisago9253530792730119839443Clay92347099521,159108359429Clay99136148215473Octow23995136148215473Code239951361482161610Dakota <th></th> <th></th> <th>1999</th> <th>Crashes</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			1999	Crashes						
Aitkin 4 82 231 317 295 5 5 139 149 Anoka 22 1,806 3.092 4.920 4.852 24 25 2.653 2.689 Becker 8 138 231 377 408 9 10 209 248 Bettrami 9 220 534 763 775 12 7 354 327 Bettom 6 199 415 620 707 7 9 311 407 Big Stone 1 29 62 92 94 1 1 40 35 Bite Earth 4 354 898 1,256 1,415 5 11 494 603 Strown 6 146 307 435 429 7 6 222 228 Carter 11 320 753 1,084 1,097 11 10 479 586 Cass 6 182 2.55 430 11 9	County		Injury	Damage		Crashes	Killed	Killed	Injured	Injured
Anoka 22 1,806 3,092 4,920 4,852 24 25 2,653 2,689 Becker 8 138 231 377 408 9 10 209 248 Betrami 9 200 534 763 775 12 7 354 327 Benton 6 199 415 620 707 7 9 311 407 Big Stone 1 29 62 92 94 1 1 40 35 Bue Earth 4 454 898 1.256 1.415 5 11 494 603 Brown 6 146 307 459 476 6 4 210 232 Carlton 7 152 276 433 442 7 9 310 261 Chippewa 2 64 104 170 210 2 5 99 120 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Crashes</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1//4-1//0</th>			Crashes							1//4-1//0
Anoka221,8063,0924,9204,85224252,6532,689Becker8138231377408910209248Beltrami920534763775127354327Benton619941562070779311407Big Stone129629294114035Bue Earth44548981,2561,4155511494603Brown614630745947664210232Cartor715227643542976222228Carver11300731,0841,0071110479558Cass618225544344279310261Chipgo92347099521,159108359429Claay92347099521,159108359429Claay99136148215473739999Claay92347099521,159108359429662206273736022242,5572,5377562242,5572,537736225	Aitkin	4	82	231	317	295	5	5	139	149
Beltrami9220534763775127354327Benton619941562070779311407Big Stone1296292941114035Blue Earth43548981,2561,415511494603Brown614630745947664210232Carton715227643542976222228Carver113207531,0841,0971110479558Cass618225544344279310261Chipgewa2641041702102599120Clisago9253530792730119389343Clay92347099521,159108359429Clearwater43669109103555962Cook23995136148215473Cottonwood753119179172739999Crow Wing104078031.2201,1771211616610Dakota211.7983,6345,6535.20022242,55	Anoka	22	1,806	3,092	4,920	4,852	24	25	2,653	2,689
Benton619941562070779311407Big Stone129629294114035Blue Earth43548981,2561,415511494603Brown614630745947664210232Carlton715227643542976222228Carver113207531,0841,0971110479558Cass618225544344279310261Chippewa2641041702102599120Chisago9253530792730119389343Clay92347099521,159108359429Clavater43669109103555962Cook23995136148215473Otomwood75311917917273999Dodge57816224525654118137Dodge57816224525654118137Dodge57816224525654153154Freborn <td< td=""><td>Becker</td><td>8</td><td>138</td><td>231</td><td>377</td><td>408</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>209</td><td>248</td></td<>	Becker	8	138	231	377	408	9	10	209	248
Big Stone 1 29 62 92 94 1 1 40 35 Blue Earth 4 354 898 1,256 1,415 5 11 494 603 Brown 6 146 307 459 476 6 4 210 232 Carlton 7 152 276 435 429 7 6 222 228 Carver 11 320 753 1,084 1,097 11 10 479 558 Cass 6 182 255 443 442 7 9 310 261 Chippewa 2 64 104 170 210 2 5 99 120 Chisago 9 233 530 792 730 11 9 389 343 Clarwater 4 36 69 109 103 5 5 59 62 Cook 2 39 95 136 148 2 1 54 </td <td>Beltrami</td> <td>9</td> <td>220</td> <td>534</td> <td>763</td> <td>775</td> <td>12</td> <td>7</td> <td>354</td> <td>327</td>	Beltrami	9	220	534	763	775	12	7	354	327
Blue Earth4 354 898 $1,256$ $1,415$ 5 11 494 603 Brown6 146 307 459 476 64 210 232 Carlton7 152 276 435 429 76 222 228 Carver 11 320 753 1.084 1.097 11 10 479 558 Cass6 182 255 443 442 79 310 261 Chippewa2 64 104 170 210 25 99 120 Chisago9 253 530 792 730 11 9 389 343 Clay9 234 709 952 $1,159$ 10 8 359 429 Clay9 234 709 952 $1,159$ 10 8 359 429 Clay9 234 709 952 $1,159$ 10 8 359 429 Clay9 234 709 952 $1,159$ 10 8 359 429 Cok2 39 95 136 148 2 1 54 73 Cok2 39 95 136 148 2 1 54 73 Cok2 39 95 136 148 2 1 54 73 Dodge5 78 162 245 <td>Benton</td> <td>. 6</td> <td>199</td> <td>415</td> <td>620</td> <td>707</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>311</td> <td>407</td>	Benton	. 6	199	415	620	707	7	9	311	407
Brown614630745947664210232Carlon715227643542976222228Carver113207531,0841,0971110479558Cass618222544344279310261Chippewa2641041702102599120Chisago9253530792730119389343Clay92347099521,159108359429Clearwater43669109103555962Cook23995136148215473Cotonwood753119179172739999Crow Wing104078031.2201,1771211616610Dakota211,7983,6345,4535,20022242,5572,537Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Filmore49422232032154153154Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445 <td< td=""><td>Big Stone</td><td>1</td><td>29</td><td>62</td><td>92</td><td>94</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>40</td><td>35</td></td<>	Big Stone	1	29	62	92	94	1	1	40	35
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Blue Earth	4	354	898	1,256	1,415	5	11	494	603
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Brown	6	146	307	459	476	6	4	210	232
Cass.618225544344279310261Chippewa2641041702102599120Chisago9253530792730119389343Clay92347099521,159108359429Clearwater43669109103555962Cook23995136148215473Cotonwood753119179172739999Crow Wing104078031.2201,1771211616610Dakota211,7983,6345,4535,20022242,5572,537Dodge57816224525654118137Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246 </td <td>Carlton</td> <td>7</td> <td>152</td> <td>276</td> <td>435</td> <td>429</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>222</td> <td>228</td>	Carlton	7	152	276	435	429	7	6	222	228
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Carver	11	320	753	1,084	1,097	11	10	479	558
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Cass.	6	182	255	443	442	7	9	310	261
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Chippewa	2	64	104	170	210	2	5	99	120
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Chisago	9	253	530	792	730	11	9	389	343
Cook23995136148215473Cottonwood753119179172739999Crow Wing104078031.2201,1771211616610Dakota211,7983,6345,4535,20022242,5572,537Dodge57816224525654118137Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Hubbard611416028024965173160	Clay	9	234	709	952	1,159	10	8	359	429
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Clearwater	4	36	69	109	103	5	5	59	62
Crow Wing104078031.2201,1771211616610Dakota211,7983,6345,4535,20022242,5572,537Dodge57816224525654118137Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Hubbard611416028024965173160	Cook	2	39	95	136	148	2	1	54	73
Dakota211,7983,6345,4535,20022242,5572,537Dodge57816224525654118137Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Cottonwood	7	53	119	179	172	7	3	99	99
Dodge57816224525654118137Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Crow Wing	10	407	803	1.220	1,177	12	11	616	610
Douglas721060682389287316371Faribault3601201831923295105Filmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Dakota	21	1,798	3,634	5,453	5,200	22	24	2,557	2,537
Faribault3 60 120 183 192 32 95 105 Fillmore494 222 320 321 54 153 154 Freeborn5 222 487 714 711 65 353 296 Goodhue11 277 715 $1,003$ $1,061$ 13 8 445 485 Grant1 29 63 93 99 20 42 46 Hennepin 38 $8,521$ $19,737$ $28,296$ $28,469$ 40 60 $12,136$ $13,026$ Houston1 98 228 327 328 13 150 158 Hubbard6 114 160 280 249 6 5 173 160	Dodge	5	78	162	245	256	5	4	118	137
Fillmore49422232032154153154Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Douglas	7	210	606	823	892	8	7	316	371
Freeborn522248771471165353296Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Faribault	3	60	120	183	192	3	2	95	105
Goodhue112777151,0031,061138445485Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Fillmore	4	94	222	320	321	5	4	153	154
Grant129639399204246Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Freeborn	5	222	487	714	711	6	5	353	296
Hennepin388,52119,73728,29628,469406012,13613,026Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Goodhue	11	277	715	1,003	1,061	13	8	445	485
Houston19822832732813150158Hubbard611416028024965173160	Grant	1	29	63	93	99	2	0	42	46
Hubbard 6 114 160 280 249 6 5 173 160	Hennepin	38	8,521	19,737	28,296	28,469	40	60	12,136	13,026
	Houston	1	98	228	327	328	1	3	150	158
Isanti 4 192 367 563 564 5 5 293 303	Hubbard	6	114	160		249	1		173	160
	Isanti	4	192	367	563	564	5	5	293	303

1999 CRASHES IN CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE POPULATION

0.4	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	17.011 3	T 6 D
City	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	<u>Injured</u>
Afton	1	9	26	36	1	10
Albert Lea	1	119	265	385	2	183
Alexandria	0	90	285	375	. 0	122
Andover	2	85	154	241	2	123
Anoka	0	164	344	508	0	235
Apple Valley	4	208	276	488	4	313
Arden Hills	1	115	244	360	3	167
Aurora	0	8	. 25	33	0	9
Austin	1	71	288	360	1	101
Baxter	0	48	96	144	0	63
Bayport	0	8	18	26	0	12
Belle Plaine	0	17	52	69	0	27
Bemidji	1	102	297	400	1	153
Benson	0	12	7	19	0	19
Big Lake	0	21	32	53	0	27
Blaine	6	314	502	822	6	478
Bloomington	4	711	1,809	2,524	4	1,016
Blue Earth	0	14	24	38	0	25
Brainerd	0	150	388	538	0	195
Breckenridge	0	14	42	56	0	17
Brooklyn Center	0	258	535	793	0 0	402
Brooklyn Park	2	416	563	981	3	618
Buffalo	0	51	114	165	0	76
Burnsville	0	331	680	1,011	0	448
Byron	0	13	16	29	0	15
Caledonia		9	26	35	0	13
	0	43	141			57
Cambridge	0		a characterized and the second of the second s	184	0	the second se
Cannon Falls	0	8	43	51	0	14
Champlin	0	61	93	154	0	99
Chanhassen	0	91	246	337	0	138
Chaska	1	64	162	227	1	102
Chisholm	0	11	35	46	0	15
Circle Pines	0	20	35	55	0	39
Cloquet	0	63	94	157	0	89
Cold Spring	0	6	19	25	0	9
Columbia Heights	0	97	162	259	0	119
Coon Rapids	3	444	782	1,229	4	672
Corcoran	0	31	53	84	0	55
Cottage Grove	1	61	244	306	1	86
Crookston	0	26	73	99	0	31
Crystal	0	119	117	236	0	177
Dayton	1	20	76	97	1	32
Deephaven	0	9	22	31	0	10
Delano	0	9	31	40	0	13
Detroit Lakes	1	37	77	115	1	56
Dilworth	0	7	25	32	0	18
Duluth	1	434	517	952	1	599
Eagan	1	299	649	949	1	434
East Bethel	0	38	60	98	0	53

TABLE 1.27 CONTINUED

1999 CRASHES IN CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE POPULATION

014	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	7793 3	
<u>City</u> East Grand Forks	<u>Crashes</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	<u>Injured</u>
East Grand Forks Eden Prairie	0	30	94 708	124	0	52
	2	230	708	940	2	310
Edina	1	240	602	843	1	323
Elk River	3	133	202	338	3	207
Ely	0	15	35	50	0	19
Eveleth	0	14	48	62	0	19
Excelsior	0	18	30	48	0	20
Fairmont	0	46	151	197	0	70
Falcon Heights	0	31	56	87	0	39
Faribault	1	146	301	448	1	220
Farmington	2	35	77	114	2	57
Fergus Falls	0	62	197	259	0	85
Forest Lake	2	72	157	231	2	111
Fridley	2	220	332	554	2	298
Gilbert	0	5	23	28	0	6
Glencoe	0	20	46	66	0	34
Glenwood	0	10	36	46	0	12
Golden Valley	0	167	418	585	0	242
Goodview	0	7	23	30	0	9
Grand Rapids	0	81	205	286	0	110
Granite Falls	0	10	26	36	0	16
Ham Lake	3	71	101	175	3	108
Hastings	1	94	238	333	1	128
Hermantown	1	50	47	98	1	85
Hibbing	4	124	232	360	4	188
Hopkins	0	105	191	296	0	154
Hoyt Lakes	0 0	4	10	14	ů 0	5
Hugo	1	28	49	78	1	
Hutchinson	0	66	140	206	0	98
Independence	2	18	44	64	2	26
International Falls	0	39	53	92	0	54
Inver Grove Heights	2	130	304	436	2	181
Jackson	0	11	21	32	0	13
Jordan	0	16	39	55	0	24
Kasson	0	5	28	33	0	24 9
La Crescent	0	21	28 54	75	0	37
Lake City	2	12	57	71	2	14
Lake Elmo	0	48	127	175	0	14 87
Lakeville	3	40 154	322	479	3	209
and a second						And an and a second sec
Lauderdale	0	18	45	63	0	22
Le Sueur	0	10	46	56	0	12
Lindstrom	0	9	32	41	0	10
Lino Lakes	1	71	151	223	1	102
Litchfield	0	24	59	83	0	32
Little Canada	1	107	295	403	1	151
Little Falls	0	33	82	115	0	44
Long Prairie	1	11	25	37	1	19
Luverne	0	19	69	88	0	37
Mahtomedi	0	12	34	46	0	20

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TABLE 1.27 CONTINUED1999 CRASHES IN CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE POPULATION

	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
City	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Mankato	0	249	619	868	0	350
Maple Grove	2	189	483	674	2	282
Maplewood	1	314	566	881	1	470
Marshall	2	86	150	238	3	141
Medina	0	33	83	116	0	50
Melrose	0	9	33	42	0	13
Mendota Heights	1	77	201	279	1	105
Minneapolis	12	4,147	9,800	13,959	13	5,867
Minnetonka	2	272	591	865	2	381
Minnetrista	1	23	65	89	1	39
Montevideo	1	26	52	79	1	41
Monticello	1	57	145	203	1	101
Moorhead	0	143	490	633	0	207
Mora	0	18	39	57	0	25
Morris	0 0	13	50	63	0	15
Mound	0	27	44	71	<u> </u>	36
Mounds View	0	51	95	146	0	72
Mountain Iron	0	19	36	55	0	35
		78	235	313	0	111
New Brighton	0			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		104
New Hope	0	70	129	199	0	
Newport	0	65	175	240	0	89
New Prague	0	20	32	52	0	31
New Ulm	0	80	165	245	0	104
North Branch	2	49	84	135	2	79
Northfield	0	33	106	139	0	53
North Mankato	1	34	87	122	1	47
North Oaks	0	12	26	38	0	19
North St. Paul	0	72	133	205	0	112
Oakdale	0	91	188	279	0	144
Oak Park Heights	0	17	40	57	0	31
Olivia	0	4	20	24	0	5
Orono	0	41	122	163	0	49
Ortonville	0	8	30	38	0	8
Osseo	0	30	48	78	0	42
Otsego	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owatonna	ů 0	97	330	427	0	129
Park Rapids	0	15	49	64	0	20
Pine City	0	13	38	50	0 0	23
Pipestone	0	20	33	53	0	37
Plainview	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	21	28	1	8
	1		665	927	2	351
Plymouth	2	260				
Princeton	0	22	56	78	0	27
Prior Lake	0	62	51	113	0	89
Proctor	0	4	19	23	0	11
Ramsey	2	79	147	228	2	121
Red Wing	1	103	276	380	1	146
Redwood Falls	0	26	53	79	0	41
Richfield	3	353	793	1,149	3	508
Robbinsdale	0	99	178	277	0	145
Rochester	8	590	1,068	1,666	10	845

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TABLE 1.27 CONTINUED

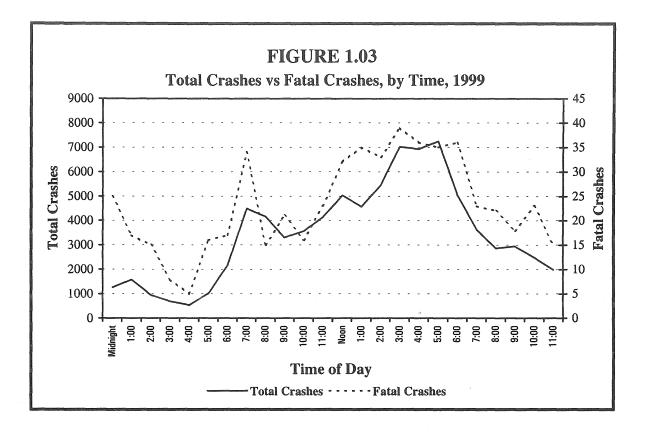
1999 CRASHES IN CITIES OF 2,500 OR MORE POPULATION

	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total		
City	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Rockford	0	12	26	38	0	16
Roseau	0	5	20	25	0	5
Rosemount	1	83	146	230	1	112
Roseville	4	258	834	1,096	4	339
St. Anthony	1	26	46	73	1	34
St. Charles	0	7	14	21	0	11
St. Cloud	3	575	696	1,274	3	868
St. Francis	0	18	37	55	0	24
St. James	0	16	45	61	0	26
St. Joseph	0	12	21	33	0	18
St. Louis Park	0	279	737	1,016	0	386
St. Michael	0	25	43	68	0	45
St. Paul	15	2,340	6,582	8,937	15	3,245
St. Paul Park	0	15	32	47	0	21
St. Peter	0	14	81	95	0	17
Sartell	0	17	41	58	0	23
Sauk Centre	1	16	67	84	1	26
Sauk Rapids	1	38	86	125	1	50
Savage	1	96	204	301	1	128
Shakopee	1	122	259	382	1	167
Shoreview	1	105	267	373	2	140
Shorewood	0	31	79	110	0	38
Silver Bay	0	0	8	8	0	0
Sleepy Eye	0	18	46	64	0	26
South St. Paul	0	115	290	405	0	148
Spring Lake Park	1	54	85	140	1	73
Spring Valley	0	7	26	33	0	13
Staples	1	11	39	51	1	19
Stewartville	0	11	18	29	0	14
Stillwater	0	63	206	269	0	83
Thief River Falls	0	67	93	160	0	96
Two Harbors	0	16	53	69	0	20
Vadnais Heights	2	84	252	338	2	131
Victoria	1	14	48	63	1	17
Virginia	0	63	122	185	0	87
Waconia	0	19	43	62	0	27
Wadena	1	29	52	82	1	45
Waite Park	4	48	160	212	4	79
Waseca	0	35	84	119	0	43
Wayzata	1	58	106	165	1	72
Wells	0	3	22	25	0	3
West St. Paul	0	108	162	270	0	146
White Bear Lake	1	170	401	572	1	250
Willmar	0	136	311	447	0	210
Windom	0	18	72	90	0	28
Winona	2	180	425	607	2	245
Woodbury	2	169	429	600	2	226
Worthington	2	65	166	233	2	89

