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Analysis of Traffic Crash Data in Kentucky (2011–2015)

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**Research Report
KTC-16-19/KSP2-16-1F**

**ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC CRASH DATA
IN KENTUCKY (2011 - 2015)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents an analysis of traffic crash data in Kentucky for the years of 2011 through 2015. A primary objective of this study was to determine average crash statistics for Kentucky highways. Rates were calculated for various types of highways and for counties and cities. Difference criteria were used for exposure.

Average and critical numbers and rates of crashes were calculated for various types of highways in rural and urban areas. These rates used crashes identified on highways where traffic volumes were available. Improved methods of identifying crash locations have resulted in higher rates for the last couple of years. The crash rate data can be used in Kentucky's procedure to identify locations that have abnormal rates or numbers of crashes.

The other primary objective of this study was to provide data that can be used in the preparation of the problem identification portion of Kentucky's Annual Highway Safety Plan. County and city crash statistics were analyzed. A summary of results and recommendations in several problem identification areas is presented. These general areas include; alcohol involvement, occupant protection, speed, teenage drivers, pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles, trucks, and vehicle defects. Other areas included in the analysis for which specific recommendations were not made include, school bus crashes and train crashes.

The crash data are stored in the Collision Report Analysis for Safer Highways (CRASH) database. This database is updated daily so the number of crashes in a given calendar year will continue to change for a substantial time after the end of that year.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Annual reports have previously been prepared since 1978 dealing with the calculation of statewide traffic crash rates for Kentucky and preparation of the problem identification portion of Kentucky's Annual Highway Safety Plan. This is the 30th report providing a combination of those two report areas. Traffic crash data for the five-year period of 2011 through 2015 were used in the preparation of this report.

Kentucky has a systematic procedure to identify locations that have had abnormal rates or numbers of traffic crashes. However, before that procedure may be utilized, average crash rates and numbers must be determined for appropriate highway categories and for rural and urban areas. A primary objective of this study was to determine average traffic crash statistics for Kentucky. Those statistics may then be used in the high-crash location identification program to identify locations that should be investigated to determine whether changes should be made.

A highway safety program is prepared each year for Kentucky in order to comply with Section 402, Title 23 of the United States Code. This program includes the identification, programming, budgeting, and evaluation of safety projects with the objective of reducing the number and severity of traffic crashes. The second major objective of this report is to provide data that may be included as the problem identification portion of Kentucky's Annual Highway Safety Plan. Results from this report are used to provide benchmark data for that process.

2.0 PROCEDURE

Crash and traffic (traffic volume and roadway geometrics) databases were used to obtain traffic crash statistics. Traffic crash data have been maintained in a computer file containing all police-reported crashes. The crash report was changed in 2000 with the data now contained in the Collision Report Analysis for Safer Highways (CRASH) database. The computer files and data base were obtained from the Kentucky State Police (KSP). All police agencies in the state are required to send traffic crash reports to the KSP.

Parking lot crashes were not included in the computer file from 1994 through 1999. Parking lot crashes are now contained in the CRASH data base but they were excluded from the analysis to maintain consistency with previous years. Crashes coded as occurring on private property were also excluded from the data for 2011 through 2015 so it would be consistent with other reports. All crashes included in the analysis occurred on a public highway. It should be noted that this data base is updated daily so the number of crashes in a given calendar year will continue to change for a substantial time after the end of that year. This would result in numbers in the tables in this report being less than those contained in the current CRASH database. Summaries were prepared from an analysis of the crash data from the CRASH database for 2011 through 2015.

Volume data, along with other data describing highway characteristics such as number of lanes, is obtained from a computer file containing roadway characteristics data for all state-

maintained highways and some local roads. In the past this information is obtained from the Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) file. Starting with 2012 data, the Highway Information File (HIS) file has been used. Data for a five-year period of 2011 through 2015 were obtained from these files. The HPMS and HIS files were used to obtain the roadway information needed to compute crash rates as a function of various roadway characteristics such as number of lanes.

A computer program using both crash data from the crash database and roadway characteristics information from the HPMS and HIS files was used to calculate rates for the state-maintained system. A separate computer program was used to obtain additional summaries of various crash variables with this program using all reported traffic crashes (excluding parking lots and private property).

The matching process was significantly changed starting with 2012 data due to the change to the HIS format. Crashes are now matched to any road with traffic volume data. Previously crashes were matched to HPMS using the route number. With the improvements in crash location data, crashes are able to be matched by three different route identifiers (RT_Unique, the GIS route identifier and roadway number). The resulting matching rate is much higher than previous years, particularly for urban streets. This has resulted in an increase in crashes and resulting rates for 2012 through 2015.

Rates were calculated for: 1) all roads having known traffic volumes, route numbers and 2) all public streets and highways on and off the state-maintained system. A large majority of roads with traffic volumes are state-maintained. However, this document will refer to these roads as 'identified roads' since some of these routes were locally maintained. Rates were provided in terms of crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles (C/100 MVM) where traffic volumes could be determined. Population was used as the measure of exposure in instances where traffic volume data were not available to use as the exposure measure. Population data from the 2010 census were used.

In addition to average rates, critical rates and numbers of crashes are required for the high-crash location program. Both types of rates were calculated. The following formula (Equation 1) was used to calculate critical crash rates.

$$C_c = C_a + K \sqrt{\frac{C_a}{M}} + \frac{1}{2M} \quad (1)$$

where

- C_c = critical crash rate
- C_a = average crash rate
- K = constant related to level of statistical significance selected (a probability of 0.995 was used wherein $K = 2.576$)
- M = exposure (for sections, M was in terms of 100 million vehicle-miles (100 MVM); for spots, M was in terms of million vehicles)

To determine the critical number of crashes, the following formula (Equation 2) was used.

$$N_c = N_a + K\sqrt{N_a} + 0.5 \quad (2)$$

where

N_c = critical number of crashes
 N_a = average number of crashes

There are highway safety problem areas (standards) identified by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Problem areas that have been identified for emphasis include alcohol and occupant protection. To identify problems in these areas, as well as other "highway standard" areas, the analyses focused on the following.

1. Statewide Crash Rates
2. County Crash Statistics
3. City Crash Statistics
4. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Crashes
5. Occupant Protection
6. Speed-Related Crashes
7. Teenage Drivers
8. Pedestrian Crashes
9. Bicycle Crashes
10. Motorcycle Crashes
11. School Bus Crashes
12. Truck Crashes
13. Train Crashes
14. Vehicle Defects
15. General Trend Analysis

3.0 STATEWIDE CRASH RATES

All of the rates referred to in this section apply to roads having known traffic volumes, route numbers, and mileposts. Crash rates are given in terms of crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles (C/100 MVM). Using the HPMS and HIS files has identified about 29,000 miles being included in this category. This compares to over 80,000 miles of public roads in Kentucky. While only approximately 36 percent of the total miles are identified, these roads account for approximately 84 percent of the vehicle miles traveled. The crash file was matched with the HPMS and HIS files. The percentage of all crashes classified as being on an identified road has ranged from 54 to 84 percent (with the highest percentages in 2013 and 2014). This was further enhanced with an integrated mapping system built into the crash reporting tool. This map has replaced the need for a handheld GPS device, instead having officers click on a point on the map which returns latitude and longitude and county, route and milepoint (even for local roads).

A comparison of 2011 through 2015 crash statistics on streets and highways having known traffic volumes, route numbers, and mileposts is shown in Table 1. Due to the improved method of locating the crash, the number of total crashes identified was higher in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 compared to previous years. Some of the variance can be attributed to the inconsistencies in reporting locations on the crash reports. The overall crash rate in 2015 was 236 crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles (C/100 MVM). The crash rates for the previous four years varied from 163 to 264 C/100 MVM. The increase in the overall crash rates since 2012 is less a result of an actual increase in crashes than the result of an improvement in the matching process.

The fatal crash rate in 2015 was the same as the previous four-year average. The fatal crash rate ranged from a low of 1.14 C/100MVM in 2011 to a high of 1.47 C/100 MVM in 2012. The injury crash rate in 2015 was 40 C/100MVM, which is a decrease of 9.1 percent from the previous four-year average. The injury crash rate of 48 C/100MVM in 2012 was the highest rate in the five-year period. The larger increase in the total crash rate compared to the injury and fatal rates was the result of more consistent matching of injury and fatal crashes over the five years.

An analysis of statewide crash rates as a function of several variables, such as highway system classification, was conducted. Also included is information concerning the percentage of crashes occurring for various road conditions and during darkness. Results of this analysis are presented in APPENDIX A.

Crash rates required to implement the high-crash spot-improvement program in Kentucky are average rural and urban rates by highway type. The current classification uses the number of lanes with an additional separation of four-lane highways (non-interstate or parkway) into divided and undivided categories. Interstates and parkways are classified separately. Rates for rural highways for the five-year period (2011 through 2015) are listed in Table 2. The rates for urban highways are listed in Table 3. Highways were placed into either the rural or urban category based upon the rural-urban designation denoted on the HPMS and HIS files. For sections having a volume, route, and milepost, the rural or urban and highway type classifications were determined. The crash could not be used in this analysis if the county and route were given but the milepoint was not noted. The number of crashes for each section was then obtained from the crash file. The total crash rates (crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles) as well as injury and fatal crash rates were calculated.

On rural highways, excluding the small lengths of one-lane and three lane highways, the highest rate for all crashes occurred on two lane highways (Table 2). Two-lane highways have the highest injury crash rate (excluding one-lane roads). The fatal crash rate on two-lane highways is substantially higher than the other road types (excluding the small sample size of the three-lane). Interstates and parkways have the lowest total, injury, and fatal crash rates. The advantage of median-separated highways is shown when comparing the crash rates for four-lane divided (non-interstate or parkway) and four-lane undivided highways. The overall crash rate for a non-interstate or parkway divided highway (which would not typically have access control) is about 25 percent less than for an undivided highway, although the average daily traffic was fairly similar.

Excluding the small number of three lane roadways, on urban highways, the highest overall crash rates are on four-lane undivided and two-lane highways (Table 3). The fatal crash rate for four-lane (non-interstate or parkway) undivided highways was 0.8 C/100MVM, equal to the overall fatal rate of 0.8 C/100MVM. The lowest overall crash rate, along with injury and fatal crash rates, are on interstates and parkways. Interstates have the lowest fatal crash rate.

Data in Tables 2 and 3 show that the overall total crash rate on urban highways was 75 percent higher than that for rural highways. Also, the injury rate on urban highways was 31 percent higher than that for rural highways. However, the fatal crash rate on urban highways is only 38 percent of that for rural highways. The lower fatal crash rate is due to the slower travel speeds and the higher traffic volumes in urban areas.

Variations in crash rates by rural and urban highway-type classifications over the five-year period are listed in Table 4. The 2015 rate in urban areas was almost the same as the average for the previous four years which there was an 8.5 percent increase in rural areas. Changes in crash rates are influenced by the improved matching of crashes to roadway sections since 2012. The changes in interstate and parkway crash rates were less sensitive because there was good matching for all of the years. Only a small percentage (about 12 percent) of identified roads mileage is classified as urban. The rates generally fluctuated more for the highway types that had only a small number of miles.

Trends in overall crash rates representative of rural and urban areas are shown graphically in Figure 1 for the five-year period of 2011 through 2015. In addition, trends in crash rates for types of highways are shown for rural highways (Figure 2) and urban highways (Figure 3). These rates apply to roads having information which could be matched to crash data. The increase in matching in 2012 through 2015 is shown. Not all highway types are shown on Figures 2 and 3 due to low mileages for some highway types.

Average rates listed in Tables 2 and 3 may be used to determine critical crash rates for sections of highway of various lengths. In addition to highway sections, Kentucky's high-crash location procedure uses highway "spots", defined as having a length of 0.3 or 0.1 mile. The highway "spot" represents a specific identifiable point on a highway. Statewide crash rates for "spots", by highway-type classification, are listed in Table 5 using 2011 through 2015 data.

The first step in Kentucky's procedure for identifying high-crash locations involves identifying "spots" and sections that have more than the critical numbers of crashes. The crash rates for those locations are then compared to critical crash rates. Statewide averages and critical numbers of crashes for 0.3-mile "spots" and one-mile sections by highway-type classification are presented in Table 6 for 2011 through 2015. Critical numbers of crashes, such as those listed in Table 6, are used to establish the "number of crashes" criterion for determining the initial list of potential high-crash locations. For example, six crashes in this time period would be the critical number of crashes for a 0.3 mile "spot" on a rural, two-lane highway.

The numbers and rates presented in Tables 2, 3, 5, and 6 could be calculated for various numbers of years. A three-year period is used in some analyses. The data shown in

those tables were calculated for a three-year period (2013-2015) with the results shown in APPENDIX B. Data for 0.1 mile “spots” are also given in that appendix.

Critical numbers of crashes for various section lengths were determined for each highway type using Equation 2 on page 2 of this report. Results are presented in the tables found in APPENDIX C. Section lengths up to 20 miles for rural roads and up to 10 miles for urban roads are included. The critical numbers of crashes given in this appendix are for the five-year period of 2011 through 2015.

After the initial list of locations meeting the critical number criterion is compiled, comparisons between crash rates for those locations and critical crash rates are made. Critical rate tables for highway sections for the five-year period of 2011 through 2015 are presented in APPENDIX D. Critical crash rates for the various rural and urban highways were determined as a function of section length and traffic volume (AADT). The rates are listed in units of crashes per 100 MVM and were calculated using Equation 1 on page 2 of this report.

Critical rate tables for 0.3 mile "spots" are contained in APPENDIX E. Those rates are presented in units of crashes per million vehicles and also were determined using Equation 1. These rates are for the five-year period of 2011 through 2015.

4.0 COUNTY CRASH STATISTICS

Crash rates were calculated for each county considering 1) roads that could be identified with crash and volume data related (the state-maintained system plus a few other roads with adequate data) and 2) all roads within the county. The crash rates are presented in terms of C/100 MVM (crashes per 100 million vehicle miles). Total crash rates were calculated for both categories. Also, using all roads in the county, crash rates were calculated considering fatal crashes only and fatal-or-injury crashes only. Those rates are presented in Table 7. The numbers given represent the crashes reported by the various police agencies in each county. If any agency does not report all of the crashes they investigate, the number of crashes listed in that county will be lower than the actual number that occurred. Total miles traveled in each county were determined by combining miles traveled on roads having known traffic volumes with those having no recorded volumes. The HPMS and HIS files were used to tabulate vehicle-miles traveled by county on roads having traffic volume counts. The difference between the statewide total of vehicle-miles traveled on roads having known traffic volumes (provided by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet) compared to the total estimated miles driven in the state was then distributed to each county. The distribution was based upon the percentage of registered vehicles in each county. The total miles driven in each county was then obtained by adding the known miles driven on the state-maintained highway system and the estimated miles driven on the remaining streets and highways.

To assist in the analysis of county crash statistics, county populations were tabulated (in descending order) and presented in Table 8. The population data used are from the 2010 census. The counties were then grouped into five categories based upon population. Using crashes on all roads in the county, average and critical crash rates were calculated (Table 9). The

total crash rate and injury-or-fatal crash rates generally increased as population increased while the fatal crash rate decreased with increased population. The critical crash rate was calculated using Equation 1. Critical rates (in terms of crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles) were calculated for total crashes, fatal crashes, and injury-or-fatal crashes. The numbers of counties having rates above critical in each population category were determined. The total number was 36 for total crashes (all roads), 19 for injury-or-fatal crashes, and one for fatal crashes. There has been consistency in recent years regarding counties which have a critical rate. For example, of the 36 counties determined to have a critical crash rate when total crashes were considered, 34 were also identified in the last years report.

Table 10 contains the number of crashes and total crash rates for all counties grouped by population category (considering all roads in the county). Counties within each population category are listed in order of descending crash rate, with the critical rates identified with an asterisk.

Crash rates for each county were also calculated considering only the identified (state-maintained and a few roads with sufficient information) system. Those rates, grouped by population category, are presented in Table 11. The rankings of counties in Tables 10 and 11 are similar. In three of the five population categories, the same county had the highest rate considering all roads or identified roads. These counties are Pendleton County (in the 10,000 to 14,999 population category), Harrison County (in the 15,000 to 24,999 populating category), and Jessamine County (in the 25,000 to 50,000 population category). In the under 10,000 population category, Nicholas County had the highest rate for all roads while Crittenden County had the highest rate for the identified system. In the over 50,000 population category, Jefferson County had the highest rate for all roads while Fayette County had the highest rate for the identified system. When all roads are considered, Jefferson and Fayette Counties have the highest rates in the state. When only identified roads are considered, Fayette County had the highest rate in the state. Leslie and Bath Counties, which are in the second lowest population category, had the lowest rates in the state when considering both all roads and identified roads. Crash rates were higher when all roads were considered compared to rates for only the identified system.

Using crashes on all roads in each county, injury or fatal crash rates are listed in Table 12 in descending order by population category. Counties having critical rates are identified with an asterisk. Counties having the highest rates for their respective population categories are Crittenden, Breathitt, Clay, Jessamine, and Jefferson. Clay County had the highest rate in the state while Leslie County had the lowest rate.

Similar rates for fatal crashes are listed in Table 13. Counties having the highest fatal crash rates for their population categories are Owsley, Green, Clay, Knox, and Pike. The highest rates are generally for the smallest counties where there would be more driving on two-lane rural roads where fatal crash rates have been found to be the highest (Table 2). Pike County is the only county identified as having a critical fatal crash rate.

A summary of other miscellaneous crash data used in the problem identification process is presented by county in Table 14. This table includes the number of crashes by year for the last five years; percent change in the 2015 crash total from the previous four-year

average; percentages of crashes involving alcohol, drugs, and speeding; percentage of fatal crashes; percentage of injury-or-fatal crashes; and percentage of drivers using safety belts.

5.0 CITY CRASH STATISTICS

Crash statistics were analyzed for cities by using the 2011 through 2015 crash data. The primary group of cities included in the analysis was those having a population over 2,500 that had a city code in the computer file allowing crash data to be summarized. Incorporated cities in Jefferson County, such as St. Matthews, Jeffersontown, and Shively, were included separately from Louisville. Therefore, for Louisville, only the population of the city area was included instead of a metropolitan area population.

Table 15 is a summary of crash rates for cities included in the 2010 census having populations of more than 2,500 where crash data could be related to the city for all five years. Crashes recorded as occurring in the city are included. However, crashes using the city as a reference but recorded as occurring any distance from the city were not included. Table 15 includes 115 cities. Rates in terms of C/100 MVM are listed for the identified system while rates in terms of crashes per 1,000 population are listed using all streets in the city. The table notes the 12 cities where no data was available for the identified system.

Additional statistics are listed in Table 16 for the 114 cities that had five years of crash data available for analysis. Rates for fatal crashes, pedestrian-motor vehicle crashes, bicycle-motor vehicle crashes, and motorcycle crashes are provided. Those rates are in terms of crashes per 10,000 population. Percentages of crashes involving speeding or alcohol are also listed.

Total crash rates for all cities listed in the 2010 census are summarized in APPENDIX F (Table F-1). A total of 410 cities were listed with a population in the census. Information included for the cities were population, number of crashes, and crash rate (crashes per 1,000 population). However, a city code was not available for several small cities. This resulted in data being available for 335 cities in Appendix F.

Crashes on the state-maintained system of highways within a city typically only accounted for a portion of all the crashes occurring within any city. Therefore, total crash rates, rather than on the identified system, were used to determine critical crash rates for cities. Crash rates on the identified system, by city and by population category, are shown in Table 17. The cities are listed in descending order by crash rate for each population category. The cities for which a match could not be obtained using a city code listed in the HPMS and HIS files would not be listed in Table 17. Lexington, Owensboro, Erlanger, Bellevue, Ludlow, and Worthington have the highest crash rate on identified streets in their population category. Cities in the 1,000 to 2,499 population category are also included in this table. Therefore, this table provides data for 153 cities compared to the 114 cities in Table 16. The average crash rate for all cities in a category is also listed. The overall rates are highest for cities in the 10,000 to 19,999 population category. The lowest overall rate is for the 1,000 to 2,499 population category. The large range in rates and number of crashes is related in part to the detail of reporting.

Total crash rates for cities by population category are listed in Table 18. They are tabulated in order of descending crash rates by population category and critical rates are identified with an asterisk. The order of rates for cities is very different in Table 18 compared to Table 17. Nineteen cities were identified as having total crash rates above critical. Louisville, Florence, Somerset, Fort Wright, and Crestview Hills have the highest total crash rates in their respective population ranges. Fatal crash rates, by city and population category, are listed in Table 19. They also are tabulated in order of descending fatal crash rates by population category. Louisville, Paducah, Somerset, Pikeville, and Prestonsburg have the highest fatal crash rates in their respective population ranges. Due to the small numbers of fatal crashes no city was identified as having a critical fatal crash rate. Prestonsburg had the highest fatal crash rate (by a substantial amount).

6.0 ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-RELATED CRASHES

Alcohol- and drug-related crashes continue to be one of the highest priority problem identification areas (in Kentucky and across the nation) and considerable emphasis is being placed on programs to impact those problems. In Kentucky, the number of traffic crashes in which alcohol was listed as a contributing factor on the crash report has averaged about 4,431 per year for the past five years. Alcohol-related fatalities have averaged 160 per year during the past five years (using Fatal Analysis Reporting System data). Using the number of fatalities and injuries in alcohol-related crashes, the estimated cost of alcohol-related crashes in Kentucky varied in 2015 from about \$346 million using economic cost data up to about \$2.52 billion using comprehensive cost data from the National Safety Council.

The number of alcohol-related crashes has generally decreased over the past several years. In the early 1980's, the annual number of alcohol crashes was over 10,000. This number decreased to the relatively constant level of approximately 7,700 to 8,100 from 1985 through 1990 with a gradual reduction to a low of 5,995 in 1994. The first yearly increase since 1990 occurred in 1995 (to 6,163). The number of alcohol-related crashes then decreased yearly through 1998 to 5,222. There was a slight increase in 1999 and then a larger increase in 2000. In 2001, the downward trend in alcohol-related crashes started again. In 2015 the total decreased slightly to 4,217 which represents a 6.0 percent decrease compared to the previous four-year average. The number this year is the lowest number since this trend analysis was started in 1978. Alcohol-related crashes represented about 3.5 percent of all crashes during the latest five-year period. The number of alcohol-related fatalities in 2015 (175) was 12.2 percent higher than the previous four year average (156).

To identify alcohol-related crash problem areas, percentages of crashes involving alcohol were summarized for counties and cities as shown in Tables 20 and 21, respectively. In Table 20, the number and percentage of crashes involving alcohol were determined by considering all drivers and those less than 21 years of age. This allowed a separate analysis for young drivers. The counties are listed by county population group in order of descending percentages of alcohol crashes for all drivers. Counties in each population category having the highest percentage of crashes involving alcohol, considering all drivers, are Robertson, Todd, Casey, Meade, and Pike.

