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## A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics

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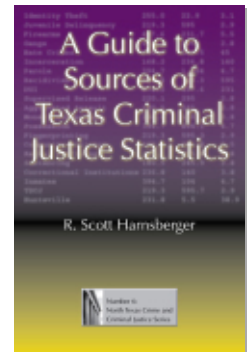
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# **Chapter 9**

## **Driving/Boating Under the Influence and Traffic Fatalities**

## Driving Under the Influence

**465** *Alcohol-Impaired Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by Gender and State, 2007–2008* [Traffic Safety Facts/Research Note]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2009. DOT HS 811 195 <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811195.pdf>>

Provides data on alcohol-impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes by gender and state, 2007–2008 (Table 6).

•**466** *Alcohol-Impaired Driving* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2006–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11019>>

Provides data on traffic fatalities by state and the highest driver or motorcycle rider BAC (blood alcohol concentration) in the crash.

**Research Note:** Previously published under the title *Alcohol* (1994–2005).

**467** *Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Alcohol Involvement Among Drivers and Motorcycle Operators in 2005*. [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006. DOT HS 810 644

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96237>>

Provides state-level 2005 data on drivers and motorcycle operators with a BAC (blood alcohol concentration)  $\geq 0.08$  grams per deciliter involved in fatal crashes by age (Table 4), and alcohol-related fatalities, fatalities in crashes involving a BAC  $\geq 0.08$  grams per deciliter, and percent change, 2004–2005 (Table 5).

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available (published under slightly varying titles).

**468** *Drug Involvement of Fatally Injured Drivers: A Brief Statistical Summary*. [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2010. DOT HS 811 415

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811415.pdf>>

Reports the following state-level data (number and percentage) for fatally injured drivers: not tested for drugs; tested, no drugs reported; tested, drugs found; tested, results unknown; unknown if tested; and total.

**469** *Fatalities and Fatality Rates in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Crashes by State* [Traffic Safety Facts/Research Note]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, 2001–date].

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Cats/listpublications.aspx?Id=B&ShowBy=DocType>>

Provides state-level data on total alcohol-impaired fatalities and the corresponding fatality rates per 100 million VMT (vehicle miles travelled).

**Research Note:** Published under slightly varying titles.

**470** *Fatalities in Crashes Involving Alcohol-Impaired 21- to 24-Year-Old Drivers During the December Holidays: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008. DOT HS 811 063

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811063.pdf>>

Reports fatalities in crashes involving an alcohol-impaired twenty-one- to twenty-four-year-old driver, by state, 2007 (Table 4).

**•471** *Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Encyclopedia*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [online only, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38001>>

The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) is a census of all crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on public roadways in which a person (either a vehicle occupant or pedestrian) died within thirty days of the crash. It provides state-and county-level reports covering alcohol (number and percentage) for the following categories: highest blood alcohol concentration in crash, total killed in alcohol-related crashes, and total killed; blood alcohol concentration of the driver and total drivers involved in fatal crashes; blood alcohol concentration of the driver and total drivers killed in fatal crashes; and blood alcohol concentration of the driver and total surviving drivers involved in fatal crashes.

**Research Note:** See also entry 502. County-level data can be accessed in the States subsection. For background on FARS, see *Fatality Analysis Reporting System: Fatal Crash Data Overview*.

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pubs/farsbrochure.pdf>>

**472** Fell, James C., Elizabeth A. Langston, John H. Lacey, A. Scott Tippetts, and Ray Cotton. *Evaluation of Seven Publicized Enforcement Demonstration Programs to Reduce Impaired Driving: Georgia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Indiana, and Michigan* [Draft Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008.