Hour Total Fatal Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday All Fatal Beginning Crashes Crashes All Fatal All Fatal All Fatal All Fatal All Fatal All Fatal Midnight 1,264 1:00 1,587 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 1,016 6:00 2.165 7:00 4,499 8:00 4,147 9:00 3,310 10:00 3,573 11:00 4,143 5,031 Noon 1:00 4,573 2:00 5,459 3:00 7,017 1,109 1,149 1,037 1,195 1,310 4:00 6,928 1,058 1,157 1,030 1,154 1,303 5:00 7,253 1,093 1,265 1,179 1,237 1,347 6:00 5,060 7:00 3,638 8:00 2,871 9:00 2,954 10:00 2,497 11:00 1,989 1,900 2,047 1,602 1,979 Unknown 13,645 2,150 2,118 96,813 9,993 Total 14,165 14,322 14,054 15,023 16,643

1999 CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY

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1999 CRASHES, FATALITIES, AND INJURIES BY MONTH

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Month	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	38	2,830	8,606	11,474	41	3,923
February	44	1,765	4,272	6,081	46	2,581
March	40	2,015	4,514	6,569	43	2,917
April	29	2,127	4,152	6,308	31	3,151
May	44	2,625	5,104	7,773	52	3,937
June	50	2,911	5,266	8,227	53	4,346
July	46	2,727	5,006	7,779	52	4,065
August	57	2,782	4,976	7,815	64	4,134
September	52	2,645	5,118	7,815	62	3,954
October	41	2,704	5,833	8,578	44	3,999
November	55	2,321	5,696	8,072	59	3,407
December	71	2,827	7,424	10,322	79	4,124
Total	567	30,279	65,967	96,813	626	44,538

HOLIDAY CRASH SUMMARY, 1994 - 1999

Holiday Period	Year	Hou	Fatal Irs* Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Damage	Total Crashes	Killed	Injured
Memorial Day	1994	78	7	258	398	663	8	431
(For 1999, the holiday	1995	78	, 7	312	470	789	9	507
period was 6 PM Fri.,	1996	78	9	208	330	547	13	346
May 28 - midnight	1997	78	4	223	353	580	4	357
Monday, May 31.)	1998	78	6	214	356	576	8	332
	1999	78	5	215	375	595	.8	347
			-					
July 4 th	1994	78	5	283	444	732	6	468
(For 1999, the holiday	1995	102	13	365	532	910	20	588
period was 6 PM Fri,	1996	102	13	389	554	956	17	649
July 2 - midnight	1997	78	3	228	390	621	3	358
Monday, July 5.)	1998	78	8	287	432	727	10	473
	1999	78	5	236	376	617	6	358
Labor Day	1994	78	6	267	441	714	6	435
(For 1999, the holiday	1995	78	4	248	343	595	5	413
period was 6 PM Fri.,	1996	78	10	243	365	618	12	395
Sep 3 - midnight	1997	78	6	264	364	634	6	455
Monday, Sep. 6.)	1998	78	7	212	344	563	10	360
	1999	78	7	212	344	563	7	348
	·							
Thanksgiving	1994	102	12	383		1,413	18	584
(For 1999, the holiday	1995	102	8	360	896	1,264	9	579
period was 6 PM Wed.,	1996	102	7	345		1,350	8	537
Nov. 24 - midnight	1997	102	7	307	652	966	7	474
Sunday, Nov. 28.)	1998	102	11	292	637	940	17	447
	1999	102	6	309	729	1,044	6	564
Christmas	1994	78	6	164	357	527	. 6	255
(For 1999, the holiday	1995	78	5	166	364	535	6	260
period was 6 PM Thur,	1996	30	1	80	281	362	1	123
Dec 23 - midnight	1997	102	4	293	625	922	7	455
Sunday, Dec. 26.)	1998	78	6	227	514	747	8	365
	1999	78	12	285	854	1,151	14	435
New Year's	1994/95	78	3	193	476	672	4	286
(For 1999-2000, the	1995/96	78	13	392	1,017	1,422	18	646
holiday period was	1996/97	30	1	95	220	316	1	141
6 PM Thur., Dec. 30	1997/98	102	10	362	872	1,244	11	528
- midnight Sunday,	1998/99	78	2	296	937	1,235	3	419
Jan 2, 2000.)	1999/2000	78	6	240	564	810	6	380

* Holiday period hours vary depending on the day of the week on which the holiday falls. Also note that 1999 Labor Day crashes were identical to 1998 Labor Day crashes due to coincidence, not to error.

The prominent role of alcohol in traffic crashes has long been recognized. This section focuses on alcohol-related crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Several clarifying issues should be noted:

1. A crash is classified as alcohol-related or not.

Though individual drivers and victims come first to mind, it is the event of the motor vehicle crash that is classified as alcohol-related or not. Once a crash is so classified, then anyone who died or was injured in the crash is classified as an alcohol-related death or injury. Thus, for example, the number of alcohol-related fatalities is always greater than or equal to the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes.

2. Data on alcohol tests performed is only available for some drivers in fatal crashes.

For the approximately 900 drivers involved in fatal crashes in Minnesota each year, much effort is made to obtain results for any alcohol tests that were performed. Thus, for fatal crashes, the crash is classified as alcohol-related or not on the basis of chemical test data, when available, or on the basis of the investigating officer's reported perception, when the test results are not available. The figures that result can tell us how many fatal crashes were known or perceived to be alcohol-related. But every year there will be some crashes that were alcohol-related but no test was performed and the officer made no report of suspected alcohol involvement.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) developed a statistical technique to estimate alcohol involvement for fatal crashes where data are missing. Their estimates (shown in Tables 2.01 and 2.05) of alcohol-related fatalities for Minnesota have consistently ranged from two to four percentage points higher than the estimates based on known information.

For non-fatal crashes, only the investigating officer's reported perception of possible alcohol involvement is used as a basis to classify the crash as alcohol-related or not. Evidence from fatal crashes suggests that using only officers' perceptions will produce quite conservative estimates of the extent of alcohol involvement.

3. Alcohol-related crashes are usually, but not always, due to impaired driving.

Again, while it comes first to mind, intoxicated driving is not always involved in alcohol-related crashes, though it usually is. If a drinking pedestrian or bicyclist is involved in a crash, the crash will also be classified as alcohol related. In 1999, 16 pedestrians who died from traffic crashes tested positive for alcohol. Also it may be the case that in a collision between a sober and a drinking driver, the sober driver was at fault in causing the crash. Though this occurs, experts believe it is almost always the drinking driver who is at fault in crashes classified as alcoholrelated. Lastly, sometimes a crash is classified as alcoholrelated even though the drinking driver (or pedestrian or bicyclist) had a low alcohol concentration. Again, this occurs, but is infrequent. In 1999, 426 drivers died; 370 were tested; 3 had alcohol concentrations from .01 to .04; 13 were from .05 to .09, and 100 (exactly) were over .10%.

1999 incidence appears to decline from the prior year

Alcohol-related deaths had "soared" from 30% of the total, in 1997, to 42% of the total in 1998. Even though 1998 alcohol-related injury and property damage crashes did not show a similar increase, concern was great that impaired driving incidence in the population may have been rising. Fortunately, 1999 statistics do not clearly reinforce this fear. Last year, alcohol-related deaths dropped to 31% of the total (or 195 out of 626). This is the second lowest that number has been over the time period for which records are available (since 1982). Additionally, alcohol-related injuries dropped below 11% -- to 10% -- for the first time.

Alcohol involvement increases with crash severity

In 1999, 4% of property damage crashes were reported to have involved alcohol. Overall, as noted, 10% of injuries involved alcohol. However, that figure masks the relationship between alcohol involvement and crash severity. The likelihood that alcohol was involved increases with severity. Last year, alcohol was a factor in 6% of minor injuries, 13% of moderate injuries, 20% of severe injuries, and (as noted), 31% of fatalities.

Arrests continue to increase, especially among young

Arrests for driving while impaired increased for the fifth year in a row. In 1998, there were 30,892 arrests. Then last year there were 32,690, a 6% increase. The increase was mostly fueled by an increase in arrests of drivers in the 15 to 24 year-old age group. This is to be expected, to some extent, as the children of the baby boom generation move into this young-adult age group, which is the most at risk for impaired driving.

TABLE 2.01

IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITY SUMMARY, 1980 - 1999

Alcohol Concentration Test Results on Fatally Injured Drivers Only

All Traffic Fatalities

		vers Killed Results on Drivers Tested								Alcohol-Related Fatalit				
	Dr	ivers Ki	lled		Rest	ults on l	Drivers 'l	'ested			Alco	hol-Rela	ated Fat	alities
		Teste	d for	Negat	ive for	.01 (to .09	.10 or	higher		Kno	wn *	Estim	ated *
	Total	Alco	ohol	alc	ohol	alc	ohol	alco	ohol	Total				
		num-	% of	num-	% of	num-	% of	num-	% of		num-	% of	num-	% of
Year		ber	total	_ber	tested	ber	tested	ber	tested		ber	total	ber	total
1980	519	337	65	103	31	37	11	197	58	863				
1981	437	288	66	110	38	28	10	150	52	763				
1982	321	232	72	106	46	14	6	112	48	581			317	55
1983	345	258	75	113	44	28	11	117	45	558			307	55
1984	383	318	83	133	42	36	11	149	47	584	305	52	326	56
										н				
1985	372	295	79	156	53	31	10	108	37	610	261	43	283	46
1986	347	281	81	143	51	24	8	114	41	572	264	46	278	49
1987	297	265	89	132	50	18	7	115	43	530	224	42	240	45
1988	361	313	87	163	52	32	10	118	38	615	277	45	289	47
1989	368	313	85	158	51	26	8	129	41	605	275	45	291	48
1990	334	260	78	129	50	23	9	108	41	568	235	41	254	45
1991	327	242	74	135	56	22	9	85	35	531	212	40	231	43
1992	344	237	69	135	57	13	5	89	38	581	229	39	237	41
1993	355	283	80	174	61	19	7	90	32	538	196	36	212	39
1994	377	303	80	183	60	23	8	97	32	644	226	35	244	38
1995	383	343	90	198	58	30	9	115	34	597	246	41	265	44
1996	359	314	87	209	67	22	7	83	26	576	205	36	218	38
1997	384	345	90	226	66	19	6	100	29	600	178	30	193	32
1998	406	369	91	218	59	29	8	122	33	650	273	42	280	43
1999	426	370	87	254	69	16	4	100	27	626	195	31	NA	NA

* The difference between "known" and "estimated" alcohol-related traffic fatalities is explained in some detail on page 39. In brief, a traffic death is categorized as a known alcohol-related fatality if data collected make it appear that any driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist involved in the crash had any amount of alcohol in his or her system. Reliable data to indicate presence of alcohol are sometimes not available, however. Therefore, statisticians at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration developed a complex procedure to impute likely blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels to drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists in fatal crashes when actual BAC data are not available. The column showing the "estimated" number has the effect of adding (to the "known" number) those deaths that occurred in crashes where the imputation procedure assigned a positive BAC level to a driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist in the crash. The estimated number thus will probably always be higher (and closer to reality) than the known number. The estimated number is available beginning with calendar year 1982. It is not available until late in the year following the calendar year for which this report is produced, and so is not reported for the latest calendar year.

The Department of Public Safety has several divisions. One, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), compiles statistics annually on crimes and arrests in the state. Another division, the Office of Traffic Safety, compiles traffic crash statistics and produces this "Crash Facts" report annually. Beginning in the 1970s, the Office of Traffic Safety obtained DWI arrest statistics from the BCA and reported them here. When the 1997 Crash Facts book was being compiled, it was learned that the BCA defines "arrests" more in the sense of offenses reported than in the sense of the single act of taking a person into custody. However, one episode of impaired driving often involves more than one criminal offense. For example, a drunken driver who gets in a crash and injures two people will likely be charged with at least three criminal offenses: driving while impaired, plus two counts of criminal vehicular operation resulting in injury. The additional criminal offenses have especially become more numerous in the last decade. (For example, in 1989, the Legislature made alcohol test refusal a crime

for certain categories of repeat offenders. Then, in 1992, refusal became a crime for all persons stopped for DWI.) In short, currently, an officer will report that that the person arrested committed one, two, three, or even more DWI offenses. Following established conventions, the BCA counts each offense reported as an arrest.

For 1997, the Office of Traffic Safety requested special reports on DWI arrests, where "arrest" was defined as a taking into custody of a person for having committed one or more criminal offenses, at least one of which was covered under the criminal DWI statutes. The 1997 Crash Facts book then reported DWI arrests, defined in this new sense, for the years 1992 through 1997. This created confusion. Starting this year, arrests counted in the two different ways are both reported. Column (2) in Table 2.02 shows the arrest numbers compiled by the BCA. Columns (3) through (7) of Table 2.02, and all of Table 2.03, are based on the new special reports created at request of the Office of Traffic Safety.

Table 2.02

	Arrests											
	(Defined as	Inv	volving One	or More D	WI Offense	<u>s)</u>						
	Offenses Reported)	Total	Ma	le	Fem	ale						
Year			number	percent	number	percent						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)						
1985	35,383	33,620	28,567	85.0	5,053	15.0						
1986	36,390	34,394	29,069	84.5	5,325	15.5						
1987	34,664	32,725	27,520	84.1	5,205	15.9						
1988	32,627	30,591	25,720	84.1	4,871	15.9						
1989	34,562	32,299	27,011	83.6	5,288	16.4						
1990	37,261	32,758	27,223	83.1	5,535	16.9						
1991	33,574	31,397	26,103	83.1	5,294	16.9						
1992	31,973	27,511	22,510	81.8	5,001	18.2						
1993	32,518	27,712	22,686	81.9	5,026	18.1						
1994	32,391	27,635	22,602	81.8	5,033	18.2						
1995	33,355	27,339	22,295	81.6	5,044	18.4						
1996	38,925	28,962	23,656	81.7	5,306	18.3						
1997	42,523	30,168	24,319	80.6	5,849	19.4						
1998	44,078	30,892	24,764	80.2	6,128	19.8						
1999	47,426	32,690	26,186	80.1	6,504	19.9						

DWI ARRESTS: OFFENSES REPORTED AND INCIDENTS, 1985 - 1999

TABLE 2.03

DWI ARRESTS BY AGE, 1985 - 1999

	Under 21						All Ages														
Year	0-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
1985	7	23	165	423	1,049	1,765	1,911	5,343	7	3,425	9,696	7,219	4,659	3,079	1,979	1,263	882	667	384	360	33,620
1986	7	24	241	517	1,095	1,726	1,880	5,490	7	3,603	9,679	7,759	4,734	3,153	1,991	1,219	827	609	388	425	34,394
1987	8	10	192	454	1,016	1,298	1,608	4,586	8	2,970	8,802	7,623	4,834	3,168	1,994	1,239	797	568	343	379	32,725
1988	4	14	148	462	982	1,142	1,202	3,954	4	2,748	7,382	7,284	4,809	3,061	1,967	1,289	746	530	388	383	30,591
1989	7	21	161	411	1,012	1,211	1,341	4,164	7	2,816	7,579	7,655	5,177	3,342	2,266	1,345	842	546	362	362	32,299
1990	3	11	146	397	879	1,175	1,336	3,947	3	2,608	7,473	7,560	5,623	3,580	2,340	1,351	893	534	388	405	32,758
1991	5	11	117	276	681	1,001	1,234	3,325	5	2,086	6,995	6,824	5,843	3,842	2,533	1,276	807	462	351	373	31,397
1992	2	5	117	236	518	752	937	2,567	2	1,628	6,246	5,624	5,192	3,499	2,182	1,322	752	461	316	287	27,511
1993	5	9	85	209	472	679	783	2,242	5	1,454	5,871	5,477	5,331	3,971	2,368	1,386	807	474	264	304	27,712
1994	5	15	96	219	504	602	725	2,166	5	1,436	5,406	5,198	5,348	3,968	2,654	1,641	824	519	319	317	27,635
1995	6	19	91	203	496	657	737	2,209	6	1,466	5,334	4,970	5,205	4,061	2,742	1,577	879	497	297	305	27,339
1996	7	13	134	313	605	776	762	2,610	7	1,841	5,435	5,270	5,081	4,467	2,937	1,804	943	530	306	341	28,962
1997	11	32	153	417	814	943	1,027	3,397	11	2,359	5,623	5,322	4,812	4,578	3,145	1,983	1,086	588	311	350	30,168
1998	10	33	213	483	943	1,175	1,163	4,020	10	2,847	6,019	5,096	4,461	4,715	3,319	2,057	1,086	616	316	350	30,892
1999	14	23	242	518	1,164	1,399	1,323	4,683	14	3,346	6,947	5,215	4,381	4,660	3,442	2,167	1,203	640	350	325	32,690

* In this table, the term "arrest" is used in the sense of "incident." For example, in 1999, there were 32,690 times when a police officer stopped and arrested a person for an incident of driving while impaired, and that stop caused an entry to be made on the person's driving record. The incident may have included more than one offense under the different statutes making it a crime to operate a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol or by various other substances.

The term "alcohol-related" requires explanation. If data show that any motor vehicle driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist in a traffic crash had any amount of alcohol in their system, then the crash is classified as alcohol related, and anyone who died or was injured in the crash is classified as an alcohol-related fatality or injury. For non-fatal crashes, the reporting officer's perception is the only information entered in the database. If the officer indicates on the Police Accident Report that the "apparent physical condition" was "had been drinking," or "under the influence," then the crash is classified as alcohol-related. This is a conservative measure. Officers base their perceptions on physical observation, or on the results of tests performed on the blood, breath, or urine of the person. If the accident was not discovered till hours after it occurred, or if a person in the accident was taken to a hospital, the officer may have to indicate that the apparent physical condition was "unknown." For fatal crashes, the officer's perception is again used as data, but special effort is also made to obtain the results of alcohol tests performed. If the results for any driver, pedestrian or bicyclist are positive, then the crash is also classified as alcohol related.

The procedure described above is the basis for most of the information in this section. However, there is a problem when

data are missing. As noted, officers sometimes indicate "unknown" for the "apparent physical condition." Also, while alcohol testing is high (about 80% or higher) for killed drivers, it is not as good for surviving drivers. Completeness of data collection also varies from year to year, making comparisons over several years unreliable. To address the problem of missing data, a procedure was developed that classifies a driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist on whom actual alcohol test data are missing into one of three categories: (1) negative, (2) .01 to .09, or (3) .10 or higher. If a person is classified into the second or third category, then the crash is classified as alcohol-related. The classification (based on other characteristics of the crash, such as driver age, time of day, and so on) involves a sophisticated statistical procedure, which of course is still subject to error. The procedure was developed by Mr. Terry Klein, currently Chief of the Mathematical Analysis section of the National Center for Statistics and Analysis of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It is especially valuable since it is consistent over years. Results from this procedure were provided by NHTSA and are used in the tables (2.01 and 2.05) that show alcohol-related fatalities across several years.

TABLE 2.04

AGE OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN ALL CRASHES AND IN ALCOHOL - RELATED CRASHES, 1999

				Total	Persons					
	Person	ns Killed	Se	evere	Mo	lerate	M	linor	In	jured
Age Group	All	Alcohol- Related ¹	All	Alcohol- Related ²	All	Alcohol- Related ²	All	Alcohol- Related ²	All	Alcohol- Related ²
0 - 4	7	1	47	1	234	12	446	18	727	31
5 - 9	13	3	95	5	478	23	647	16	1,220	44
10 - 14	13	1	128	6	695	31	829	30	1,652	67
15 - 19	86	17	674	115	3,665	409	4,170	209	8,509	733
20 - 24	54	37	428	139	2,114	439	3,054	323	5,596	901
25 - 29	50	26	300	81	1,431	280	2,413	219	4,144	580
30 - 34	48	31	253	65	1,178	208	2,162	176	3,593	449
35 - 39	46	14	300	89	1,203	200	2,176	163	3,679	452
40 - 44	56	22	285	68	1,114	194	1,908	130	3,307	392
45 - 49	28	11	195	32	863	117	1,526	80	2,584	229
50 - 54	34	9	175	25	633	64	1,201	57	2,009	146
55 - 59	36	6	94	12	445	35	810	41	1,349	88
60 - 64	20	4	81	14	354	27	582	30	1,017	71
65 - 69	28	8	64	1	323	16	450	11	837	28
70 - 74	22	0	88	9	273	9	413	14	774	32
75 - 79	27	3	66	4	252	8	383	8	701	20
80 - 84	27	0	61	0	196	6	273	3	530	9
85 & Older	31	2	37	0	121	2	162	2	320	4
Not Stated	0	0	89	16	430	42	1,471	99	1,990	157
Total *	626	195	3,460	682	16,002	2,122	25,076	1,629	44,538	4,433

¹ Based on alcohol test results plus officer's perception of possible alcohol involvement as noted on crash report.