The information provided in Table 20 also may be used to determine the counties that have the highest percentages of crashes involving alcohol for young drivers by county population category. The counties identified as having the highest percentages of alcohol-related crashes, considering only young drivers, were similar to those identified when all drivers were considered. For 16 through 20 years of age drivers, the county in each population category having the highest percentage of crashes involving alcohol are Bracken, Breathitt, Harrison/Knott, Bell, and Madison/Oldham.

Table 21 is a summary of number and percentage of crashes involving alcohol for cities. For each population category, the cities having the highest percentages of crashes involving alcohol in 2015 are the same as those in 2014. The cities are Lexington, Covington, Fort Thomas, Dayton, and Calvert City.

Additional analyses were performed to show the number and rate of alcohol convictions by county (Table 22). Rates are in terms of convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers and convictions per alcohol-related crash. Five years of conviction data (2011 through 2015) were used in the analysis. The data were obtained from records maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Those same rates are presented in Table 23 with counties grouped by population ranges and rates are listed in order of descending percentages. Counties in each population group having the lowest rates of alcohol convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers are Robertson, Edmonson, Wayne, Montgomery and Madison. Counties having the lowest rates of alcohol convictions per alcohol-related crash are Bracken, Washington, Mason, Montgomery, and Madison. Counties having low rates for either convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers or convictions per alcohol-related crash may be candidates for increased enforcement or other special programs (especially if they have a high percentage of alcohol-related crashes). Data in Table 22 show that, statewide, there has been a decrease each year for the last five years in the number of alcohol convictions during the five-year period from a high of 19,855 in 2011 a low of 14,443 in 2015. The number of alcohol convictions in 2015 decreased 21.0 percent from the average of the previous four years.

A comparison was also made between the total alcohol filings, convictions, and non-convictions, by county, for the five years of 2011 through 2015 (Table 24). The data for "driving under the influence" filings and the results of the filings were obtained from the AOC. The statewide percentage of alcohol convictions per filing over these five years was 85.4 percent. The percentages varied from a low of 55.4 percent in Leslie County to a high of 93.8 percent in Hancock County. In previous years, the percentages would be affected by the overlapping effects of filings being made and convictions being prosecuted in different calendar years. However, the current procedure calculates conviction rate using those filings that are resolved with either a conviction or non-conviction in the same calendar year as the filing. There were 18 counties with a conviction rate over 90 percent. Only two counties, Gallatin and Leslie, had a conviction rate less than 60 percent.

The counties are grouped by population category and are placed in decreasing order of conviction percentage by population category in Table 25. The average conviction percentage did not vary substantially by population category with a range of from 81.6 to 85.4 percent. Counties having the highest conviction percentages in the various population categories are

Hancock, Breathitt, Woodford, Clark and Oldham. Counties having the lowest conviction percentages for the various population categories are Gallatin, Leslie, Clay, Bell and Bullitt.

A drunk-driving offense may be reduced to a charge of reckless driving. This could occur when a person is arrested for drunk driving because of erratic driving behavior, and then field sobriety or BAC tests fail to confirm the drunk-driving charge. In addition, the severity of the penalty for drunk driving could result in a reduction of the drunk-driving charge to reckless driving. For those reasons, it was determined that a summary of reckless driving convictions would be beneficial. Numbers of reckless driving convictions and the rate of convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers for each county are presented in Table 26. In the time period of 2011 through 2015, the highest number of convictions at 2,656 was in 2011. There has been a decrease in the number of reckless driving convictions since that year. The number in 2015 was a 5.0 percent decrease from the average number in the previous four years. The highest rates (convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers) occurred in Lyon, Fulton and Trigg Counties. The lowest rates are in Oldham, Butler and Estill Counties.

Drugs continue to be listed as a contributing factor in a relatively small percentage of all crashes. However, drugs have been found to be involved in a large number of fatal crashes (when blood tests are conducted). The number of drug-related crashes (as noted as a contributing factor on the police report) increased to 1,838 in 2015. In the previous four years the lowest number was 1,540 in 2013. When compared to the previous four-year average, drug-related crashes increased by 14.0 percent in 2015. The number of drug-related fatal crashes also saw an increase 2015 (12.0 percent) compared to the previous four-year average. In 2015 there were 233 fatal drug-related crashes. The number of drug-related injury crashes also increased (by 17.9 percent) in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average.

Percentages of crashes involving drugs (as noted by the investigating officer) by county and population category for all roads are presented in Table 27. Counties having the highest percentages of drug-related crashes by population category are: Owsley, Magoffin, Clay, Floyd, and Pike. The data in Table 27 show most of the counties with the highest percentages are in southeastern Kentucky. Counties with the highest percentages of this type of crash are Floyd, Clay, Magoffin, Knott, Pike, Harlan, Knox and Letcher. The large difference in the percentage in Pike County compared with the other counties in its population category should be noted.

Another summary was prepared to show percentages of crashes involving drugs by city population categories (Table 28). Within each population category, cities having the highest percentages of drug-related crashes were Louisville, Nicholasville, Lawrenceburg, Pikeville, and Barbourville. Barbourville had the highest rate in the state at 3.6 percent.

7.0 OCCUPANT PROTECTION

The percentages of drivers of passenger cars involved in traffic crashes that were reported as wearing safety belts (listed by county) have been used to compare usage rates. However, it was known that these reported rates were much higher than found in observation

surveys. Observation surveys were first taken in each county in 2004 by the Area Development Districts. These surveys were repeated for 2005 and 2006 but data has not been collected since 2006. These rates (for 2006) for each county were reported in Table 14. Those same percentages are listed in descending order by county population category in Table 29. The rates varied from a high of 83.0 percent in Oldham County to a low of 40.1 percent in Monroe County. The data shows that 26 counties had a usage rate over 70 percent while 18 counties had a rate under 50 percent. The 2015 statewide survey found a usage rate of 87 percent. The statewide methodology does not collect data in every county but uses a representative sample of counties.

It should be noted that the first statewide safety belt law (with secondary enforcement) was passed with an effective date in July 1994. The law was changed to allow primary enforcement with an effective date of July 2007. Prior to the statewide laws, local ordinances had been enacted by several cities and counties. The first such ordinances were enacted in Fayette County effective July 1, 1990 and in the city of Louisville effective July 1, 1991. Similar ordinances were adopted in Jefferson County, Murray, Kenton County, Bowling Green, Corbin, Bardstown, and Midway. Observational surveys conducted since the enactment of the local ordinances and statewide law has demonstrated their effectiveness in increasing usage rates.

Even though a statewide safety belt law has been passed, there is a need for continued promotion and enforcement of the law. Counties having the potential for intensive promotional campaigns are identified by an asterisk in Table 29. Those fifteen counties were selected on the basis of their safety belt usage rate (as determined by the surveys taken by the Area Development Districts (ADD)), crash rates, and location in the state. Counties having low usage rates were identified with the criterion of selecting one county from within each of the 16 Kentucky State Police Posts' areas of jurisdiction. When possible, an attempt was made to select counties having high crash rates (either total crash rate or injury or fatal crash rate). Also, an attempt was made to select counties that had not been identified in the past couple of years.

The safety belt usage rates in 2007 (from the ADD survey) are presented in Table 30 as a function of county population. This table shows the higher usage percentages for counties having a population over 50,000. Counties in the over 50,000 population category had a usage rate about 12 percent higher than for counties in the under 10,000 population category.

Safety belts are recognized as an effective method of reducing the severity of injuries in traffic crashes. This is confirmed by the crash data presented in Table 31. This table shows that, when a driver of a motor vehicle is wearing a safety belt at the time of a crash, the chance of being fatally injured is reduced by about 98 percent compared to not wearing a safety belt. Also, the chance of receiving an incapacitating injury is reduced by 92 percent and the chance of receiving a non-incapacitating injury is reduced by 81 percent. Safety belts will greatly decrease the possibility of injury in crashes involving large deceleration forces, but some injury or complaint of soreness or discomfort may persist. In many instances, use of seat belts will reduce a severe injury to a less severe injury. The category of "possible injury", which involves a complaint of pain without visible signs of injury, decreased only 67 percent (from 17.37 percent for drivers not wearing safety belts to 5.69 percent for drivers wearing safety belts). The chance of receiving either a fatal or incapacitating injury was reduced by 94 percent. These percentages

are high when compared to national statistics concerning the effectiveness of safety belts in reducing fatal or serious injuries. The reason is probably related to the over reporting of seat belt usage in traffic crashes. This would occur more often for drivers who were not injured where there was no physical evidence of whether they were wearing a seat belt.

A summary of usage and effectiveness of child safety seats for children under the age of four who were involved in traffic crashes is presented in Table 32. Data are for 2011 through 2015. Age categories in the crash file governed the age category that was used. Most children three years of age or younger would be placed in a child safety seat rather than a seat belt or harness. However, many were coded as wearing a safety belt, so the categories of restraint used were 1) none, 2) safety belt or harness, 3) child safety seat, and 4) any restraint.

Of the 14 fatalities (children age three and under) occurring during the study period (2011-2015), 11 involved use of a restraint. The use of a restraint in most of the fatalities would be related to the very high usage rate and possibly to improper usage. Also, of the 80 incapacitating injuries, 64 involved use of a restraint. A better measure of effectiveness would be the percentage sustaining a specific injury. This analysis revealed the percentages of fatalities and incapacitating and non-incapacitating injuries were much lower for children who were in a child safety seat or safety belt compared to those using no restraint. Comparison of the "any restraint" and "none" categories revealed there was a 97 percent reduction in fatalities for children in restraints, a 97 percent reduction in incapacitating injuries, an 84 percent reduction in non-incapacitating injuries, and a 73 percent reduction in possible injuries.

An analysis of the percentage of children in restraints revealed the percentage was higher in the rear seat than in the front seat. A comparison of percent usage by year shows the constant very high usage rate. The usage rate using the crash data was 99 percent. This usage rate was calculated by dividing the "any restraint" total by the sum of the "any restraint" and "none" categories from Table 32. This compares to the usage rate of 98 percent found in the 2012 observational survey.

8.0 SPEED-RELATED CRASHES

Speed is one of the most common contributing factors in total crashes and fatal crashes. Speed-related crashes had remained fairly constant during the previous years. In 2007, the number of speed-related crashes was the lowest it has been since the inception of this report. In 2015 the number of speed-related crashes increased by 1.3 percent when compared to the previous four-year average. For the five-year period (2011-2015), speed-related crashes represented 5.3 percent of all crashes, 8.1 percent of injury crashes, and 22.2 percent of fatal crashes. In 2015 the number of speed-related fatal crashes saw a significant increase (19.1 percent) when compared to the previous four-year average. The number of speed-related fatal crashes ranged from a low of 99 in 2013 to a high of 131 in 2015. The number of speed-related injury crashes decreased by 2.0 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four years. The number of speed-related injury crashes ranged from a low of 1,846 in 2014 to a high of 2,065 in 2011.

As a means of analyzing speed-related crashes, crashes having "unsafe speed" coded as a contributing factor were summarized by county and population category in Table 33. The police report has two codes indicating speed was a contributing factor. These codes are "exceeded stated speed limit" and "too fast for conditions." When arranged in order of decreasing percentages of speed-related crashes by population category, those counties having the highest percentages in each category are Carlisle, Larue, Grant, Knox, and Fayette. A similar summary of crashes involving unsafe speeds for cities was prepared and is presented in Table 34. Those cities having the highest percentages in each population category are Lexington, Independence, Erlanger, Taylor Mill/Villa Hills, and Williamstown.

In addition to crash analysis, the other major area of analysis for unsafe speed was speed convictions. Areas having large percentages of crashes involving speeding and low conviction rates are candidates for increased enforcement. Table 35 presents a summary of speeding convictions by county. Numbers of speed convictions, speed convictions per 1,000 licensed drivers, and speeding convictions per speed-related crash are included. For the five-year period examined, the number of speeding convictions for the entire state ranged from a low of 47,605 in 2015 to a high of 66,458 in 2012. The decreasing trend in speed convictions continued in 2015.

To assist in identifying areas having the potential for increased enforcement, Table 36 was prepared with speeding conviction rates listed in descending order by county population categories. Within each population category, those counties having the lowest speeding conviction rates per 1,000 licensed drivers are Elliott, Monroe, Wayne, Perry and Pike. Most of those counties were identified as also having the lowest rates of speeding convictions per speed-related crash. There was a predominance of counties having high percentages of speed-related crashes and low rates of convictions in the southeastern region of Kentucky.

Speeds on various types of roads were obtained in 2007 and 2008 prior to and after the implementation of an increase of speed limits on rural interstates and parkways from 65 to 70 mph. In addition to interstates and parkways, data were taken on rural four-lane roads and two-lane with full width shoulders. Summary of that data for cars and trucks (single unit and combination tractor trailer) are given in Tables 37 and 38, respectively. The 85th percentile speeds are given which is the speed which should be used to establish the speed limit. The data show that the increase in speed limits on rural interstates and four-lane parkways from 65 to 70 mph resulted in only a small increase in speed. The large difference in the 85th percentile speed and posted speed limit on a few other road types justify an increase in speed limit on a limited number of high-design type roads. Speeds for trucks are less than that for cars. The speed data show that the operating speed is above the posted speed limit on all road types.

9.0 TEENAGE DRIVERS

A separate analysis (2015 Traffic Collision Facts report) was conducted to determine the frequency of crashes involving teenage drivers (16 to 19 years of age). A review of driver records shows that teenage drivers account for approximately 6.3 percent of licensed drivers (including learner permits) in Kentucky. However, crash data show that teenage drivers are

involved in a much higher percentage of traffic crashes. Using 2015 data, it was found that teenage drivers were involved in about 15 percent of all crashes, 16 percent of injury crashes, and 9 percent of fatal crashes. Teenage drivers (including drivers with a learner permit) are overrepresented by a factor of 2.4 in all crashes, 2.5 for injury crashes, and 1.4 in fatal crashes.

The involvement rate of teenage drivers compared to all drivers in total and fatal crashes was analyzed (using 2015 data). Considering all crashes on public highways, the rate was 43 crashes per 1,000 drivers for all drivers compared to 102 crashes per 1,000 drivers for teenage drivers. Considering fatal crashes, the rate was 22 fatal crashes per 100,000 drivers for all drivers compared to 31 fatal crashes per 100,000 teenage drivers. These rates again show the over representation of teenage drivers in both total and fatal crashes.

10.0 GENERAL CRASH STATISTICS

Several types of general statistics were developed for use in analyses of specific problem areas. Included were crash trends over a five-year period and several types of statistics for crashes involving pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles, school buses, trucks, and trains.

10.1 CRASH TREND ANALYSIS

An analysis of crash trends over the five-year period is summarized in Table 39. The crashes in 2015 were compared to an average of the preceding four years (2011-2014). There was an 8.4 percent increase in total crashes when comparing 2015 to the previous four years. It should be noted that crashes in parking lots were not included in the analysis.

The number of crashes on public road in 2015 was the highest since 2011 (136,338). The lowest number (123,258) occurred in 2013. The numbers of fatal crashes increased by 8.1 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four years while the number of fatalities increased by 9.7 percent. The number of fatalities in the five year period ranged from a low of 638 in 2013 to a high of 761 in 2015. The number of fatalities in 2005 was the highest in about 30 years but fell every year since then until 2012 saw an increase. The number of fatalities increased again in 2015 to higher than the number in 2012. The number of injury crashes and injuries in 2015 increased slightly (1.2 percent in both cases) over the previous four-year average. The number of injuries varied from 34,180 in 2013 to 36,345 in 2011.

Vehicle-miles traveled have remained fairly constant over the five-year period ranging from 47.054 billion miles in 2013 to 48.761 billion miles in 2015. The vehicle miles traveled in 2015 saw an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous four-year average. There was an increase in total crash rate in 2015 of 5.9 percent when compared to the previous four-year average. The total crash rate varied from a low of 262 C/100 MVM in 2013 to 280 C/100 MVM in 2015. The total crash rate has remained fairly constant in recent years.

There were increases in 2015 in the fatal crash rate (5.4 percent) and fatality rate (6.9 percent) compared to the average of the previous four years. The fatal crash rate in 2013 (1.25) was the lowest rate in this five-year period with the highest in 2012 (1.47).

There were a total of 639,290 crashes in the five-year period, of which 3,260 (0.5 percent) were fatal crashes and 117,902 (18.4 percent) were injury crashes. Those crashes resulted in 3,538 fatalities and 176,053 injuries. There is a large range used when estimating crash costs. Considering economic costs, an estimate for 2015 is \$2.5 billion for the cost of Kentucky traffic crashes (on public roads) or an average cost of about \$18,530 per crash using National Safety Council estimates of motor vehicle crash cost. Similarly the comprehensive costs result in an estimate of \$17.7 billion for the cost of Kentucky traffic crashes or an average cost of \$130,000 per crash.

Trends in the number of specific types of crashes also are presented in Table 39. Those trends are discussed in the appropriate section dealing with that crash category. Additional general statistics compiled by county for crashes involving pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles, school buses, and trucks are included in Table 40. Numbers of crashes and average annual crashes per 10,000 population are included.

10.2 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

The number of pedestrian crashes increased 3.5 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four year period. There had been a steady decrease in pedestrian crashes from 2000 to 2007 before an increase starting in 2008. Pedestrian collisions are a severe type of crash. In 2015, pedestrian crashes accounted for only 0.8 percent of all crashes but 3.6 percent of injury crashes and 8.9 percent of fatal crashes. The number of injury crashes increased by 1.2 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average while the number of fatal crashes in 2015 increased by 25.9 percent compared to the previous four-year average. Injury crashes ranged from 834 in 2013 to 860 in 2012 while fatal crashes ranged from 52 in 2011 to 68 in 2015.

A summary of pedestrian crash statistics by county and population category is presented in Table 41. Numbers of crashes and annual crash rates per 10,000 population are included. From the listing of crash rates in descending order, the following counties have the highest rates in each population category: Gallatin, Breathitt, Rowan, Scott, and Jefferson. A similar analysis was performed for pedestrian crashes by city and population category. Results are summarized in Table 42 and the following cities have the highest rates in their respective population categories: Louisville, Covington, Newport, Bellevue, and Paintsville. Newport had the highest rate of any city.

10.3 BICYCLE CRASHES

Numbers and rates of motor-vehicle crashes involving bicycles by county are listed in Table 43. Counties were grouped by population category. The counties having the highest crash rate in each category are Gallatin, Todd, Woodford, Henderson, and Jefferson. A similar summary was prepared for cities and the results are presented in Table 44. Cities having the highest rate of bicycle-related crashes in each population category are Louisville, Covington, Newport, Elsmere, and Paintsville.

The number of bicycle crashes decreased by 11.6 percent in 2015 compared to the average of 2011 through 2014. The number of bicycle crashes ranged from 405 in 2015 to 495 in 2013. This is a severe type of crash. For the five years, while bicycle crashes accounted for 0.3 percent of all crashes, they accounted for 1.2 percent of injury crashes and 0.9 percent of fatal crashes. The number of injury crashes decreased by 13.2 percent in 2015 and the number of fatal crashes increased by 75 percent (7 fatal crashes compared to an average of 4) compared to the 2011 through 2014 average. The range in injury crashes was from 276 in 2015 to 348 in 2013 while the number of fatal crashes ranged from two in 2011 to seven in 2015.

10.4 MOTORCYCLE CRASHES

County and city statistics for crashes involving motorcycles are presented in Tables 45 and 46, respectively. For each population category, counties having the highest rates for motorcycle crashes per 10,000 population are Trimble, Trigg, Clay, Graves, and McCracken (Table 45). The highest rate is in Trimble County with the largest number in Jefferson County. From Table 46, those cities having the highest rates in each population category are Louisville, Paducah, Shively, Pikeville, and Scottsville. The rates in Pikeville, Shively, and Somerset were substantially higher than other cities.

There was a decrease in motorcycle crashes in 2015 (3.4 percent) compared to the 2011 through 2014 average. The numbers over the five-year period ranged from a high of 1,967 in 2012 to a low of 1,658 in 2014. This is a severe type of crash. Data in 2015 show that motorcycle crashes accounted for 1.3 percent of all crashes but 5.3 percent of injury crashes and 11.3 percent of fatal crashes. The numbers of injury crashes decreased by 1.2 percent while the number of fatal crashes increased by 7.5 percent in 2015 compared to the 2011 through 2014 average. In the five-year period the number of injury crashes ranged from 1,145 in 2011 to 1,490 in 2012 while the number of fatal crashes ranged from 71 in 2011 to 93 in 2012.

10.5 SCHOOL BUS CRASHES

School bus crash statistics were summarized for counties and cities and results are presented in Tables 47 and 48, respectively. Table 47 lists numbers and rates of school bus crashes by county and population category. Counties having the highest rates in each population category are Gallatin, Morgan, Clay, Floyd, and Boone. A similar summary was prepared for cities by population categories, as shown in Table 48. Those cities having the highest rates in each population category are Louisville, Florence, Shively, Mount Sterling, and Prestonsburg. The highest rates were in Shively and Prestonsburg.

The trend analysis presented in Table 39 indicates there was an increase in this type of crash in 2015 (14.5 percent) compared to the 2011 through 2014 average. The annual number of this type of crash ranged from a low of 564 in 2014 to a high of 854 in 2011. There was an increase in injury crashes of 2.0 percent in 2015 compared to 2011 through 2014. The number of injury crashes ranged from 95 in 2013 to 107 in 2014. There were three fatal crashes involving a school bus in 2015 and a total of 11 for the five-year period.

10.6 TRUCK CRASHES

Truck crashes included both single unit and combination trucks. A truck is defined as a vehicle with a registered weight of 10,000 pounds or more. A summary of those crashes by county is given in Table 49. Counties having the highest rates in each population category are Gallatin, Carroll, Hart, Scott, and Boone. All these counties contain at least one interstate highway. Other counties having a high rate either contained an interstate highway or had a large amount of coal truck traffic.

The trend analysis showed there was an increase in the number of truck crashes in 2015 (14.6 percent) compared to the previous four-year average. The number of truck crashes ranged from a low of 7,442 in 2012 to a high of 9,196 in 2015. The number of injury crashes increased by 12.4 percent and the number of fatal crashes increased by 25 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average. The number of injury crashes ranged from 1,189 in 2012 to 1,396 in 2015 while the number of fatal crashes ranged from 67 in 2014 to 90 in 2015. In 2015, truck crashes represented 6.7 percent of all crashes, 5.9 percent of injury crashes, and 11.8 percent of fatal crashes.

10.7 TRAIN CRASHES

A summary of motor vehicle-train crashes by county is presented in Table 50. Counties having the highest rates in each population category are Carlisle, Webster, Mercer, Hopkins, and Daviess. The highest rate is in Hopkins County with the highest number in Jefferson County. There were no train crashes in 62 of the 120 counties in the five-year period of 2011 through 2015.