<<http://ntlsearch.bts.gov/tris/ntlc/nhtsa/record30205.shtm>>

This report summarizes the evaluations of NHTSA-sponsored demonstration projects in seven states (including Texas), which emphasized highly visible law enforcement coupled with intensive publicity to reduce impaired driving. The Texas project targeted fourteen highly populated counties. In addition to a summary table showing the overall results of the study (p. 13), data is provided as follows: summary of state enforcement efforts (Table 1); summary of state public information, education, and media efforts (Table 2); Texas average monthly rates of fatalities and DWI arrests by year in the fourteen intervention counties (Table 8); annual DWI arrests for selected communities participating in the project in Texas (Table 9); summary of the equipment purchases in the Texas project (Table 10); observed and fitted bimonthly ratios of drinking drivers to non-drinking drivers in fatal crashes in Texas intervention counties (Fig. 17); FARS (Fatality Analysis Reporting System) analysis of seven states' alcohol demonstration program results (Table 19); and results of the impact of seven-state publicized enforcement programs on drinking drivers in fatal crashes in relation to comparison states (Fig. 20).

**473** McKnight, A. Scott, Derrick E. Watson, Robert B. Voas, and James C. Fell. *Update of Vehicle Sanction Laws and Their Application. Volume 2, Vehicle Sanctions Status by State* [Final Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008. DOT HR 811 028B

<<http://ntlsearch.bts.gov/tris/ntlc/nhtsa/record32848.shtm>>

Provides a summary of legal sanctions directed at the vehicles owned by convicted DWI offenders to limit their illicit driving. These sanctions fall into three broad categories: (1) programs that require special license plates on the vehicles of DWI offenders and/or confiscating the vehicle plates and vehicle registration; (2) devices installed in the vehicle that prevent its operation if the driver has been drinking (alcohol ignition interlock); and (3) programs that impound, immobilize, confiscate, or forfeit the offender's vehicle. Appendix A, "Presence and Status of Vehicle Sanction Laws in the States," presents 2004 data on six sanctions (alcohol ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment, vehicle immobilization, vehicle forfeiture, license plate and vehicle registration suspension, and special license plates) as follows: presence of vehicle

sanction laws in the states and their usage (Table A-2); presence of vehicle sanction laws in the states and type of offender application (Table A-3); presence of vehicle sanction laws in the states and mandatory or discretionary application (Table A-4); and presence of vehicle sanction laws in the states and their system application (Table A-5).

•**474** *Motorcycles* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11107>>

Provides data on motorcycle rider fatalities by state, helmet use, and BAC (blood alcohol concentration).

**475** *Percentage of Adults Who Reported Drinking and Driving by State and Gender, BRFSS, 1984–2008*. Bethesda, Md.: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (updated, 2009).

<<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/Resources/DatabaseResources/QuickFacts/Adults/brfss04.htm>>

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), established in 1984, is a state-based system of ongoing health surveys that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access through random-digit-dialed household telephone surveys of noninstitutionalized adults aged eighteen years and over residing in the United States. This report presents state-level statistics on self-reported adult drinking and driving.

•**476** *State Alcohol-Impaired Driving Estimates* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2007–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11122>>

Provides state-level data (for 1982 and the reporting year) on fatalities by highest driver or motorcycle rider BAC (blood alcohol concentration) in the crash; drivers involved in fatal crashes by BAC of the driver; driver fatalities by state and BAC test status; surviving drivers by state and BAC test status; BAC test status for drivers involved in fatal traffic crashes; and estimated percentage of fatalities in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes and estimated percentage of drivers involved in fatal crashes with a BAC  $\geq$  0.08.

**Research Note:** Previously published under the title *State Alcohol Estimates* (1994–2006).

**477** *State Data System Crash Data Report: 1990–1999*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002. DOT 809 301  
<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22532>>

Contains nine tables of descriptive statistics summarizing alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes that occurred from 1990–1999 in each of the seventeen states (including Texas) that participate in the State Data System.

**Research Note:** See also entry 521.

**478** “State Estimates of Persons Aged 18 or Older Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illicit Drugs.” *The NSDUH Report* (April 17, 2008), pp. 1–4.