² Based only on officer's perception of possible alcohol involvement as noted on crash report.

* As shown, there were 195 "alcohol-related traffic deaths" in 1999. Sixteen of these deaths occurred to pedestrians, and each of these 16 pedestrians were shown (either by test results, or by the officer's judgement) to have been drinking. In 5 of the 16 alcohol-related fatal pedestrian crashes, the motor vehicle driver was also shown to have been drinking.

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TABLE 2.05

1999 ALCOHOL - RELATED FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION BY TRAFFIC ROLE

			65-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-	Alcohol Conce	ntration
Traffic Role	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)
Car or Truck Driver	124	117	14	13	90
Car or Truck Passenger	34	15	6	1	8
Motorcycle Driver	10	10	0	2	8
Motorcycle Passenger	1	0	0	0	0
Snowmobile Driver	3	2	0	1	1
ATV Driver	1	1	0	0	1
Pedestrian	16	14	0	3	11
Bicyclist	1	1	1	0	0
Other/Unknown	5	2	1	0	1
Total	195	162	22	20	120

TABLE 2.06

PERCENT OF DEATHS, INJURIES, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE CRASHES DETERMINED TO BE ALCOHOL - RELATED, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Deaths* (Known)	41%	40%	39%	36%	35%	41%	36%	30%	42%	31%
(Estimated)	45%	43%	41%	39%	38%	44%	38%	32%	43%	NA
Injuries**	15%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Property Damage										
Crashes**	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

* Based on alcohol test information plus officer's perception of possible alcohol involvement as noted on crash report. See note above Table 2.03 regarding known and estimated alcohol-related fatalities. Estimated deaths are not available for 1999. ** Based only police officer's perception of possible alcohol involvement as noted on crash report.

TABLE 2.07

FIRST HARMFUL EVENT IN ALCOHOL-RELATED FATAL CRASHES AND ALL FATAL CRASHES, 1999

	Alcoho	I-Related	А	.11
	<u>Fatal (</u>	<u>Crashes*</u>	<u>Fatal (</u>	Crashes
First Harmful Event	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Collision with:				
Another Motor Vehicle	53	29.9	295	52.1
Parked Motor Vehicle	2	1.1	6	1.1
Railroad Train	1	0.6	8	1.4
Bicycle	2	1.1	8	1.4
Pedestrian	15	8.5	45	7.9
Deer	0	0.0	2	0.4
Other Animal	0	0.0	. 1	0.2
Fixed Object	38	21.5	88	15.5
Non-Collision:				
Overturn	63	35.6	104	18.3
Fire/Explosion	0	0.0	0	0.0
Submersion	1	0.6	2	0.4
Other/Unknown	3	1.7	8	1.4
Total	178	100.0	567	100.0

* Based on alcohol test information as well as officer's perception of possible alcohol involvement as noted on crash report.

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Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999

Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

			1	Alcohol Concenti	ration*
Year	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)
1990	334	260	129 (50%)	23 (9%)	108 (42%)
1991	327	242	135 (56%)	22 (9%0	85 (35%)
1992	344	237	135 (57%)	13 (5%)	89 (38%)
1993	355	283	174 (61%)	19 (7%)	90 (32%)
1994	377	303	183 (60%)	23 (8%)	97 (32%)
1995	383	343	198 (58%)	30 (9%)	115 (34%)
1996	359	314	209 (67%)	22 (7%)	83 (26%)
1997	384	345	226 (66%)	19 (5%)	100 (29%)
1998	406	369	218 (59%)	29 (8%)	122 (33%)
1999	426	370	254 (69%)	16 (4%)	100 (27%)

TEST RESULTS OF DRIVERS KILLED, 1990 - 1999

* Percentages are based on number of motor vehicle drivers tested.

TABLE 2.09

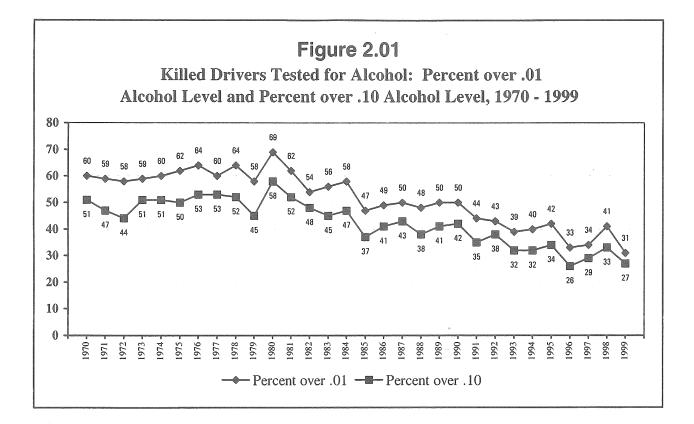
DRIVERS KILLED WHO TESTED .01 OR HIGHER, 1990 - 1999 ("Any Alcohol")

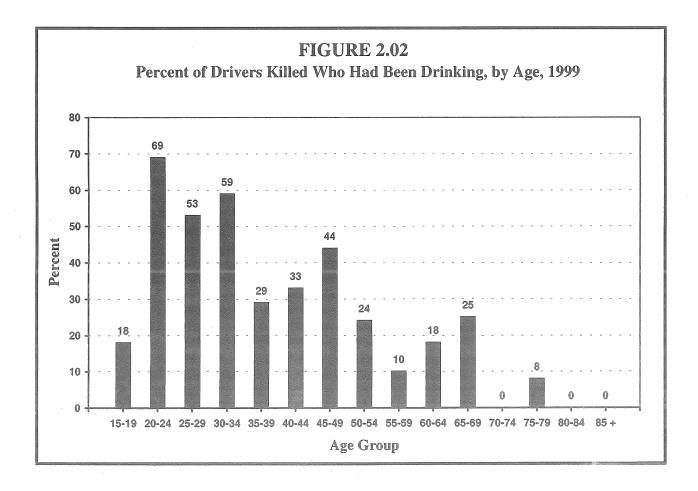
						Occurre	d Between	Un	nder
Year	Total	M	lale	F	'emale	Midnig	<u>ht - 3 AM</u>	Leg	gal Age
1990	131	110	(84%)	21	(16%)	48	(37%)	28	(21%)
1991	107	98	(92%)	9	(8%)	37	(35%)	23	(21%)
1992	102	82	(80%)	20	(20%)	39	(38%)	13	(13%)
1993	109	92	(84%)	17	(16%)	35	(32%)	11	(10%)
1994	120	100	(83%)	20	(17%)	24	(20%)	15	(13%)
1995	145	121	(83%)	24	(17%)	43	(30%)	12	(8%)
1996	105	81	(77%)	24	(23%)	31	(30%)	16	(15%)
1997	119	102	(86%)	17	(14%)	32	(27%)	13	(11%)
1998	151	126	(83%)	25	(17%)	41	(27%)	26	(17%)
1999	116	98	(84%)	16	(16%)	30	(26%)	16	(14%)

TABLE 2.10

DRIVERS KILLED WHO TESTED .10 OR HIGHER, 1990 - 1999 ("Over Limit")

						Occurre	d Between	U	nder
Year	<u> </u>	M	lale	Fe	male	Midnig	<u>ht - 3 AM</u>	Leg	al Age
1990	108	92	(85%)	16	(15%)	42	(39%)	22	(20%)
1991	85	79	(93%)	6	(7%)	30	(35%)	13	(15%)
1992	89	77	(87%)	12	(13%)	36	(40%)	12	(13%)
1993	90	75	(83%)	15	(17%)	32	(36%)	7	(8%)
1994	97	83	(86%)	14	(14%)	20	(21%)	8	(8%)
1995	115	97	(84%)	18	(16%)	38	(33%)	6	(5%)
1996	83	65	(78%)	18	(22%)	25	(30%)	13	(16%)
1997	100	89	(89%)	11	(11%)	32	(32%)	13	(13%)
1998	122	104	(85%)	18	(15%)	36	(30%)	19	(16%)
1999	100	87	(87%)	13	(13%)	26	(26%)	14	(14%)





Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999 page 42 Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

TABLE 2.11

1999 DRIVER FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION BY AGE

											Alcoho	l Conc	<u>entrati</u>	<u>on</u>	100 TT 100
				Alc	<u>ohol Ca</u>	oncentrati	on*			.01-	.05-	.10-	.15-	.20-	.25 &
Age	Killed	Tested		.00)	(.01	09)	<u>(.10 o</u>	o <u>r more)</u>	.00	.04	.09	.14	.19	.24	Over
14 & Younger	0	0	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	1	1		0		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	9	7	7		0		0		7	0	0	0	0	0	7
17	14	13	13		0		0		13	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	16	14	11		1	110	2		11	1	0	0	1	1	0
19	17	14	8		0		6		8	0	0	2	3	1	0
20	9	9	2		1		6		2	0	1	1	2	2	1
Under 21	66	58	42		2		14		42	1	1	3	6	4	9
14 & Younger	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	57	49	40	81.6	1	2.0	8	16.3	40	1	0	2	4	2	0
20 - 24	39	36	11	30.6	4	11.1	21	58.3	11	0	4	3	4	7	7
25 - 29	40	36	17	47.2	4	11.1	15	41.7	17	0	4	3	3	4	5
30 - 34	32	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	17	58.6	32	0	0	5	3	6	3
35 - 39	39	35	25	71.4	1	2.9	9	25.7	25	1	0	2	2	4	1
40 - 44	39	36	24	66.7	0	0.0	12	33.3	24	0	0	2	1	4	5
45 - 49	19	18	10	55.6	1	5.6	7	38.9	10	0	1	1	0	1	5
50 - 54	29	25	19	76.0	0	0.0	6	24.0	19	0	0	3	0	0	3
55 - 59	24	20	18	90.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	18	0	0	0	1	1	0
60 - 64	18	17	14	82.4	1	5.9	2	11.7	14	0	1	0	0	2	0
65 - 69	19	16	12	75.0	4	25.0	0	0.0	12	1	3	0	0	0	0
70 - 74	19	16	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 - 79	18	11	10	91.9	0	0.0	1	9.1	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
80 - 84	17	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 & Older	17	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	426	370	254	68.6	16	4.3.	100	27.0	274	3	13	21	19	31	29

* Percentages are based on number of motor vehicle drivers tested. They may not add to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 2.12

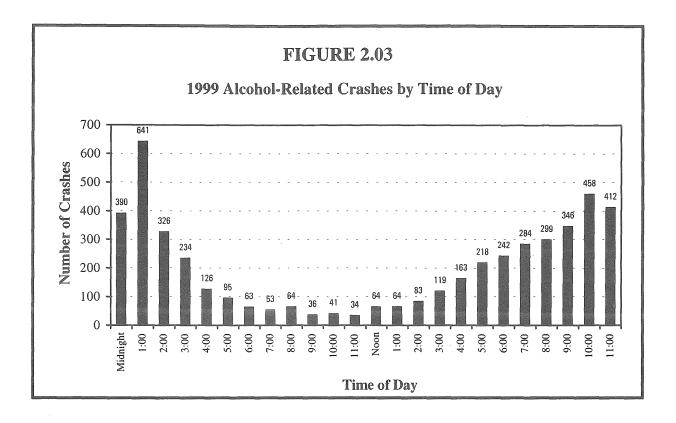
			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Month	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	10	196	269	475	11	298
February	11	172	158	341	11	246
March	20	217	179	416	22	331
April	8	253	183	444	8	358
May	14	246	216	476	16	362
June	15	240	200	455	15	359
July	18	288	187	493	19	427
August	23	283	229	535	26	436
September	11	276	207	494	15	443
October	15	284	234	533	16	420
November	14	251	209	474	16	355
December	18	294	275	587	20	398
Total	177	3,000	2,546	5,723	195	4,433

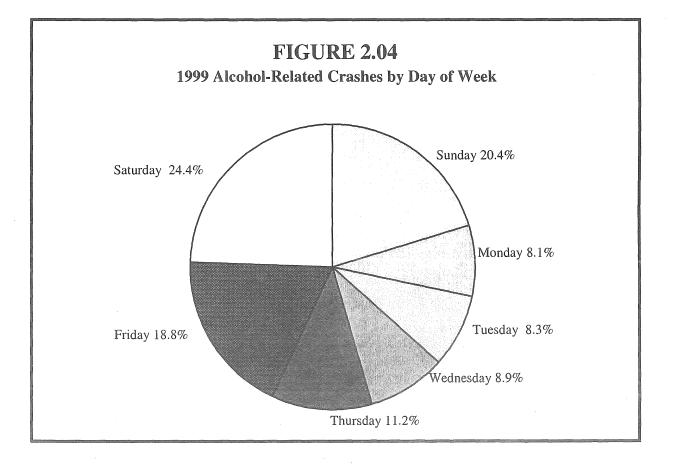
1999 ALCOHOL - RELATED CRASHES BY MONTH

TABLE 2.13

1999 ALCOHOL - RELATED CRASHES BY ROADWAY TYPE

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
<u>Roadway Type</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Urban Interstate	7	178	232	417	8	249
Rural Interstate	4	53	56	113	4	89
Urban Trunk Hwy	11	374	346	731	11	536
Rural Trunk Hwy	50	522	319	891	57	805
County State Aid Hwy	73	936	599	1,608	81	1,371
County Road	8	119	69	196	8	182
Township Road	6	148	88	242	6	256
Local Street	13	650	798	1,461	14	907
Other	5	20	39	64	6	38
Total	177	3,000	2,546	5,723	195	4,433





1999 ALCOHOL - RELATED CRASHES BY TIME OF DAY AND DAY OF WEEK

Hour								Total	Total	Total
Beginning	Sunday	<u>Monday</u>	Tuesday	Wednesday	<u>Thursday</u>	Friday	Saturday	<u>Crashes</u>	Killed	Injured
Midnight	91	24	28	29	40	71	107	390	23	303
1:00 am	167	35	36	46	68	106	183	641	15	465
2:00 AM	85	10	25	23	37	52	94	326	13	213
3:00 am	73	15	10	12	19	38	67	234	7	176
4:00 am	41	6	4	5	10	18	42	126	2	98
5:00 am	36	5	4	2	5	15	28	95	8	78
6:00 am	27	3	1	2	7	5	18	63	2	52
7:00 am	16	5	4	9	3	4	12	53	9	36
8:00 am	15	3	3	3	7	12	21	64	1	51
9:00 am	11	1	3	6	2	7	6	36	2	21
10:00 am	8	6	3	1	4	11	8	41	0	42
11:00 am	7	2	3	3	4	7	8	34	0	17
Noon	13	8	5	3	6	15	14	64	7	44
1:00 PM	9	4	11	7	8	11	14	64	5	48
2:00 PM	5	9	7	8	13	18	23	83	3	65
3:00 pm	18	16	16	11	16	17	25	119	9	121
4:00 pm	30	22	13	14	18	32	34	163	8	128
5:00 pm	30	23	29	20	28	41	47	218	4	158
6:00 рм	39	25	35	22	25	53	43	242	5	205
7:00 pm	48	25	33	37	35	51	55	284	16	242
8:00 pm	37	32	29	36	37	60	68	299	14	253
9:00 pm	37	33	40	43	51	77	65	346	8	281
10:00 pm	44	45	54	49	65	107	94	458	18	369
11:00 pm	49	34	39	46	49	91	104	412	10	303
Unknown	230	70	40	71	85	157	215	868	6	664
Total	1,166	461	475	508	642	1,076	1,395	5,723	195	4,433

III: SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY VEHICLE OCCUPANTS IN 1999 CRASHES

Safety benefits and legislation

Studies estimate that using safety restraint devices reduces the risk of death and serious injury by 40% to 60%. In view of this, the Minnesota Legislature enacted laws mandating safety equipment use. The Child Passenger Protection Act took effect in 1982, and was amended in 1983 and 1987. It requires children under the age of four to be properly restrained in a federally approved child car seat. In 1993, the Legislature increased the fine for not using a child car seat from \$25 to \$50. The state's safety belt law went into effect in 1986 and was amended in 1988 and 1991. It requires all front seat occupants (and children ages four through ten, regardless of seating position) to wear safety belts.

Tables in this section focus on the use of safety equipment by people in crashes who were occupants of vehicles normally equipped with safety equipment (e.g., passenger cars and trucks rather than motorcycles). The data are problematic in that safety equipment use could not be determined by the reporting officer for almost one-fifth of the persons killed or injured. In addition, the accuracy of the remaining data (reported use and non-use) is uncertain. Assuming that reporting behavior does not change radically from year to year, the data can be useful in indicating general trends in usage.

Safety belt use responds to legislation

Observational surveys of safety belt use conducted yearly at random sites in the state provide strong evidence that legislation affects safety-belt wearing behavior -- thus saving lives and preventing injuries. In June 1986, before the first safety belt law took effect, 20% of vehicle occupants used belts. The use rate jumped to 33% after the 1986 law took effect, to 47% after a \$10 fine was added in 1988, and to 53% after the fine was increased to \$25 in 1991. Educational and special traffic enforcement strategies may also have benefits. After the introduction of Safe & Sober (an intensive traffic safety enforcement and public information campaign), the use rate jumped from about 57% in 1994 to 65% in 1995. The Safe & Sober program continues, and the restraint use rate in Minnesota jumped to 72% in 1999! Other states-especially those with primary seat belt laws--have still higher rates.

Occupant fatalities decrease slightly

In 1999, 516 people who were occupants of motor vehicles died in crashes. This number represents a 3% decrease from the previous year. Also, the total number of vehicle occupants injured (40,223) decreased slightly (1%) from 1998. But these figures conceal a very powerful, dramatic, and beneficial trend in evidence since the mid-1980s. Specifically, severe injuries have been "trading off" with moderate and minor injuries. They have steadily declined as the less severe injuries have increased in the decade since the seat belt legislation of the mid-1980s. In 1987, 4,176 motor vehicle occupants suffered severe injuries. In 1999, that number decreased to 2,809. This is especially beneficial. By definition, minor (or "possible") and moderate (or "non-incapacitating") injuries do not produce long-term and severe suffering, while severe injuries may often have such impacts, including consequences such as severe and permanent brain damage, paralysis, dismemberment, or epilepsy.

Belt use increases in Minnesota!

According to the August 1999 observational survey, belt use among front-seat occupants averaged 72% across all of Minnesota. This is a welcome result, as this percentage had remained unchanged at 64% to 65% over the four years from 1995 through 1998. However, it appears that without a primary seat belt law, the percentage of Minnesotan's who buckle-up will continue to rise, but very slowly. This may be especially true in rural Minnesota. In 1999, the percentage of people who buckled-up in the non-metro area was only 67%, as compared to 73% in the seven county metro area.

Airbag update: always wear your seat belt

In 1999, airbag deployment was recorded 3,493 times when the occupant was also wearing a seat belt. Fifty-one percent of these incidents resulted in no apparent injury. Airbags deployed 344 times when the occupant was not wearing a seat belt. Only 25% of these cases resulted in no apparent injury. The message is clear: always buckle up!