The trend analysis for motor vehicle-train crashes is given in Table 39. There was a range in train crashes from 31 in 2012 to 55 in 2014 with an increase of 6.8 percent in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average. The number of injury crashes increased (30.8 percent) from an average of 13 per year in the previous 4-year period to 17 in 2015. They ranged from a low of 12 in 2012 and 2013 to a high of 17 in 2015. The number of fatal crashes for the five-year period ranged from three in 2015 to six in 2011 with a 40 percent decrease in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average.

10.8 VEHICLE DEFECTS

The requirement for an annual vehicle inspection was repealed in 1978. A summary of the involvement of vehicle defects in crashes before and after repeal of that law is presented in Table 51. The percent of crashes involving a vehicle defect was 5.86 percent before repeal of the vehicle inspection law. The percent increased to 7.09 in the first 19 months after repeal of the law and 7.43 percent in 1980 through 1984 but has decreased since that time. Starting in 1995, the percentage of crashes involving a vehicle defect was lower than that noted prior to repeal of the vehicle inspection requirement. There was an increase in 2012 and 2013. The percent of crashes in which a vehicle defect was noted on the report was 6.43 percent in 2012 and 6.18 in 2013, 5.18 percent in 2014, and 6.24 percent in 2015 which compares to the low of 4.15 percent in 2010.

11.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 STATEWIDE CRASH RATES

For the high-crash-location safety improvement program in Kentucky to be successful, procedures for identifying high-crash locations and scheduling improvements must be used. A computer program has been developed to identify high-crash locations. Inputs into this program are average and critical crash numbers and rates for rural and urban highway classifications. Various crash rates are presented throughout the report text, tables, and appendices, which can be used to implement a safety improvement program.

Each crash must be identified accurately to perform a complete crash analysis. In past years, many crashes that occurred on a state-maintained road did not have the necessary route and milepoint information to be included in the detailed analysis. Efforts have been made as part of the implementation of the newest report form to increase the number of crash reports having the necessary location information. Part of this effort should be to inform the investigating agencies of the importance of placing the proper route and milepoint for all crashes occurring on state-maintained roads. The roadway reference log has been updated to provide a more comprehensive list of milepoints that should be used.

The crash report form which was implemented starting in 2000 contains fields to use the Global Positioning System (GPS) to report the latitude and longitude for each crash. The accuracy of this data has been evaluated with recommendations made to improve location accuracy. Software has been developed by the Kentucky Transportation Center to assist in obtaining crash locations. This program, called MapClick, can be used to obtain county, route and milepoint as well as GPS coordinates by simply clicking on the crash location on a map. This program is available free to any law enforcement agency. More information can be obtained at <http://www.ktc.uky.edu/MapClick>. A similar software package has been included in the eCrash system starting in October of 2007. The system, MapIt, has greatly improved the accuracy of crash location data.

The fatal crash rate on rural, two-lane roadways is much higher than any road type. The factors contributing to this high rate have been investigated with countermeasures recommended. An effort should be made to review and implement as many of these countermeasures as practical.

A detailed study of all fatal crashes in 2004 was conducted (KTC-05-36). The recommended countermeasures given in that analysis should be considered. Examples of the recommendations include: require driver retesting (specifically, vision testing), improve curve delineation, increase use of milled shoulder and centerline rumble strips, include safety improvements as part of the resurfacing program, and increase awareness of the medical review board process concerning driver licenses. Some of these countermeasures (such as improvements to curve signing and edge line and centerline rumble stripes) are currently being implemented by the Transportation Cabinet.

11.2 COUNTY AND CITY CRASH STATISTICS

The various types of crash rates calculated and included in this report were used in the analysis of various problem identification areas.

Counties and cities with various types of critical crash rates are given in Tables 10 through 13, 18, and 19. Coordinated efforts involving engineering, enforcement, education, and emergency medical services should be implemented in counties and cities having critical rates to address those problem areas.

In the past, a program was available to provide funds for the purchase of appropriate traffic signs to bring signing on city and county streets and roadways into compliance with the standards and guidelines included in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). A large number of cities took advantage of this program, which was expanded to include counties. Funding for this program has not been provided for several years. However, training concerning proper signs and markings is offered to county and cities through workshops presented by the Technology Transfer Program at the Kentucky Transportation Center at the University of Kentucky. This training should continue with publicity provided to inform counties and cities that all of their traffic control devices must conform to the standards and guidelines in the MUTCD.

Technical assistance and training is also provided to counties and cities through the Safety Circuit Rider program through the Kentucky Transportation Center at the University of Kentucky. This program should be continued.

11.3 ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES

The number of alcohol-related crashes decreased in 2015 compared to the previous four-year average and has decreased from the level prior to 1996. In general, there has been a decreasing trend in the number of alcohol-related fatal crashes and fatalities. This may be related to increased enforcement and public information campaigns in the past several years that have increased public awareness.

Percentages of alcohol-related crashes were tabulated for counties and cities. In addition, alcohol conviction rates were tabulated by county. Those counties having relatively high percentages of alcohol-related crashes (Table 20) and low average numbers of alcohol convictions per alcohol crash (Table 23) were identified as potential locations where increased enforcement may be beneficial. Counties were also required to have 100 or more alcohol-related crashes during the five-year analysis period to be considered as potential counties for the increased alcohol-related enforcement program. Following is a list of those counties by State Police Post (reference was made to the counties recommended in the past few years).

<u>Post Number</u>	<u>County</u>
1	McCracken
2	Christian
3	Warren
4	Jefferson
5	Oldham
6	Kenton
7	Madison
8	Mason
9	Pike
10	None
11	Pulaski
12	Fayette
13	Perry
14	Carter
15	Marion
16	Daviess

An analysis was performed for cities similar to that for counties. However, alcohol conviction rates were not available for cities so consideration was given to conviction rates for counties within which a city was located. Cities were chosen if they had at least 100 crashes and a percentage of alcohol-related crashes of at least five percent (Table 21). The only city which met the criteria was Covington.

11.4 DRUG-RELATED CRASHES

Blood tests taken after fatal crashes show more involvement with drugs than alcohol in these crashes. The problem with drugs in traffic crashes is concentrated in southeastern Kentucky. The data show that additional drug education and enforcement is warranted in this region of the state.

11.5 OCCUPANT PROTECTION

Even though a statewide “primary enforcement” safety belt law has been passed, efforts to increase safety belt usage must continue. The safety belt programs that have been conducted in several locations across the state in the past should continue. These programs have the objectives of increasing awareness of risks of traffic crashes, increasing understanding of benefits of safety belt usage, and providing assistance to organizations willing to promote safety belt usage.

Enforcement of the statewide law should be another objective of these programs. The success of the “Buckle Up Kentucky: It’s the Law and It’s Enforced” and “Click It or Ticket” campaigns show that these types of programs can provide benefits when implemented on a statewide level.

Usage rates and crash rates were considered when choosing candidates for more intensive promotion and enforcement campaigns. Consideration was given to past campaign recommendations and the location in the state. Since safety belt usage is lower in rural areas, counties in the more rural areas of the posts were identified when possible. These counties were identified in Table 29. A list of those counties, by State Police Post, follows.

<u>Post Number</u>	<u>County</u>
1	Calloway
2	Muhlenberg
3	Allen
4	Nelson
5	Henry
6	Harrison
7	Owsley
8	Montgomery
9	Pike
10	Bell
11	McCreary
12	Franklin
13	Perry
14	Greenup
15	Cumberland
16	Daviess

To maintain up-to-date usage statistics and to monitor the effect of the statewide safety belt law, annual statewide observational surveys should continue to be conducted. The survey can identify the statewide rate as well as the difference in rates in various regions of the state. The survey results can be used to identify locations where increased education and enforcement would be most beneficial.

11.6 SPEED-RELATED CRASHES

Unsafe speed has been shown to be a primary contributing factor in fatal crashes and a common contributing factor in all crashes. Those counties having high percentages of speed-related crashes (Table 33) and low average number of speeding convictions per speed-related crash (Table 36) were identified as possible locations for increased enforcement.

Locations meeting the criteria for crashes and convictions also were required to have at least 150 speed-related crashes during the five-year study period and speed-related crashes were at least six percent of total crashes. The following is a list of counties (tabulated by State Police Post) recommended for programs of increased speed enforcement (reference was made to the counties recommended in the past few years).

<u>Post Number</u>	<u>County</u>
1	McCracken
2	Hopkins
3	Simpson
4	Jefferson
5	Oldham
6	Kenton
7	Madison
8	Montgomery
9	Floyd
10	Knox
11	Whitley
12	Fayette
13	None
14	Carter
15	None
16	Henderson

By analyzing speed-related crash rates for cities and applying the criterion of at least 150 crashes during the five-year period and speed related crashes of six percent or more of total crashes (Table 34), the following cities were recommended for additional programs of speed enforcement:

- Lexington
- Independence
- Richmond
- Erlanger

Increased speed enforcement should be implemented on roads that have been identified as having the highest percentage of speed-related crashes. Consideration should be given to the types of roadways that have the highest crash rates. This would indicate more enforcement on rural two-lane and four-lane (non-interstate and parkway) roadways as opposed to interstate and parkways that have much lower crash rates.

Legislation in Kentucky increased the speed limit from 65 mph to 70 mph on rural interstates and parkways. An evaluation (KTC-08-10) found this increase in speed limit resulted in only a small increase in travel speeds. Data show current speeds do not reflect speed limits on several other types of highways. There is a need to review current speed limits and establish speed limits based on the 85th percentile speed. Recommendations for speed limits on various types of roads in Kentucky have been developed which note that the large difference in 85th percentile speed and posted speed limit on a limited number of high-design type roads (in addition to rural interstates and parkways) justify an increase in speed limit.

11.7 TEENAGE DRIVERS

Graduated licensing legislation was amended in the 2007 Kentucky legislature to require an intermediate phase to be added to the process between the permit and fully-licensed stages. This change should be evaluated to determine how it has affected crashes for teenage drivers with recommendations made for improvements in the current legislation.

11.8 GENERAL CRASH STATISTICS

Pedestrians

The crash rate analyses identified Louisville, Covington, Newport, Bellevue, and Paintsville, as cities having the highest pedestrian crash rates (Table 42). A study to determine factors contributing to this problem in those cities and recommendations for improved traffic control measures, increased police enforcement, or driver and pedestrian education programs is warranted.

Bicycles

Louisville also had a high number of this type of crash (Table 44) (as with pedestrian crashes). A study of this type of crash could be included with the previously mentioned study of pedestrian crashes.

Motorcycles

Before 2008 the number of total and fatal motorcycle crashes had been increasing the past several years. A study to determine the causes and countermeasures related to motorcycle crashes has been completed (KTC-11-04). The vehicle, roadway, and driver countermeasures provided in this report should be considered. The law requiring motorcyclists to wear a helmet was repealed in the 1998 legislature. Observations have shown the helmet usage rate has dramatically decreased. Also, the number of injury and fatal motorcycle crashes has increased dramatically. An investigation should be made to determine the increased cost associated with nonuse of motorcycle helmets. The combination of the decrease in usage rate and the increase in injury and fatal crashes supports the need to reenact the requirement for the use of motorcycle helmets.

Trigg and McCracken Counties had the highest motorcycle crash rate in their population categories (Table 45) and Pikeville (Table 46) had the highest motorcycle-crash rate in its population category. An evaluation of this type of crash in these counties and city could be warranted.

Truck Crashes

Counties with a large number of truck crashes either contained an interstate highway or had a large amount of coal truck traffic. Volume counts show that interstate highways have a high percentage of truck traffic. Coal trucks are hauling on an extended weight system that allows heavy loads. A 1999 research report conducted by the University of Kentucky investigated heavy truck involvement in traffic crashes on all types of highways while a 2002 research report investigated the impact of large trucks on interstate highway safety. Both of these reports recommended countermeasures related to the vehicle, driver, or roadway. Implementation of these countermeasures should be considered.

Vehicle Defects

The percentage of crashes involving vehicle defects increased immediately after repeal of the vehicle inspection law (Table 51). It could be concluded that the repeal of that law resulted in additional crashes involving vehicle defects. However, the percentage of crashes involving a vehicle defect has decreased in recent years to less than that before repeal of the inspection law. A study could be conducted to determine whether the defects that have contributed to crashes since repeal of the vehicle inspection law were of the type that might have been detected under the previous inspection program. That study could also reveal types of inspections necessary to detect defects contributing to crashes for various types of vehicles.

Roadway Contributing Factors

A recent research study evaluated the coding of police reports relating to roadway contributing factors (KTC-14-08). The recommendations included in this report relating to coding of the police report and related police training should be implemented. The codes included in the analysis were for environmental contributing factors, traffic control devices, road surface condition, weather condition, and vehicular relate factors. The report also describes the type of coordination between police and government agencies which should occur to deal with potential roadway-related issues.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF 2011 - 2015 CRASH RATES*

STATISTIC	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014 Average	2015	Percent Change***
Crashes	68,753	91,205	102,943	106,122	92,256	96,902	5.0
Fatal Crashes	481	595	517	538	533	537	0.8
Injury Crashes	14,711	19,219	18,655	18,687	17,818	16,457	-7.6
Mileage	29,451	28,380	28,430	28,178	28,610	28,247	-1.3
Crashes Per Mile	2.33	3.21	3.62	3.77	3.23	3.43	6.1
Vehicle Miles (Billion)	42.28	40.36	40.17	40.14	40.74	41.08	0.8
AADT	3,933	3,896	3,871	3,903	3,901	3,985	2.2
Crash Rate**	163	226	256	264	227	236	3.9
Fatal Crash Rate**	1.14	1.47	1.29	1.34	1.31	1.31	0.0
Injury Crash Rate**	35	48	46	47	44	40	-9.1

* Data apply to streets and highways having known traffic volumes, route numbers, and mileposts.

** Crash rates are given in terms of crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles (C/100 MVM).

*** Percent change in 2015 compared to 2011 through 2014 average.

TABLE 2. STATEWIDE RURAL CRASH RATES BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2011-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	TOTAL MILEAGE*	AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
			ALL	INJURY	FATAL
One-Lane	78	310	485	58	0.0
Two-Lane	23,261	1,380	294	67	3.4
Three-Lane	21	6,620	324	55	2.4
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	661	9,980	138	29	1.2
Four-Lane Undivided	31	13,270	178	39	1.5
Interstate	598	33,140	63	11	0.6
Parkway	540	9,880	78	16	0.9
All	25,189	2,560	189	42	2.1

* Average for the five years.

TABLE 3. STATEWIDE URBAN CRASH RATES BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2011-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	TOTAL MILEAGE*	AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
			ALL	INJURY	FATAL
Two-Lane	2,140	5,880	450	73	1.1
Three-Lane	37	10,020	631	94	0.6
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	684	19,080	383	68	1.1
Four-Lane Undivided	192	20,210	480	82	0.8
Interstate	204	74,900	112	18	0.4
Parkway	35	15,060	100	18	0.7
All **	3,347	14,140	330	55	0.8

* Average for the five years.

** Includes small number of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF 2011 - 2015 CRASH RATES BY RURAL AND URBAN HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION

LOCATION	HIGHWAY TYPE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-2014 Average	2015	Percent Change*
Rural	One-Lane	248	303	684	626	465	280	-39.8
	Two-Lane	183	214	272	293	241	274	14.0
	Three-Lane	24	275	313	291	226	232	2.7
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	64	105	135	182	121	138	13.4
	Four-Lane Undivided	152	166	206	210	184	125	-31.8
	Interstate	51	49	47	53	50	52	4.2
	Parkway	67	62	63	66	64	70	9.3
	All	124	142	172	184	155	169	8.5
Urban	Two-Lane	259	467	528	530	446	478	7.3
	Three-Lane	239	717	800	669	607	558	-8.0
	Four-Lane Divided	204	426	446	436	378	354	-6.4
	Four-Lane Undivided	355	527	563	609	514	531	3.5
	Interstate	109	93	108	116	107	128	20.2
	Parkway	92	89	110	97	97	118	21.5
	All	221	345	374	377	329	330	0.2

* Percent change from 2011 through 2014 to 2015.

TABLE 5. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2011-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	NUMBER OF CRASHES	NUMBER OF SPOTS*	MILLION VEHICLES PER YEAR	CRASHES PER MILLION VEHICLES PER SPOT
Rural	One-Lane	175	259	0.11	1.18
	Two-Lane	143,556	77,537	0.50	0.73
	Three-Lane	622	69	2.42	0.75
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	14,635	2,203	3.64	0.36
	Four-Lane Undivided	1,235	102	4.84	0.50
	Interstate	18,353	1,993	12.09	0.15
	Parkway	6,373	1,801	3.60	0.20
	All Rural	184,949	83,963	0.93	0.47
	Urban	Two-Lane	103,518	7,134	2.15
Three-Lane		4,215	122	3.66	1.89
Four-Lane Divided		91,298	2,280	6.96	1.15
Four-Lane Undivided		34,055	641	7.38	1.44
Interstate		31,172	681	27.34	0.33
Parkway		971	117	5.50	0.30
All Urban**		284,734	11,157	5.16	0.99

* Average for the five years. The length of a spot is defined to be 0.3 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE 6. STATEWIDE AVERAGE AND CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASHES FOR "SPOTS" AND ONE-MILE SECTIONS BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2011-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	CRASHES PER SPOT*		CRASHES PER ONE-MILE SECTION	
		AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER	AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER
Rural	One-Lane	0.68	3	2.26	7
	Two-Lane	1.85	6	6.17	13
	Three-Lane	9.06	17	30.19	45
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	6.64	14	22.14	35
	Four-Lane Undivided	12.11	22	40.36	57
	Interstate	9.21	18	30.69	45
	Parkway	3.54	9	11.80	21
	All Rural	2.20	7	7.34	15
	Urban	Two-Lane	14.51	25	48.37
Three-Lane		34.63	50	115.43	144
Four-Lane Divided		40.05	57	133.51	164
Four-Lane Undivided		53.09	72	176.97	212
Interstate		45.78	64	152.59	185
Parkway		8.28	16	27.59	42
All Urban**		25.52	39	85.07	109

* The length of a spot is defined to be 0.3 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE 7. CRASH RATES BY COUNTY FOR IDENTIFIED SYSTEM AND ALL ROADS (2011-2015)

COUNTY	IDENTIFIED		ALL ROADS					
	TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE*	TOTAL CRASHES		FATAL CRASHES		FATAL OR INJURY CRASHES	
			NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
Adair	1,378	168	1,562	160	22	2.3	336	34
Allen	1,528	228	2,208	271	20	2.5	495	61
Anderson	1,492	148	2,360	196	11	0.9	476	40
Ballard	740	192	923	199	12	2.6	216	47
Barren	4,259	181	5,839	215	51	1.9	1,228	45
Bath	459	59	616	71	14	1.6	147	17
Bell	2,810	234	3,280	237	23	1.7	736	53
Boone	16,673	259	22,282	296	52	0.7	3,214	43
Bourbon	2,189	256	2,831	269	15	1.4	458	44
Boyd	5,263	278	7,772	339	24	1.0	1,295	56
Boyle	2,982	267	4,183	308	20	1.5	710	52
Bracken	915	227	1,093	228	14	2.9	217	45
Breathitt	1,242	197	1,402	192	24	3.3	492	67
Breckinridge	882	132	1,242	147	22	2.6	399	47
Bullitt	7,569	182	9,384	194	43	0.9	2,047	42
Butler	1,274	177	1,361	162	25	3.0	281	33
Caldwell	1,556	200	1,829	205	14	1.6	421	47
Calloway	3,341	271	4,981	328	37	2.4	744	49
Campbell	11,312	317	14,723	345	37	0.9	1,844	43
Carlisle	396	173	428	154	10	3.6	174	63
Carroll	1,666	134	2,005	150	18	1.3	366	27
Carter	2,487	146	2,694	138	29	1.5	599	31
Casey	792	149	979	154	22	3.5	256	40
Christian	6,994	178	9,031	206	40	0.9	1,770	40
Clark	4,192	212	5,227	230	26	1.1	834	37
Clay	1,734	194	2,071	200	39	3.8	825	80
Clinton	706	173	896	189	13	2.7	202	43
Crittenden	812	259	909	232	12	3.1	308	79
Cumberland	485	169	593	177	7	2.1	134	40
Daviess	12,503	379	16,471	397	42	1.0	2,501	60
Edmonson	787	144	914	142	12	1.9	240	37
Elliott	235	146	256	124	2	1.0	77	37
Estill	745	160	808	138	12	2.1	167	29
Fayette	49,774	406	63,182	438	123	0.9	10,711	74
Fleming	754	136	1,141	168	9	1.3	239	35
Floyd	3,830	186	4,329	179	50	2.1	1,225	51
Franklin	6,414	257	7,865	270	17	0.6	1,140	39
Fulton	561	181	630	177	6	1.7	120	34
Gallatin	1,285	98	1,419	102	13	0.9	278	20
Garrard	1,462	195	1,880	213	15	1.7	419	47
Grant	2,633	115	3,692	148	22	0.9	691	28
Graves	3,111	177	4,263	204	39	1.9	971	46
Grayson	2,881	212	3,069	194	35	2.2	757	48
Green	683	193	776	176	17	3.8	170	38
Greenup	2,983	221	3,322	199	22	1.3	624	37
Hancock	632	154	693	141	6	1.2	206	42
Hardin	11,893	205	14,474	216	76	1.1	2,435	36
Harlan	2,359	197	2,721	195	30	2.1	711	51
Harrison	2,003	353	2,551	358	22	3.1	475	67
Hart	2,365	124	2,684	131	24	1.2	548	27
Henderson	5,608	252	7,718	294	21	0.8	1,447	55
Henry	1,756	135	1,862	131	12	0.8	382	27
Hickman	263	102	284	95	8	2.7	73	24
Hopkins	5,054	197	7,121	239	42	1.4	1,097	37
Jackson	818	209	964	200	13	2.7	291	60
Jefferson	83,509	301	148,896	444	362	1.1	26,467	79
Jessamine	4,417	288	6,890	347	22	1.1	1,227	62
Johnson	1,875	194	2,290	199	20	1.7	592	52
Kenton	19,869	306	27,031	351	45	0.6	3,757	49
Knott	1,107	150	1,216	142	20	2.3	431	50

TABLE 7. CRASH RATES BY COUNTY FOR IDENTIFIED SYSTEM AND ALL ROADS (2011-2015)(continued)