<<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k8/stateDUI/stateDUI.cfm>>

Presents state-level estimates of past year driving under the influence of alcohol and illicit drugs among current drivers aged eighteen or older utilizing annual averages based on combined data from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). State estimates are rank ordered from highest to lowest and divided into quintiles.

**Research Note:** The annual NSDUH is conducted by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey defines “illicit drugs” to include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type drugs used non-medically. The HTML version also contains the data table that was used to construct each map, which is not found in the print or PDF versions.

**479** *State Traffic Data* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].  
<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16516>>

Provides data on alcohol involvement in fatal traffic crashes for the reporting year and the year one decade previous (with percentage change); and states with 0.08 BAC illegal per se laws.

**Research Note:** See also entry 522.

**•480** *State Traffic Safety Information for Year [year]*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS43372>>

Provides detailed county-level statistics on alcohol-related motor vehicle crash fatalities and alcohol-related fatalities as a percentage of all motor vehicle crash fatalities; and a ranking of the top ten counties for both.

**Research Note:** See also entry 523.

•**481** *State Transportation Statistics*. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, 2004–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74934>>

Contains statistics on fatalities in motor vehicle crashes involving high blood alcohol concentration (Section B).

**Research Note:** See also entry 524.

**482** *State Trends in Drinking Behaviors, 1984–2001* [U.S. Alcohol Epidemiologic Data Reference Manual, Vol. 7]. Bethesda, Md.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2003. NIH 02-5213

Presents state-level survey results on percentage distribution of driving after having too much to drink one or more times in the past month for selected demographic characteristics, 1984–2000 (Table 3).

**483** Subramanian, Rajesh. *State Alcohol Related Fatality Rates 2002* [Technical Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2003. DOT HS 809 673

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS85958>>

Provides individual state profiles showing estimated rates of alcohol involvement in traffic fatalities from 1982, the first data year for which NHTSA began reporting alcohol data, to 2002. Reports fatalities and fatality rates (total and alcohol-related) per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and the change in alcohol-related fatality rates over time for Texas versus the United States. Color maps show alcohol-related fatalities by county and alcohol-related fatalities as a percentage of total fatalities by county.

•**484** *Texas Motor Vehicle Crash Statistics*. Austin: Traffic Operations Division, Texas Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2003–date].

<[http://www.dot.state.tx.us/txdot\\_library/drivers\\_vehicles/publications/crash\\_statistics/default.htm](http://www.dot.state.tx.us/txdot_library/drivers_vehicles/publications/crash_statistics/default.htm)>

Provides data on Texas motor vehicle crashes under the following categories: DUI drivers in fatal crashes by driver age; alcohol testing in fatal crashes; BAC test results on fatally injured drivers; BAC tests on fatally injured driv-



ers; DUI fatalities by age; total and DUI fatal and injury crashes comparison; DUI crashes and injuries in cities and towns; DUI crashes and injuries by county—Texas map; DUI crashes and injuries by county; DUI driver fatalities by county and age; DUI related fatalities by county and age; DUI drivers involved in crashes by age; DUI related crashes by hour and day of the week; DUI crashes by hour of the day; DUI related fatal crashes by hour; DUI related total crashes by hour of the day; DUI fatal crashes and fatalities by month and day; fatalities in crashes involving DUI; and alcohol testing in fatal crashes with DUI drivers.

**Research Note:** See also entry 528. Information contained in these reports represents reportable data collected from Texas Peace Officer's Crash Reports received and processed by TX-DOT. Earlier data can be found in various report series published by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

**485** *Traffic Safety Annual Assessment—Highlights: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2007–date].

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/cats/index.aspx>>

Reports state-level driving fatalities (total and alcohol-impaired) for the most recent two reporting years.

**Research Note:** Publications in the Traffic Safety Annual Assessment report major findings from the Annual Assessment of Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities and Injuries, which is based on the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling System General Estimates System (NASS GES).