		Area of State		Class of Roadw		
Date of Survey	Whole		Non-	Major	Local	
	State	Metro	Metro	Roads	Roads	
June 1986	20%	30%	15%	23%	17%	
August 1986	33	43	26	35	31	
August 1987	32	40	28	35	29	
August 1988	47	51	45	48	46	
August 1989	44	52	40	44	45	
August 1990	47	54	42	49	46	
August 1991	53	62	47	53	52	
August 1992	51	62	46	55	48	
August 1993	55	59	52	57	53	
August 1994	57	58	54	65	54	
August 1995	65	68	56	68	64	
August 1996	64	67	58	68	62	
August 1997	65	67	59	69	63	
August 1998	64	67	56	68	63	
August 1999	72	73	68	72	68	

PERCENT OF FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS WEARING SAFETY BELTS, BY DATE OF OBSERVATION STUDY

The seat belt law, which requires all front seat passengers and all passengers under the age of eleven to wear safety belts, became effective in Minnesota on August 1, 1986. Only the use of shoulder belts could be observed in the observation studies. The June 1986 survey was conducted prior to the implementation of this law; all other studies were conducted after the law went into effect. The August 1988 study was conducted after the amendment adding a \$10.00 fine went into effect. The August 1991 study was conducted after an amendment increasing the fine to \$25.00 went into effect.

The usage rate is not a simple ratio of the number of persons observed belted to the total number of people observed. It is, instead, the ratio of estimated time on the road that front seat occupants are using safety belts to the total estimated time on the road for these occupants.

* A new survey design was initiated in August 1994. The new survey design uses different sites and is not strictly comparable to the prior design.

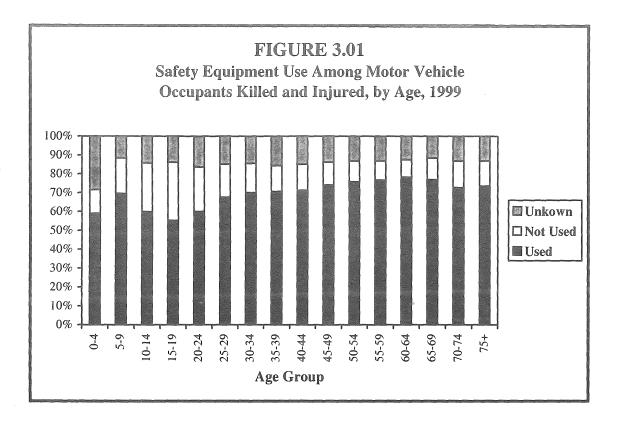
MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED OR INJURED BY EJECTION STATUS AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

									Total P	ersons
	Kill	ed	Severe l	Severe Injury		Moderate Injury		njury	Killed or Injured	
	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-
Ejection Status	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent
Not Ejected	320	1.1	1,908	6.6	10,790	37.0	16,125	55.3	29,143	100.0
Partly Ejected	40	19.8	44	21.8	77	38.1	41	20.3	202	100.0
Ejected	126	16.6	231	30.5	252	33.2	149	19.7	758	100.0
Not Stated	30	0.3	626	5.9	3,019	28.4	6,961	65.4	10,636	100.0
Total	516	1.3	2,809	6.9	14,138	34.7	23,276	57.1	40,739	100.0

TABLE 3.03

MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED OR INJURED, BY AGE AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

			Injured								
Age Group	Killed	Severe	Moderate	Minor	Total						
0-4	6	31	209	413	653						
5 - 9	8	55	351	491	897						
10 - 14	9	76	458	621	1,155						
15 - 19	78	616	3,374	3,969	7,959						
20 - 24	47	352	1,915	2,894	5,161						
25 - 29	40	251	1,280	2,292	3,823						
30 - 34	36	201	1,049	2,037	3,287						
35 - 39	39	241	1,072	2,051	3,364						
40 - 44	42	205	962	1,784	2,951						
45 - 49	23	153	756	1,425	2,334						
50 - 54	28	139	547	1,136	1,822						
55 - 59	31	75	398	761	1,234						
60 - 64	15	64	318	561	943						
65 - 69	24	57	304	433	794						
70 - 74	18	82	256	393	731						
75 - 79	25	55	236	371	662						
80 - 84	23	52	186	258	496						
85 & Older	24	37	118	157	312						
Not Stated	0	67	349	1,229	1,645						
Total	516	2,809	14,138	23,276	40,223						



SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY VEHICLE OCCUPANTS, BY GENDER AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

	Injured									
	Killed			Sev	ere	Moderate		Minor		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Used	85	78	163	725	533	4,698	3,908	9,703	6,815	26,444
Not Used	82	176	258	356	602	1,459	2,016	1,447	1,497	7,393
Unknown	36	59	95	229	352	907	1,076	1,651	1,648	6,386
Total	203	313	516	1,310	1,487	7,064	7,000	12,801	9,960	40,223

Note: Gender was not reported for 601 persons injured (mostly those with minor injuries), causing the "Total" to be 601 greater than the sum of the "severe," "moderate," and "minor" injury columns.

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SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED OR INJURED, BY AGE AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

								<u>jured</u>			
Age	Restraint		Killed		vere		<u>lerate</u>	toole it interested	nor		otal
<u>Group</u>	Use		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 – 3	Used	3	50.0	10	55.6	84	59.6	215	72.6	309	67.9
Years	Not Used	2	33.3	3	16.7	23	16.3	39	13.2	65	14.3
	Unknown	1	<u>16.7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>81</u>	17.8
	Subtotal	6	100.0	18	100.0	141	100.0	296	100.0	455	100.0
4 – 10	Used	3	37.5	41	51.2	288	60.0	486	68.7	815	64.1
Years	Not Used	4	50.0	19	23.8	106	21.9	103	14.6	228	17.9
	Unknown	1	<u>12.5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>17.9</u>
	Subtotal	8	100.0	80	100.0	484	100.0	707	100.0	1,271	100.0
Total	Used	6	42.9	51	52.0	372	59.5	701	69.9	1,124	65.1
0 – 10	Not Used	6	42.9	22	22.4	129	20.6	142	14.2	293	17.0
Years	Unknown	2	<u>14.3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>17.9</u>
	Subtotal	14	100.0	98	100.0	625	100.0	1,003	100.0	1,726	100.0
		<u>,</u>					47				
0 - 4	Used	3	50.0	14	45.2	109	52.2	263	63.7	386	59.1
Years	Not Used	2	33.3	3	9.7	26	12.4	52	12.6	81	12.4
	Unknown	<u>1</u>	16.7	<u>14</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>28.5</u>
	Subtotal	6	100.0	31	100.0	209	100.0	413	100.0	653	100.0
5 – 9	Used	3	37.5	34	61.8	227	64.7	365	74.3	626	69.8
Years	Not Used	4	50.0	13	23.6	81	23.1	73	14.9	167	18.6
	Unknown	<u>1</u>	12.5	<u>8</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>43</u>	12.2	<u>53</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>11.6</u>
	Subtotal	8	100.0	55	100.0	351	100.0	491	100.0	897	100.0
10 - 14	Used	2	22.2	26	34.2	248	54.2	421	67.8	695	60.2
Years	Not Used	6	66.7	32	42.1	152	33.2	111	17.9	295	25.5
	Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>58</u>	12.7	<u>89</u>	<u>14.3</u>	165	14.3
	Subtotal	9	100.0	76	100.0	458	100.0	621	100.0	1,155	100.0
15 – 19	Used	27	34.6	212	34.4	1,727	51.2	2,475	62.4	4,414	55.5
Years	Not Used	37	47.4	292	47.4	1,219	36.1	933	23.5	2,444	30.7
	Unknown	<u>14</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>13.8</u>
	Subtotal	78	100.0	616	100.0	3,374	100.0	3,969	100.0	7,959	100.0
20 - 24	Used	7	14.9	132	37.5	1,037	54.2	1,956	67.6	3,125	60.6
Years	Not Used	30	63.8	144	40.9	591	30.9	463	16.0	1,198	23.2
	Unknown	<u>10</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>16.2</u>
	Subtotal	47	100.0	352	100.0	1,915	100.0	2,894	100.0	5,161	100.0
25 – 29	Used	11	27.5	106	42.2	803	62.7	1,695	74.0	2,604	68.1
Years	Not Used	24	60.0	85	33.9	303	23.7	262	11.4	650	17.0
	Unknown	<u>5</u>	12.5	<u>60</u>	23.9	174	13.6	335	<u>14.6</u>	<u>569</u>	14.9
	Subtotal	40	100.0	251	100.0	1,280	100.0	2,292	100.0	3,823	100.0
30 - 34	Used	4	11.1	94	46.8	675	64.4	1,555	76.3	2,324	70.7
Years	Not Used	24	66.7	68	33.8	211	20.1	212	10.4	491	14.9
	Unknown	<u>8</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>14.4</u>
	Subtotal	36	100.0	201	100.0	1,049	100.0	2,037	100.0	3,287	100.0
35 – 39	Used	11	28.2	107	44.4	718	67.0	1,571	76.6	2,396	71.2
Years	Not Used	25	64.1	72	29.9	203	18.9	165	8.0	2,590 440	13.1
1 0415	Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>15.1</u>
	OIIKIIOWII	2	1.1	02	40.1	1.51	14.1	515	10.4	540	1.5.1

TABLE 3.05 CONTINUED

SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED OR INJURED, BY AGE AND INJURY SEVERITY, 1999

					Injured						
Age	Restraint	Ī	Killed	Se	vere	Mo	derate	Mi	nor	<u>1</u>	otal
<u>Group</u>	Use	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
40 – 44	Used	10	23.8	105	51.2	642	66.7	1,376	77.1	2,123	71.9
Years	Not Used	20	47.6	60	29.3	194	20.2	138	7.7	392	13.3
	Unknown	<u>12</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>14.8</u>
	Subtotal	42	100.0	205	100.0	962	100.0	1,784	100.0	2,951	100.0
45 – 49	Used	8	34.8	78	51.0	526	69.6	1,134	79.6	1,738	74.5
Years	Not Used	10	43.5	44	28.8	118	15.6	112	7.9	274	11.7
	Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>112</u>	14.8	<u>179</u>	12.6	<u>322</u>	<u>13.8</u>
	Subtotal	23	100.0	153	100.0	756	100.0	1,425	100.0	2,334	100.0
50 - 54	Used	13	46.4	74	53.2	394	72.0	921	81.1	1,389	76.2
Years	Not Used	11	39.3	37	26.6	78	14.3	77	6.8	192	10.5
	Unknown	4	<u>14.3</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>13.2</u>
	Subtotal	28	100.0	139	100.0	547	100.0	1,136	100.0	1,822	100.0
55 - 59	Used	11	35.5	49	65.3	300	75.4	610	80.2	959	77.7
Years	Not Used	10	32.3	11	14.7	55	13.8	53	7.0	119	9.6
	Unknown	<u>10</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>12.6</u>
	Subtotal	31	100.0	75	100.0	398	100.0	761	100.0	1,234	100.0
60 - 64	Used	5	33.3	44	68.8	243	76.4	457	81.5	744	78.9
Years	Not Used	8	53.3	11	17.2	33	10.4	37	6.6	81	8.6
	Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>12.5</u>
	Subtotal	15	100.0	64	100.0	318	100.0	561	100.0	943	100.0
65 - 69	Used	11	45.8	35	61.4	222	73.0	362	83.6	619	78.0
Years	Not Used	11	45.8	12	21.0	39	12.8	31	7.2	82	10.3
	Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>11.7</u>
	Subtotal	24	100.0	57	100.0	304	100.0	433	100.0	794	100.0
70 – 74	Used	10	55.6	47	57.3	182	71.1	306	77.9	535	73.2
Years	Not Used	8	44.4	21	25.6	38	14.8	38	9.7	97	13.3
	Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	14	<u>17.1</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>13.5</u>
	Subtotal	18	100.0	82	100.0	256	100.0	393	100.0	731	100.0
75 &	Used	27	37.5	79	54.9	412	76.3	616	78.4	1,107	75.3
Older	Not Used	28	38.9	39	27.1	68	12.6	71	9.0	178	12.1
	Unknown	<u>17</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>26</u>	18.1	<u>60</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>99</u>	12.6	<u>185</u>	<u>12.6</u>
	Subtotal	72	100.0	144	100.0	540	100.0	786	100.0	1,470	100.0
Age	Used	0	0.0	24	35.8	164	47.0	472	38.4	660	40.1
Not	Not Used	0	0.0	17	25.4	68	19.5	127	10.3	212	12.9
Stated	Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>47.0</u>
	Subtotal	0	0.0	67	100.0	349	100.0	1,229	100.0	1,645	100.0
All	Used	163	31.6	1,260	44.9	8,629	61.0	16,555	71.1	26,444	65.7
Ages	Not Used	258	50.0	961	34.2	3,477	24.6	2,955	12.7	7,393	18.4
	Unknown	<u>95</u>	18.4	<u>588</u>	<u>20.9</u>	2,032	<u>14.4</u>	<u>3,766</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>6,386</u>	<u>15.9</u>
	Total	516	100.0	2,809	100.0	14,138	100.0	23,276	100.0	40,223	100.0

(Persons aged 0 through 3 and 4 through 10 years old are categorized in separate groups because Minnesota law makes special provisions for these age groups. Percentages may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Killed										
Used	20.9	24.4	27.5	32.1	25.4	27.1	30.3	37.5	30.3	31.6
Not Used	65.9	57.0	58.5	52.6	56.3	48.3	52.6	45.9	48.7	50.0
Unknown	13.2	18.5	14.0	15.3	18.3	24.6	17.1	16.6	21.0	18.4
Injured										
Severe Injuries										
Used	32.6	35.7	36.6	40.7	43.0	41.7	44.8	45.4	43.8	44.9
Not Used	48.4	40.7	41.7	37.4	37.6	37.2	35.9	35.2	36.0	34.2
Unknown	18.9	23.6	21.7	21.9	19.4	21.1	19.3	19.4	20.1	20.9
Moderate Injuries										
Used	41.1	45.9	48.5	51.8	54.5	55.3	57.5	59.0	59.3	61.0
Not Used	40.2	33.7	34.0	31.9	29.6	28.4	27.4	25.7	26.0	24.6
Unknown	18.7	20.4	17.5	16.3	15.9	16.2	15.1	15.3	14.7	14.4
Minor Injuries						14				
Used	45.3	54.3	61.4	64.8	65.0	66.8	67.9	69.5	69.9	71.1
Not Used	23.1	19.8	19.9	17.0	16.0	15.2	14.6	13.1	13.4	12.7
Unknown	31.6	25.9	18.8	18.1	19.0	18.0	17.5	17.4	16.7	16.2
Total Injured										
Used	42.7	49.8	55.0	58.7	59.9	61.1	62.9	64.2	64.4	65.7
Not Used	31.2	26.3	26.4	23.5	22.1	21.2	20.3	18.9	19.4	18.4
Unknown	26.1	23.9	18.6	17.9	18.0	17.6	16.8	16.8	16.2	15.9

PERCENT OF INJURED OR KILLED MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANTS WHO USED SAFETY EQUIPMENT, BY INJURY SEVERITY AND YEAR, 1990 - 1999

TABLE 3.07

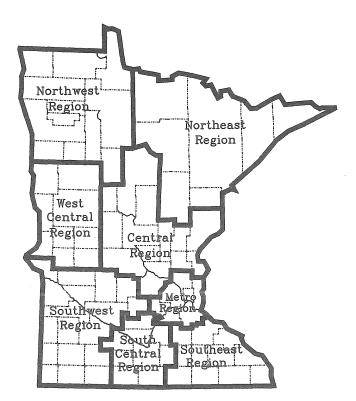
SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED AND INJURED, BY ROADWAY TYPE, 1999

	Used		Not	Used	Unkn	own	<u> </u>	
Roadway Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Interstate	2,925	75.9	513	13.3	416	10.8	3,854	100.0
Trunk Highway	9,277	68.8	2,556	19.0	1,652	12.2	13,485	100.0
County State-								
Aid Highway	7,665	63.7	2,239	18.6	2,133	17.7	12,037	100.0
County Road	474	52.0	265	29.1	172	18.9	911	100.0
Township Road	494	42.8	436	37.8	223	19.3	1,153	100.0
Local Street	5,673	62.4	1,592	17.5	1,833	20.2	9,098	100.0
Other Road	99	49.2	50	24.9	52	25.9	201	100.0
		,						
Total	26,607	65.3	7,651	18.8	6,481	15.9	40,739	100.0

SAFETY EQUIPMENT USE BY MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANTS KILLED AND INJURED, BY REGION OF THE STATE, 1999

	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number
EMS Region	Used	Not Used	Unknown	of People
Metropolitan	70.4	13.3	16.3	22,388
Central	60.8	24.1	15.2	5,579
Northeast	64.5	21.9	13.6	2,461
Northwest	45.8	33.9	20.3	1,199
South Central	59.8	25.0	15.2	1,513
Southeast	61.2	22.9	15.9	3,748
Southwest	55.3	29.2	15.5	2,344
West Central	54.4	30.7	14.9	1,507
Statewide	65.3	18.8	15.9	40,739

*The regions of the state are shown in the map at right.



AIRBAG DEPLOYMENTS, 1992 - 1999

		<u>Airbag Deployed</u> Belt		Deployment	<u>Not Indicated</u> Belt	Belt Use	1
Year	Injury Severity	Belt Used	Not Used	Belt Used	Not Used	Unknown	Total
1992	Killed	4	2	129	281	68	484
	Severe Injury	17	4	1,253	1,440	752	3,466
	Moderate Injury	63	11	6,008	4,239	2,193	12,514
	Minor Injury	85	11	13,746	4,471	4,228	22,541
	No Apparent Injury	<u>173</u>	11	<u>74,716</u>	12,008	106,957	193,865
	Total	342	39	95,852	22,439	114,198	232,870
1993	Killed	1	3	140	228	67	439
	Severe Injury	18	9	1,337	1,236	728	3,328
	Moderate Injury	116	15	6,618	4,125	2,122	12,996
	Minor Injury	124	16	15,518	4,093	4,375	24,126
	No Apparent Injury	274	<u>22</u>	85,736	<u>10,508</u>	106,902	203,442
	Total	533	65	109,349	20,190	114,194	244,331
1994	Killed	5	5	127	287	95	519
	Severe Injury	33	5	1,367	1,217	632	3,254
	Moderate Injury	160	16	7,172	3,971,	2,133	13,452
	Minor Injury	179	17	15,920	3,949	4,692	24,757
	No Apparent Injury	465	<u>28</u>	<u>95,102</u>	<u>9,189</u>	<u>96,345</u>	<u>201,129</u>
	Total	842	71	119,688	18,613	103,897	243,111
1995	Killed	7	4	127	235	122	495
	Severe Injury	38	14	1,242	1,126	647	3,067
	Moderate Injury	241	46	7,537	3,953	2,281	14,058
	Minor Injury	285	. 24	16,534	3,817	4,533	25,193
	No Apparent Injury	668	<u>32</u>	<u>93,028</u>	<u>8,393</u>	<u>89,646</u>	<u>191,767</u>
	Total	1,239	120	118,468	17,524	97,229	234,580
1996	Killed	11	8	129	235	79	462
	Severe Injury	67	21	1,298	1,074	590	3,050
	Moderate Injury	356	62	7,964	3,897	2,188	14,467
	Minor Injury	401	47	17,699	3,851	4,653	26,651
	No Apparent Injury	<u>973</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>103,909</u>	8,574	<u>98,418</u>	<u>211,925</u>
	Total	1,808	189	130,999	17,631	105,928	256,555
1997	Killed	12	15	171	209	81	488
	Severe Injury	73	30	1,273	1,012	576	2,964
	Moderate Injury	443	63	7,785	3,524	2,140	13,955
	Minor Injury	457	44	16,549	3,164	4,250	24,464
	No Apparent Injury	1,142	<u>66</u>	<u>98,069</u>	<u>7,600</u>	<u>89,634</u>	<u>196,511</u>
1000	Total	2,127	218	123,847	15,509	96,681	238,382
1998	Killed	17	8	144	251	112	532
	Severe Injury	88	26	1,129	974 2.572	559	2,776
	Moderate Injury	565	113	7,841	3,572	2,079	14,170
	Minor Injury	640	75	15,815	3,082	3,934	23,546
	No Apparent Injury	1,436	89	93,842	7,044	83,677	186,088
1000	Total Killed	2,746	311	118,771	14,923	90,361	227,112
1999		20	13	143	245	95	516
	Severe Injury	117	47	1,143	914	588	2,809
	Moderate Injury	746	124	7,883	3,353	2,032	14,138
	Minor Injury	833	73	15,722	2,882	3,766	23,276
	No Apparent Injury	<u> </u>	87	101,556	6,597	84,477	194,494
	Total	3,493	344	126,447	13,991	90,958	235,233

Note: "Belt use" is used as a shorthand term for safety restraint use. Safety restraint devices are normally lap and shoulder belts, but they can also be child safety seats or booster seats.