COUNTY	ALL ROADS							
	IDENTIFIED		TOTAL CRASHES		FATAL CRASHES		FATAL OR INJURY CRASHES	
	TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
Knox	2,566	198	3,017	192	39	2.5	830	53
Larue	1,102	132	1,367	142	14	1.5	327	34
Laurel	6,274	159	8,205	187	54	1.2	1,824	41
Lawrence	936	116	1,168	127	13	1.4	351	38
Lee	294	126	361	126	9	3.1	90	31
Leslie	227	44	275	45	10	1.6	96	16
Letcher	1,328	142	1,605	141	18	1.6	576	51
Lewis	523	93	682	103	17	2.6	168	25
Lincoln	1,739	181	2,161	188	21	1.8	584	51
Livingston	808	127	935	129	9	1.2	230	32
Logan	2,203	184	2,776	194	28	2.0	646	45
Lyon	1,065	86	1,219	93	12	0.9	268	21
McCracken	7,811	231	10,706	271	52	1.3	2,694	68
McCreary	1,026	184	1,155	171	15	2.2	373	55
McLean	903	213	988	192	4	0.8	298	58
Madison	9,310	203	12,783	243	62	1.2	1,881	36
Magoffin	928	163	926	139	19	2.8	288	43
Marion	1,942	291	2,111	258	29	3.5	387	47
Marshall	3,084	142	3,851	155	51	2.1	928	37
Martin	521	119	535	101	7	1.3	169	32
Mason	1,929	216	2,970	286	17	1.6	479	46
Meade	1,865	189	2,239	183	29	2.4	672	55
Menifee	217	102	315	117	5	1.9	107	40
Mercer	1,780	205	2,424	229	19	1.8	527	50
Metcalfe	957	198	1,116	200	16	2.9	268	48
Monroe	293	75	342	72	8	1.7	80	17
Montgomery	3,460	272	4,058	272	21	1.4	751	50
Morgan	780	141	877	134	10	1.5	256	39
Muhlenberg	3,530	239	4,069	230	19	1.1	856	48
Nelson	4,600	223	5,613	227	42	1.7	1,086	44
Nicholas	516	223	727	254	9	3.2	140	49
Ohio	2,456	159	2,895	167	26	1.5	746	43
Oldham	4,513	200	5,300	192	26	0.9	931	34
Owen	766	206	849	186	16	3.5	234	51
Owsley	164	123	184	107	7	4.1	63	37
Pendleton	1,366	309	1,723	301	8	1.4	311	54
Perry	2,595	184	3,931	237	42	2.5	1,017	61
Pike	6,153	198	7,947	220	87	2.4	2,276	63
Powell	1,465	194	1,594	185	23	2.7	394	46
Pulaski	6,893	241	8,315	241	50	1.4	1,488	43
Robertson	83	135	94	115	1	1.2	27	33
Rockcastle	2,201	101	2,403	104	30	1.3	530	23
Rowan	2,816	209	3,812	249	23	1.5	678	44
Russell	1,294	177	1,642	186	18	2.0	321	36
Scott	4,993	157	7,191	202	41	1.1	1,390	39
Shelby	5,408	176	6,260	183	32	0.9	1,185	35
Simpson	2,809	167	2,901	159	17	0.9	633	35
Spencer	995	179	1,167	163	15	2.1	291	41
Taylor	2,755	310	3,367	307	24	2.2	544	50
Todd	828	159	1,039	168	16	2.6	248	40
Trigg	1,236	129	1,599	148	16	1.5	354	33
Trimble	718	206	798	189	14	3.3	192	46
Union	1,190	203	1,512	214	6	0.8	378	53
Warren	13,907	225	20,781	294	70	1.0	3,796	54
Washington	1,051	160	1,262	169	16	2.1	296	40
Wayne	1,028	145	1,521	177	19	2.2	325	38
Webster	1,102	146	1,295	148	12	1.4	341	39
Whitley	4,659	177	5,299	181	39	1.3	1,353	46
Wolfe	758	158	831	153	13	2.4	197	36
Woodford	2,909	184	4,086	227	20	1.1	697	39
STATEWIDE	465,925	228	639,290	267	3,260	1.4	121,159	51

* Crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles (C/100 MVM)

Table 8. COUNTY POPULATIONS (2010 CENSUS) IN DESCENDING ORDER

COUNTY	POPULATION	COUNTY	POPULATION	COUNTY	POPULATION
Jefferson	741,096	Logan	26,835	Breathitt	13,878
Fayette	295,803	Montgomery	26,499	Lewis	13,870
Kenton	159,720	Grayson	25,746	Webster	13,621
Boone	118,811	Woodford	24,939	Jackson	13,494
Warren	113,792	Lincoln	24,742	Magoffin	13,333
Hardin	105,543	Grant	24,662	Caldwell	12,984
Daviess	96,656	Letcher	24,519	Martin	12,929
Campbell	90,336	Taylor	24,512	Butler	12,690
Madison	82,916	Ohio	23,842	Powell	12,613
Bullitt	74,319	Johnson	23,356	Todd	12,460
Christian	73,955	Rowan	23,333	Edmonson	12,161
McCracken	65,565	Clay	21,730	Washington	11,717
Pike	65,024	Anderson	21,421	Bath	11,591
Pulaski	63,063	Mercer	21,331	Leslie	11,310
Oldham	60,316	Wayne	20,813	Green	11,258
Laurel	58,849	Breckinridge	20,059	Monroe	10,963
Boyd	49,542	Bourbon	19,985	Owen	10,841
Franklin	49,285	Allen	19,956	Carroll	10,811
Jessamine	48,586	Marion	19,820	Clinton	10,272
Scott	47,173	Harrison	18,846	Metcalfe	10,099
Hopkins	46,920	Adair	18,656	McLean	9,531
Henderson	46,250	McCreary	18,306	Livingston	9,519
Nelson	43,437	Hart	18,199	Crittenden	9,315
Barren	42,173	Russell	17,565	Trimble	8,809
Shelby	42,074	Mason	17,490	Gallatin	8,589
Floyd	39,451	Simpson	17,327	Hancock	8,565
Calloway	37,191	Spencer	17,061	Bracken	8,488
Graves	37,121	Rockcastle	17,056	Lyon	8,314
Greenup	36,910	Garrard	16,912	Ballard	8,249
Whitley	35,637	Knott	16,346	Lee	7,887
Clark	35,613	Casey	15,955	Elliott	7,852
Knox	31,883	Lawrence	15,860	Wolfe	7,355
Muhlenberg	31,499	Henry	15,416	Nicholas	7,135
Marshall	31,448	Union	15,007	Cumberland	6,856
Harlan	29,278	Pendleton	14,877	Fulton	6,813
Perry	28,712	Estill	14,672	Menifee	6,306
Bell	28,691	Fleming	14,348	Carlisle	5,104
Meade	28,602	Trigg	14,339	Hickman	4,902
Boyle	28,432	Larue	14,193	Owsley	4,755
Carter	27,720	Morgan	13,923	Robertson	2,282

TOTAL 4,339,367

Table 9. AVERAGE AND CRITICAL CRASH RATES BY POPULATION CATEGORY
(2011-2015)

POPULATION CATEGORY	NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN CATEGORY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL MILEAGE DRIVEN 100 MVM
UNDER 10,000	20	146,626	92.94
10,000 - 14,999	26	329,247	182.97
15,000 - 24,999	31	615,022	363.71
25,000 - 50,000	27	982,708	571.88
OVER 50,000	16	2,265,764	1,180.67

POPULATION CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASHES PER 100 MVM	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM)	NUMBER OF COUNTIES AT OR ABOVE CRITICAL RATE
UNDER 10,000	13,680	147	180	6
10,000 - 14,999	28,193	154	181	8
15,000 - 24,999	68,328	188	211	11
25,000 - 50,000	129,578	227	246	7
OVER 50,000	399,511	338	351	4

POPULATION CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FATAL CRASHES	FATAL CRASHES PER 100 MVM	CRITICAL FATAL RATE (C/100 MVM)	NUMBER OF COUNTIES AT OR ABOVE CRITICAL RATE
UNDER 10,000	173	1.86	6.05	0
10,000 - 14,999	379	2.07	5.55	0
15,000 - 24,999	616	1.69	4.10	0
25,000 - 50,000	871	1.52	3.19	0
OVER 50,000	1,221	1.03	1.75	1

POPULATION CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FATAL OR INJURY CRASHES	FATAL OR INJURY CRASHES PER 100 MVM	CRITICAL FATAL OR INJURY CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM)	NUMBER OF COUNTIES AT OR ABOVE CRITICAL RATE
UNDER 10,000	3,415	36.7	53.5	3
10,000 - 14,999	6,846	37.4	51.1	3
15,000 - 24,999	15,203	41.8	52.9	5
25,000 - 50,000	26,059	45.6	54.1	5
OVER 50,000	69,636	59.0	64.2	3

TABLE 10. CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN DESCENDING ORDER WITH CRITICAL RATES IDENTIFIED)(2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Nicholas	727	254 *	Harrison	2,551	358 *
Crittenden	909	232 *	Taylor	3,367	307 *
Bracken	1,093	228 *	Mason	2,970	286 *
Ballard	923	199 *	Allen	2,208	271 *
McLean	988	192 *	Bourbon	2,831	269 *
Trimble	798	189 *	Marion	2,111	258 *
Cumberland	593	177	Rowan	3,812	249 *
Fulton	630	177	Mercer	2,424	229 *
Carlisle	428	154	Woodford	4,086	227 *
Wolfe	831	153	Union	1,512	214 *
Hancock	693	141	Garrard	1,880	213 *
Livingston	935	129	Clay	2,071	200
Lee	361	126	Johnson	2,290	199
Elliott	256	124	Anderson	2,360	196
Menifee	315	117	Lincoln	2,161	188
Robertson	94	115	Russell	1,642	186
Owsley	184	107	Wayne	1,521	177
Gallatin	1,419	102	McCreary	1,155	171
Hickman	284	95	Ohio	2,895	167
Lyon	1,219	93	Spencer	1,167	163
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Adair	1,562	160
Pendleton	1,723	301 *	Simpson	2,901	159
Caldwell	1,829	205 *	Casey	979	154
Metcalfe	1,116	200 *	Grant	3,692	148
Jackson	964	200 *	Breckinridge	1,242	147
Breathitt	1,402	192 *	Knott	1,216	142
Clinton	896	189 *	Letcher	1,605	141
Owen	849	186 *	Henry	1,862	131
Powell	1,594	185 *	Hart	2,684	131
Green	776	176	Lawrence	1,168	127
Washington	1,262	169	Rockcastle	2,403	104
Todd	1,039	168	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Fleming	1,141	168	Jessamine	6,890	347 *
Butler	1,361	162	Boyd	7,772	339 *
Carroll	2,005	150	Calloway	4,981	328 *
Webster	1,295	148	Boyle	4,183	308 *
Trigg	1,599	148	Henderson	7,718	294 *
Edmonson	914	142	Montgomery	4,058	272 *
Larue	1,367	142	Franklin	7,865	270 *
Magoffin	926	139	Hopkins	7,121	239
Estill	808	138	Bell	3,280	237
Morgan	877	134	Perry	3,931	237
Lewis	682	103	Muhlenberg	4,069	230
Martin	535	101	Clark	5,227	230
Monroe	342	72	Nelson	5,613	227
Bath	616	71	Barren	5,839	215
Leslie	275	45	Graves	4,263	204
			Scott	7,191	202
			Greenup	3,322	199
			Harlan	2,721	195
			Grayson	3,069	194
			Logan	2,776	194
			Knox	3,017	192
			Meade	2,239	183
			Shelby	6,260	183
			Whitley	5,299	181
			Floyd	4,329	179
			Marshall	3,851	155
			Carter	2,694	138
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Jefferson	148,896	444 *
			Fayette	63,182	438 *
			Daviess	16,471	397 *
			Kenton	27,031	351 *
			Campbell	14,723	345
			Boone	22,282	296
			Warren	20,781	294
			McCracken	10,706	271
			Madison	12,783	243
			Pulaski	8,315	241
			Pike	7,947	220
			Hardin	14,474	216
			Christian	9,031	206
			Bullitt	9,384	194
			Oldham	5,300	192
			Laurel	8,205	187

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 11. CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN DESCENDING ORDER WITH CRITICAL RATES IDENTIFIED)(2011-2015)(IDENTIFIED SYSTEM)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Crittenden	812	259 *	Harrison	2,003	353 *
Bracken	915	227 *	Taylor	2,755	310 *
Nicholas	516	223 *	Marion	1,942	291 *
McLean	903	213 *	Bourbon	2,189	256 *
Trimble	718	206 *	Allen	1,528	228 *
Ballard	740	192 *	Mason	1,929	216 *
Fulton	561	181	Rowan	2,816	209 *
Carlisle	396	173	Mercer	1,780	205 *
Cumberland	485	169	Union	1,190	203 *
Wolfe	758	158	Garrard	1,462	195
Hancock	632	154	Clay	1,734	194
Elliott	235	146	Johnson	1,875	194
Robertson	83	135	Woodford	2,909	184
Livingston	808	127	McCreary	1,026	184
Lee	294	126	Lincoln	1,739	181
Owsley	164	123	Spencer	995	179
Hickman	263	102	Russell	1,294	177
Menifee	217	102	Adair	1,378	168
Gallatin	1,285	98	Simpson	2,809	167
Lyon	1,065	86	Ohio	2,456	159
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Knott	1,107	150
Pendleton	1,366	309 *	Casey	792	149
Jackson	818	209 *	Anderson	1,492	148
Owen	766	206 *	Wayne	1,028	145
Caldwell	1,556	200 *	Letcher	1,328	142
Metcalfe	957	198 *	Henry	1,756	135
Breathitt	1,242	197 *	Breckinridge	882	132
Powell	1,465	194 *	Hart	2,365	124
Green	683	193 *	Lawrence	936	116
Butler	1,274	177	Grant	2,633	115
Clinton	706	173	Rockcastle	2,201	101
Magoffin	928	163	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Estill	745	160	Jessamine	4,417	288 *
Washington	1,051	160	Boyd	5,263	278 *
Todd	828	159	Montgomery	3,460	272 *
Webster	1,102	146	Calloway	3,341	271 *
Edmonson	787	144	Boyle	2,982	267 *
Morgan	780	141	Franklin	6,414	257 *
Fleming	754	136	Henderson	5,608	252 *
Carroll	1,666	134	Muhlenberg	3,530	239 *
Larue	1,102	132	Bell	2,810	234 *
Trigg	1,236	129	Nelson	4,600	223
Martin	521	119	Greenup	2,983	221
Lewis	523	93	Grayson	2,881	212
Monroe	293	75	Clark	4,192	212
Bath	459	59	Knox	2,566	198
Leslie	227	44	Hopkins	5,054	197
			Harlan	2,359	197
			Meade	1,865	189
			Floyd	3,830	186
			Perry	2,595	184
			Logan	2,203	184
			Barren	4,259	181
			Graves	3,111	177
			Whitley	4,659	177
			Shelby	5,408	176
			Scott	4,993	157
			Carter	2,487	146
			Marshall	3,084	142
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Fayette	49,774	406 *
			Daviess	12,503	379 *
			Campbell	11,312	317 *
			Kenton	19,869	306 *
			Jefferson	83,509	301 *
			Boone	16,673	259
			Pulaski	6,893	241
			McCracken	7,811	231
			Warren	13,907	225
			Hardin	11,893	205
			Madison	9,310	203
			Oldham	4,513	200
			Pike	6,153	198
			Bullitt	7,569	182
			Christian	6,994	178
			Laurel	6,274	159

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 12. INJURY OR FATAL CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN DESCENDING ORDER WITH CRITICAL RATES IDENTIFIED)(2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Crittenden	308	79 *	Clay	825	80 *
Carlisle	174	63 *	Harrison	475	67 *
McLean	298	58 *	Allen	495	61 *
Nicholas	140	49	McCreary	373	55 *
Ballard	216	47	Union	378	53 *
Trimble	192	46	Johnson	592	52
Bracken	217	45	Letcher	576	51
Hancock	206	42	Lincoln	584	51
Menifee	107	40	Taylor	544	50
Cumberland	134	40	Mercer	527	50
Elliott	77	37	Knott	431	50
Owsley	63	37	Marion	387	47
Wolfe	197	36	Breckinridge	399	47
Fulton	120	34	Garrard	419	47
Robertson	27	33	Mason	479	46
Livingston	230	32	Bourbon	458	44
Lee	90	31	Rowan	678	44
Hickman	73	24	Ohio	746	43
Lyon	268	21	Spencer	291	41
Gallatin	278	20	Casey	256	40
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Anderson	476	40
Breathitt	492	67 *	Woodford	697	39
Jackson	291	60 *	Lawrence	351	38
Pendleton	311	54 *	Wayne	325	38
Owen	234	51	Russell	321	36
Metcalfe	268	48	Simpson	633	35
Caldwell	421	47	Adair	336	34
Powell	394	46	Grant	691	28
Clinton	202	43	Hart	548	27
Magoffin	288	43	Henry	382	27
Washington	296	40	Rockcastle	530	23
Todd	248	40	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Morgan	256	39	Jessamine	1,227	62 *
Webster	341	39	Perry	1,017	61 *
Green	170	38	Boyd	1,295	56 *
Edmonson	240	37	Meade	672	55 *
Fleming	239	35	Henderson	1,447	55 *
Larue	327	34	Bell	736	53
Butler	281	33	Knox	830	53
Trigg	354	33	Boyle	710	52
Martin	169	32	Harlan	711	51
Estill	167	29	Floyd	1,225	51
Carroll	366	27	Montgomery	751	50
Lewis	168	25	Calloway	744	49
Bath	147	17	Grayson	757	48
Monroe	80	17	Muhlenberg	856	48
Leslie	96	16	Whitley	1,353	46
			Graves	971	46
			Barren	1,228	45
			Logan	646	45
			Nelson	1,086	44
			Franklin	1,140	39
			Scott	1,390	39
			Marshall	928	37
			Clark	834	37
			Hopkins	1,097	37
			Greenup	624	37
			Shelby	1,185	35
			Carter	599	31
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Jefferson	26,467	79 *
			Fayette	10,711	74 *
			McCracken	2,694	68 *
			Pike	2,276	63
			Daviess	2,501	60
			Warren	3,796	54
			Kenton	3,757	49
			Boone	3,214	43
			Campbell	1,844	43
			Pulaski	1,488	43
			Bullitt	2,047	42
			Laurel	1,824	41
			Christian	1,770	40
			Hardin	2,435	36
			Madison	1,881	36
			Oldham	931	34

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 13. FATAL CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN DESCENDING ORDER WITH CRITICAL RATES IDENTIFIED)(2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Owsley	7	4.1	Clay	39	3.8
Carlisle	10	3.6	Marion	29	3.5
Trimble	14	3.3	Casey	22	3.5
Nicholas	9	3.2	Harrison	22	3.1
Lee	9	3.1	Breckinridge	22	2.6
Crittenden	12	3.1	Allen	20	2.5
Bracken	14	2.9	Adair	22	2.3
Hickman	8	2.7	Knott	20	2.3
Ballard	12	2.6	McCreary	15	2.2
Wolfe	13	2.4	Taylor	24	2.2
Cumberland	7	2.1	Wayne	19	2.2
Menifee	5	1.9	Spencer	15	2.1
Fulton	6	1.7	Russell	18	2.0
Hancock	6	1.2	Mercer	19	1.8
Livingston	9	1.2	Lincoln	21	1.8
Robertson	1	1.2	Garrard	15	1.7
Elliott	2	1.0	Johnson	20	1.7
Lyon	12	0.9	Mason	17	1.6
Gallatin	13	0.9	Letcher	18	1.6
McLean	4	0.8	Rowan	23	1.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Ohio	26	1.5
Green	17	3.8	Bourbon	15	1.4
Owen	16	3.5	Lawrence	13	1.4
Breathitt	24	3.3	Rockcastle	30	1.3
Butler	25	3.0	Hart	24	1.2
Metcalfe	16	2.9	Woodford	20	1.1
Magoffin	19	2.8	Simpson	17	0.9
Clinton	13	2.7	Anderson	11	0.9
Jackson	13	2.7	Grant	22	0.9
Powell	23	2.7	Henry	12	0.8
Lewis	17	2.6	Union	6	0.8
Todd	16	2.6	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Estill	12	2.1	Knox	39	2.5
Washington	16	2.1	Perry	42	2.5
Edmonson	12	1.9	Meade	29	2.4
Monroe	8	1.7	Calloway	37	2.4
Caldwell	14	1.6	Grayson	35	2.2
Leslie	10	1.6	Marshall	51	2.1
Bath	14	1.6	Harlan	30	2.1
Trigg	16	1.5	Floyd	50	2.1
Larue	14	1.5	Logan	28	2.0
Morgan	10	1.5	Barren	51	1.9
Webster	12	1.4	Graves	39	1.9
Pendleton	8	1.4	Bell	23	1.7
Carroll	18	1.3	Nelson	42	1.7
Fleming	9	1.3	Carter	29	1.5
Martin	7	1.3	Boyle	20	1.5
			Hopkins	42	1.4
			Montgomery	21	1.4
			Greenup	22	1.3
			Whitley	39	1.3
			Muhlenberg	19	1.1
			Clark	26	1.1
			Jessamine	22	1.1
			Scott	41	1.1
			Boyd	24	1.0
			Shelby	32	0.9
			Henderson	21	0.8
			Franklin	17	0.6
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Pike	87	2.4 *
			Pulaski	50	1.4
			McCracken	52	1.3
			Laurel	54	1.2
			Madison	62	1.2
			Hardin	76	1.1
			Jefferson	362	1.1
			Daviess	42	1.0
			Warren	70	1.0
			Bullitt	43	0.9
			Christian	40	0.9
			Campbell	37	0.9
			Fayette	123	0.9
			Oldham	26	0.9
			Boone	52	0.7
			Kenton	45	0.6

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 14. MISCELLANEOUS CRASH DATA FOR EACH COUNTY