**•486** *Traffic Safety Facts: A Compilation of Motor Vehicle Crash Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the General Estimates System*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16514>>

Provides the following state-level data in Chapter 5: persons killed by highest blood alcohol concentration (BAC) in the crash; drivers involved in fatal crashes, by BAC of the driver; drivers killed in fatal crashes, by BAC of the driver; and surviving drivers involved in fatal crashes by BAC of the driver.

**Research Note:** See also entry 529.

**487** Yi, Hsiao-ye, Chiung M. Chen, and Gerald D. Williams. *Trends in Alcohol-Related Fatal Traffic Crashes, United States, 1982–2004* [Surveillance Report]. Bethesda, Md.: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006.

<<http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo703>>

Provides state-level data for 1998 and 2004 on total and alcohol-related traffic fatalities (Table 6), and drivers involved in fatal traffic crashes and given blood alcohol concentration (BAC) tests, according to injury severity (Table 9).

**Research Note:** Earlier editions are available.

**488** “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey—United States.” [Surveillance Summaries]. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* [biennial, 1993–date].

<[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr\\_ss/ss\\_cvol.html](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_ss/ss_cvol.html)>

One report is published biennially under this title (authors and cover dates vary). It provides survey results on the percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, or who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (total, male, and female), by state and selected local areas.

**Research Note:** The survey is conducted in odd-numbered years and the report is published the following year. Online access to current and past editions is also available on the website of the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/index.htm>>

## Boating Under the Influence

•**489** *Boating Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security [annual].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27443>>

Provides state-level accident data (total, fatal, non-fatal injury, number killed, number injured, and property damage); and five-year state-level summaries of boating accidents (total, fatal, and number killed); alcohol involvement in boating accidents (total, number killed, and number injured); and alcohol use as a contributing factor in boating accidents (total accidents and fatalities).

**490** *State Transportation Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74934>>

Section B (“Safety”) contains statistics from the U.S. Coast Guard on alcohol involvement in recreational boating accidents.

## Traffic Fatalities

•**491** *Annual Report*. Austin: Texas Child Fatality Review Team [2006–date].  
<[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/mch/Child\\_Fatality\\_Review.shtm](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/mch/Child_Fatality_Review.shtm)>

Child fatality review teams are multidisciplinary, multi-agency working groups that review child deaths on a local level from a public health perspective with the goal of decreasing the incidence of preventable child deaths (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. §§ 264.501–.515 (Vernon 2008 & Supp. 2010)). Their work is supported and coordinated by the Texas Department of State Health Services. This report contains data on child fatalities in motor vehicle crashes as follows: race/ethnicity, age, and sex of child who died of motor vehicle crashes (Table 9); position of child in motor vehicle crash (Chart 12); causes listed for motor vehicle crash (Chart 13); and car or booster seat usage for children less than nine years old (Chart 14).

**Research Note:** Reports are available online back to 2000–2001. Reports were biennial prior to 2006.

**492** *Bicyclists and Other Cyclists* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS111171>>

Provides state-level data on traffic fatalities and fatality rates of bicyclists and other cyclists.

**Research Note:** Previously published under the title *Pedalcyclists* (1993–2004).

**493** Burgess, Marilouise. *Contrasting Rural and Urban Fatal Crashes 1994–2003* [Technical Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005. DOT HS 809 896

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS97980>>

Reports the percentage of rural fatal crashes from 1994 to 2003, by state (Table 1).

**494** *Buses Involved in Fatal Accidents Factbook*. Ann Arbor: Center for Truck and Bus Statistics, Transportation Research Institute, University of Michigan [annual].

<<http://www.umtri.umich.edu/divisionPage.php?pageID=4>>

Provides state-level statistics for bus involvement in fatal traffic accidents by year and bus type.