IV: MOTORCYCLE CRASHES

Motorcycle crashes decrease slightly

In 1999, there were 1,024 crashes that involved at least one motorcycle. This number represents a 4% decrease from the previous year. Motorcycle crashes have been declining throughout the 1990's. In fact, the average number of motorcycle crashes per year from 1990 through 1998 was 1,275.

Fatalities also decrease

In 1999, there were 29 motorcyclists killed in traffic crashes. This number is a large decrease from 1998 when there were 40 recorded fatalities. Motorcyclist injuries did not decrease in 1999, however. There were 991 injuries, a slight increase from 1998 when there were 987.

Greater crash severity

When a motorcycle is involved in a traffic crash, the chances of a severe injury are greatly increased. In fact, for every 100 motorcycle crashes in 1999, 2.9 of them were fatal crashes. For all crashes in 1999, 0.6 of every 100 were fatal. Also, in 1999, 84% of motorcycle crashes resulted in a non-fatal injury. This compares with 31% for all types of motor vehicle crashes.

Risk factors: alcohol and no helmet

State law requires that drivers who die in traffic crashes be tested for blood alcohol level. In 1999, 28 motorcycle operators were killed and 22 of them were tested. Ten of the 22 drivers (45%) tested positive for alcohol. And, 8 of those 10 tested at .10 or greater. A second risk factor is helmet non-use.

Currently, Minnesota does not have a mandatory helmet use law for motorcycle operators. The need for helmet laws may be debated, but the benefits helmets offer are clear: they protect the head in the event of a collision. In 1999, only eight of the 29 motorcycle riders killed were known to be wearing a helmet. And, of the 991 motorcyclists injured, only 282 (28%) were recorded as wearing a helmet.

Operator training is essential

In 1999, 54% of all motorcycle crashes did not involve a collision with another moving motor vehicle. This may indicate that further training is needed for a large segment of the motorcycle driver population. Indeed, of the 31 motorcycle drivers that were involved in fatal crashes in 1999, 10% of them did not have a driver's license or a valid endorsement to drive a motorcycle.

Young males are most often victims

In 1999, 27 out of the 29 motorcyclists killed, and 813 out of the 991 injured were male. Males account for a full 82% of all motorcyclists killed or injured.

Contributing factors:

Speed by motorcyclists Failing to yield by other vehicles

As noted, about half of motorcycle crashes are singlevehicle crashes. They do not involve another moving vehicle. In these crashes, the factors that reporting officers cite most often are illegal or unsafe speed (24%), driver inexperience (15%), driver inattention or distraction (14%), and physical impairment (11%). In crashes that do involve another motor vehicle, the reporting officers more often associate contributing factors with the other driver than with the motorcyclist. For the other drivers, failure to yield right of way is cited most commonly (34%) of all factors cited), then driver inattention or distraction (26%).

MOTORCYCLE CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

											Record High
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	(since 1970)
Total Crashes	1,735	1,461	1,361	1,245	1,381	1,126	1,131	971	1,065	1,024	3,308 (1980)
Fatal Crashes	46	38	29	33	41	32	39	23	41	30	112 (1980)
Personal Injury Crashes	1,446	1,198	1,133	1,022	1,151	941	934	821	883	867	2,728 (1980)
Property Damage Crashes	243	225	199	190	189	153	158	127	141	127	537 (1976)
Persons Killed:											
Motorcyclists	50	40	28	34	43	35	42	24	40	29	121 (1980)
Non-Motorcyclists/Unknown	2	0	3	3	0	2	0	1	1	2	9 (1975)
Persons Injured:											
Motorcyclists	1,605	1,357	1,288	1,151	1,324	1,063	1,046	916	987	991	3,359 (1980)
Non-Motorcyclists/Unknown	126	104	60	104	66	76	71	65	69	64	N/A
Licensed Operators	292,074	296,624	290,722	291,756	293,164	295,849	297,102	298,863	301,992	307,009	307,009 (1999)
Registered Motorcycles	120,081	117,492	116,124	114,548	113,337	113,981	112,551	113,443	118,275	122,676	166,151 (1981)
Rates:											
Fatal Motorcycle Crashes Per											
100 Motorcycle Crashes	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.8	° <u>3.4</u>	2.4	3.8	2.9	3.8 (1998)
Fatal Crashes Per 100 Crashes											
(All Vehicles)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8 (1970)

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total	Motorcyclists	Motorcyclists
First Harmful Event	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Collision With:						
Other Motor Vehicle	16	387	70	473	15	450
Parked Motor Vehicle	0	8	19	27	0	8
Bicycle	0	5	0	5	0	5
Pedestrian	0	4	0	4	0	2
Deer	1	54	5	60	1	66
Other Animal	0	12	0	12	0	14
Fixed Object	7	87	3	97	7	98
Other Object	0	2	0	2	0	2
Non-Collision:						
Overturn	5	193	14	212	5	216
Other / Unknown	1	115	16	132	1	130
Total	30	867	127	1,024	29	991

1999 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES BY FIRST HARMFUL EVENT

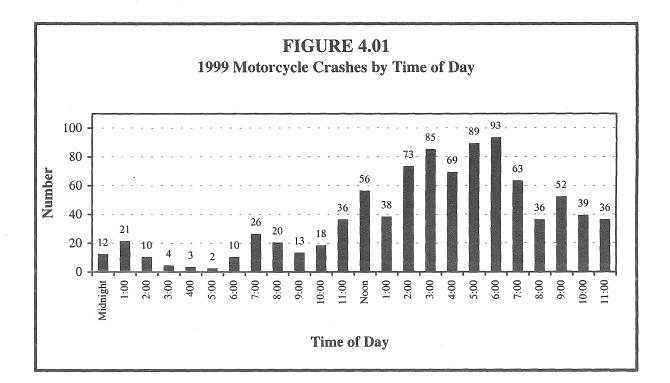
TABLE 4.03

1999 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

			Property			
Population of	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total	Motorcyclists	Motorcyclists
<u>City or Township</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
100,000 and Over	2	137	38	177	2	153
50,000 - 99,999	1	85	11	97	1	91
25,000 - 49,999	3	117	9	129	2	128
10,000 - 24,999	3	111	29	143	3	122
5,000 - 9,999	1	49	5	55	1	54
2,500 - 4,999	3	34	3	40	3	45
1,000 - 2,499	0	20	4	24	0	20
Under 1,000	17	314	28	359	17	378
Total	30	867	127	1,024	29	991

	Property								
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total	Motorcyclists	Motorcyclists			
Month	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured			
January	0	0	0	0	0	0			
February	0	1	0	1	0	1			
March	0	18	3	21	0	19			
April	3	68	13	84	3	77			
May	2	100	16	118	2	113			
June	7	182	19	208	7	214			
July	7	164	29	200	7	191			
August	3	123	15	141	3	140			
September	6	106	16	128	5	122			
October	1	68	9	78	1	74			
November	1	34	7	42	1	37			
December	0	3	0	3	0	3			
				,	a				
Total	30	867	127	1,024	··· 29	991			

1999 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES BY MONTH



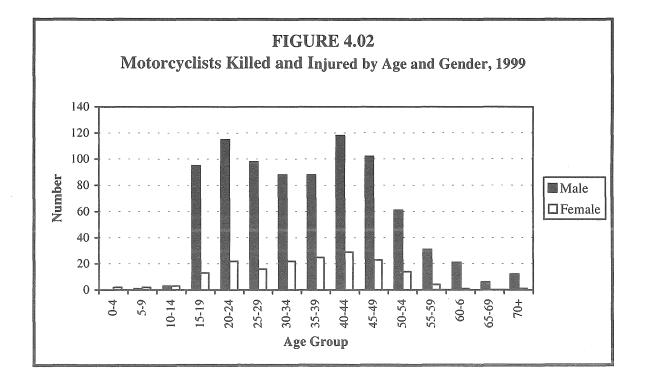
1999 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY

Hour <u>Beginning (</u>	Total	Fatal Crashes	Sunday	Mo	Monday	Tu	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday		Friday		Saturday			
	Crashes			Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal
Midnight	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	0
1:00	21	2	4	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	8	1
2:00	10	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
3:00	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
4:00	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5:00	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6:00	10	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
7:00	26	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	3	0	6	1	0	0
8:00	20	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	4	0
9:00	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0
10:00	18	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	9	0
11:00	36	0	8	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	12	0
Noon	56	5	11	2	6	1	8	0	1	0	9	1	12	0	9	1
1:00	38	1	7	0	5	0	2	0	8	0	1	0	6	1	9	0
2:00	73	3	21	0	3	0	5	0	5	1	. 9	1	_13	0	17	1
3:00	85	2	11	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	12	0	20	0	17	1
4:00	69	1	13	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	15	1
5:00	89	2	10	1	11	1	11	0	12	0	10	0	18	0	17	0
6:00	93	3	10	0	7	0	10	1	16	1	13	0	25	0	12	1
7:00	63	0	12	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	7	0	12	0	12	0
8:00	36	2	3	0	6	1	7	0	2	0	7	1	5	0	6	0
9:00	52	2	8	0	5	0	7	0	5	0	4	0	12	2	11	0
10:00	39	1	4	0	5	0	4	0	7	1	6	0	5	0	8	0
11:00	36	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	10	0	7	0
Not Stated	120	<u>l</u>	31	0	7	0	12	0	11	0	17	0	24	0	18	1
Total	1,024	30	169	6	102	4	109	2	114	3	128	4	198	4	204	7

MOTORCYCLISTS KILLED OR INJURED BY AGE AND GENDER, 1999

										Inju	red				
		Kille	ed		Seve	re		Mode	<u>rate</u>		Min	<u>0r</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Age Group	M	F	<u>Total</u>	M	F	<u>Total</u>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total*	M	F	<u>Total*</u>
0 – 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
10 – 14	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	1	0	1	3	3	6
15 - 19	2	0	2	7	0	7	64	12	76	22	1	23	93	13	106
20 - 24	2	0	2	25	6	31	69	12	81	19	4	23	113	22	135
25 - 29	6	1	7	21	5	26	46	9	55	25	1	26	92	15	107
30 - 34	3	0	3	19	3	22	40	5	45	26	4	31	85	12	98
35 - 39	1	0	1	21	10	31	41	11	52	25	4	29	87	25	112
40 - 44	5	1	6	31	5	36	55	19	74	27	4	31	113	28	141
45 - 49	4	0	4	21	5	26	46	15	61	31	3	34	98	23	121
50 - 54	3	0	3	16	1	17	30	9	39	12	4	16	58	14	72
55 - 59	1	0	1	7	2	9	14	0	14	9	2	11	30	4	34
60 - 64	0	0	0	6	1	7	10	0	10	5	0	5	21	1	22
65 - 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	6	0	6
70 & Older	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	5	4	1	5	12	1	13
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	0	6	8	1	10	13
Total	27	2	29	178	41	219	427	98	525	208	36	247	813	175	991

* Where columns do not add across to total, gender was not reported on the accident report form.



				Hel	met	Helm	et Use		
		<u>Helme</u>	t Used	Not	<u>Used</u>	<u>Unkı</u>	<u>iown</u>	T	<u>otal</u>
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Killed									
	1991	11	27.5%	24	60.0%	5	12.5%	40	100.0%
	1992	2	7.1	23	82.1	3	10.7	28	100.0
	1993	2	5.9	30	88.2	2	5.9	34	100.0
	1994	3	7.0	30	69.8	10	23.3	43	100.0
	1995	1	2.9	30	85.7	4	11.4	35	100.0
	1996	9	21.4	29	69.1	4	9.5	42	100.0
	1997	3	12.5	17	70.8	4	16.7	24	100.0
	1998	3	7.5	27	67.5	10	25.0	40	100.0
	1999	8	27.6	18	62.1	3	10.3	29	100.0
Injured	l								
Ū.	1991	310	22.8%	594	43.8%	453	33.4%	1,357	100.0%
	1992	349	27.1	678	52.6	261	20.3	1,288	100.0
	1993	298	25.9	599	52.0	254	22.1	1,151	100.0
	1994	375	28.3	641	48.4	308	23.3	1,342	100.0
	1995	279	26.3	544	51.2	240	22.6	1,063	100.0
	1996	269	25.7	546	52.2	231	22.1	1,046	100.0
	1997	225	24.5	470	51.3	221	24.1	916	100.0
	1998	310	31.4	483	48.9	194	19.7	987	100.0
	1999	282	28.4	533	53.8	176	17.8	991	100.0

HELMET USE BY MOTORCYCLISTS KILLED OR INJURED, 1991 - 1999

TABLE 4.08

ENDORSEMENT STATUS OF MOTORCYCLE OPERATORS **INVOLVED IN FATAL CRASHES, 1989 - 1999**

	Va	1:.1				celed,	N		Tota	
			<u>ا</u> م . •		-	ended,	N			
	<u>Endors</u>		Permi		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Endorsement</u>		<u>For Year</u>	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent [
1989	22	56.4	0	0.0	8	20.5	9	23.1	39	100.0
1990	25	53.2	2	4.3	9	19.1	11	23.4	47	100.0
1991	28	71.8	1	2.6	4	10.3	5	12.8	39	100.0
1992	17	60.7	0	0.0	5	17.9	4	14.3	28	100.0
1993	21	65.6	1	3.1	4	12.5	4	12.5	32	100.0
1994	33	75.0	0	0.0	3	6.8	7	15.9	44	100.0
1995	21	65.6	0	0.0	5	15.6	6	18.8	32	100.0
1996	27	64.3	0	0.0	4	9.5	9	21.4	42	100.0
1997,	21	91.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	23	100.0
1998	34	75.6	1	2.2	4	8.9	6	13.3	45	100.0
1999	28	90.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.7	31	100.0

* A valid endorsement means that the driver's license has been "endorsed" to permit operation of a motorcycle. ** Rows may not add to total due to the unknown status of some motorcycle operators.

			A	lcohol Concent	ration*
Year	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)
1987	45	42	17 (40%)	3 (7%)	22 (52%)
1988	52	45	20 (44%)	8 (18%)	17 (38%)
1989	31	30	9 (30%)	3 (10%)	18 (60%)
1990	43	35	10 (29%)	5 (14%)	20 (57%)
1991	36	30	13 (43%)	3 (10%)	14 (47%)
1992	23	21	10 (48%)	0 (0%)	11 (52%)
1993	29	26	9 (35%)	3 (12%)	14 (54%)
1994	36	27	17 (63%)	2 (7%)	8 (30%)
1995	25	22	7 (32%)	2 (9%)	13 (59%)
1996	38	36	22 (61%)	4 (11%)	10 (28%)
1997	22	19	7 (37%)	3 (16%)	9 (47%)
1998	36	35	15 (43%)	2 (6%)	18 (51%)
1999	28	22	12 (55%)	2 (9%)	8 (36%)

ALCOHOL USE BY MOTORCYCLE DRIVERS, 1987 - 1999

*Percentages are based on those motorcycle drivers tested.

TABLE 4.10

1999 MOTORCYCLE DRIVER FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION BY AGE

					Alcohol Concentration						
			Alcohol Co	ncentration*		.01-	.05-	.10-	.15-	.20-	.25 &
Age	Killed	Tested	(.0109)	(.10 or more)	.00	.04	.09	.14	.19	.24	Over
14 & Younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 21	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
14 & Younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20 - 24	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
25 - 29	6	5	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
30 - 34	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
35 - 39	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 - 44	6	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
45 - 49	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
50 - 54	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 - 59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 & Older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
· · · · · ·											
Total	28	22	2	8	12	0	2	5	0	2	1

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* Percentages are based on those motorcycle drivers tested.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES

	Single Veh	icle Crashes				
	Attribu		Attrib	uted to	Attrib	uted to
	Motorcycl	e Drivers	Motorcy	cle Drivers	Other	Drivers
Contributing Factors	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Human Factors:						
Illegal/Unsafe Speed	129	24.1%	41	13.8%	11	2.2%
Driver Inexperience	78	14.6	18	6.1	11	2.2
Driver Inattention/Distraction	74	13.8	73	24.6	130	25.5
Physical Impairment	57	10.6	12	4.0	10	2.0
Improper/Unsafe Lane Use	26	4.9	21	7.1	30	5.9
Following Too Closely	13	2.4	36	12.1	27	5.3
Improper Passing / Overtaking	10	1.9	11	3.7	3	0.6
Failure to Yield Right of Way	7	1.3	20	6.7	172	33.7
Improper Turn	6	1.1	7	2.4	29	5.7
Vision Obscured	5	0.9	4	1.3	23	4.5
Improper Park/Start/Stop	3	0.6	5	*1.7	9	1.8
Disregard Traffic Cntrl Device	2	0.4	8	2.7	21	4.1
Driving Left of Center	2	0.4	5	1.7	3	0.6
Unsafe Backing	1	0.2	0	0.0	7	1.4
Improper or No Signal	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6
Impeding Traffic	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Failure to Use Lights	0	0.0	4	1.3	0	0.0
Other Human Factor	15	2.8	5	1.7	2	0.4
Vehicular Factors:						
Skidding	31	5.8	4	1.3	0	0.0
Defective Brakes	7	1.3	4	1.3	2	0.4
Other Vehicular Factors	10	1.9	1	0.3	2	0.4
Miscellaneous Factors:						
Weather Conditions	11	2.1	2	0.7	1	0.2
Other	49	9.1	16	5.4	13	2.5
Total	536	100.0%	297	100.0%	510	100.0%
Vehicles for Which There Was						
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	125		301		155	
Total Number Drivers	505		547		534	

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be attributed to a single driver. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of drivers. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

V: TRUCK CRASHES

This section summarizes data on crashes involving trucks. On the crash report form, trucks are identified as any of the following eight types of vehicles: (1) two-axle, six-tire single unit truck or stepvan, (2) three-or-more-axle single unit truck, (3) single-unit truck with trailer, (4) truck tractor with no trailer, (5) truck tractor with semi-trailer, (6) truck tractor with double trailers, (7) truck tractor with triple trailers, (8) heavy truck of other or unknown type. A crash involving any of these vehicles is classified as a truck crash. Pickup trucks and vans are not counted as trucks in this section.

Truck crashes increase

In the nine-year period from 1990 through 1998, Minnesota averaged 5,139 truck crashes per year. In 1998, there were 4,761 truck crashes. Thus the 1999 totoal of 5,156 represented an 8% increase from the previous year.