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES BY YEAR					2011-2014 AVERAGE	2015 PERCENT CHANGE*	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS	PERCENT FATAL CRASHES	PERCENT INJURY OR FATAL CRASHES	SAFETY BELT USAGE RATE**	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING SPEEDING
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015								
	Adair	321	364	271	299								
Allen	508	370	456	454	420	447	-6.0	4.0	0.9	0.91	22.4	54.0	3.8
Anderson	425	457	441	507	530	458	15.8	3.7	1.5	0.47	20.2	57.7	5.2
Ballard	204	192	192	170	165	190	-12.9	5.4	1.6	1.30	23.4	48.4	3.8
Barren	1,137	1,028	1,139	1,172	1,363	1,119	21.8	3.2	1.0	0.87	21.0	57.9	4.1
Bath	116	121	124	96	159	114	39.2	5.5	3.6	2.27	23.9	42.0	4.9
Bell	760	677	621	555	667	653	2.1	2.2	4.0	0.70	22.4	70.7	3.4
Boone	4,384	4,307	4,307	4,639	4,645	4,409	5.3	3.5	0.8	0.23	14.4	77.8	6.8
Bourbon	564	513	550	576	628	551	14.0	4.7	1.0	0.53	16.2	62.2	6.9
Boyd	1,694	1,536	1,506	1,501	1,535	1,559	-1.6	2.4	1.5	0.31	16.7	66.9	3.7
Boyle	864	836	840	777	866	829	4.4	3.3	1.1	0.48	17.0	60.7	4.6
Bracken	202	241	231	179	240	213	12.5	4.9	0.6	1.28	19.9	53.9	6.2
Breathitt	268	290	290	280	274	282	-2.8	3.5	3.6	1.71	35.1	53.8	3.6
Breckinridge	273	281	246	202	240	251	-4.2	4.4	0.6	1.77	32.1	50.3	3.5
Bullitt	1,738	1,681	1,821	2,173	1,971	1,853	6.4	3.6	0.8	0.46	21.8	80.6	3.3
Butler	251	250	278	291	291	268	8.8	5.2	1.0	1.84	20.6	57.3	7.8
Caldwell	347	335	385	386	376	363	3.5	2.6	0.8	0.77	23.0	70.8	7.7
Calloway	998	1,031	944	967	1,041	985	5.7	3.8	1.0	0.74	14.9	65.0	4.5
Campbell	2,969	2,870	2,848	2,906	3,130	2,898	8.0	4.0	1.0	0.25	12.5	75.8	5.2
Carlisle	92	90	78	86	82	87	-5.2	5.6	2.6	2.34	40.7	67.0	9.3
Carroll	377	373	367	449	439	392	12.1	4.2	1.3	0.90	18.3	70.7	4.6
Carter	552	533	532	540	537	539	-0.4	3.9	2.0	1.08	22.2	61.1	6.1
Casey	165	141	280	172	221	190	16.6	5.6	2.8	2.25	26.1	45.6	4.7
Christian	1,905	1,782	1,718	1,707	1,919	1,778	7.9	3.7	0.9	0.44	19.6	65.8	5.4
Clark	945	1,052	1,018	1,076	1,136	1,023	11.1	3.0	0.9	0.50	16.0	67.6	4.4
Clay	483	449	381	370	388	421	-7.8	4.0	5.6	1.88	39.8	64.2	8.0
Clinton	200	229	132	111	224	168	33.3	3.7	1.2	1.45	22.5	49.4	1.9
Crittenden	154	170	182	197	206	176	17.2	3.6	1.4	1.32	33.9	58.2	4.8
Cumberland	114	104	134	126	115	120	-3.8	4.9	1.9	1.18	22.6	46.5	5.1
Daviess	3,225	3,078	3,314	3,217	3,637	3,209	13.4	3.4	1.0	0.25	15.2	70.9	3.1
Edmonson	133	155	201	217	208	177	17.8	4.2	0.7	1.31	26.3	63.7	8.5
Elliott	26	61	61	64	44	53	-17.0	4.7	2.3	0.78	30.1	64.1	5.9
Estill	253	145	161	147	102	177	-42.2	5.2	1.9	1.9	20.7	53.1	3.5
Fayette	12,252	12,043	12,228	12,872	13,787	12,349	11.6	3.7	0.5	0.19	17.0	75.0	8.3
Fleming	217	211	246	218	249	223	11.7	3.2	1.7	0.79	20.9	46.5	4.6
Floyd	957	907	763	829	873	864	1.0	5.1	5.8	1.16	28.3	59.9	5.4
Franklin	1,679	1,639	1,454	1,471	1,622	1,561	3.9	3.5	1.1	0.22	14.5	71.3	5.1
Fulton	151	101	126	124	128	126	2.0	4.9	0.8	0.95	19.0	62.9	3.8
Gallatin	322	312	240	264	281	285	-1.2	4.2	0.9	0.92	19.6	71.3	4.2
Garrard	400	361	337	380	402	370	8.8	3.0	1.0	0.80	22.3	52.5	6.6
Grant	807	780	640	685	780	728	7.1	2.8	1.1	0.60	18.7	69.5	10.7
Graves	855	811	864	911	822	860	-4.4	4.0	1.6	0.91	22.8	66.7	7.2
Grayson	617	636	604	626	586	621	-5.6	4.1	1.6	1.14	24.7	64.7	3.1
Green	123	158	167	165	163	153	6.4	3.5	0.5	2.19	21.9	48.1	2.6
Greenup	697	689	683	594	659	666	-1.0	3.3	1.1	0.66	18.8	67.6	4.5
Hancock	163	134	141	120	135	140	-3.2	4.9	0.6	0.87	29.7	73.6	6.1
Hardin	2,882	2,913	2,922	2,843	2,914	2,890	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.53	16.8	66.2	5.2
Harlan	583	592	558	524	464	564	-17.8	2.6	4.9	1.10	26.1	66.3	3.2
Harrison	538	524	490	536	463	522	-11.3	4.5	1.6	0.86	18.6	59.9	4.5
Hart	508	483	525	532	636	512	24.2	3.0	1.2	0.89	20.4	40.4	5.8
Henderson	1,507	1,425	1,563	1,536	1,687	1,508	11.9	3.1	1.0	0.27	18.7	71.8	3.4
Henry	345	322	383	401	411	363	13.3	5.2	0.9	0.64	20.5	70.8	7.9
Hickman	46	53	49	80	56	57	-1.8	6.3	1.8	2.82	25.7	53.5	4.9
Hopkins	1,447	1,432	1,314	1,430	1,498	1,406	6.6	2.5	1.1	0.59	15.4	70.5	5.9
Jackson	195	175	196	198	200	191	4.7	3.6	2.2	1.35	30.2	64.5	4.8
Jefferson	28,720	29,347	28,503	29,687	32,639	29,064	12.3	2.9	0.6	0.24	17.8	81.1	3.5
Jessamine	1,316	1,334	1,309	1,464	1,467	1,356	8.2	4.0	1.2	0.32	17.8	65.9	5.4
Johnson	465	469	456	459	441	462	-4.6	3.5	3.9	0.87	25.9	68.4	2.8
Kenton	5,557	5,219	5,269	5,309	5,677	5,339	6.3	3.9	1.0	0.17	13.9	77.5	6.7
Knott	233	238	251	266	228	247	-7.7	4.1	5.3	1.64	35.4	64.5	3.9

TABLE 14. MISCELLANEOUS CRASH DATA FOR EACH COUNTY (continued)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES BY YEAR					2011-2014 AVERAGE	2015 PERCENT CHANGE*	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS	PERCENT FATAL CRASHES	PERCENT INJURY OR FATAL CRASHES	SAFETY BELT USAGE RATE**	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING SPEEDING
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015								
	Knox	661	590	584	465								
Larue	251	274	289	236	317	263	20.8	4.4	1.2	1.02	23.9	58.2	9.4
Laurel	1,793	1,546	1,473	1,605	1,788	1,604	11.5	2.4	2.0	0.66	22.2	69.2	5.1
Lawrence	215	273	243	207	230	235	-1.9	3.9	1.9	1.11	30.1	63.2	2.8
Lee	40	89	82	74	76	71	6.7	3.6	2.5	2.49	24.9	51.9	2.8
Leslie	51	40	87	68	29	62	-52.8	2.9	3.3	3.64	34.9	59.4	6.5
Letcher	467	304	286	308	240	341	-29.7	4.6	4.5	1.12	35.9	51.2	3.0
Lewis	134	155	162	123	108	144	-24.7	4.7	1.2	2.49	24.6	56.5	4.0
Lincoln	465	432	415	411	438	431	1.7	3.9	1.2	0.97	27.0	62.9	4.3
Livingston	227	164	189	181	174	190	-8.5	4.9	1.7	0.96	24.6	71.1	8.2
Logan	559	549	504	552	612	541	13.1	3.7	1.0	1.01	23.3	60.4	4.8
Lyon	210	225	228	261	295	231	27.7	4.0	1.8	0.98	22.0	82.9	6.7
McCracken	2,169	2,097	2,031	2,015	2,394	2,078	15.2	3.9	0.9	0.49	25.2	65.1	5.5
McCreary	250	239	222	206	238	229	3.8	3.2	4.2	1.30	32.3	51.3	6.6
McLean	211	191	174	179	233	189	23.4	3.3	0.9	0.40	30.2	60.3	5.6
Madison	2,606	2,452	2,440	2,522	2,763	2,505	10.3	3.5	1.3	0.49	14.7	69.4	8.1
Magoffin	195	178	189	180	184	186	-0.8	3.7	5.5	2.05	31.1	59.7	5.2
Marion	389	410	382	430	500	403	24.1	4.8	1.0	1.37	18.3	43.1	1.9
Marshall	815	743	730	726	837	754	11.1	4.3	1.5	1.32	24.1	60.7	5.8
Martin	157	149	94	121	14	130	-89.3	2.1	4.1	1.31	31.6	55.4	6.9
Mason	582	581	566	628	613	589	4.0	5.2	1.1	0.57	16.1	53.5	6.4
Meade	490	448	425	404	472	442	6.8	6.1	0.6	1.30	30.0	47.3	4.6
Menifee	79	64	50	66	56	65	-13.5	5.4	2.5	1.59	34.0	48.9	4.1
Mercer	500	456	487	483	498	482	3.4	4.4	1.2	0.78	21.7	60.6	6.1
Metcalfe	220	213	210	224	249	217	14.9	3.7	0.6	1.43	24.0	42.4	3.0
Monroe	127	64	42	35	74	67	10.4	2.6	0.0	2.34	23.4	40.1	2.6
Montgomery	873	777	750	831	827	808	2.4	3.5	1.7	0.52	18.5	47.1	4.4
Morgan	221	185	184	150	137	185	-25.9	3.9	3.5	1.14	29.2	57.9	8.8
Muhlenberg	771	792	782	832	892	794	12.3	3.2	2.0	0.47	21.0	61.8	3.7
Nelson	1,136	1,167	1,074	1,111	1,125	1,122	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.75	19.3	60.1	4.3
Nicholas	121	155	148	149	154	143	7.5	5.0	2.3	1.24	19.3	50.6	4.0
Ohio	610	583	531	559	612	571	7.2	4.0	1.5	0.90	25.8	69.0	6.0
Oldham	976	970	1,011	1,164	1,179	1,030	14.4	3.4	0.7	0.49	17.6	83.0	5.0
Owen	194	121	162	131	241	152	58.6	4.9	1.4	1.88	27.6	57.7	6.6
Owsley	24	27	41	35	57	32	79.5	2.7	3.8	3.80	34.2	41.1	6.5
Pendleton	351	383	335	296	358	341	4.9	4.9	1.1	0.46	18.0	68.5	6.6
Perry	868	843	709	768	743	797	-6.8	3.3	2.9	1.07	25.9	56.6	2.9
Pike	1,920	1,729	1,500	1,373	1,425	1,631	-12.6	4.4	5.3	1.09	28.6	62.3	5.6
Powell	310	320	335	293	336	315	6.8	3.3	2.3	1.44	24.7	64.6	2.5
Pulaski	1,713	1,615	1,560	1,612	1,815	1,625	11.7	2.4	1.0	0.60	17.9	54.2	4.5
Robertson	12	13	25	19	25	17	44.9	11.7	2.1	1.06	28.7	53.3	5.3
Rockcastle	522	426	417	477	561	461	21.8	2.6	2.5	1.25	22.1	76.9	7.0
Rowan	699	751	737	791	834	745	12.0	2.6	1.2	0.60	17.8	54.6	4.3
Russell	326	347	313	310	346	324	6.8	2.7	2.4	1.10	19.5	58.7	2.1
Scott	1,354	1,408	1,331	1,515	1,583	1,402	12.9	3.6	0.7	0.57	19.3	60.8	5.6
Shelby	1,154	1,216	1,287	1,318	1,285	1,244	3.3	3.6	0.7	0.51	18.9	80.0	5.4
Simpson	585	582	587	599	548	588	-6.8	3.4	0.9	0.59	21.8	60.0	10.2
Spencer	240	177	197	291	262	226	15.8	4.5	1.1	1.29	24.9	70.0	7.5
Taylor	707	644	643	646	727	660	10.2	3.3	1.0	0.71	16.2	53.3	3.3
Todd	216	204	233	189	197	211	-6.4	5.7	1.3	1.54	23.9	63.8	7.6
Trigg	297	298	330	319	355	311	14.1	4.8	1.6	1.00	22.1	64.0	5.4
Trimble	157	181	117	164	179	155	15.7	6.1	1.3	1.75	24.1	77.1	5.5
Union	304	309	280	303	316	299	5.7	2.8	1.4	0.40	25.0	76.3	6.8
Warren	3,907	3,910	4,126	4,233	4,605	4,044	13.9	3.0	0.8	0.34	18.3	63.0	4.7
Washington	238	233	232	288	271	248	9.4	5.0	0.8	1.27	23.5	46.5	5.3
Wayne	301	298	204	349	369	288	28.1	3.2	1.4	1.25	21.4	47.0	5.5
Webster	253	232	242	293	275	255	7.8	2.8	0.9	0.93	26.3	66.3	4.4
Whitley	1,094	1,033	955	1,068	1,149	1,038	10.7	2.6	1.9	0.74	25.5	74.0	6.8
Wolfe	177	165	159	154	176	164	7.5	3.2	2.4	1.56	23.7	59.4	8.5
Woodford	801	774	807	853	851	809	5.2	4.6	0.7	0.49	17.1	70.6	7.6
STATEWIDE	127,524	124,844	123,258	127,326	136,338	125,738	8.4	3.5	1.2	0.51	19.0	67.9	5.2

* Percent change in the 2015 crash total from the previous four year total

** Based on observation data collected by Area Development Districts in 2006 (no data were collected since 2006)

TABLE 15. CRASH RATES FOR CITIES HAVING POPULATION OVER 2,500
(FOR IDENTIFIED SYSTEM AND ALL ROADS FOR 2011-2015)

CITY	POPULATION	IDENTIFIED SYSTEM		ALL ROADS	
		TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE*	TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE**
Louisville	597,337	30,789	320	128,196	43
Lexington	295,803	12,373	695	63,161	43
Bowling Green	58,067	4,145	291	15,315	53
Owensboro	57,265	3,370	569	12,841	45
Covington	40,640	4,355	325	8,470	42
Hopkinsville	31,577	2,818	282	5,277	33
Richmond	31,364	972	487	6,858	44
Florence	29,951	4,408	291	10,339	69
Georgetown	29,098	1,122	403	4,313	30
Henderson	28,757	2,227	354	5,506	38
Elizabethtown	28,531	2,666	229	6,738	47
Nicholasville	28,015	1,026	272	4,653	33
Jeffersonton	26,595	917	330	4,641	35
Frankfort	25,527	3,142	401	5,374	42
Paducah	25,024	1,697	326	7,245	58
Independence	24,757	2,090	370	2,160	17
Radcliff	21,688	825	373	3,099	29
Ashland	21,684	1,439	448	4,465	41
Madisonville	19,591	1,688	449	3,775	39
Winchester	18,368	1,309	637	3,407	37
Erlanger	18,082	1,437	1,014	3,951	44
Murray	17,741	1,196	404	3,343	38
Fort Thomas	16,325	425	512	1,422	17
Danville	16,218	687	518	3,351	41
Newport	15,273	1,755	921	4,644	61
Shively	15,264	440	528	4,517	59
Shelbyville	14,045	650	524	2,589	37
Glasgow	14,028	503	366	2,693	38
Berea	13,561	697	352	2,209	33
Bardstown	11,700	1,245	469	3,175	54
Shepherdsville	11,222	1,058	580	3,434	61
Somerset	11,196	1,317	331	4,466	80
Lyndon	11,002	***	***	979	18
Lawrenceburg	10,505	196	305	1,032	20
Mayfield	10,024	280	373	1,746	35
Mount Washington	9,117	472	574	1,486	33
Campbellsville	9,108	1,080	566	2,234	49
Maysville	9,011	653	267	1,863	41
Edgewood	8,575	***	***	996	23
Versailles	8,568	290	581	1,547	36
Paris	8,553	954	410	1,594	37
Alexandria	8,477	697	314	1,274	30
Elsmere	8,451	314	285	625	15
Franklin	8,408	418	424	1,821	43
Harrodsburg	8,340	346	411	1,262	30
Fort Mitchell	8,207	598	834	1,452	35
La Grange	8,082	167	409	1,297	32
London	7,993	1,483	240	3,429	86
Villa Hills	7,489	60	246	253	7
Oak Grove	7,489	***	***	1,414	38
Flatwoods	7,423	397	254	561	15
Corbin	7,304	624	603	1,991	55
Middletown	7,218	***	***	1,991	55
Russellville	6,960	374	261	1,228	35
Highland Heights	6,923	790	231	1,313	38
Pikeville	6,903	1,048	250	2,933	85
Mount Sterling	6,895	1,029	555	1,822	53
Morehead	6,845	824	382	2,100	61
Leitchfield	6,699	546	542	1,364	41
Taylor Mill	6,604	141	284	1,147	35
Cynthiana	6,402	297	482	1,213	38
Princeton	6,329	554	378	939	30
Monticello	6,188	366	164	1,081	35
Central City	5,978	500	429	993	33

TABLE 15. CRASH RATES FOR CITIES HAVING POPULATION OVER 2,500
(FOR IDENTIFIED SYSTEM AND ALL ROADS FOR 2011-2015)(continued)

CITY	POPULATION	IDENTIFIED SYSTEM		ALL ROADS	
		TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE*	TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATE**
Bellevue	5,955	352	1,038	891	30
Cold Spring	5,912	801	452	1,264	43
Fort Wright	5,723	942	504	2,694	94
Lebanon	5,539	573	400	1,014	37
Union	5,379	***	***	751	28
Dayton	5,338	25	388	426	16
Williamsburg	5,245	551	171	914	35
Westwood	4,746	***	***	***	***
Crestwood	4,531	***	***	829	37
Vine Grove	4,520	199	251	358	16
Hazard	4,456	632	216	2,214	99
Columbia	4,452	157	376	744	33
Ludlow	4,407	270	928	455	21
Benton	4,349	215	281	929	43
Greenville	4,312	350	356	822	38
Scottsville	4,226	383	270	834	40
Grayson	4,217	267	356	777	37
Carrollton	3,938	242	452	623	32
Williamstown	3,925	***	***	605	31
Crittenden	3,815	***	***	405	21
Southgate	3,803	526	915	757	40
Crescent Springs	3,801	***	***	1,037	55
Wilmore	3,686	113	421	233	13
Walton	3,635	517	702	852	47
Stanford	3,487	193	215	593	34
Paintsville	3,459	389	405	1,096	63
Lancaster	3,442	155	490	517	30
West Liberty	3,435	94	248	266	16
Beaver Dam	3,409	283	274	528	31
Russell	3,380	577	383	1,008	60
Morganfield	3,285	147	161	470	29
Prestonsburg	3,255	414	348	1,608	99
Hodgenville	3,206	69	133	474	30
Providence	3,193	150	260	222	14
Barbourville	3,165	329	212	659	42
Crestview Hills	3,148	***	***	1,944	124
Marion	3,039	108	405	284	19
Wilder	3,035	***	***	1,117	74
Park Hills	2,970	232	700	144	10
Indian Hills	2,868	***	***	153	11
Dawson Springs	2,764	199	570	230	17
Stanton	2,733	346	331	449	33
Irvine	2,715	63	122	171	13
Hartford	2,672	105	222	287	22
Lakeside Park	2,668	474	589	291	22
Flemingsburg	2,658	43	265	416	31
Brandenburg	2,643	277	295	522	40
Calvert City	2,566	135	169	443	35
Cadiz	2,558	101	128	579	45
Eddyville	2,554	158	81	349	27
Springfield	2,519	109	223	439	35

* Crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles.