**Research Note:** Factbooks are located in the Publications subsection.

**495** Cejun Liu, Chou-Lin Chen, Rajesh Subramanian, and Dennis Utter. *Analysis of Speeding-Related Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes* [Technical Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005. DOT HS 809 839

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS98245>>

Reports speeding-related fatalities as a percentage of total fatalities, and total fatalities, speeding-related fatalities, and their percentage of the total, by state, 1983–2002 (Appendix 6.17a–b).

**496** Chang, Dow. *National Pedestrian Crash Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008. DOT HS 810 968

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS98115>>

Provides statistics on pedestrian crash deaths (1997–2006), by state (Table A-6) and city (Table A-7).

**497** *Children* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11150>>

Provides data on total traffic fatalities among children age fourteen and under by state and age group.

**498** *Comparison of Motorcycle Rider Fatalities in Traffic Crashes, 2005–2006: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007. DOT HS 810 820

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96241>>

Presents data on motorcycle rider fatalities in traffic crashes by state, year, change, percentage change, and motorcycle rider fatalities as percentage of total fatalities (Table 2).

**499** *Crash Statistics—State Profiles*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://ai.volpe.dot.gov/CrashProfile/StateCrashProfileMain.asp>>

This website provides statistics on fatal and non-fatal large truck crashes organized into seven focus areas: summary, vehicle, driver, environment, crash, carrier, and maps.

•500 “Deaths: Final Data for [year].” *National Vital Statistics Reports*. Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [annual, 1997–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2365>>

One report is published annually under this title (authors and cover dates vary). It presents state-level data for number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death utilizing the *International Classification of Diseases—Tenth Revision (ICD-10)*. Major causes of death listed include motor vehicle accidents.

**Research Note:** This series supersedes *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports (MVS)*.

501 *Drivers 65 and Older Have Lower Involvement Rates in Fatal Crashes: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007. DOT HS 810 779

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96240>>

Provides data on drivers sixty five and older involved in fatal crashes by state, year, and involvement rate, 2001–2005 (Table 2).

•502 *Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Encyclopedia*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [online only, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS38001>>

The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) is a census of all crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on public roadways in which a person (either a vehicle occupant or pedestrian) died within thirty days of the crash. It provides the following state- and county-level reports: crashes and all victims (traffic fatalities and percentage change from previous year; and fatal crashes by first harmful event, roadway function class, person type, and age group); occupants (occupants killed by vehicle type and passenger vehicle restraint use); pedestrians (fatality rates); and fatalities and fatality rates.

**Research Note:** See also entry 471. County-level data can be accessed in the States subsection. For background on FARS, see *Fatality Analysis Reporting System: Fatal Crash Data Overview*.

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pubs/farsbrochure.pdf>>

**503** *Fatally Injured Motorcycle Operators by License Status: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008. DOT HS 810 892

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96247>>

Provides state-level data on fatally injured motorcycle operators by license status, 2002–2006 (Table 2).

**504** *Federal Railroad Administration Office of Safety Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Safety Analysis, Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1975–date].

<<http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/officeofsafety/>>

Provides detailed county-level statistics on fatal and nonfatal highway–rail incidents and trespassing incidents (not at crossings). The data is searchable by railroad.

**Research Note:** A highway-rail incident is any impact between a rail and a highway user at a crossing site, regardless of severity. Includes motor vehicles and other highway/roadway/side-walk users at both public and private crossings.

**•505** *Highway Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, 1945–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4717>>

Contains state-level statistics for persons fatally injured in motor vehicle crashes by federal-aid highways and by function system (Section V).

**Research Note:** Editions are available online back to 1945.

**506** *Large Truck Crash Facts*. Washington, D.C.: Analysis Division, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, 1999–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11206>>

Provides state-level data—for the reporting year and the previous decade—on fatalities in crashes involving large trucks (Table 30); fatal crashes involving large trucks (Table 31); large trucks involved in fatal crashes (Table 32); single-vehicle fatal crashes involving large trucks (Table 33); and multiple-vehicle fatal crashes involving large trucks (Table 34).