Deaths and injuries remain high

There were 84 fatal crashes involving a truck in 1999, resulting in 94 fatalities. In addition, 2,026 people were injured. From 1990 through 1998, the average number of deaths and injuries per year was 88 and 1,950 respectively.

Persons killed or injured usually in other vehicles

In a two-vehicle collision, relative vehicle weight is a recognized safety advantage. Of the 94 people killed in truck-involved crashes, only 10 were truck occupants. And, of the 2,026 people injured, only 446 (22%) were truck occupants.

Contributing factors similar for truck and non-truck drivers

Reporting officers indicated they could determine no clear contributing factor for 39% of the truck drivers and for 45% of the other vehicle drivers. Otherwise, contributing factors were similar for the two groups.

Driver inattention or distraction (24% for truck drivers and 23% for non-truck drivers) was the top factor cited for both.

Defective equipment and other vehicular factors were far more common on trucks than on the other vehicles. Not including "skidding", vehicular factors were reported 284 times compared to just 40 times for the other vehicles.

Truck drivers were less likely to be alcohol-impaired than non-truck drivers. For the truck drivers, 32 were reported to have been drinking at the time of the crash, as compared to 97 for the non-truck drivers.

Truck crashes are workday-related

Truck crashes appear about equally distributed across warm-weather and cold-weather months, but they are very strongly tied to the workday. In 1999, Monday through Friday averaged 937 truck crashes per day, compared to just 235 on the average per day for Saturday or Sunday.

Driving conditions

Driving conditions are usually good in Minnesota, and most truck crashes occurred on dry roads in clear weather. However, 18% of the fatal crashes and 24% of the 1,400 injury crashes occurred on road surfaces reported to be wet, or to be covered with snow or slush, or with ice or packed snow.

Truck crashes in rural areas

For this report, rural is defined as an area that has less than 5,000 population. Seventy-five percent of the fatal truck crashes, and 45% of the injury crashes occurred in rural areas. A majority (64%) of the fatal truck crashes occurred on U.S. Trunk or State Trunk Highways.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Crashes	6,712	5,152	4,463	4,931	5,132	4,752	5,358	4,991	4,761	5,156
Fatal Crashes	70	72	65	63	81	77	60	90	85	84
Persons Killed	83	85	84	77	94	86	79	105	97	94
Injury Crashes	1,652	1,250	1,213	1,268	1,369	1,277	1,473	1,389	1,408	1,400
Severe	225	137	167	148	151	153	176	163	180	150
Moderate	617	477	418	452	481	470	516	505	492	567
Minor	810	636	628	668	737	654	781	721	736	683
Persons Injured	2,390	1,762	1,721	1,764	1,902	1,869	2,074	2,042	2,031	2,026
Severe	285	179	222	198	203	196	217	215	219	212
Moderate	876	667	560	598	630	645	708	721	700	782
Minor	1,229	916	939	968	1,069	1,028	1,149	1,106	1,112	1,032
Property Damage							9			
Crashes	4,990	3,830	3,185	3,600	3,682	3,398	3,825	3,512	3,268	3,672

TRUCK CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

TABLE 5.02

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN 1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY VEHICLE OCCUPIED

		Injured					
Vehicle Type	Killed	Severe	Moderate	Minor	Total		
Automobile	55	97	392	558	1,047		
Pickup Truck	13	35	116	124	275		
Van	8	29	61	80	170		
Police or Fire Department Vehicle	0	0	1	1	2		
School Bus	1	0	8	6	14		
Snowmobile	0	0	0	1	1		
Farm Equipment	0	0	1	1	2		
Motorcycle	0	3	6	2	11		
Hit and Run Vehicle	0	1	1	1	3		
Two-Axle, Six-Tire, Single							
Unit Truck or Stepvan	3	9	38	62	109		
Three or More Axle Single Unit Truck	0	11	33	22	66		
Single Unit Truck with Trailer	0	0	9	18	27		
Truck Tractor with No Trailer	0	0	6	9	15		
Truck Tractor with Semi Trailer	7	17	79	115	211		
Truck Tractor with Twin Trailers	0	0	3	3	6		
Heavy TruckOther or Unknown Type	0	2	7	3	12		
Other or Unknown Vehicle Type	1	1	6	16	23		
Bicycle	0	3	4	2	9		
Pedestrian	6	4	11	8	23		
Total	94	212	782	1,032	2,026		

	Attrib Truck V		Attributed to <u>Non-Truck Vehicles</u>		
Contributing Factors	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Human Factors	I TOSIANO GE		1 1031310 01	ACICON	
Driver Inattention/Distraction	1,075	24.4%	826	23.1%	
Illegal/Unsafe Speed	419	9.5	415	11.6	
Failure to Yield Right of Way	353	8.0	458	12.8	
Improper or Unsafe Lane Use	348	7.9	320	8.9	
Following Too Closely	327	7.4	241	6.7	
Improper Turn	182	4.1	81	2.3	
Unsafe Backing	173	3.9	19	0.5	
Vision Obscured	172	3.9	67	1.9	
Disregard for Traffic Control Device	96	2.2	111	3.1	
Improper Passing or Overtaking	70	1.6	165	4.6	
Driver Inexperience	69	1.6	102	2.8	
Improper Parking, Starting, or Stopping	67	1.5	52	1.5	
Physical Impairment	52	1.2	100	2.8	
Driving Left of Center (Not Passing)	38	0.9	60	1.7	
Improper/No Signal	32	0.7	10	0.3	
Impeding Traffic	10	0.2	12	0.3	
Driver on Phone/CB/2-Way Radio	6	0.1	5	0.1	
Failure to Use Lights	4	0.1	3	0.1	
Pedestrian Error/Violation	0	0.0	8	0.2	
Other Human Factors	66	1.5	37	1.0	
Vehicular Factors					
Skidding	104	2.4	108	3.0	
Defective Brakes	90	2.0	9	0.3	
Oversize/Overweight Vehicle	48	1.1	3	0.1	
Defective Tire	29	0.7	8	0.2	
Defective Lights	14	0.3	3	0.1	
Other Vehicular Factor	103	2.3	17	0.5	
Miscellaneous Factors					
Weather	244	5.5	204	5.7	
Other	218	4.9	138	3.9	
Total Contributing Factors Cited	4,409	100%	3,582	100%	
Vehicles for Which There Was					
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	2,103		2,116		
Total Number of Vehicles	5,387		4,714		

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 TRUCK CRASHES

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be associated with each vehicle. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of vehicles. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Bicyclists and pedestrians are included in the "non-truck vehicles" columns in this table. Human factors with a frequency of less than one-tenth of one percent are merged into the category "other human factors."

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	Truck or	Truck with	Truck with	Truck with	
Driver Age	Truck Tractor	Semi-Trailer	<u>Twin Trailer</u>	Other Trailer	Total
10 - 14	1	0	0	0	1
15 - 19	98	19	0	22	139
20 - 24	257	199	3	40	499
25 - 29	288	308	3	34	633
30 - 34	284	354	2	44	684
35 - 39	319	411	6	61	797
40 - 44	261	394	7	61	723
45 - 49	183	322	5	44	554
50 - 54	134	288	6	32	460
55 - 59	109	224	5	24	362
60 - 64	78	115	- 1	16	210
65 & Older	54	64	0	20	138
Not Stated	16	28	1	я 1	46
Total [*]	2,082	2,726	39	399	5,246

AGE OF TRUCK DRIVERS IN 1999 CRASHES

* There were 5,387 trucks in crashes in 1999. However, 132 of these were parked vehicles. The driver could not be identified for an additional 9 of these trucks. This table tabulates the ages of drivers for the remaining 5,246 trucks where it was possible to identify a driver.

TABLE 5.05

DRIVERS IN 1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY PHYSICAL CONDITION*

	Truck	<u>Driver</u>	Other	<u>Driver</u>
Physical Condition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Normal	4,880	93.0%	3,990	89.4%
Under the Influence	13	0.2	69	1.5
Had Been Drinking	11	0.2	28	0.6
Driver >.04 BAC	8	0.2	0	0.0
Had Been Using Drugs	1	0.0	1	0.0
Asleep	22	0.4	16	0.4
Fatigued	19	0.4	9	0.2
III	1	0.0	3	0.1
Other	10	0.2	21	0.5
Unknown	281	5.4	327	7.3
Total **	5,246	100%	4,464	100%

* As noted by police officer on accident report.

** There were 5,387 trucks in crashes in 1999. However, 132 were parked. The driver could not be identified for an additional 9. This table tabulates the apparent physical condition of drivers for the remaining 5,246 trucks where it was possible to identify a driver. Also, there were 4,714 non-truck motor vehicles in 1999 truck crashes. However, 197 of them were parked, and there were 53 more for which a driver could not be identified, leaving 4,464 for which an apparent physical condition was recorded.

First Harmful Event	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total	Killed	Injured
Collision With:	Crasties	Crasiles	Crasiles	Crashes	Nilleu	Injureu
Other Motor Vehicle	69	1,115	2,689	3,873	78	1,690
Parked Motor Vehicle	1	35	185	221	2	52
Railroad Train	0	4	10	14	õ	4
Bicycle	0	8	0	8	0	8
Pedestrian	4	14	0	18	4	16
Deer	0	2	50	52	0	2
Other Animal	0	1	23	24	0	4
Fixed Object	5	60	334	399	5	71
Other Object	0	6	37	43	0	7
Non-Collision:						
Overturn	5	134	171	310	5	149
Fire or Explosion	0	0	14	14	0	0
Other	00	21	159	180	0	23
Total	84	1,400	3,672	5,156	94	2,026

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY FIRST HARMFUL EVENT

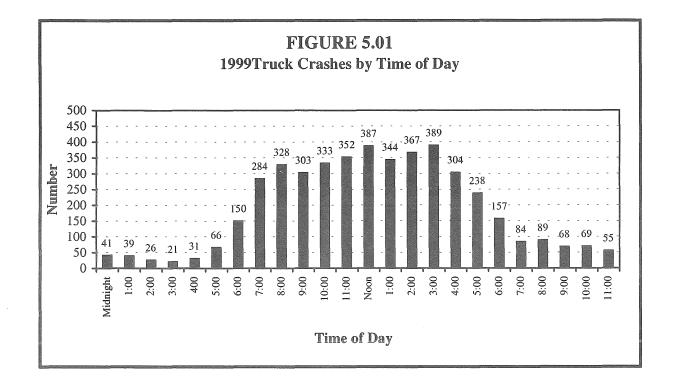
TABLE 5.07

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY MONTH

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Month	<u>Crashes</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	2	127	458	587	2	158
February	11	96	248	355	11	141
March	6	88	225	319	7	134
April	4	80	251	335	4	114
May	5	105	280	390	5	168
June	8	135	344	487	10	187
July	7	140	304	451	7	193
August	9	138	326	473	11	212
September	6	130	327	463	7	179
October	7	146	348	501	7	197
November	8	110	256	374	9	170
December	11	105	305	421	14	173
Total	84	1,400	3,672	5,156	94	2,026

Time of Day	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	<u>Saturday</u>
Midnight - 2:59 AM	106	14	11	12	19	9	23	18
3:00 - 5:59 am	118	6	20	19	24	20	18	11
6:00 - 8:59 am	762	8	141	145	152	154	131	31
9:00 - 11:59 AM	988	25	197	199	175	181	158	53
Noon - 2:59 PM	1,098	24	229	179	176	203	213	74
3:00 - 5:59 рм	931	30	157	181	183	173	162	45
6:00 - 8:59 рм	330	19	56	59	47	56	71	22
9:00 - 11:59 рм	192	13	33	46	34	30	26	10
Unknown	631	35	120	103	121	116	104	32
Total	5,156	174	964	943	931	942	906	296

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY



			Property			
Road Surface	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Condition	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Dry	69	1,044	2,575	3,688	79	1,522
Wet	8	155	422	585	8	240
Snow or Slush	4	61	202	267	4	78
Ice or Packed Snow	3	118	410	531	3	158
Other	0	13	30	43	0	18
Unknown	0	9	33	42	0	10
Total	84	1,400	3,672	5,156	94	2,026

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY ROAD SURFACE CONDITION

TABLE 5.10

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY WEATHER CONDITION Property Fatal Injury Damage Total Weather Condition Crashes Killed Injured Crashes Crashes Crashes Clear 2,082 2,977 1,208 Cloudy 1,205 Rain Snow Sleet/Hail/Freezing Rain Fog/Smog/Smoke Blowing Sand/Dust/Snow Severe Cross Winds Other Unknown

3,672

1,400

Total

5,156

2,026

			Property			
Population of	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
<u>City or Township</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
100,000 & Over	5	176	613	794	5	243
50,000 - 99,999	3	117	311	431	5	159
25,000 - 49,999	1	190	532	723	1	250
10,000 - 24,999	4	194	529	727	5	270
5,000 - 9,999	8	93	279	380	10	133
2,500 - 4,999	3	51	146	200	3	77
1,000 - 2,499	4	33	104	141	4	59
Under 1,000	56	546	1,158	1,760	61	835
Total	84	1,400	3,672	5,156	94	2,026

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

TABLE 5.12

1999 TRUCK CRASHES BY TYPE OF ROADWAY

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Roadway Type	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Interstate Highway	14	292	913	1,219	17	423
US Trunk Highway	30	264	586	880	35	418
State Trunk Highway	24	347	704	1,075	24	521
County State-Aid Highway	13	306	625	944	15	431
County Road	0	19	44	63	0	23
Township Road	0	15	51	66	0	15
Local Street	3	152	704	859	3	189
Other Road	0	5	45	50	0	6
			· ·			
Total	84	1,400	3,672	5,156	94	2,026

VI: PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

This section deals with motor vehicle crashes that injure or kill pedestrians. Prior to 1984, a crash was defined as a pedestrian crash only if the pedestrian was the first "object" struck by a motor vehicle. Beginning in 1984, any crash where a pedestrian is struck and injured is defined as a pedestrian crash.

Pedestrian crashes decline

In 1999, there were 1,329 crashes in which a pedestrian was injured or killed by a motor vehicle. This figure represents the lowest number of pedestrian crashes since traffic crash records have been kept. Also, the number of pedestrian crashes in 1999 represents a 5% decrease from the previous year.

Decrease in deaths and injuries

The number of pedestrians killed and injured decreased in 1999. Fifty-one pedestrians were killed, a 9% decrease, and 1,330 were injured, a 6% decrease from the previous year. In 1999, four percent of pedestrian crashes resulted in a death, compared to about one-half of one percent for all traffic crashes.

Young people at greater risk

In all pedestrian crashes, persons less than 25 years of age accounted for 44% of the persons killed or injured. The numbers of people injured mostly decreased as age increased. Males were more likely than females to be injured, as male pedestrians outnumbered females as victims by almost 25%.

Urban areas and rush-hours

In 1999, 81% of pedestrian crashes occurred in urban areas. However, 19 of the 51 fatalities (37%) occurred in rural areas (defined as less than 5,000 population). In 1999, almost one out of every three pedestrian crashes occurred during the weekday rush hour driving time periods. These time periods are defined as from 6:00-9:00 am, and from 3:00-6:00 pm.

Prior actions of vehicles and pedestrians

Regarding the motor vehicles that were involved in pedestrian crashes in 1999, 55% of them were simply going straight ahead on the roadway prior to the crash. An additional 21% of the motor vehicles involved were making a right or left turn. As might be expected, a high percentage (25%) of the pedestrians involved in a crash were trying to cross a road where there was no crosswalk and no signal.

Contributing factors

For 36% of the motor vehicle drivers in pedestrian crashes, the reporting officer indicated that there had been "no clear contributing factor" to the crash. For those where a factor was cited, two were mentioned much more than the others: driver inattention or distraction (30%), and failure to yield the right of way (24%.).

Pedestrians and alcohol

Of the 51 pedestrians killed, 37 were tested for alcohol. Of those tested, roughly four out of ten (38%) tested positive. Thirty percent had concentrations over the legal driving limit of .10.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Pedestrian Crashes	1,512	1,338	1,420	1,383	1,409	1,458	1,378	1,419	1,400	1,329
Pedestrians Killed	65	61	46	47	53	49	46	58	56	51
Pedestrians Injured	1,499	1,339	1,424	1,390	1,400	1,471	1,388	1,434	1,410	1,330

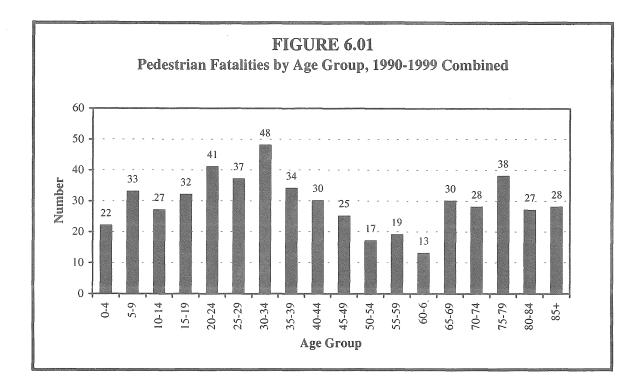
PEDESTRIAN CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

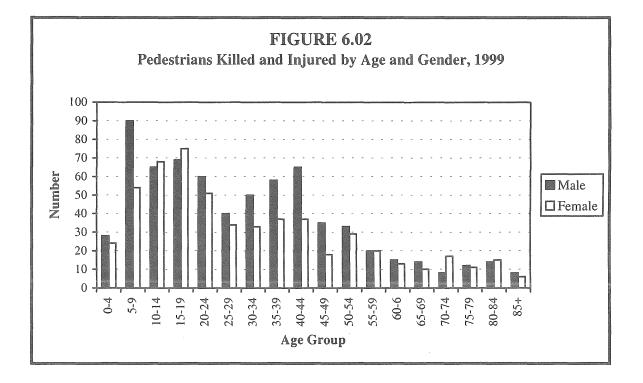
TABLE 6.02

PEDESTRIANS KILLED OR INJURED BY AGE AND GENDER, 1999

							-		<u>Injı</u>	ıred			ann an Innaile à an Annaile an Annaile		_
Age		Kille	<u>ed</u>	6	Seve	re	N	<u>Iodera</u>	<u>ite</u>		Mino	<u>r</u>	6 an an	<u> </u>	
Group	M	F	Total*	M	F	Total*	M	F	<u>Total*</u>	M	\mathbb{F}	Total*	M	F	<u>Total*</u>
0 - 4	1	0	1	7	5	12	8	9	18	12	10	22	27	24	52
5 - 9	2	1	3	18	9	27	29	19	48	41	25	67	88	53	142
10 - 14	1	0	1	7	10	18	32	31	64	25	27	53	64	68	135
15 - 19	0	0	0	15	9	25	24	40	65	30	26	60	69	75	150
20 - 24	2	3	5	16	8	24	19	19	40	23	21	46	58	48	110
25 - 29	1	0	1	7	4	11	12	12	28	20	18	38	39	34	77
30 - 34	3	2	5	10	5	15	19	16	37	18	10	28	47	31	80
35 - 39	3	2	5	13	6	19	23	13	37	19	16	37	55	35	93
40 - 44	5	0	5	16	9	25	25	12	37	19	16	36	60	37	98
45 - 49	0	0	0	6	5	11	13	7	20	16	6	24	35	18	55
50 - 54	0	3	3	5	4	9	12	13	25	16	9	25	33	26	59
55 - 59	1	2	3	3	3	6	9	8	17	7	7	16	19	18	39
60 - 64	2	0	2	6	4	10	4	7	12	3	2	5	13	13	27
65 - 69	2	1	3	1	4	5	5	1	6	6	4	12	12	9	23
70 - 74	1	0	1	1	5	6	3	5	. 8	3	7	12	7	17	26
75 - 79	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	4	7	4	3	8	11	10	23
80 - 84	2	2	4	2	6	8	6	3	9	4	4	8	12	13	25
85 & Older	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	2	7
Not Stated	0	0	0	5	3	9	10	9	27	27	14	73	42	26	109
Total	30	21	51	143	102	248	257	229	508	296	226	574	696	557	1,330

* Where columns do not add across, gender was not stated on accident report.