** Crashes per 1,000 population.

*** No data available.

TABLE 16. MISCELLANEOUS CRASH DATA FOR CITIES HAVING POPULATION OVER 2,500 (2011-2015) (ALL ROADS)

CITY	POPULATION	FATAL CRASHES		PEDESTRIAN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES		BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES		MOTORCYCLE CRASHES		PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING SPEEDING	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL
		NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*		
Louisville	597,337	333	1.11	1,497	5.00	664	2.20	1,165	3.9	3.7	3.0
Lexington	295,803	123	0.83	574	3.90	301	2.00	477	3.2	8.3	3.7
Bowling Green	58,067	20	0.69	75	2.60	61	2.10	138	4.8	4.2	2.3
Owensboro	57,265	16	0.56	64	2.20	69	2.40	119	4.2	2.2	2.8
Covington	40,640	13	0.64	170	8.40	64	3.10	57	2.8	3.5	5.1
Hopkinsville	31,577	12	0.76	35	2.20	20	1.30	58	3.7	4.6	3.4
Richmond	31,364	16	1.02	46	2.90	20	1.30	74	4.7	7.6	3.1
Florence	29,951	11	0.73	71	4.70	19	1.30	70	4.7	5.2	2.6
Georgetown	29,098	11	0.76	36	2.50	10	0.70	41	2.8	4.2	3.2
Henderson	28,757	12	0.83	35	2.40	26	1.80	47	3.3	2.5	2.8
Elizabethtown	28,531	8	0.56	26	1.80	13	0.90	69	4.8	3.5	2.3
Nicholasville	28,015	15	1.07	24	1.70	8	0.60	42	3.0	3.6	3.4
Jeffersontown	26,595	3	0.23	17	1.30	14	1.10	24	1.8	2.1	2.5
Frankfort	25,527	7	0.55	30	2.40	14	1.10	32	2.5	4.1	3.2
Paducah	25,024	20	1.60	47	3.80	32	2.60	84	6.7	4.5	2.5
Independence	24,757	1	0.08	9	0.70	6	0.50	30	2.4	12.5	4.1
Radcliff	21,688	13	1.20	23	2.10	8	0.70	53	4.9	2.3	3.6
Ashland	21,684	4	0.37	43	4.00	17	1.60	41	3.8	2.6	1.9
Madisonville	19,591	7	0.71	19	1.90	10	1.00	24	2.5	4.3	1.4
Winchester	18,368	6	0.65	27	2.90	5	0.50	25	2.7	3.2	2.8
Erlanger	18,082	10	1.11	33	3.70	6	0.70	37	4.1	7.9	2.7
Murray	17,741	9	1.01	26	2.90	17	1.90	27	3.0	2.2	2.4
Fort Thomas	16,325	6	0.74	9	1.10	4	0.50	12	1.5	5.2	4.4
Danville	16,218	10	1.23	28	3.50	12	1.50	33	4.1	4.0	2.5
Newport	15,273	5	0.65	81	10.60	31	4.10	27	3.5	3.6	4.2
Shively	15,264	12	1.57	74	9.70	21	2.80	64	8.4	3.3	3.4
Shelbyville	14,045	11	1.57	20	2.80	8	1.10	18	2.6	3.0	3.0
Glasgow	14,028	8	1.14	16	2.30	4	0.60	18	2.6	2.4	2.7
Berea	13,561	6	0.88	11	1.60	4	0.60	16	2.4	4.8	1.8
Bardstown	11,700	9	1.54	14	2.40	3	0.50	28	4.8	2.4	2.7
Shepherdsville	11,222	8	1.43	22	3.90	11	2.00	37	6.6	2.0	3.0
Somerset	11,196	18	3.22	17	3.00	3	0.50	43	7.7	3.5	1.5
Lyndon	11,002	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawrenceburg	10,505	2	0.38	3	0.60	0	0.00	7	1.3	2.7	2.7
Mayfield	10,024	2	0.40	17	3.40	6	1.20	14	2.8	2.6	1.8
Mount Washington	9,117	7	1.54	3	0.70	0	0.00	21	4.6	1.5	2.3
Campbellsville	9,108	4	0.88	22	4.80	4	0.90	24	5.3	1.3	2.1
Maysville	9,011	3	0.67	13	2.90	3	0.70	13	2.9	4.3	3.3
Edgewood	8,575	1	0.23	6	1.40	1	0.20	5	1.2	10.4	2.2
Versailles	8,568	5	1.17	10	2.30	4	0.90	8	1.9	3.9	4.3
Paris	8,553	4	0.94	10	2.30	4	0.90	18	4.2	2.6	3.6
Alexandria	8,477	2	0.47	12	2.80	4	0.90	13	3.1	5.5	2.0
Elsmere	8,451	0	0.00	12	2.80	8	1.90	4	0.9	4.2	5.3
Franklin	8,408	6	1.43	10	2.40	3	0.70	21	5.0	4.3	2.8
Harrodsburg	8,340	3	0.72	6	1.40	2	0.50	17	4.1	3.6	3.1
Fort Mitchell	8,207	2	0.49	11	2.70	1	0.20	12	2.9	5.2	3.2
La Grange	8,082	0	0.00	7	1.70	4	1.00	6	1.5	2.8	1.9
London	7,993	6	1.50	8	2.00	5	1.30	26	6.5	2.2	1.8
Villa Hills	7,489	1	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.6	11.5	3.6
Oak Grove	7,489	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flatwoods	7,423	1	0.27	4	1.10	1	0.30	6	1.6	3.9	2.3
Corbin	7,304	3	0.82	10	2.70	3	0.80	10	2.7	4.4	2.4
Middletown	7,218	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russellville	6,960	3	0.86	7	2.00	2	0.60	16	4.6	5.1	2.9
Highland Heights	6,923	3	0.87	14	4.00	2	0.60	8	2.3	6.9	2.7
Pikeville	6,903	7	2.03	13	3.80	2	0.60	32	9.3	3.7	3.6
Mount Sterling	6,895	2	0.58	15	4.40	2	0.60	10	2.9	2.3	2.7
Morehead	6,845	2	0.58	16	4.70	5	1.50	15	4.4	2.0	1.6
Leitchfield	6,699	5	1.49	9	2.70	2	0.60	15	4.5	2.3	2.6
Taylor Mill	6,604	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	12	3.6	11.5	4.8
Cynthiana	6,402	5	1.56	12	3.70	5	1.60	8	2.5	3.1	3.2
Princeton	6,329	2	0.63	6	1.90	3	0.90	17	5.4	7.2	1.7

TABLE 16. MISCELLANEOUS CRASH DATA FOR CITIES HAVING POPULATION OVER 2,500 (2011-2015) (ALL ROADS)(continued)

CITY	POPULATION	FATAL CRASHES		PEDESTRIAN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES		BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES		MOTORCYCLE CRASHES		PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING SPEEDING	PERCENT OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL
		NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*		
Monticello	6,188	5	1.62	6	1.90	2	0.60	11	3.6	4.3	2.5
Central City	5,978	2	0.67	1	0.30	1	0.30	8	2.7	2.8	3.0
Bellevue	5,955	1	0.34	19	6.40	5	1.70	6	2.0	3.5	4.8
Cold Spring	5,912	3	1.01	6	2.00	0	0.00	8	2.7	6.4	1.6
Fort Wright	5,723	3	1.05	10	3.50	1	0.30	15	5.2	3.3	2.0
Lebanon	5,539	5	1.81	4	1.40	2	0.70	7	2.5	1.2	2.8
Union	5,379	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dayton	5,338	0	0.00	11	4.10	0	0.00	3	1.1	2.8	6.8
Williamsburg	5,245	3	1.14	11	4.20	3	1.10	8	3.1	3.4	2.0
Crestwood	4,531	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vine Grove	4,520	3	1.33	0	0.00	3	1.30	4	1.8	5.9	3.6
Hazard	4,456	10	4.49	10	4.50	2	0.90	12	5.4	2.1	2.5
Columbia	4,452	6	2.70	2	0.90	1	0.40	4	1.8	1.2	2.4
Ludlow	4,407	0	0.00	7	3.20	3	1.40	4	1.8	4.2	3.5
Benton	4,349	3	1.38	5	2.30	2	0.90	12	5.5	4.4	2.3
Greenville	4,312	2	0.93	6	2.80	0	0.00	9	4.2	1.6	1.8
Scottsville	4,226	3	1.42	6	2.80	1	0.50	14	6.6	1.4	2.3
Grayson	4,217	3	1.42	10	4.70	1	0.50	4	1.9	2.3	2.4
Carrollton	3,938	2	1.02	3	1.50	2	1.00	6	3.0	2.9	3.7
Williamstown	3,925	2	1.02	3	1.50	2	1.00	3	1.5	10.6	3.5
Crittenden	3,815	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southgate	3,803	0	0.00	7	3.70	0	0.00	6	3.2	5.7	3.2
Crescent Springs	3,801	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wilmore	3,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50	1	0.5	3.0	2.1
Walton	3,635	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stanford	3,487	2	1.15	3	1.70	0	0.00	9	5.2	4.4	1.3
Paintsville	3,459	9	5.20	9	5.20	7	4.00	7	4.0	1.3	1.5
Lancaster	3,442	0	0.00	4	2.30	2	1.20	5	2.9	1.7	2.9
West Liberty	3,435	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beaver Dam	3,409	2	1.17	1	0.60	2	1.20	5	2.9	1.3	2.1
Russell	3,380	2	1.18	3	1.80	0	0.00	11	6.5	2.6	2.2
Morganfield	3,285	1	0.61	1	0.60	2	1.20	5	3.0	3.0	0.2
Prestonsburg	3,255	10	6.14	7	4.30	0	0.00	10	6.1	2.4	2.5
Hodgenville	3,206	2	1.25	3	1.90	0	0.00	6	3.7	5.1	3.0
Providence	3,193	1	0.63	0	0.00	1	0.60	4	2.5	3.6	2.3
Barbourville	3,165	8	5.06	5	3.20	2	1.30	4	2.5	2.4	2.3
Crestview Hills	3,148	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marion	3,039	2	1.32	2	1.30	1	0.70	3	2.0	3.9	3.9
Wilder	3,035	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Park Hills	2,970	0	0.00	3	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	4.9	4.9
Indian Hills	2,868	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dawson Springs	2,764	1	0.72	5	3.60	1	0.70	2	1.4	5.2	2.6
Stanton	2,733	2	1.46	4	2.90	0	0.00	5	3.7	0.9	1.6
Irvine	2,715	0	0.00	3	2.20	0	0.00	2	1.5	1.8	0.6
Hartford	2,672	2	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.5	1.7	1.4
Lakeside Park	2,668	0	0.00	2	1.50	0	0.00	1	0.7	5.8	3.8
Flemingsburg	2,658	0	0.00	4	3.00	0	0.00	4	3.0	1.9	1.4
Brandenburg	2,643	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calvert City	2,566	3	2.34	0	0.00	1	0.80	7	5.5	6.5	5.2
Cadiz	2,558	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eddyville	2,554	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Springfield	2,519	3	2.38	3	2.40	0	0.00	4	3.2	2.1	3.0
STATEWIDE	2,057,100	951	0.92	3,665	3.6	1,633	1.59	3,635	3.5	4.3	2.9

* Crashes per 10,000 population

TABLE 17. CRASH RATES ON IDENTIFIED STREETS BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (2011-2015)

POPULATION CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CITIES	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*
OVER 200,000	2	379	Lexington	12,373	695
			Louisville	30,789	320
20,000-60,000	16	332	Owensboro	3,370	569
			Richmond	972	487
			Ashland	1,439	448
			Georgetown	1,122	403
			Frankfort	3,142	401
			Radcliff	825	373
			Independence	2,090	370
			Henderson	2,227	354
			Jeffersonton	917	330
			Paducah	1,697	326
			Covington	4,355	325
			Florence	4,408	291
			Bowling Green	4,145	291
			Hopkinsville	2,818	282
			Nicholasville	1,026	272
Elizabethtown	2,666	229			
10,000-19,999	16	504	Erlanger	1,437	1,014
			Newport	1,755	921
			Winchester	1,309	637
			Shepherdsville	1,058	580
			Shively	440	528
			Shelbyville	650	524
			Danville	687	518
			Fort Thomas	425	512
			Bardstown	1,245	469
			Madisonville	1,688	449
			Murray	1,196	404
			Mayfield	280	373
			Glasgow	503	366
			Berea	697	352
			Somerset	1,317	331
			Lawrenceburg	196	305
5,000-9,999	32	351	Bellevue	352	1,038
			Fort Mitchell	598	834
			Corbin	624	603
			Versailles	290	581
			Mount Washington	472	574
			Campbellsville	1,080	566
			Mount Sterling	1,029	555
			Leitchfield	546	542
			Fort Wright	942	504
			Cynthiana	297	482
			Cold Spring	801	452
			Central City	500	429
			Franklin	418	424
			Harrodsburg	346	411
			Paris	954	410
			La Grange	167	409
			Lebanon	573	400
			Dayton	25	388
			Morehead	824	382
			Princeton	554	378
			Alexandria	697	314
Elsmere	314	285			
Taylor Mill	141	284			
Maysville	653	267			
Russellville	374	261			
Flatwoods	397	254			

TABLE 17. CRASH RATES ON IDENTIFIED STREETS BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (2011-2015)(continued)

POPULATION CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CITIES	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*
5,000-9,999 (cont.)	32	351	Pikeville	1,048	250
			Villa Hills	60	246
			London	1,483	240
			Highland Heights	790	231
			Williamsburg	551	171
			Monticello	366	164
2,500-4,999	36	309	Ludlow	270	928
			Southgate	526	915
			Walton	517	702
			Park Hills	232	700
			Lakeside Park	474	589
			Dawson Springs	199	570
			Lancaster	155	490
			Carrollton	242	452
			Wilmore	113	421
			Marion	108	405
			Paintsville	389	405
			Russell	577	383
			Columbia	157	376
			Grayson	267	356
			Greenville	350	356
			Prestonsburg	414	348
			Stanton	346	331
			Brandenburg	277	295
			Benton	215	281
			Beaver Dam	283	274
			Scottsville	383	270
			Flemingsburg	43	265
			Providence	150	260
			Vine Grove	199	251
			West Liberty	94	248
			Springfield	109	223
			Hartford	105	222
			Hazard	632	216
			Stanford	193	215
			Barbourville	329	212
			Calvert City	135	169
			Morganfield	147	161
Hodgenville	69	133			
Cadiz	101	128			
Irvine	63	122			
Eddyville	158	81			
1,000-2,499	56	231	Worthington	14	833
			Junction City	38	652
			Carlisle	37	539
			Jackson	299	525
			Uniontown	11	517
			Raceland	83	424
			Mount Vernon	160	386
			Falmouth	19	354
			Cave City	353	353
			Edmonton	187	344
			Salyersville	182	342
			Clay City	117	333
			Morgantown	115	332
			Louisa	151	329
			Hardinsburg	65	318
			Albany	102	312
			Munfordville	102	309
Russell Springs	260	305			

TABLE 17. CRASH RATES ON IDENTIFIED STREETS BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (2011-2015)(continued)

POPULATION CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CITIES	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	AVERAGE RATE (C/100 MVM)*
1,000-2,499 (cont.)	56	231	Harlan	371	290
			Manchester	223	288
			Loyall	5	260
			Eminence	150	252
			Warsaw	2	240
			Burkesville	71	233
			Lebanon Junction	36	232
			Elkton	55	218
			Owingsville	76	215
			Dry Ridge	37	213
			Owenton	51	212
			Fulton	200	202
			Greensburg	152	198
			Livermore	64	196
			Clay	21	191
			Catlettsburg	256	190
			Jamestown	147	183
			Liberty	150	182
			Tompkinsville	147	180
			Pineville	42	173
			Sebree	106	167
			Horse Cave	68	164
			Beattyville	53	161
			Olive Hill	36	160
			Vanceburg	12	153
			Cumberland	64	151
			Nortonville	97	145
			Clinton	49	136
			Cloverport	49	136
			Anchorage	17	127
			Earlington	78	123
			Whitesburg	137	109
			Jenkins	21	102
			South Shore	22	88
			Sturgis	38	81
			Lewisport	2	67
			Auburn	1	66
			Hickman	6	31

* Crashes per 100 million vehicle-miles

TABLE 18. TOTAL CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN DESCENDING ORDER)
(2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	128,196	42.9	Crestview Hills	1,944	123.5 *
Lexington	63,161	42.7	Hazard	2,214	99.4 *
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Prestonsburg	1,608	98.8 *
Florence	10,339	69.0 *	Wilder	1,117	73.6 *
Paducah	7,245	57.9 *	Paintsville	1,096	63.4 *
Bowling Green	15,315	52.7	Russell	1,008	59.6 *
Elizabethtown	6,738	47.2	Crescent Springs	1,037	54.6 *
Owensboro	12,841	44.8	Walton	852	46.9
Richmond	6,858	43.7	Cadiz	579	45.3
Frankfort	5,374	42.1	Benton	929	42.7
Covington	8,470	41.7	Barbourville	659	41.6
Ashland	4,465	41.2	Southgate	757	39.8
Henderson	5,506	38.3	Scottsville	834	39.5
Jeffersonstown	4,641	34.9	Brandenburg	522	39.5
Hopkinsville	5,277	33.4	Greenville	822	38.1
Nicholasville	4,653	33.2	Grayson	777	36.9
Georgetown	4,313	29.6	Crestwood	829	36.6
Radcliff	3,099	28.6	Springfield	439	34.9
Independence	2,160	17.4	Calvert City	443	34.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Columbia	744	33.4
Somerset	4,466	79.8 *	Stanton	449	32.9
Shepherdsville	3,434	61.2 *	Carrollton	623	31.6
Newport	4,644	60.8 *	Flemingsburg	416	31.3
Shively	4,517	59.2 *	Beaver Dam	528	31.0
Bardstown	3,175	54.3	Williamstown	605	30.8
Erlanger	3,951	43.7	Lancaster	517	30.0
Danville	3,351	41.3	Hodgenville	474	29.6
Madisonville	3,775	38.5	Morganfield	470	28.6
Glasgow	2,693	38.4	Eddyville	349	27.3
Murray	3,343	37.7	Lakeside Park	291	21.8
Winchester	3,407	37.1	Hartford	287	21.5
Shelbyville	2,589	36.9	Crittenden	405	21.2
Mayfield	1,746	34.8	Ludlow	455	20.6
Berea	2,209	32.6	Marion	284	18.7
Lawrenceburg	1,032	19.6	Dawson Springs	230	16.6
Lyndon	979	17.8	Vine Grove	358	15.8
Fort Thomas	1,422	17.4	West Liberty	266	15.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999			Providence	222	13.9
Fort Wright	2,694	94.1 *	Irvine	171	12.6
London	3,429	85.8 *	Wilmore	233	12.6
Pikeville	2,933	85.0 *	Indian Hills	153	10.7
Morehead	2,100	61.4 *	Park Hills	144	9.7
Middletown	1,991	55.2 *			
Corbin	1,991	54.5 *			
Mount Sterling	1,822	52.8			
Campbellsville	2,234	49.1			
Franklin	1,821	43.3			
Cold Spring	1,264	42.8			
Maysville	1,863	41.3			
Leitchfield	1,364	40.7			
Highland Heights	1,313	37.9			
Cynthiana	1,213	37.9			
Oak Grove	1,414	37.8			
Paris	1,594	37.3			
Lebanon	1,014	36.6			
Versailles	1,547	36.1			
Fort Mitchell	1,452	35.4			
Russellville	1,228	35.3			
Williamsburg	914	34.9			
Monticello	1,081	34.9			
Taylor Mill	1,147	34.7			
Central City	993	33.2			
Mount Washington	1,486	32.6			
La Grange	1,297	32.1			
Harrodsburg	1,262	30.3			
Alexandria	1,274	30.1			
Bellevue	891	29.9			
Princeton	939	29.7			
Union	751	27.9			
Edgewood	996	23.2			
Dayton	426	16.0			
Flatwoods	561	15.1			
Elsmere	625	14.8			
Villa Hills	253	6.8			

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 19. FATAL CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN DESCENDING ORDER WITH CRITICAL RATES IDENTIFIED)(2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	333	1.11	Prestonsburg	10	6.14
Lexington	123	0.83	Paintsville	9	5.20
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Barbourville	8	5.06
Paducah	20	1.60	Hazard	10	4.49
Radcliff	13	1.20	Columbia	6	2.70
Nicholasville	15	1.07	Springfield	3	2.38
Richmond	16	1.02	Calvert City	3	2.34
Henderson	12	0.83	Hartford	2	1.50
Georgetown	11	0.76	Stanton	2	1.46
Hopkinsville	12	0.76	Grayson	3	1.42
Florence	11	0.73	Scottsville	3	1.42
Bowling Green	20	0.69	Benton	3	1.38
Covington	13	0.64	Vine Grove	3	1.33
Elizabethtown	8	0.56	Marion	2	1.32
Owensboro	16	0.56	Hodgenville	2	1.25
Frankfort	7	0.55	Russell	2	1.18
Ashland	4	0.37	Beaver Dam	2	1.17
Jeffersonton	3	0.23	Stanford	2	1.15
Independence	1	0.08	Williamstown	2	1.02
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Carrollton	2	1.02
Somerset	18	3.22	Greenville	2	0.93
Shively	12	1.57	Dawson Springs	1	0.72
Shelbyville	11	1.57	Providence	1	0.63
Bardstown	9	1.54			
Shepherdsville	8	1.43			
Danville	10	1.23			
Glasgow	8	1.14			
Erlanger	10	1.11			
Murray	9	1.01			
Berea	6	0.88			
Fort Thomas	6	0.74			
Madisonville	7	0.71			
Newport	5	0.65			
Winchester	6	0.65			
Mayfield	2	0.40			
Lawrenceburg	2	0.38			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Pikeville	7	2.03			
Lebanon	5	1.81			
Monticello	5	1.62			
Cynthiana	5	1.56			
Mount Washington	7	1.54			
London	6	1.50			
Leitchfield	5	1.49			
Franklin	6	1.43			
Versailles	5	1.17			
Williamsburg	3	1.14			
Fort Wright	3	1.05			
Cold Spring	3	1.01			
Paris	4	0.94			
Campbellsville	4	0.88			
Highland Heights	3	0.87			
Russellville	3	0.86			
Corbin	3	0.82			
Harrodsburg	3	0.72			
Central City	2	0.67			
Maysville	3	0.67			
Princeton	2	0.63			
Mount Sterling	2	0.58			
Morehead	2	0.58			
Fort Mitchell	2	0.49			
Alexandria	2	0.47			
Bellevue	1	0.34			
Taylor Mill	1	0.30			
Flatwoods	1	0.27			
Villa Hills	1	0.27			
Edgewood	1	0.23			

* Critical crash rate

TABLE 20. CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES (2011 - 2015)		PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL	
	ALL	AGE 16-20	ALL	AGE 16-20
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000				
Robertson	11	0	11.7	0.0
Hickman	18	0	6.3	0.0
Trimble	49	2	6.1	1.5
Carlisle	24	1	5.6	1.2
Ballard	50	4	5.4	2.0
Menifee	17	0	5.4	0.0
Nicholas	36	3	5.0	2.2
Bracken	54	6	4.9	3.4
Fulton	31	2	4.9	2.2
Livingston	46	4	4.9	2.6
Hancock	34	4	4.9	2.3
Cumberland	29	2	4.9	1.8
Elliott	12	0	4.7	0.0
Gallatin	60	0	4.2	0.0
Lyon	49	6	4.0	3.2
Crittenden	33	3	3.6	1.8
Lee	13	1	3.6	1.8
McLean	33	2	3.3	1.1
Wolfe	27	1	3.2	0.8
Owsley	5	0	2.7	0.0
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000 - 14,999				
Todd	59	3	5.7	1.5
Bath	34	0	5.5	0.0
Butler	71	7	5.2	2.5
Estill	42	4	5.2	2.8
Washington	63	6	5.0	2.1
Owen	42	0	4.9	0.0
Pendleton	85	11	4.9	3.3
Trigg	77	4	4.8	1.4
Lewis	32	0	4.7	0.0
Larue	60	6	4.4	2.1
Carroll	85	3	4.2	0.8
Edmonson	38	3	4.2	1.4
Morgan	34	0	3.9	0.0
Clinton	33	2	3.7	1.3
Metcalfe	41	1	3.7	0.4
Magoffin	34	4	3.7	2.2
Jackson	35	2	3.6	1.2
Breathitt	49	8	3.5	4.1
Green	27	2	3.5	1.2
Powell	53	7	3.3	2.5
Fleming	37	1	3.2	0.4
Leslie	8	0	2.9	0.0
Webster	36	4	2.8	1.8
Monroe	9	1	2.6	1.2
Caldwell	47	5	2.6	1.1
Martin	11	1	2.1	1.0
POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000 - 24,999				
Casey	55	4	5.6	1.8
Mason	155	6	5.2	0.9
Henry	97	5	5.2	1.5
Marion	102	9	4.8	1.8
Bourbon	134	10	4.7	1.8
Letcher	74	3	4.6	1.3
Woodford	187	17	4.6	2.2
Spencer	53	2	4.5	0.7
Harrison	115	13	4.5	2.7
Breckinridge	55	3	4.4	1.1
Mercer	106	7	4.4	1.2
Knott	50	5	4.1	2.7