**507** *Large Trucks* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11109>>

Provides data on large truck involvement in fatal crashes by state.

**508** *Most Fatalities in Young (15- to 20-Year-Old) Driver Crashes Are Young Drivers and Their Young Passengers: A Brief Statistical Summary* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006. DOT HS 810 597

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96236>>

Provides state-level 2004 data on fatalities in crashes involving a fifteen- to twenty-year-old driver by person type (Table 2).

**509** “Motor Vehicle-Related Death Rates—United States, 1999–2005.” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* 58, no. 7 (February 27, 2009): 161–165.

<<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5807a1.htm>>

Reports the number of motor-vehicle deaths and death rates, by state and U.S. Census region, 1999–2005 (Table 1).

**510** *Motorcycles* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11107>>

Provides data on motorcycle rider fatalities by state, helmet use, and operator alcohol use.

**511** Nguyen, Nhatthien Q. “Traffic Crash Investigation Units.” *TELEMASP Bulletin* [Texas Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Program] 16, no. 3 (May/June 2009): 1–8.

<<http://www.lemitonline.org/telemasp/>>

Presents data from a survey of sixty-three Texas law enforcement agencies on their traffic crash investigation units as follows: criteria used for selection of crash investigators (Fig. 1); initial training required for crash investigators (Fig. 2); sources of funding for equipment (Fig. 3); permanently assigned equipment to crash investigators (Fig. 4); type of crashes handled (Fig. 5); type of crash engendering downloading the Event Data Recorder (Fig. 6); and comparison of review processes (Fig. 7). Nguyen notes that “Despite the enormous impact of traffic accidents, especially fatalities, they are often overlooked in the criminal justice system.”

**512** *Occupant Protection* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11092>>



Provides data on passenger vehicle occupants killed by state and restraint use.

**513** *Older Population* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16515>>

Provides data on driver involvement in fatal traffic crashes and fatalities in traffic crashes, by state and age group.

**514** *Passenger Vehicles* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2008–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11066>>

Provides data on passenger vehicle occupant fatalities, number and percentage, by state and vehicle type.

**515** *Pedestrians* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11066>>

Provides state-level data on pedestrian traffic fatalities and fatality rates.

**516** *Race and Ethnicity* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2006–date].

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810995.pdf>>

Reports motor vehicle traffic fatalities by region, state, and race/ethnicity (Table 7).

**517** *Rural/Urban Comparison* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2001–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS65248>>

Provides data on total fatalities (number and percentage) by state and location (urban, rural, and unknown).

**Research Note:** The 2006 edition was the first to report state-level data.

**518** Shankar, Umesh. *Pedestrian Roadway Fatalities* [Technical Report]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National High-



way Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2003. DOT HS 809 456

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS49031>>

Ranks pedestrian fatality rates from all crashes by U.S. cities with populations of 100,000 or more (Table B-25).

**519** Schrock, Steven D., et al. *An Analysis of Fatal Work Zone Crashes in Texas*. College Station, Tex: Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University System, 2004. FHWA/TX-05/0-4028-1

<<http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/0-4028-1.pdf>>

Presents data collected by a Texas Transportation Institute research team between February 1, 2003, and April 30, 2004, who received notification and responded to seventy-seven fatal work zone crash locations in twenty-one of the twenty-five Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) districts. These incidents resulted in the deaths of eighty-eight persons, including seventy-seven motorists or passengers, one bicyclist, two pedestrians, six contractor workers, one police officer, and one TxDOT employee. Factors investigated included roadway type, crash location within the work zone, work zone activity type, weather conditions, lighting conditions, alcohol involvement, large truck involvement, and level of work zone influence.

**520** *Speeding* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11144>>

Provides data on speeding-related traffic fatalities by state, road type, and speed limit.