Month	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Total Crashes	Pedestrians Killed	Pedestrians Injured
January	5	92	97	5	95
February	9	91	100	9	97
March	2	95	97	2	98
April	1	101	102	1	105
May	3	101	104	3	102
June	0	113	113	0	116
July	2	89	91	2	91
August	3	111	114	3	112
September	6	139	145	6	149
October	1	130	131	1	137
November	13	102	115	13	109
December	6	114	120	6	119
Total	51	1,278	1,329	51	1,330

1999 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES BY MONTH

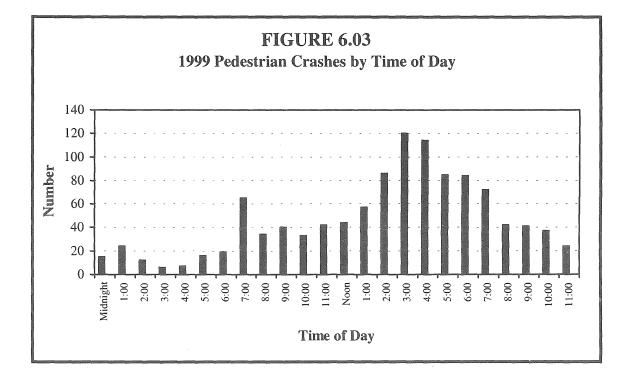
TABLE 6.04

1999 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

Population of <u>City or Township</u>	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Total Crashes	Pedestrians Killed	Pedestrians Injured
100,000 and Over	10	620	630	10	642
50,000 - 99,999	5	81	86	6	84
25,000 - 49,999	10	119	129	10	124
10,000 - 24,999	4	165	169	4	170
5,000 - 9,999	3	63	66	3	66
2,500 - 4,999	2	37	39	2	41
1,000 - 2,499	1	17	18	1	19
Under 1,000	16	176	192	15	184
Total	51	1,278	1,329	51	1,330

	Fatal	Total							
Time of Day	Crashes	Crashes	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	<u>Saturday</u>
Midnight 2:59 AM	8	51	19	4	8	2	6	8	4
3:00 - 5:59 ам	5	29	3	4	2	4	6	5	5
6:00 - 8:59 am	8	118	2	20	23	22	25	22	4
9:00 - 11:59 AM	2	115	11	13	25	19	12	18	17
Noon - 2:59 PM	6	187	18	33	18	33	33	37	15
3:00 - 5:59 рм	5	319	18	56	52	56	49	47	41
6:00 - 8:59 рм	10	198	18	25	21	39	31	35	29
9:00 - 11:59 рм	7	102	15	10	14	9	17	18	19
Unknown	0	210	29	23	32	39	33	25	29
Total	51	1,329	133	188	195	223	212	215	163

1999 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY



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	Vehicles in Fatal	Vehicles in Injury	Vehicles in All
Action	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes*
Going Straight	41	740	781
Wrong Way Opposing Traffic	1	3	4
Turning Right on Red	0	28	28
Turning Left on Red	0	2	2
Turning Right	0	102	102
Turning Left	4	195	199
Making U Turn	0	2	2
Starting From Parked	1	25	26
Starting in Traffic	0	32	32
Slowing in Traffic	0	8	8
Parking	0	4	4
Avoiding Object in Road	3	12	15
Changing Lanes	0	8	8
Passing	0	<u></u> ,6	6
Backing	0	45	45
All Others	11	98	109
Unknown	2	46	48
Total	63	1,356	1,419

PRIOR ACTION OF VEHICLES IN 1999 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

* The number of vehicles in total crashes exceeds the number of crashes because some crashes involved more than one vehicle.

TABLE 6.07

PRIOR ACTION OF PEDESTRIANS KILLED OR INJURED IN 1999

	Pedestria	ns Killed	Pedestria	ns Injured
Action	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crossing Road (No Crosswalk				
and No Signal)	13	25.5%	330	24.8%
Crossing Against Signal	4	7.8	79	5.9
Crossing With Signal	2	3.9	169	12.7
Crossing In Crosswalk (No Signal)	4	7.8	131	9.8
Walking In Road With Traffic	2	3.9	77	5.8
Walking In Road Against Traffic	4	7.8	56	4.2
Standing In Road	6	11.8	54	4.1
Emerging From Front/Behind				
Parked Vehicle	1	2.0	69	5.2
Child Getting On/Off School Bus	0	0.0	5	0.4
Pushing/Working On Vehicle	3	5.9	5	0.4
Working In Road	0	0.0	7	0.5
Getting On/Off Vehicle	2	3.9	20	1.5
Playing In Road	1	2.0	21	1.6
Not In Road	2	3.9	38	2.8
Other Pedestrian Action	1	2.0	93	7.0
Unknown	6	11.8	176	13.2
Total*	51	100.0%	1,330	100.0%

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* Percent totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

		uted to
Contributing Factors	Number	icle Drivers
Contributing Factors Human Factors	Number	Percent
Driver Inattention / Distraction	337	29.8%
	279	29.8% 24.6
Failure to Yield Right of Way Vision Obscured	279	24.0 9.8
Illegal or Unsafe Speed	55 37	4.9
Improper / Unsafe Lane Use		3.3
Unsafe Backing	28	2.5
Physical Impairment	26	2.3
Improper Parking / Starting /Stopping	25	2.2
Driver Inexperience	23	2.0
Disregard for Traffic Control Device	21	1.9
Improper Turn	20 .	1.8
Improper Passing / Overtaking	10	0.9
Driving Left of Center	8	0.7
Following Too Closely	8	0.7
Impeding Traffic	4	0.4
Failure To Use Lights	2	0.2
Driver on Phone/CB Radio	1	0.1
Other Human Factors	29	2.6
Vehicular Factors		
Skidding	16	1.4
Defective Brakes	5	0.4
Other Vehicular Factors	3	0.3
Miscellaneous Factors		
Weather Conditions	28	2.5
Other	56	4.9
Total Contributing Factors Cited	1,132	100.0%
Vehicles for Which There Was "No Clear Contributing Factor" Total Number of Drivers	510 1,419	

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be attributed to a single driver. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of drivers. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

			Alcohol Concentration*							
Year	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)					
1990	65	41	25 (61%)	1 (2%)	15 (37%)					
1991	61	32	20 (63%)	1 (3%)	11 (34%)					
1992	46	24	17 (71%)	1 (4%)	6 (25%)					
1993	47	17	9 (53%)	0 (0%)	8 (47%)					
1994	53	26	18 (69%)	1 (4%)	7 (27%)					
1995	49	38	24 (63%)	2 (5%)	12 (32%)					
1996	46	34	23 (68%)	0 (0%)	11 (32%)					
1997	58	40	29 (73%)	2 (5%)	9 (23%)					
1998	56	43	21 (49%)	2 (5%)	20 (47%)					
1999	51	37	23 (62%)	3 (8%)	11 (30%)					

PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION, 1990 - 1999

* The percentage figures shown are based on the number of fatally injured pedestrians who were tested for alcohol concentration. (The law requires testing of all drivers and pedestrians, 16 years of age or older, who die within four hours as a result of a motor vehicle crash.)

TABLE 6.10

1999 PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION BY AGE

			Alcohol Concentration							
Age Group	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)					
14 & Younger	5	2	2	0	0					
15 - 19	0	0	0	0	0					
20 - 24	5	5	2	0	3					
25 - 29	1	1	0	0	1					
30 - 34	5	4	2	1	1					
35 - 39	5	3	1	0	2					
40 - 44	5	5	1	1	3					
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0					
50 - 54	3	2	2	0	0					
55 - 59	3	3	2	0	1					
60 - 64	2	0	0	0	0					
65 - 69	3	3	3	0	0					
70 - 74	1	1	1	0	0					
75 - 79	2	2	1	1	0					
80 - 84	4	1	1	0	0					
85 & Older	7	5	5	0	0					
Total	51	37	23	3	11					

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1999 PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES' LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION BY TIME OF DAY

				Alcohol Concentration				
Time of Day	Killed	Tested	(.00)	(.0109)	(.10 or more)			
Midnight - 2:59 AM	7	6	0	1	5			
3:00 - 5:59 AM	5	5	4	0	1			
6:00 - 8:59 AM	8	5	5	0	0			
9:00 - 11:59 AM	2	2	1	1	0			
Noon - 2:59 PM	6	4	4	0	0			
3:00 - 5:59 рм	5	2	2	0	0			
6:00 - 8:59 рм	10	9	6	1	2			
9:00 - 11:59 рм	8	4	1	0	3			
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0			
Total	51	37	23	∞ 3	11			

VII: BICYCLE CRASHES

Bicycles are subject to the same traffic laws as motor vehicles, but bicycle crashes are reported to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety only if they involve collision with a motor vehicle. Therefore, this section represents only a portion of the total number of bicycle crashes.

Data collected before 1984 counted crashes as bicycle crashes only if the bicycle was the first "object" struck by the motor vehicle. Beginning in 1984, all crashes that involved a motor vehicle in transport and a bicycle in any way are reported as bicycle crashes. The number of crashes reported here rose slightly as a result.

Number of bicycle crashes decline

In 1999, there were 1,106 bicycle crashes in Minnesota. This number represents a 19% decrease from the previous year. Also, it is the lowest number of crashes reported since 1991 when there were 1,208 recorded.

Injuries also drop in 1999

Because of the decline in bicycle crashes, the number of bicyclists injured also decreased in 1999. Only 1,060 injuries were reported, with just 112 of these (10%) being severe. However, there were 8 bicyclist fatalities in 1999. From 1995 through 1998, the average number of bicyclist fatalities per year was seven.

Young people at risk

Of all the bicyclists in 1999 who were injured or killed in a bicycle/motor vehicle traffic crash, 56% were less than 20 years of age. This percentage includes 6 out of the 8 bicyclist fatalities.

Warm weather

As expected, bicycle crashes are mostly a warm weather occurrence. In 1999, 5 of the 8 fatalities, 72% of the crashes, and 73% of the injuries occurred in the five-month period of May through September.

Afternoon rush-hour

Bicycle crashes in 1999 were most prevalent in the three-hour time period of 3:00-6:00 p.m. Almost one-third (31%) of all bicycle crashes occurred during this period.

Big cities

As a general rule, traffic crashes involving a bicycle and a motor vehicle occur in high population areas. This rule applied once again in 1999. Almost 40% of all bicycle crashes occurred in cities where the population was over 100,000 people. Only 17% of all bicycle crashes occurred in rural areas. (Less than 5,000 people).

Males injured most often

In 1999, 7 of the 8 bicyclist fatalities, and 75% of bicyclist injuries were male. In other words, males were injured or killed three times as often as females (774 to 253).

Actions by bicyclists prior to crash

Bicyclists are supposed to ride with traffic. The most commonly occurring action by bicyclists prior to the crash (for 409, or 37% of the total) was attempting to ride across the trafficway. (However, the prior action was indicated as "other" or "unknown" for almost 41% of the bicyclists.)

Contributing factors

There were two contributing factors for both the bicyclists and the other motor vehicle drivers that were significant in 1999. These were failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention or distraction. For the bicyclists, two other factors were cited often. These were disregard for traffic control device, and improper/unsafe lane use. For the motor vehicle drivers, one other factor was cited often; vision obscured.

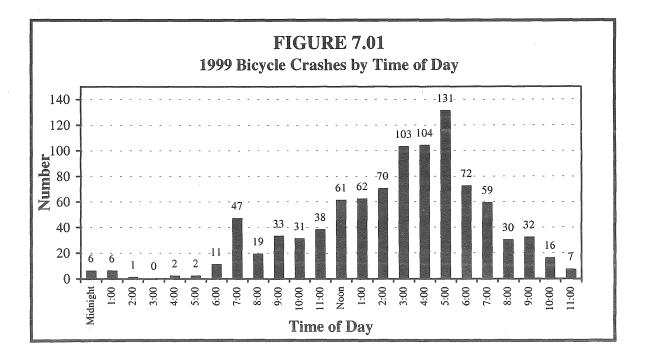
BICYCLE CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bicycle Crashes	1,357	1,208	1,343	1,321	1,436	1,333	1,337	1,384	1,363	1,106
Bicyclists Killed	8	8	11	9	16	5	6	7	9	8
Bicyclists Injured	1,327	1,157	1,249	1,240	1,359	1,283	1,281	1,348	1,310	1,060

TABLE 7.02

1999 BICYCLE CRASHES BY MONTH

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total	Bicyclists	Bicyclists
Month	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	0	5	1	6	0	5
February	0	15	1	16	0	16
March	1	44	1	46	1	46
April	1	65	3	69	1	65
May	1	127	6	134	1	128
June	1	163	2	166	1	164
July	1	200	8	209	1	203
August	2	139	10	151	2	138
September	0	134	6	140	0	138
October	1	78	4	83	1	79
November	0	60	4	64	0	60
December	0	18	4	22	0	18
Total	8	1,048	50	1,106	8	1,060



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Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999

Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

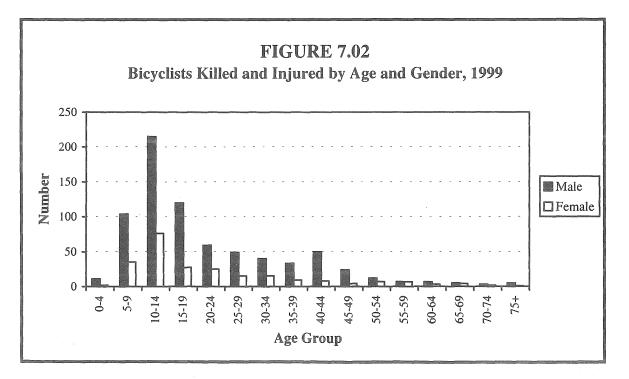
Time of Day	Total	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Midnight - 2:59 AM	13	2	0	0	2	1	4	4
3:00 - 5:59 ам	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
6:00 - 8:59 AM	77	2	14	9	16	15	20	1
9:00 - 11:59 am	102	7	12	25	20	13	8	17
Noon - 2:59 PM	193	19	27	37	34	24	26	26
3:00 - 5:59 рм	338	24	47	53	52	65	64	33
6:00 - 8:59 pm	161	18	27	22	28	23	29	14
9:00 - 11:59 рм	55	6	4	8	14	7	8	8
Unknown	163	18	24	25	27	31	22	16
Total	1,106	97	155	180	193	180	181	120

1999 BICYCLE CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY

TABLE 7.04

1999 BICYCLE CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

			Property			
Population of	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total	Bicyclists	Bicyclists
<u>City or Township</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
100,000 and Over	0	402	31	433	0	404
50,000 - 99,999	1	72	1	74	1	72
25,000 - 49,999	1	142	3	146	1	145
10,000 - 24,999	1	201	7	209	1	206
5,000 - 9,999	1	54	2	57	1	55
2,500 - 4,999	0	22	1	23	0	22
1,000 - 2,499	0	19	0	19	0	20
Under 1,000	4	136	5	145	4	136
Total	8	1,048	50	1,106	8	1,060



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Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

BICYCLISTS KILLED OR INJURED BY AGE AND GENDER, 1999

					Injured										
	Proceed in the second se	Killed			<u>Sever</u>	e	\overline{V}	<u>/lodera</u>	<u>nte</u>		Mine	Dr		<u>Tota</u>	
Age Group	M	<u>F</u> T	<u>`otal</u>	M	F	Total*	M	F	<u>Total*</u>	M	F	<u>Total*</u>	M	F	Total*
0-4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	1	5	3	1	- 4	11	2	13
5 – 9	2	0	2	11	1	12	44	20	64	47	14	61	102	35	137
10 – 14	1	1	2	21	6	27	102	46	149	91	23	121	214	75	297
15 – 19	2	0	2	10	0	10	67	11	78	41	16	59	118	27	147
20 – 24	0	0	0	6	1	7	29	9	38	24	15	40	59	25	85
25 – 29	0	0	0	5	2	7	28	8	36	16	5	21	49	15	64
30 – 34	0	0	0	5	4	10	21	4	25	14	7	21	40	15	56
35 – 39	0	0	0	4	2	6	9	3	12	20	4	25	33	9	43
40 – 44	0	0	0	14	0	14	18	2	21	18	6	24	50	8	59
45 – 49	1	0	1	1	1	2	10	2	12	12	1	13	23	4	27
50 - 54	0	0	0	2	3	5	6	2	8	4	2	6	12	7	19
55 – 59	0	0	0	.0	2	2	4	1	6	3	4	7	7	7	15
60 - 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	8	1	2	4	7	3	12
65 – 69	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	9
70 – 74	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	2	2	5
75 & Older	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	6
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	2	5	15	8	24	14	3	37	30	13	66
Total	7	1	8	85	24	112	372	122	499	310	106	449	767	252	1,060

* Where columns do not add across to total, gender was not stated on the accident report.

TABLE 7.06

PRIOR ACTION OF BICYCLISTS INVOLVED IN 1999 CRASHES

		Bicyclists							
	Bicyclists	Bicyclists	In Property	Bicyclists					
	In Fatal	In Injury	Damage	In All					
Prior Action	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	<u>Crashes*</u>					
Riding With Traffic	3	99	7	109					
Riding Against Traffic	0	112	2	114					
Making Left Turn	0	15	. 0	15					
Making Right Turn	0	5	0	5					
Making U Turn	0	2	0	2					
Riding Across Road	5	388	16	409					
Other/Unknown	0	436	25	461					
Total	8	1,057	50	1,115					

* The total number of bicyclist actions exceeds the number of bicycle crashes because some crashes involved more than one bicycle.

		uted to <u>clists</u>	Attrib Motor Veb	uted to <u>icle Drivers</u>
Contributing Factors	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Human Factors				
Failure to Yield Right of Way	187	22.3%	227	32.4%
Driver Inattention/Distraction	146	17.4	226	32.3
Disregard/Traffic Cntrl Device	99	11.8	15	2.1
Improper/Unsafe Lane Use	89	10.6	18	2.6
Driver Inexperience	41	4.9	7	1.0
Vision Obscured	31	3.7	76	10.9
Illegal or Unsafe Speed	23	2.7	19	2.7
Failure to Use Lights	19	2.3	1	0.1
Physical Impairment	18	2.1	6	0.9
Driving Left of Center	17	2.0	0	0.0
Improper Turn	13	1.5	15	2.1
Improper Passing/Overtaking	6	0.7	6	0.9
Impeding Traffic	6	0.7	0	0.0
Improper Park/Start/Stop	5	0.6	18	2.6
Following Too Closely	4	0.5	2	0.3
Improper/No Signal	2	0.2	0	0.0
Unsafe Backing	1	0.1	9	1.3
Driver on Phone/CB Radio	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other Human Factors	27	3.2	11	1.6
Vehicular Factors				
Defective Brakes	23	2.7	0	0.0
Skidding	7	0.8	4	0.6
Oversize/Overweight Vehicle	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other Vehicular Factors	0	0.0	2	0.3
Miscellaneous Factors				
Weather Conditions	7	0.8	7	1.0
Other	68	8.1	29	4.1
Total	839	100.0%	700	100.0%
Vehicles for Which There Was				
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	306		502	
Total Number of Bicyclists/Drivers	1,115		1,104	

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 BICYCLE CRASHES

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be attributed to a single driver or bicyclist. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of drivers or bicyclists. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

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VIII: SCHOOL BUS CRASHES

As a general rule, school bus travel is very safe. The school bus is usually a large and heavy vehicle that provides good protection for its occupants. However, since buses can carry many passengers, serious crashes could potentially cause many injuries. Crashes included in this section are those in which at least one school bus was physically involved. Note that in some cases, a crash could be seen as involving a school bus, yet not be counted as a school bus crash. For example, one such case would be a crash in which a person gets off the bus, crosses a street, and is struck by another vehicle.