TABLE 20. CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (continued)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES (2011 - 2015)		PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL	
	ALL	AGE 16-20	ALL	AGE 16-20
POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000 - 24,999 (continued)				
Allen	89	5	4.0	0.9
Clay	83	4	4.0	1.4
Ohio	116	8	4.0	1.4
Lincoln	84	4	3.9	0.9
Lawrence	45	1	3.9	0.6
Anderson	88	7	3.7	1.2
Adair	56	8	3.6	2.3
Johnson	80	3	3.5	0.7
Simpson	99	6	3.4	1.1
Taylor	111	16	3.3	1.8
Wayne	49	7	3.2	2.0
McCreary	37	5	3.2	2.2
Hart	81	6	3.0	1.4
Garrard	56	6	3.0	1.5
Union	43	4	2.8	1.1
Grant	103	8	2.8	1.1
Russell	44	7	2.7	1.8
Rowan	101	6	2.6	0.6
Rockcastle	62	2	2.6	0.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000 - 49,999				
Meade	137	5	6.1	0.9
Floyd	219	12	5.1	1.9
Nelson	261	17	4.6	1.4
Marshall	167	8	4.3	0.9
Grayson	126	8	4.1	1.2
Graves	170	13	4.0	1.5
Jessamine	273	29	4.0	2.0
Carter	106	9	3.9	1.9
Calloway	189	12	3.8	0.7
Logan	102	8	3.7	1.3
Shelby	226	12	3.6	0.9
Scott	258	16	3.6	1.1
Montgomery	144	11	3.5	1.3
Franklin	277	23	3.5	1.8
Perry	131	6	3.3	0.9
Boyle	138	13	3.3	1.4
Greenup	109	8	3.3	1.2
Barren	188	21	3.2	1.6
Muhlenberg	131	10	3.2	1.2
Henderson	239	16	3.1	1.0
Clark	159	14	3.0	1.4
Knox	80	5	2.7	0.9
Harlan	72	6	2.6	1.3
Whitley	139	11	2.6	1.0
Hopkins	180	8	2.5	0.5
Boyd	188	16	2.4	1.3
Bell	73	11	2.2	2.1
POPULATION CATEGORY 50,000 - OVER				
Pike	353	19	4.4	1.4
Campbell	589	35	4.0	1.2
Kenton	1051	68	3.9	1.4
McCracken	414	27	3.9	1.2
Christian	336	24	3.7	1.5
Fayette	2344	169	3.7	1.3
Bullitt	336	23	3.6	1.1
Madison	451	53	3.5	1.7
Boone	770	69	3.5	1.3
Oldham	182	23	3.4	1.7
Hardin	493	25	3.4	0.8
Daviess	559	43	3.4	1.0
Warren	630	63	3.0	1.1
Jefferson	4383	175	2.9	0.7
Laurel	199	13	2.4	0.9
Pulaski	201	9	2.4	0.5

TABLE 21. CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES	PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL	CITY	NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES	PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING ALCOHOL
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Lexington	2,341	3.7	Calvert City	23	5.2
Louisville	3,843	3.0	Park Hills	7	4.9
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Marion	11	3.9
Covington	432	5.1	Lakeside Park	11	3.8
Independence	89	4.1	Carrollton	23	3.7
Radcliff	111	3.6	Vine Grove	13	3.6
Nicholasville	160	3.4	Ludlow	16	3.5
Hopkinsville	177	3.4	Williamstown	21	3.5
Georgetown	137	3.2	Southgate	24	3.2
Frankfort	170	3.2	Springfield	13	3.0
Richmond	211	3.1	Hodgenville	14	3.0
Owensboro	357	2.8	Lancaster	15	2.9
Henderson	156	2.8	Dawson Springs	6	2.6
Florence	273	2.6	Hazard	56	2.5
Jeffersontown	118	2.5	Prestonsburg	41	2.5
Paducah	178	2.5	Grayson	19	2.4
Elizabethtown	154	2.3	Scottsville	19	2.3
Bowling Green	358	2.3	Providence	5	2.3
Ashland	87	1.9	Barbourville	15	2.3
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Providence	5	2.3
Fort Thomas	63	4.4	Benton	21	2.3
Newport	197	4.2	Russell	22	2.2
Shively	152	3.4	Beaver Dam	11	2.1
Shepherdsville	103	3.0	Wilmore	5	2.1
Shelbyville	78	3.0	Greenville	15	1.8
Winchester	96	2.8	Stanton	7	1.6
Erlanger	108	2.7	Paintsville	16	1.5
Lawrenceburg	28	2.7	Hartford	4	1.4
Glasgow	72	2.7	Flemingsburg	6	1.4
Bardstown	87	2.7	Stanford	8	1.3
Danville	84	2.5	Irvine	1	0.6
Murray	79	2.4			
Berea	39	1.8			
Mayfield	32	1.8			
Somerset	69	1.5			
Madisonville	54	1.4			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Dayton	29	6.8			
Elsmere	33	5.3			
Bellevue	43	4.8			
Taylor Mill	55	4.8			
Versailles	66	4.3			
Paris	58	3.6			
Villa Hills	9	3.6			
Pikeville	106	3.6			
Maysville	62	3.3			
Cynthiana	39	3.2			
Fort Mitchell	46	3.2			
Harrodsburg	39	3.1			
Central City	30	3.0			
Russellville	36	2.9			
Lebanon	28	2.8			
Franklin	51	2.8			
Highland Heights	35	2.7			
Mount Sterling	50	2.7			
Leitchfield	36	2.6			
Monticello	27	2.5			
Corbin	47	2.4			
Flatwoods	13	2.3			
Mount Washington	34	2.3			
Edgewood	22	2.2			
Campbellsville	46	2.1			
Alexandria	25	2.0			
Williamsburg	18	2.0			
Fort Wright	54	2.0			
La Grange	24	1.9			
London	62	1.8			
Princeton	16	1.7			
Cold Spring	20	1.6			
Morehead	34	1.6			

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015)

COUNTY						TOTAL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	ALCOHOL
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)**	ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS	CONVICTIONS PER ALCOHOL- RELATED CRASH
Adair	70	61	51	48	47	277	4.4	4.9
Allen	55	54	59	56	54	278	4.1	3.1
Anderson	145	81	98	77	56	457	5.4	5.2
Ballard	76	57	46	39	25	243	8.0	4.9
Barren	170	183	158	167	150	828	5.5	4.4
Bath	34	23	30	33	23	143	3.4	4.2
Bell	181	105	113	141	90	630	7.4	8.6
Boone	591	605	447	457	462	2,562	5.6	3.3
Bourbon	85	157	175	91	76	584	8.2	4.4
Boyd	433	289	235	226	189	1,372	8.1	7.3
Boyle	110	171	150	144	129	704	7.0	5.1
Bracken	16	16	13	11	13	69	2.2	1.3
Breathitt	102	82	79	66	60	389	8.3	7.9
Breckinridge	49	47	42	34	39	211	3.0	3.8
Bullitt	204	240	307	164	138	1,053	3.6	3.1
Butler	50	57	48	53	49	257	5.7	3.6
Caldwell	36	47	49	40	36	208	4.4	4.4
Calloway	214	219	238	242	164	1,077	8.7	5.7
Campbell	416	365	395	397	370	1,943	6.1	3.3
Carlisle	15	10	15	11	13	64	3.4	2.7
Carroll	67	78	101	59	57	362	10.2	4.3
Carter	96	89	103	78	75	441	4.6	4.2
Casey	83	84	85	74	54	380	7.1	6.9
Christian	392	352	303	245	214	1,506	7.5	4.5
Clark	108	146	112	198	167	731	5.7	4.6
Clay	70	157	111	81	78	497	7.7	6.0
Clinton	47	45	60	48	43	243	7.0	7.4
Crittenden	22	36	29	22	25	134	4.3	4.1
Cumberland	26	32	33	20	34	145	5.9	5.0
Daviess	562	597	515	448	331	2,453	7.0	4.4
Edmonson	15	24	17	26	31	113	2.5	3.0
Elliott	19	10	18	9	6	62	2.8	5.2
Estill	47	41	52	87	65	292	5.7	7.0
Fayette	1,313	1,271	1,189	1,255	929	5,957	6.1	2.5
Fleming	41	40	52	47	59	239	4.6	6.5
Floyd	270	236	231	186	217	1,140	8.7	5.2
Franklin	217	202	284	233	190	1,126	6.4	4.1
Fulton	46	57	33	47	71	254	12.4	8.2
Gallatin	86	77	68	39	43	313	10.4	5.2
Garrard	55	39	43	36	80	253	4.2	4.5
Grant	68	39	59	84	65	315	3.7	3.1
Graves	214	207	234	144	199	998	7.6	5.9
Grayson	81	95	90	101	141	508	5.5	4.0
Green	28	20	27	18	19	112	2.7	4.1
Greenup	227	283	211	143	138	1,002	7.3	9.2
Hancock	27	61	29	17	16	150	4.6	4.4
Hardin	597	764	577	468	477	2,883	7.8	5.8
Harlan	168	176	136	140	124	744	7.8	10.3
Harrison	68	50	76	60	56	310	4.8	2.7
Hart	108	77	68	74	62	389	6.3	4.8
Henderson	376	210	241	233	237	1,297	7.9	5.4
Henry	129	85	105	122	78	519	9.0	5.4
Hickman	25	11	15	14	18	83	5.0	4.6
Hopkins	279	268	259	230	275	1,311	7.9	7.3
Jackson	35	27	25	17	25	129	2.8	3.7
Jefferson	2,098	1,924	1,710	1,363	862	7,957	3.1	1.8
Jessamine	238	202	214	149	157	960	5.5	3.5
Johnson	175	124	166	133	102	700	8.6	8.8
Kenton	613	603	594	522	442	2,774	4.9	2.6
Knott	144	56	55	82	101	438	8.4	8.8
Knox	138	204	212	268	187	1,009	9.6	12.6
Larue	30	64	74	33	39	240	4.6	4.0
Laurel	513	646	587	582	530	2,858	13.7	14.4

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015) (continued)

COUNTY						TOTAL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	ALCOHOL
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)**	ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS	CONVICTIONS PER ALCOHOL- RELATED CRASH
Lawrence	68	39	58	53	58	276	5.0	6.1
Lee	38	26	28	20	22	134	5.7	10.3
Leslie	36	21	23	13	19	112	2.9	14.0
Letcher	98	72	93	81	44	388	4.9	5.2
Lewis	70	71	42	40	37	260	5.4	8.1
Lincoln	89	80	73	57	81	380	4.4	4.5
Livingston	44	44	38	24	31	181	5.0	3.9
Logan	199	179	135	129	117	759	8.0	7.4
Lyon	66	75	68	83	60	352	12.1	7.2
McCracken	348	389	396	380	403	1,916	7.8	4.6
McCreary	87	59	77	98	96	417	7.9	11.3
McLean	113	120	133	90	105	561	15.9	17.0
Madison	134	133	133	75	105	580	2.0	1.3
Magoffin	93	70	65	67	44	339	7.6	10.0
Marion	86	65	83	108	86	428	6.6	4.2
Marshall	570	602	513	308	316	2,309	18.9	13.8
Martin	96	86	68	152	102	504	13.8	45.8
Mason	47	55	28	25	26	181	2.9	1.2
Meade	98	115	145	88	78	524	5.3	3.8
Menifee	14	25	16	11	8	74	3.2	4.4
Mercer	81	61	57	47	51	297	3.6	2.8
Metcalfe	36	32	21	30	22	141	3.9	3.4
Monroe	40	40	34	35	43	192	5.0	21.3
Montgomery	69	68	96	108	66	407	4.3	2.8
Morgan	47	41	37	20	25	170	4.1	5.0
Muhlenberg	130	185	211	192	152	870	7.8	6.6
Nelson	195	154	146	154	184	833	5.0	3.2
Nicholas	29	43	61	32	43	208	8.1	5.8
Ohio	121	100	72	62	75	430	5.1	3.7
Oldham	196	187	146	234	175	938	4.2	5.2
Owen	39	28	21	17	25	130	3.3	3.1
Owsley	28	34	12	18	10	102	6.6	20.4
Pendleton	51	50	33	25	24	183	3.5	2.2
Perry	221	121	106	85	93	626	6.4	4.8
Pike	235	194	177	162	102	870	4.1	2.5
Powell	98	85	83	69	45	380	8.4	7.2
Pulaski	290	242	301	221	258	1,312	5.8	6.5
Robertson	5	1	1	5	3	15	1.9	1.4
Rockcastle	83	82	54	70	66	355	6.1	5.7
Rowan	192	203	124	124	120	763	10.1	7.6
Russell	66	46	53	47	63	275	4.3	6.3
Scott	152	162	173	194	185	866	4.9	3.4
Shelby	287	236	229	205	211	1,168	7.8	5.2
Simpson	76	78	64	51	42	311	4.8	3.1
Spencer	62	98	74	54	40	328	4.7	6.2
Taylor	119	90	110	88	81	488	5.5	4.4
Todd	43	55	57	66	58	279	7.1	4.7
Trigg	111	104	100	94	92	501	9.9	6.5
Trimble	19	55	40	23	21	158	4.9	3.2
Union	142	102	63	82	65	454	8.7	10.6
Warren	739	628	635	493	464	2,959	7.7	4.7
Washington	31	23	22	25	26	127	3.0	2.0
Wayne	32	39	25	33	44	173	2.5	3.5
Webster	38	54	27	16	25	160	3.4	4.4
Whitley	158	177	166	191	123	815	6.9	5.9
Wolfe	39	24	17	26	29	135	5.6	5.0
Woodford	148	148	216	176	152	840	8.8	4.5
TOTAL *	19,855	19,074	18,030	16,208	14,443	87,610	5.8	4.0

*Convictions in cases filed in the same calander year.

**There were 29,263 arrests on average from 2011 to 2015.

TABLE 23. ALCOHOL CONVICTION RATES IN DECREASING ORDER (BY COUNTY POPULATION CATEGORIES)
(2011 - 2015)

POPULATION	COUNTY	ANNUAL AVERAGE ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER 1,000		ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASH	
		LICENSED DRIVERS	COUNTY	COUNTY	CRASH
UNDER 10,000	McLean	15.9	Owsley	20.4	20.4
	Fulton	12.4	McLean	17.0	17.0
	Lyon	12.1	Lee	10.3	10.3
	Gallatin	10.4	Fulton	8.2	8.2
	Nicholas	8.1	Lyon	7.2	7.2
	Ballard	8.0	Nicholas	5.8	5.8
	Owsley	6.6	Gallatin	5.2	5.2
	Cumberland	5.9	Elliott	5.2	5.2
	Lee	5.7	Cumberland	5.0	5.0
	Wolfe	5.6	Wolfe	5.0	5.0
	Livingston	5.0	Ballard	4.9	4.9
	Hickman	5.0	Hickman	4.6	4.6
	Trimble	4.9	Hancock	4.4	4.4
	Hancock	4.6	Menifee	4.4	4.4
	Crittenden	4.3	Crittenden	4.1	4.1
	Carlisle	3.4	Livingston	3.9	3.9
	Menifee	3.2	Trimble	3.2	3.2
	Elliott	2.8	Carlisle	2.7	2.7
	Bracken	2.2	Robertson	1.4	1.4
	Robertson	1.9	Bracken	1.3	1.3
10,000-14,999	Martin	13.8	Martin	45.8	45.8
	Carroll	10.2	Monroe	21.3	21.3
	Trigg	9.9	Leslie	14.0	14.0
	Powell	8.4	Magoffin	10.0	10.0
	Breathitt	8.3	Lewis	8.1	8.1
	Magoffin	7.6	Breathitt	7.9	7.9
	Todd	7.1	Clinton	7.4	7.4
	Clinton	7.0	Powell	7.2	7.2
	Butler	5.7	Estill	7.0	7.0
	Estill	5.7	Trigg	6.5	6.5
	Lewis	5.4	Fleming	6.5	6.5
	Monroe	5.0	Morgan	5.0	5.0
	Larue	4.6	Todd	4.7	4.7
	Fleming	4.6	Webster	4.4	4.4
	Caldwell	4.4	Caldwell	4.4	4.4
	Morgan	4.1	Carroll	4.3	4.3
	Metcalfe	3.9	Bath	4.2	4.2
	Pendleton	3.5	Green	4.1	4.1
	Webster	3.4	Larue	4.0	4.0
	Bath	3.4	Jackson	3.7	3.7
Owen	3.3	Butler	3.6	3.6	
Washington	3.0	Metcalfe	3.4	3.4	
Leslie	2.9	Owen	3.1	3.1	
Jackson	2.8	Edmonson	3.0	3.0	
Green	2.7	Pendleton	2.2	2.2	
Edmonson	2.5	Washington	2.0	2.0	
15,000-24,999	Rowan	10.1	McCreary	11.3	11.3
	Henry	9.0	Union	10.6	10.6
	Woodford	8.8	Knott	8.8	8.8
	Union	8.7	Johnson	8.8	8.8
	Johnson	8.6	Rowan	7.6	7.6
	Knott	8.4	Casey	6.9	6.9
	Bourbon	8.2	Russell	6.3	6.3
	McCreary	7.9	Spencer	6.2	6.2
	Clay	7.7	Lawrence	6.1	6.1
	Casey	7.1	Clay	6.0	6.0
	Marion	6.6	Rockcastle	5.7	5.7
	Hart	6.3	Henry	5.4	5.4
	Rockcastle	6.1	Letcher	5.2	5.2
	Taylor	5.5	Anderson	5.2	5.2
	Anderson	5.4	Adair	4.9	4.9
	Ohio	5.1	Hart	4.8	4.8
	Lawrence	5.0	Lincoln	4.5	4.5
	Letcher	4.9	Garrard	4.5	4.5

TABLE 23. ALCOHOL CONVICTION RATES IN DECREASING ORDER (BY COUNTY POPULATION CATEGORIES)
(2011 - 2015) (continued)

POPULATION	COUNTY	ANNUAL AVERAGE		
		ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS	COUNTY	
			ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS PER ALCOHOL- RELATED CRASH	
15,000-24,999 (cont'd)	Harrison	4.8	Woodford	4.5
	Simpson	4.8	Taylor	4.4
	Spencer	4.7	Bourbon	4.4
	Adair	4.4	Marion	4.2
	Lincoln	4.4	Breckinridge	3.8
	Russell	4.3	Ohio	3.7
	Garrard	4.2	Wayne	3.5
	Allen	4.1	Simpson	3.1
	Grant	3.7	Allen	3.1
	Mercer	3.6	Grant	3.1
	Breckinridge	3.0	Mercer	2.8
	Mason	2.9	Harrison	2.7
	Wayne	2.5	Mason	1.2
25,000 - 49,999	Marshall	18.9	Marshall	13.8
	Knox	9.6	Knox	12.6
	Calloway	8.7	Harlan	10.3
	Floyd	8.7	Greenup	9.2
	Boyd	8.1	Bell	8.6
	Logan	8.0	Logan	7.4
	Hopkins	7.9	Boyd	7.3
	Henderson	7.9	Hopkins	7.3
	Harlan	7.8	Muhlenberg	6.6
	Shelby	7.8	Graves	5.9
	Muhlenberg	7.8	Whitley	5.9
	Graves	7.6	Calloway	5.7
	Bell	7.4	Henderson	5.4
	Greenup	7.3	Floyd	5.2
	Boyle	7.0	Shelby	5.2
	Whitley	6.9	Boyle	5.1
	Perry	6.4	Perry	4.8
	Franklin	6.4	Clark	4.6
	Clark	5.7	Barren	4.4
	Grayson	5.5	Carter	4.2
	Jessamine	5.5	Franklin	4.1
	Barren	5.5	Grayson	4.0
	Meade	5.3	Meade	3.8
	Nelson	5.0	Jessamine	3.5
	Scott	4.9	Scott	3.4
	Carter	4.6	Nelson	3.2
Montgomery	4.3	Montgomery	2.8	
50,000 - OVER	Laurel	13.7	Laurel	14.4
	McCracken	7.8	Pulaski	6.5
	Hardin	7.8	Hardin	5.8
	Warren	7.7	Oldham	5.2
	Christian	7.5	Warren	4.7
	Daviess	7.0	McCracken	4.6
	Fayette	6.1	Christian	4.5
	Campbell	6.1	Daviess	4.4
	Pulaski	5.8	Boone	3.3
	Boone	5.6	Campbell	3.3
	Kenton	4.9	Bullitt	3.1
	Oldham	4.2	Kenton	2.6
	Pike	4.1	Fayette	2.5
	Bullitt	3.6	Pike	2.5
	Jefferson	3.1	Jefferson	1.8
Madison	2.0	Madison	1.3	

TABLE 24. PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS CONVICTED OF DUI FILINGS (BY COUNTY) (2011 - 2015)*

COUNTY	TOTAL DUI FILED	TOTAL DUI CONVICTED	TOTAL DUI NON-CONVICTED	CONVICTION PERCENTAGE**
Adair	477	277	58	82.7
Allen	468	278	26	91.4
Anderson	744	457	52	89.8
Ballard	368	243	67	78.4
Barren	1,576	828	231	78.2
Bath	266	143	34	80.8
Bell	1,777	630	203	75.6
Boone	3,611	2,562	292	89.8
Bourbon	885	584	59	90.8
Boyd	1,887	1,372	217	86.3
Boyle	1,125	704	100	87.6
Bracken	114	69	25	73.4
Breathitt	612	389	33	92.2
Breckinridge	290	211	26	89.0
Bullitt	2,589	1,053	370	74.0
Butler	430	257	60	81.1
Caldwell	266	208	22	90.4
Calloway	1,442	1,077	150	87.8
Campbell	2,618	1,943	333	85.4
Carlisle	101	64	19	77.1
Carroll	713	362	129	73.7
Carter	881	441	102	81.2
Casey	539	380	67	85.0
Christian	2,187	1,506	258	85.4
Clark	1,042	731	59	92.5
Clay	1,238	497	324	60.5
Clinton	439	243	28	89.7
Crittenden	182	134	14	90.5
Cumberland	257	145	31	82.4
Daviess	4,013	2,453	340	87.8
Edmonson	205	113	45	71.5
Elliott	128	62	16	79.5
Estill	409	292	25	92.1
Fayette	7,858	5,957	484	92.5
Fleming	453	239	45	84.2
Floyd	1,957	1,140	164	87.4
Franklin	2,120	1,126	178	86.3
Fulton	427	254	71	78.2
Gallatin	647	313	215	59.3
Garrard	364	253	36	87.5
Grant	588	315	108	74.5
Graves	1,987	998	313	76.1
Grayson	727	508	63	89.0
Green	212	112	19	85.5
Greenup	1,374	1,002	94	91.4
Hancock	204	150	10	93.8
Hardin	4,186	2,883	488	85.5
Harlan	1,949	744	140	84.2
Harrison	518	310	54	85.2
Hart	660	389	111	77.8
Henderson	2,083	1,297	151	89.6
Henry	794	519	71	88.0
Hickman	132	83	24	77.6
Hopkins	1,846	1,311	191	87.3
Jackson	222	129	39	76.8
Jefferson	17,397	7,957	1,232	86.6
Jessamine	1,406	960	105	90.1
Johnson	1,209	700	149	82.4
Kenton	3,854	2,774	326	89.5
Knott	680	438	59	88.1
Knox	1,866	1,009	308	76.6
Larue	397	240	35	87.3

TABLE 24. PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS CONVICTED OF DUI FILINGS (BY COUNTY) (2011 - 2015) (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL DUI FILED	TOTAL DUI CONVICTED	TOTAL DUI NON-CONVICTED	CONVICTION PERCENTAGE
Laurel	3,857	2,858	321	89.9
Lawrence	478	276	53	83.9
Lee	223	134	20	87.0
Leslie	296	112	90	55.4
Letcher	637	388	81	82.7
Lewis	327	260	27	90.6
Lincoln	571	380	65	85.4
Livingston	279	181	39	82.3
Logan	1,050	759	158	82.8
Lyon	502	352	46	88.4
McCracken	3,008	1,916	395	82.9
McCreary	887	417	154	73.0
McLean	1,026	561	101	84.7
Madison	929	580	147	79.8
Magoffin	498	339	36	90.4
Marion	714	428	73	85.4
Marshall	3,094	2,309	341	87.1
Martin	805	504	102	83.2
Mason	243	181	27	87.0
Meade	752	524	92	85.1
Menifee	109	74	6	92.5
Mercer	472	297	42	87.6
Metcalfe	234	141	36	79.7
Monroe	316	192	46	80.7
Montgomery	673	407	69	85.5
Morgan	348	170	36	82.5
Muhlenberg	1,343	870	73	92.3
Nelson	1,235	833	115	87.9
Nicholas	366	208	26	88.9
Ohio	775	430	122	77.9
Oldham	1,415	938	67	93.3
Owen	251	130	48	73.0
Owsley	193	102	19	84.3
Pendleton	305	183	50	78.5
Perry	1,570	626	162	79.4
Pike	2,631	870	254	77.4
Powell	652	380	103	78.7
Pulaski	2,485	1,312	318	80.5
Robertson	33	15	7	68.2
Rockcastle	848	355	149	70.4
Rowan	1,186	763	97	88.7
Russell	599	275	65	80.9
Scott	1,351	866	153	85.0
Shelby	1,878	1,168	128	90.1
Simpson	523	311	38	89.1
Spencer	558	328	54	85.9
Taylor	785	488	88	84.7
Todd	375	279	46	85.8
Trigg	731	501	103	82.9
Trimble	299	158	40	79.8
Union	666	454	59	88.5
Warren	5,261	2,959	582	83.6
Washington	217	127	36	77.9
Wayne	329	173	25	87.4
Webster	308	160	37	81.2
Whitley	1,470	815	159	83.7
Wolfe	218	135	21	86.5
Woodford	1,133	840	65	92.8
TOTAL	146,313	87,610	15,010	85.4

* Obtained from Administrative Office of the Courts.