**521** *State Data System Crash Data Report: 1990–1999*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002. DOT 809 301

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS22532>>

Contains forty-two tables of descriptive statistics summarizing motor vehicle traffic crashes that occurred from 1990–1999 in each of the seventeen states (including Texas) that participate in the State Data System, in the following categories: crashes, vehicles, people, speeding, rollovers, motorcycles, large trucks, fatalities and injuries by age, and safety equipment.

**Research Note:** See also entry 477.

**522** *State Traffic Data* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1993–date]. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16516>>

Provides data on traffic fatalities and fatality rates; traffic fatalities and percentage change, 1975–date; speeding-related traffic fatalities by road type and speed limit; passenger vehicle occupants and motorcyclists killed; traffic fatalities and vehicles involved in fatal crashes by type; fatalities in the beds of pickup trucks by age; key provisions of occupant restraint laws and seat belt use rates; and a history of state motorcycle helmet laws.

**Research Note:** See also entry 479.

•**523** *State Traffic Safety Information for Year* [year]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [online only, 2001–date]. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS43372>>

Provides detailed county-level statistics on motor vehicle crash fatalities and fatality rank (rate per 100,000 population as compared to rates for all U.S. counties) for the following categories: total, single vehicle, non-junction, intersection, intersection-related, speeding involved, pedestrians, bicyclists and other cyclists, large truck involved, roadway departure, passenger car occupants, light truck/van occupants, other/unknown occupants (not including motorcycles), total occupants (not including motorcyclists), and motorcycle riders. Also included are top ten county rankings for total fatalities/rates and motorcyclists fatality/rates, general statewide data on the use of occupant restraints and motorcycle helmets, and state GIS location-based fatal traffic crash maps.

**Research Note:** See also entry 480.

•**524** *State Transportation Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, 2004–date]. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74934>>

Section B contains statistics on highway traffic fatalities and fatality rates; passenger car and light truck occupants killed and restraint use; large truck involvement in fatal crashes; safety belt laws and use; pedestrian fatalities involving motor vehicles; rail incidents and fatalities (including freight railroad, Amtrak, and commuter rail operations); highway-rail grade crossing incidents and fatalities (including freight railroad, Amtrak, and commuter rail operations); train accident/incident fatalities, including at highway-rail crossings, by category of person killed; and transit incidents/fatalities (all transit modes).

**Research Note:** See also entry 481.

**525** *States with Primary Enforcement Laws Have Lower Fatality Rates (Updated)* [Traffic Safety Facts/Research Note]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008. DOT HS 810 921

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS99445>>

Reports state-level 2006 data on passenger vehicle occupant fatality rates per 100,000 population by age (Table 4). States with primary safety belt use laws at the end of 2006 are highlighted in the table.

**Research Note:** This is an update of *States with Primary Enforcement Laws Have Lower Fatality Rates* (DOT HS 810 557). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS99450>>

**526** Subramanian, Rajesh, and Louis Lombardo. *Analysis of Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes and Fatalities at Intersections, 1997 to 2004*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007. DOT HS 810 682

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS98035>>

Provides state-level statistics for 1997–2004 on fatal crashes and fatalities at intersections by type of traffic control device (Table 5), and fatal two-vehicle crashes and fatalities at intersections that were not part of the National Highway System (NHS) by type of traffic control device (Table 35).

**527** *Texas Selected Health Facts*. Austin: Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services [annual, online only, 2000–date].

<<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/cfs/>>

Provides statistics on traffic fatalities at the state, public health region, and county levels. Beginning with 2006 data, searches can be conducted utilizing an array of other geographical limiters, including Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

**•528** *Texas Motor Vehicle Crash Statistics*. Austin: Traffic Operations Division, Texas Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 2003–date].