Number of crashes remain the same

There were 782 traffic crashes involving at least one school bus in Minnesota in 1999. This is the same number that occurred the previous year. Worth noting is the fact that this number of school bus crashes represents the lowest number since 1992 when 741 were recorded.

Five deaths in 1999

In 1999, there were five fatal school bus crashes, which resulted in five deaths. Of the 5 deaths, one was a school bus driver, and the other 4 were the drivers of other vehicles that collided with school buses. There were no child fatalities in 1999.

Number of injuries drop

Fortunately, there were fewer people injured this year than last. In 1999, 328 people were injured in school bus crashes, which represents a 12%

decrease from 1998. Of the 328 total injuries in 1999, 153 were occupants of a school bus, 167 were occupants of other motor vehicles, and 8 were pedestrians.

Morning and Afternoon Rush Hours

As expected, school bus crashes in 1999 mostly (55%) occurred during the time periods of 6:00-9:00am and 3:00-6:00pm. In addition, all of the fatalities and 53% of the injuries occurred during these two time periods. And, only 63 (8%) of the crashes occurred during the summer months (June, July, and August).

No traffic control device

Many (45%) of the school bus crashes occurred where there was no traffic control device. Only 3% of the crashes occurred when the school bus stop arm was deployed.

Contributing factors

Though there were 782 school bus crashes in 1999, a few involved more than one school bus. In all, there were 789 school buses in crashes. For 50% of the school buses, police showed there was "no clear contributing factor." This compares favorably to the 34% of other motor vehicle drivers for whom there was "no clear contributing factor." For the school bus drivers, the two contributing factors mentioned most often were driver inattention or distraction (24%), and failure to yield the right of way (17%). Third on the list was improper turn at 9%.

SCHOOL BUS CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Crashes	674	857	741	894	821	898	1,041	961	782	782
Fatal Crashes	5	4	1	3	2	2	6	4	3	5
Persons Killed	6	4	1	3	2	2	8	7	3	5
Injury Crashes	149	181	169	212	210	216	241	211	197	172
Persons Injured	329	383	425	432	401	457	472	408	371	328
Property Damage										
Crashes	520	672	571	679	609	680	794	746	582	605
School Buses Involved	680	867	756	909	844	906	1,050	979	790	789

TABLE 8.02

1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES BY TIME OF DAY

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Time of Day	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Midnight - 2:59 AM	0	0	2	2	0	0
3:00 - 5:59 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0
6:00 - 8:59 AM	3	44	170	217	3	78
9:00 - 11:59 AM	0	21	75	96	0	38
Noon - 2:59 PM	0	31	98	129	0	49
3:00 - 5:59 РМ	2	49	160	211	2	95
6:00 - 8:59 рм	0	3	7	10	0	8
9:00 - 11:59 рм	0	0	4	4	0	0
Unknown	0	24	89	113	0	60
Total	5	172	605	782	5	328

TABLE 8.03

1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES BY MONTH

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
<u>Month</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	1	22	116	139	1	33
February	0	19	86	105	0	33
March	0	21	70	91	0	28
April	0	15	51	66	0	36
May	0	20	57	77	0	35
June	0	9	28	37	0	13
July	0	9	11	20	0	17
August	0	2	4	6	0	2
September	1	19	38	58	1	54
October	1	16	43	60	1	27
November	1	10	47	58	1	31
December	1	10	54	65	1	19
Total	5	172	605	782	5	328

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				In Other		
Age Group	Total*	In Bus	Pedestrian	Vehicle	Male	<u>Female</u>
0 – 4	2	2	0	0	0	2
5 - 9	39	32	0	7	16	20
10 - 14	36	26	3	7	17	16
15 - 19	47	6	2	39	27	20
20 - 24	25	4	0	21	9	15
25 - 29	10	1	0	9	5	4
30 - 34	28	. 7	0	21	8	18
35 - 39	13	4	0	9	5	8
40 - 44	22	9	1	12	12	10
45 - 54	38	10	1	27	19	19
55 - 64	7	4	0	3	2	5
65 & Older	12	1	1	10 .	5	7
Unknown	49	47	0	2	8	16
Total	328	153	8	167	133	160

AGE AND GENDER OF PERSONS INJURED IN 1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES

* There were 35 cases where the gender of the person was not stated.

TABLE 8.05

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN 1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

Population of		Injured						
<u>City or Township</u>	Killed	Severe	Moderate	Minor	<u> </u>			
100,000 and Over	0	8	19	85	112			
50,000 - 99,999	1	5	17	21	43			
25,000 - 49,999	0	0	15	8	23			
10,000 - 24,999	0	5	16	27	48			
5,000 - 9,999	1	1	10	8	19			
2,500 - 4,999	0	1	2	2	5			
1,000 - 2,499	0	0	0	3	3			
Under 1,000	3	10	20	45	75			
Total	5	30	99	199	328			
10,000 - 24,999 5,000 - 9,999 2,500 - 4,999 1,000 - 2,499 Under 1,000	0 0 1 0 0 3 5		10 2 0 20	8 2 3 45	48 19 5 3 75			

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
First Harmful Event	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
Collision With:						_
Other Motor Vehicle	5	146	496	647	5	283
Parked Motor Vehicle	0	3	80	83	0	8
Bicycle	0	5	0	5	0	5
Pedestrian	0	7	0	7	0	7
Deer or Other Animal	0	0	3	3	0	0
Fixed Object	0	4	16	20	0	4
Non-collision:						
Overturn	0	5	1	6	0	16
Other/Unknown	0	2	9	11	0	5
Total	5	172	605	* 782	5	328

1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES BY FIRST HARMFUL EVENT

TABLE 8.07

1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES BY TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE

Traffic	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage	Total	17°11, J	Ter Surre J
Control Device	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	<u>Injured</u>
Not Applicable	3	69	280	352	3	125
Traffic Signal	1	49	89	139	1	78
Overhead Flashers	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stop SignAll Approaches	0	7	28	35	0	9
Other Stop Sign	1	37	111	149	1	96
Yield Sign	0	3	5	8	0	8
School Zone Sign	0	0	3	3	0	0
School Bus Stop Arm	0	3	22	25	0	5
No Passing Zone	0	0	2	2	0	0
Railroad Crossing Device	0	2	6	8	0	5
Other	0	2	17	19	0	2
Unknown	0	0	41	41	0	0
Total	5	170	605	700	5	220
Total	Э	172	605	782	С	328

		uted to <u>us Drivers</u>	Attributed to Drivers of <u>Other Vehicles</u>		
Contributing Factors	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Human Factors					
Driver Inattention /Distraction	97	24.4%	162	24.2%	
Failure to Yield Right of Way	69	17.4	83	12.4	
Improper Turn	37	9.3	11	1.6	
Unsafe Backing	21	5.3	13	1.9	
Following Too Closely	19	4.8	56	8.4	
Illegal/Unsafe Speed	17	4.3	72	10.8	
Improper Park/Start/Stop	15	3.8	15	2.2	
Improper/Unsafe Lane Use	13	3.3	26	3.9	
Disregard/Traffic Cntrl Device	12	3.0	28	4.2	
Vision Obscured	12	3.0	15	2.2	
Driver Inexperience	7	1.8	27	4.0	
Improper Passing/Overtaking	5	1.3	13	1.9	
Driving Left of Center	4	1.0	9	1.3	
Impeding Traffic	3	0.8	2	0.3	
Improper or No Signal	0	0.0	2	0.3	
Physical Impairment	0	0.0	8	1.2	
Failure to Use Lights	0	0.0	1	0.1	
Other Human Factors	3	0.8	9	1.3	
Vehicular Factors					
Skidding	12	3.0	46	6.9	
Defective Brakes	3	0.8	7	1.0	
Other Vehicular Factors	3	0.8	0	0.0	
Miscellaneous Factors					
Weather Conditions	34	8.6	46	6.9	
Other	11	2.8	18	2.7	
Total	397	100.0%	669	100.0%	
Vehicles for Which There Was					
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	391		280		
Total Number of Drivers	789		830		

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be attributed to a single driver. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of drivers. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Bicyclists and pedestrians are included as other drivers in this table.

IX: MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES

Each crash reported in this section involves a motor vehicle and a train. Train collisions with pedestrians or bicyclists are not counted as traffic crashes for the purpose of this publication.

Statewide, about one-half of one percent of all motor vehicle crashes result in a fatality. In 1999, about 9.5% of all motor-vehicle/train crashes in Minnesota resulted in a fatality. That's approximately nineteen times the rate for all crashes. Motor vehicle/train crashes may be few in numbers, but they are more likely to be serious. Thus, these types of crashes are a cause for concern.

Number of train crashes decline

Over the years, the number of motor-vehicle/train crashes in Minnesota has been declining. The calendar year 1999 was no exception. Only 84 crashes were reported, which is a healthy 22% decline from the previous year.

Number of injuries also drop

In 1999, only 50 people were injured in motorvehicle/train crashes. Sixty-four people were injured in 1998. Unfortunately, the number of fatalities did not experience a similar decline. Ten people were killed in 1999 as compared to 11 in 1998.

January had the most crashes

In 1999, motor vehicle/train crashes were most numerous in the month of January. A full 25% of the crashes occurred in that month, with 5 people being killed and another 16 injured.

Railroad crossbuck sites remain dangerous

Thirty-five of the 84 motor-vehicle/train crashes, including 2 of the 10 fatalities and 25 of the 50 injuries, occurred at a crossing signed by a railroad crossbuck. An additional 16 crashes, including 6 fatalities and 15 injuries, occurred at a railroad crossing stop sign. Combined, those two types of traffic control devices were present for 60% of the total number of crashes, 80% of the fatalities, and 80% of the injuries.

15-to-19-year-olds at higher risk

In 1999, three persons from the 15-19 age group were killed in motor-vehicle/train crashes. This figure represents 30% of all fatalities. Also, 5 out of the 50 injuries came from this age group.

Most crashes occurred in rural areas

Motor vehicle crashes involving a train are a predominantly rural phenomenon. (Defined as an area with less than 5,000 population). In 1999, 68% of the total crashes, 68% of the injuries, and 9 of the 10 fatalities occurred in rural areas.

Contributing Factors

For the motor vehicles involved in train crashes, failure to yield the right of way, driver inattention or distraction, and disregard for traffic control device, were the three most often cited contributing factors listed by officers at the scene. These three accounted for 62% of all contributing factors cited.

TABLE 9.01

MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASH SUMMARY, 1990 - 1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Crashes	116	147	111	128	144	132	124	107	108	84
Fatal Crashes	13	10	7	11	14	15	8	6	9	8
Persons Killed	17	10	9	15	17	16	8	6	11	10
Injury Crashes	35	49	39	45	51	30	45	36	47	32
Persons Injured	67	70	54	63	75	34	50	46	64	50
Property Damage										
Crashes	68	88	65	72	79	87	71	65	52	44

TABLE 9.02

1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES BY MONTH

			Property			
	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Month	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
January	4	6	11	21	5	16
February	0	2	4	6	0	2
March	0	2	1	3	0	2
April	0	3	3	6	0	3
May	0	1	2	3	0	1
June	2	2	3	7	3	4
July	1	4	1	6	1	4
August	0	1	7	8	0	1
September	0	2	7	9	0	2
October	0	4	2	6	0	8
November	1	4	1	6	1	5
December	0	1	2	3	0	2
Total	8	32	44	84	10	50

TABLE 9.03

1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES BY TIME AND DAY

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	<u>Saturday</u>
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
6	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
17	2	4	2	1	2	3	3
17	2	5	1	2	1	3	3
13	1	2	3	3	1	1	2
12	1	0	2	5	0	2	2
6	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
9	2	2	0	4	0	1	0
84	9	14	9	17	8	15	12
	2 2 6 17 17 13 12 6 9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				

TABLE 9.04

1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES BY TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE

			Property			
Traffic	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total		
Control Device	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured
RR Crossbuck	2	18	15	35	2	25
RR Crossing Stop Sign	4	4	8	16	6	15
RR Flashing Lights	0	2	5	7	0	2
RR Overhead Flashers						
Plus Gate	0	2	3	5	0	2
RR Overhead Flashers	0	1	0	1	0	1
RR Crossing Gate	1	2	3	6	1	2
Stop Sign	0	1	6	7	0	1
Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0
Not Applicable	1	2	3	- 6	1	2
<u> دې د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د</u>				14		
Total	8	32	44	84	10	50

TABLE 9.05

AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN 1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES

		Injured						
Age Group	Killed	Severe	Moderate	Minor	Total			
0-4	1	1	1	1	3			
5-9	0	4	1	0	5			
10-14	1	2	0	1	3			
15-19	3	0	2	3	5			
20-24	0	3	1	3	7			
25-29	0	2	1	1	4			
30-34	1	0	1	0	1			
35-39	0	1	1	0	2			
40-44	2	0	4	1	5			
45-49	1	2	2	2	6			
50-54	0	1	3	0	4			
55-59	0	0	0	1	1			
60-69	0	1	1	0	2			
70-79	1	1	0	0	1			
80 & Older	0	0	0	0	0			
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	1			
Total	10	18	18	14	50			

TABLE 9.06

1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES BY POPULATION OF AREA

Property							
Population of	Fatal	Injury	Damage	Total			
<u>City or Township</u>	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Crashes	Killed	Injured	
100,000 and Over	0	0	5	5	0	0	
50,000 - 99,999	0	1	2	3	0	1	
25,000 - 49,999	0	5	3	8	0	6	
10,000 - 24,999	1	3	4	8	1	9	
5,000 - 9,999	0	0	3	3	0	0	
2,500 - 4,999	1	1	0	2	2	2	
1,000 - 2,499	0	2	0	2	0	2	
Under 1,000	6	20	27	53	7	30	
Total	8	32	44	84	10	50	

TABLE 9.07

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN 1999 MOTOR VEHICLE/TRAIN CRASHES

Contributing Factor	Number	Percent
Human Factors		
Failure to Yield Right of Way	31	26.1%
Driver Inattention / Distraction	31	26.1
Disregard for Traffic Control Device	12	10.1
Illegal or Unsafe Speed	9	7.6
Physical Impairment	7	5.9
Improper Parking/Stopping/Starting	6	5.0
Vision Obscured	5	4.2
Other Human Factor	3	2.5
Driver Inexperience	1	0.8
Vehicular Factors		
Skidding	4	3.4
Miscellaneous Factors		
Other	5	4.2
Weather Conditions	5	4.2
Total	119	100.0%
Vehicles for Which There Was	,	
"No Clear Contributing Factor"	4	
Number of Drivers	89	

Zero, one, or two contributing factors may be attributed to a single driver. This may cause the sum of the factors cited to differ from the number of drivers. Percentages are based on all contributing factors cited. They may not sum to 100 due to rounding. No contributing factors are cited for train operators.

Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 1999 page 95 Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

DEFINITIONS

Accident -- See motor vehicle crash.

Alcohol Concentration -- The level of alcohol in a person's body as measured by blood, breath, or urine.

Alcohol-Related Fatal Crash -- A crash that results in one or more deaths and in which the investigating officer suspected alcohol involvement or in which the results of an alcohol concentration test were positive for any driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist involved in the crash.

Alcohol-Related Fatality -- A death resulting from an alcohol-related crash.

Alcohol-Related Injury Crash -- A non-fatal crash in which one or more persons are injured and in which the investigating officer suspected alcohol involvement for any driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist involved in the crash. (Since only the officer's perception is used in this definition, alcohol-related injury crashes and injuries are probably underestimated.)

Alcohol-Related Injury -- A non-fatal injury resulting from an alcohol-related crash.

Alcohol-Related Property Damage Crash -- A crash in which no one is killed or injured and the investigating officer suspected alcohol involvement for any driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist involved in the crash.

Bicycle Crash -- A motor vehicle crash involving one or more bicycles.

Child Safety Seats -- Safety devices designed to fit in motor vehicles that keep children securely in place. The seats are required by law for children under four years of age.

Crash -- See motor vehicle crash.

Driver -- The occupant of a motor vehicle who is in actual physical control of the vehicle in transit or, for an out-of-control vehicle, the occupant who was in control before control was lost.

Economic Loss -- An approximation of the costs associated with crashes, based upon current National Safety Council estimates of the loss to society for each fatality, injury, and property damage crash.

Fatal Crash -- A motor vehicle crash on a public traffic-way in which at least one person dies unintentionally as a result of the crash. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

First Harmful Event -- The first event during a crash that caused injury or property damage.

Injury Severity

Fatal Injury -- An injury that results in an unintentional death within 30 days of the crash.

Severe or Incapacitating Injury -- An injury (other than fatal) that prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities he or she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Includes severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull fracture, crushed chest, internal injuries, unconsciousness, etc. Hospitalization is usually required.

Moderate/Non-Incapacitating injury --An injury (other than fatal or severe) that is evident to the officer at the scene of the crash. Includes abrasions, minor lacerations, bleeding, etc. May require medical treatment, but hospitalization is usually not required.

Minor or Possible Injury -- An injury (other than fatal, severe, or moderate) that is reported by a person involved in the crash. Includes complaint of physical pain when no cause is evident, momentary unconsciousness, limping, nausea, hysteria, etc. **Motorcycle** -- A two-wheeled or three-wheeled motor vehicle having one or more riding saddles and having an engine of more than 50 cc. If it has a 50 cc or smaller engine, it is classified as a motorized bicycle or motorscooter/motorbike.

Motorcycle Crash -- A motor vehicle crash involving one or more motorcycles.

Motor Vehicle -- A self-propelled vehicle, including attached trailers and semitrailers designed for use with such vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Crash -- A crash that involves a motor vehicle in transport on a public traffic-way in Minnesota and results in injury, death, or at least \$1,00.00 in property damage.

Occupant -- Any person who is in or on a vehicle, including the driver, passenger, and persons riding on the outside of the vehicle.

Occupant Restraints -- Protective devices used in motor vehicles to keep the driver and passengers in their seats and prevent them from being ejected from the motor vehicle in a crash. Restraint devices include lap belts, lap/shoulder harness combinations, air bags, and child safety seats.

Passenger -- Any occupant of a motor vehicle other than the driver.

Pedestrian -- Any person not in or on a motor vehicle or other vehicle (e.g., a bicycle).

Pedestrian Crash -- A motor vehicle crash involving one or more pedestrians.

Restraint Usage -- An occupant's use of available vehicle restraints including lap belt, lap/shoulder combination harness, or child safety seats.

Rural -- Having a population of under 5,000.

School Bus Crash -- A crash involving one or more school buses. The school bus must collide with another vehicle, or pedestrian, or object, for the crash to be classified as a school bus crash.

Trafficway -- Any land way open to the public as a matter of right or custom for moving persons or property from one place to another.

Train/Motor Vehicle Crash -- A motor vehicle crash involving a motor vehicle in transport and a railway train. Presently, the only crashes classified as train crashes are those in which the first harmful event is collision with a train.

Truck Crash -- A motor vehicle crash involving one or more vehicles of the following types: (1) 2-axle, 6-tire single unit truck or stepvan, (2) 3or-more-axle single unit truck, (3) single-unit truck with trailer, (4) truck tractor with no trailer, (5) truck tractor with semi-trailer, (6) truck tractor with double trailers, (7) truck tractor with triple trailers, (8) heavy truck of other or unknown type. Pickup trucks and vans are not counted as trucks.

Urban -- Having a population of 5,000 or more.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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