<[http://www.dot.state.tx.us/txdot\\_library/drivers\\_vehicles/publications/crash\\_statistics/default.htm](http://www.dot.state.tx.us/txdot_library/drivers_vehicles/publications/crash_statistics/default.htm)>

Provides data on Texas motor vehicle crashes under the following categories: motor vehicle traffic crash highlights; statewide traffic crash rates; fatal crashes and fatalities by month and road type; fatalities by age, person type (driver, passenger, pedestrian, pedalcyclist), and gender; restraint use by injury severity and seat position; motorcyclist fatalities and serious injuries by

age group with seat position and helmet use; rural and urban crashes and injuries by severity; crashes and injuries in cities and towns; fatal crashes and fatalities by county and road type; crashes and injuries by county; crashes and injuries by date; fatal and non-fatal crashes by month and day of the week; fatal and non-fatal crashes by hour and day of the week; fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes and fatalities during holiday periods; first harmful event of crashes and injuries by severity; fatalities in crashes involving speed—over limit; crash contributing factors light conditions for crashes; weather conditions for crashes; road surface condition for crashes; ages of drivers in crashes; count of units in crashes by unit type; and crashes by vehicle contributing factor.

**Research Note:** See also entry 484. Information contained in these reports represents reportable data collected from Texas Peace Officer's Crash Reports received and processed by TX-DOT. Earlier data can be found in various report series published by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

•**529** *Traffic Safety Facts: A Compilation of Motor Vehicle Crash Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the General Estimates System*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16514>>

Provides the following state-level data: traffic fatalities and percentage change from the previous year; fatal crashes by first harmful event; fatal crashes by roadway function class; fatalities by roadway function class; persons killed, licensed drivers, registered vehicles, population, and fatality rates; persons killed by person type (driver, passenger, motorcyclist, pedestrian, pedalcyclist, and other/unknown); persons killed by age group; occupants killed by vehicle type; passenger car and light truck occupants killed by restraint use; ranking of pedestrian fatality rates; speeding-related traffic fatalities, by road type and speed limit; rural/urban fatal crashes and average emergency medical services (EMS) response times; persons killed, population, and fatality rates by city; and fatalities and fatality rates, 1975–date (Chapter 5).

**Research Note:** See also entry 486.

**530** *Trends in Fatal Crashes Among Drivers With Invalid Licenses* [Research Note]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2009. DOT HS 811 229

<<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811229.pdf>>

Reports state-level data on the number of drivers sixteen and older in fatal crashes with invalid licenses by year, 1998–2007 (Table 2), and by selected statistics (Table 3).

**531** *Trucks Involved in Fatal Accidents Factbook*. Ann Arbor: Center for Truck and Bus Statistics, Transportation Research Institute, University of Michigan [annual].

<<http://www.umtri.umich.edu/divisionPage.php?pageID=4>>

Provides state-level statistics for medium and heavy truck involvement in fatal traffic accidents by year and truck configuration.

**Research Note:** Factbooks are located in the Publications subsection.

**532** Varghese, Cherian, and Umesh Shankar. *Passenger Vehicle Occupant Fatalities by Day and Night—A Contrast* [Traffic Safety Facts/Crash•Stats]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007. DOT HS 810 637

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS99420>>

Presents passenger vehicle occupant fatalities in 2005 by state, time of day, and restraint use (Table 1).

•**533** *WISQARS™* [Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System]. Atlanta, Ga.: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [online only, 1981–date].

<<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>>

This database allows users to generate reports on injury mortality utilizing the *International Classification of Diseases—Tenth Revision (ICD-10)*. Output can be customized using the following variables: intent or manner of the injury; cause or mechanism of the injury (e.g., motor vehicle—traffic); census region or state; race; Hispanic origin; sex and age group; and year(s). Injury rates can be compared using the age adjusting option. Reports can also be generated utilizing the same variables for the leading cause of death for all causes with drill down to ICD codes (1994–date).

**Research Note:** Data prior to 1999 is presented in tables utilizing the *International Classification of Diseases—Ninth Revision (ICD-9)*.

**534** *Young Drivers* [Traffic Safety Facts]. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation [annual, online only, 1994–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS11020>>

Provides data on fatalities in crashes involving young drivers (ages fifteen to twenty) by state and fatality type.