** Conviction percentage is equal to the number of DUI convictions divided by the sum of DUI convictions and non-convictions. The data apply to DUIs resolved in the calendar year of the arrest. Data does not include pending cases.

TABLE 25. DUI CONVICTION RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN DESCENDING ORDER) (2011 - 2015)

POPULATION CATEGORY	AVERAGE CONVICTION PERCENTAGE	COUNTY	TOTAL DUI ARRESTS	TOTAL DUI CONVICTIONS	CONVICTION PERCENTAGE*
UNDER 10,000	81.6	Hancock	204	150	93.8
		Menifee	109	74	92.5
		Crittenden	182	134	90.5
		Nicholas	366	208	88.9
		Lyon	502	352	88.4
		Lee	223	134	87.0
		Wolfe	218	135	86.5
		McLean	1,026	561	84.7
		Owsley	193	102	84.3
		Cumberland	257	145	82.4
		Livingston	279	181	82.3
		Trimble	299	158	79.8
		Elliott	128	62	79.5
		Ballard	368	243	78.4
		Fulton	427	254	78.2
		Hickman	132	83	77.6
		Carlsle	101	64	77.1
		Bracken	114	69	73.4
		Robertson	33	15	68.2
Gallatin	647	313	59.3		
10,000-14,999	81.8	Breathitt	612	389	92.2
		Estill	409	292	92.1
		Lewis	327	260	90.6
		Caldwell	266	208	90.4
		Magoffin	498	339	90.4
		Clinton	439	243	89.7
		Larue	397	240	87.3
		Todd	375	279	85.8
		Green	212	112	85.5
		Fleming	453	239	84.2
		Martin	805	504	83.2
		Trigg	731	501	82.9
		Morgan	348	170	82.5
		Webster	308	160	81.2
		Butler	430	257	81.1
		Bath	266	143	80.8
		Monroe	316	192	80.7
		Metcalfe	234	141	79.7
		Powell	652	380	78.7
		Pendleton	305	183	78.5
		Washington	217	127	77.9
Jackson	222	129	76.8		
Carroll	713	362	73.7		
Owen	251	130	73.0		
Edmonson	205	113	71.5		
Leslie	296	112	55.4		
15,000-24,999	84.0	Woodford	1,133	840	92.8
		Allen	468	278	91.4
		Bourbon	885	584	90.8
		Anderson	744	457	89.8
		Simpson	523	311	89.1
		Breckinridge	290	211	89.0
		Rowan	1,186	763	88.7
		Union	666	454	88.5
		Knott	680	438	88.1
		Henry	794	519	88.0
		Mercer	472	297	87.6
		Garrard	364	253	87.5
		Wayne	329	173	87.4
		Mason	243	181	87.0
		Spencer	558	328	85.9

TABLE 25. DUI CONVICTION RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN DESCENDING ORDER) (2011 - 2015) (continued)

POPULATION CATEGORY	AVERAGE CONVICTION PERCENTAGE	COUNTY	TOTAL DUI ARRESTS	TOTAL DUI CONVICTIONS	CONVICTION PERCENTAGE*
15,000-24,999 (continued)		Marion	714	428	85.4
		Lincoln	571	380	85.4
		Harrison	518	310	85.2
		Casey	539	380	85.0
		Taylor	785	488	84.7
		Lawrence	478	276	83.9
		Letcher	637	388	82.7
		Adair	477	277	82.7
		Johnson	1,209	700	82.4
		Russell	599	275	80.9
		Ohio	775	430	77.9
		Hart	660	389	77.8
		Grant	588	315	74.5
		McCreary	887	417	73.0
		Rockcastle	848	355	70.4
	Clay	1,238	497	60.5	
25,000-49,999	85.4	Clark	1,042	731	92.5
		Muhlenberg	1,343	870	92.3
		Greenup	1,374	1,002	91.4
		Jessamine	1,406	960	90.1
		Shelby	1,878	1,168	90.1
		Henderson	2,083	1,297	89.6
		Grayson	727	508	89.0
		Nelson	1,235	833	87.9
		Calloway	1,442	1,077	87.8
		Boyle	1,125	704	87.6
		Floyd	1,957	1,140	87.4
		Hopkins	1,846	1,311	87.3
		Marshall	3,094	2,309	87.1
		Franklin	2,120	1,126	86.3
		Boyd	1,887	1,372	86.3
		Montgomery	673	407	85.5
		Meade	752	524	85.1
		Scott	1,351	866	85.0
		Harlan	1,949	744	84.2
		Whitley	1,470	815	83.7
		Logan	1,050	759	82.8
		Carter	881	441	81.2
		Perry	1,570	626	79.4
Barren	1,576	828	78.2		
Knox	1,866	1,009	76.6		
Graves	1,987	998	76.1		
Bell	1,777	630	75.6		
50,000 - OVER	85.2	Oldham	1,415	938	93.3
		Fayette	7,858	5,957	92.5
		Laurel	3,857	2,858	89.9
		Boone	3,611	2,562	89.8
		Kenton	3,854	2,774	89.5
		Daviess	4,013	2,453	87.8
		Jefferson	17,397	7,957	86.6
		Hardin	4,186	2,883	85.5
		Christian	2,187	1,506	85.4
		Campbell	2,618	1,943	85.4
		Warren	5,261	2,959	83.6
		McCracken	3,008	1,916	82.9
		Pulaski	2,485	1,312	80.5
		Madison	929	580	79.8
		Pike	2,631	870	77.4
		Bullitt	2,589	1,053	74.0

*Refer to Table 24 for conviction rate calculation.

TABLE 26. SUMMARY OF RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015)

COUNTY						TOTAL	ANNUAL AVERAGE
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)	RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS
Adair	14	15	12	7	13	61	1.0
Allen	4	7	4	8	7	30	0.4
Anderson	14	18	16	28	21	97	1.2
Ballard	14	6	6	5	11	42	1.4
Barren	61	65	52	42	39	259	1.7
Bath	5	6	6	7	3	27	0.6
Bell	11	4	8	13	14	50	0.6
Boone	86	61	41	39	41	268	0.6
Bourbon	7	16	15	19	16	73	1.0
Boyd	45	40	38	25	25	173	1.0
Boyle	29	21	27	37	33	147	1.5
Bracken	5	5	4	1	2	17	0.5
Breathitt	11	18	13	16	5	63	1.3
Breckinridge	9	6	8	5	1	29	0.4
Bullitt	98	72	81	65	61	377	1.3
Butler	1	4	2	3	2	12	0.3
Caldwell	15	8	5	8	10	46	1.0
Calloway	12	6	11	15	23	67	0.5
Campbell	37	23	42	33	25	160	0.5
Carlisle	0	2	2	1	2	7	0.4
Carroll	12	16	12	12	4	56	1.6
Carter	14	21	17	10	26	88	0.9
Casey	4	8	10	6	1	29	0.5
Christian	86	73	55	50	48	312	1.6
Clark	15	19	19	13	15	81	0.6
Clay	11	22	31	9	13	86	1.3
Clinton	3	7	4	7	3	24	0.7
Crittenden	5	1	2	2	4	14	0.4
Cumberland	12	14	8	8	11	53	2.2
Daviess	47	63	59	40	54	263	0.7
Edmonson	8	7	7	7	3	32	0.7
Elliott	0	2	1	3	1	7	0.3
Estill	3	0	2	1	2	8	0.2
Fayette	211	142	150	111	84	698	0.7
Fleming	10	9	8	0	10	37	0.7
Floyd	22	27	34	14	27	124	0.9
Franklin	68	52	68	19	50	257	1.5
Fulton	5	1	3	56	8	73	3.6
Gallatin	17	12	18	5	6	58	1.9
Garrard	5	10	15	6	14	50	0.8
Grant	13	10	5	16	16	60	0.7
Graves	50	42	53	21	61	227	1.7
Grayson	22	24	27	28	33	134	1.5
Green	2	0	3	31	4	40	1.0
Greenup	13	15	18	1	10	57	0.4
Hancock	5	0	4	10	2	21	0.6
Hardin	85	125	83	2	78	373	1.0
Harlan	23	23	25	74	21	166	1.7
Harrison	11	8	10	26	7	62	1.0
Hart	18	16	19	12	10	75	1.2
Henderson	34	26	42	10	52	164	1.0
Henry	14	24	26	43	19	126	2.2
Hickman	4	1	4	17	0	26	1.6
Hopkins	48	48	40	2	28	166	1.0
Jackson	7	4	7	42	3	63	1.4
Jefferson	224	251	205	3	218	901	0.3
Jessamine	21	30	26	209	17	303	1.7
Johnson	34	23	27	22	8	114	1.4
Kenton	83	74	70	19	76	322	0.6
Knott	4	4	1	70	1	80	1.5
Knox	27	18	13	3	36	97	0.9
Larue	4	10	9	24	9	56	1.1
Laurel	31	41	28	8	11	119	0.6

TABLE 26. SUMMARY OF RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015) (continued)

COUNTY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)	RECKLESS DRIVING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS
Lawrence	8	12	10	29	15	74	1.4
Lee	4	3	0	9	4	20	0.9
Leslie	2	6	7	2	3	20	0.5
Letcher	12	7	3	1	7	30	0.4
Lewis	2	7	3	4	5	21	0.4
Lincoln	25	19	19	2	20	85	1.0
Livingston	9	18	11	18	9	65	1.8
Logan	16	23	19	13	25	96	1.0
Lyon	29	24	24	18	64	159	5.4
McCracken	64	70	58	39	39	270	1.1
McCreary	8	8	8	39	13	76	1.4
McLean	5	9	2	8	4	28	0.8
Madison	23	20	24	3	37	107	0.4
Magoffin	2	3	8	28	3	44	1.0
Marion	9	12	20	5	28	74	1.1
Marshall	15	23	15	18	14	85	0.7
Martin	3	3	6	10	11	33	0.9
Mason	14	15	15	9	14	67	1.1
Meade	28	37	33	15	28	141	1.4
Menifee	2	4	2	27	1	36	1.6
Mercer	17	9	10	3	11	50	0.6
Metcalfe	8	16	12	10	6	52	1.4
Monroe	5	8	7	14	5	39	1.0
Montgomery	20	23	11	5	16	75	0.8
Morgan	7	13	12	17	3	52	1.3
Muhlenberg	15	27	21	4	34	101	0.9
Nelson	27	11	23	25	36	122	0.7
Nicholas	2	5	3	35	10	55	2.2
Ohio	5	11	10	2	4	32	0.4
Oldham	7	11	7	4	12	41	0.2
Owen	7	1	0	7	5	20	0.5
Owsley	4	9	8	2	1	24	1.5
Pendleton	11	14	12	3	2	42	0.8
Perry	9	15	3	7	8	42	0.4
Pike	61	48	35	5	29	178	0.8
Powell	6	1	10	28	6	51	1.1
Pulaski	25	42	18	12	14	111	0.5
Robertson	1	0	0	8	1	10	1.2
Rockcastle	17	22	23	2	9	73	1.3
Rowan	24	22	17	15	19	97	1.3
Russell	7	4	7	16	7	41	0.6
Scott	18	34	31	7	23	113	0.6
Shelby	38	34	33	28	34	167	1.1
Simpson	12	17	9	40	28	106	1.6
Spencer	9	10	9	25	14	67	1.0
Taylor	13	12	13	4	16	58	0.7
Todd	9	9	20	12	10	60	1.5
Trigg	14	21	17	10	59	121	2.4
Trimble	0	0	3	25	3	31	1.0
Union	7	18	5	2	17	49	0.9
Warren	80	85	81	9	65	320	0.8
Washington	3	3	7	74	9	96	2.3
Wayne	17	7	9	6	9	48	0.7
Webster	7	10	7	5	9	38	0.8
Whitley	38	8	16	13	25	100	0.8
Wolfe	3	2	2	16	1	24	1.0
Woodford	10	13	13	4	18	58	0.6
TOTAL	2,656	2,644	2,472	2,250	2,380	12,402	0.9

TABLE 27. PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Owsley	7	3.8	Clay	117	5.6
Carlisle	11	2.6	Knott	65	5.3
Lee	9	2.5	Letcher	72	4.5
Menifee	8	2.5	McCreary	48	4.2
Wolfe	20	2.4	Johnson	90	3.9
Nicholas	17	2.3	Casey	27	2.8
Elliott	6	2.3	Rockcastle	61	2.5
Robertson	2	2.1	Russell	39	2.4
Cumberland	11	1.9	Lawrence	22	1.9
Lyon	22	1.8	Harrison	42	1.6
Hickman	5	1.8	Ohio	44	1.5
Livingston	16	1.7	Adair	23	1.5
Ballard	15	1.6	Anderson	36	1.5
Crittenden	13	1.4	Union	21	1.4
Trimble	10	1.3	Wayne	21	1.4
Gallatin	13	0.9	Rowan	45	1.2
McLean	9	0.9	Mercer	29	1.2
Fulton	5	0.8	Hart	32	1.2
Hancock	4	0.6	Lincoln	27	1.2
Bracken	7	0.6	Spencer	13	1.1
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Grant	42	1.1
Magoffin	51	5.5	Mason	32	1.1
Martin	22	4.1	Bourbon	29	1.0
Bath	22	3.6	Taylor	32	1.0
Breathitt	51	3.6	Garrard	18	1.0
Morgan	31	3.5	Marion	22	1.0
Leslie	9	3.3	Simpson	26	0.9
Powell	37	2.3	Allen	20	0.9
Jackson	21	2.2	Henry	16	0.9
Estill	15	1.9	Woodford	29	0.7
Fleming	19	1.7	Breckinridge	8	0.6
Trigg	25	1.6	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Owen	12	1.4	Floyd	251	5.8
Carroll	27	1.3	Harlan	132	4.9
Todd	14	1.3	Knox	145	4.8
Lewis	8	1.2	Bell	131	4.0
Larue	16	1.2	Perry	115	2.9
Clinton	11	1.2	Carter	55	2.0
Pendleton	19	1.1	Muhlenberg	81	2.0
Butler	13	1.0	Whitley	102	1.9
Webster	12	0.9	Montgomery	69	1.7
Washington	10	0.8	Grayson	50	1.6
Caldwell	14	0.8	Graves	68	1.6
Edmonson	6	0.7	Boyd	113	1.5
Metcalfe	7	0.6	Marshall	58	1.5
Green	4	0.5	Jessamine	85	1.2
Monroe	0	0.0	Franklin	88	1.1
			Boyle	48	1.1
			Greenup	37	1.1
			Hopkins	79	1.1
			Barren	58	1.0
			Calloway	51	1.0
			Henderson	79	1.0
			Logan	28	1.0
			Clark	47	0.9
			Nelson	46	0.8
			Scott	48	0.7
			Shelby	41	0.7
			Meade	14	0.6
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Pike	418	5.3
			Laurel	160	2.0
			Madison	162	1.3
			Kenton	277	1.0
			Campbell	151	1.0
			Daviess	159	1.0
			Pulaski	85	1.0
			Hardin	128	0.9
			Christian	82	0.9
			McCracken	99	0.9
			Bullitt	78	0.8
			Boone	168	0.8
			Warren	164	0.8
			Oldham	39	0.7
			Jefferson	910	0.6
			Fayette	345	0.5

TABLE 28. PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF DRUG-RELATED CRASHES	PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS	CITY	NUMBER OF DRUG-RELATED CRASHES	PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING DRUGS
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	793	0.6	Barbourville	24	3.6
Lexington	345	0.5	Prestonsburg	54	3.4
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Hazard	63	2.8
Nicholasville	70	1.5	Vine Grove	9	2.5
Covington	128	1.5	Park Hills	3	2.1
Ashland	59	1.3	Paintsville	21	1.9
Richmond	81	1.2	Providence	4	1.8
Henderson	61	1.1	Grayson	14	1.8
Radcliff	30	1.0	Carrollton	11	1.8
Frankfort	56	1.0	Irvine	3	1.8
Independence	22	1.0	Beaver Dam	9	1.7
Hopkinsville	40	0.8	Greenville	14	1.7
Owensboro	104	0.8	Lancaster	9	1.7
Paducah	55	0.8	Morganfield	7	1.5
Georgetown	29	0.7	Calvert City	6	1.4
Florence	62	0.6	Williamstown	7	1.2
Jeffersonton	27	0.6	Marion	3	1.1
Bowling Green	90	0.6	Stanton	5	1.1
Elizabethtown	36	0.5	Southgate	7	0.9
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Stanton	5	1.1
Lawrenceburg	18	1.7	Stanford	5	0.8
Fort Thomas	22	1.5	Benton	7	0.8
Shively	51	1.1	Scottsville	6	0.7
Glasgow	30	1.1	Ludlow	3	0.7
Winchester	35	1.0	Springfield	3	0.7
Berea	22	1.0	Hodgenville	3	0.6
Somerset	45	1.0	Columbia	4	0.5
Newport	43	0.9	Dawson Springs	1	0.4
Mayfield	15	0.9	Wilmore	1	0.4
Madisonville	31	0.8	Hartford	1	0.3
Danville	26	0.8			
Bardstown	21	0.7			
Shepherdsville	24	0.7			
Erlanger	27	0.7			
Murray	18	0.5			
Shelbyville	14	0.5			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Pikeville	91	3.1			
Dayton	10	2.3			
Bellevue	19	2.1			
Cynthiana	24	2.0			
Taylor Mill	20	1.7			
Central City	17	1.7			
Mount Sterling	29	1.6			
Corbin	32	1.6			
Leitchfield	20	1.5			
Williamsburg	14	1.5			
Russellville	16	1.3			
London	43	1.3			
Harrodsburg	15	1.2			
Campbellsville	24	1.1			
Maysville	20	1.1			
Monticello	12	1.1			
Paris	16	1.0			
Lebanon	10	1.0			
Versailles	14	0.9			
Edgewood	9	0.9			
Franklin	15	0.8			
Flatwoods	4	0.7			
Morehead	14	0.7			
Princeton	7	0.7			
Cold Spring	9	0.7			
Elsmere	4	0.6			
Highland Heights	8	0.6			
Fort Mitchell	9	0.6			
Fort Wright	14	0.5			
La Grange	6	0.5			
Alexandria	5	0.4			
Mount Washington	5	0.3			

TABLE 30. SAFETY BELT USAGE BY COUNTY POPULATION CATEGORY
(2007 OBSERVATIONAL DATA) (AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS)*

PERCENT USAGE				
POPULATION CATEGORY				
UNDER 10,000	10,000 - 14,999	15,000 - 24,999	25,000- 49,999	OVER 50,000
59.0	57.5	59.1	64.3	71.2

*2009 Statewide observational data resulted in a rate of 80 percent

TABLE 31. CRASH SEVERITY VERSUS SAFETY BELT USAGE (ALL DRIVERS)*

TYPE OF INJURY	NOT WEARING SAFETY BELT		WEARING SAFETY BELT		PERCENT REDUCTION
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
Fatal	1,114	5.30	899	0.09	98
Incapacitating	2,129	10.13	7,903	0.78	92
Non-Incapacitating	3,584	17.05	32,042	3.17	81
Possible Injury	3,652	17.37	57,439	5.69	67
Fatal or Incapacitating	3,243	15.43	8,802	0.87	94

* Based on 2011 through 2015 crash data. Total sample size for not wearing a safety belt was 21,019 compared to 1,010,108 for wearing a safety belt.

TABLE 32. USAGE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD SAFETY SEATS
(CHILDREN AGE THREE AND UNDER) (2011 - 2015)

VARIABLE	CATEGORY	RESTRAINT USED			
		NONE	SAFETY BELT	CHILD SEAT	ANY RESTRAINT
Number	Fatal	3	1	10	11
With	Incapacitating	16	14	50	64
Given	Non-Incapacitating	26	68	437	505
Injury	Possible Injury	57	273	1,576	1,849
	None Detected	146	3,823	23,812	27,635
Percent	Fatal	1.21	0.02	0.04	0.04
With	Incapacitating	6.45	0.34	0.19	0.21
Given	Non-Incapacitating	10.48	1.63	1.69	1.68
Injury	Possible Injury	22.98	6.53	6.09	6.15
	None Detected	58.87	91.48	91.99	91.92
Percent	Front	3.38	27.54	69.09	96.62
Usage	Rear	0.86	17.10	82.04	99.14
By Seat	All Positions	1.06	17.93	81.01	98.94
Position					
Percent With					
Given Injury By					
Seat Position					
(Front)	Fatal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Incapacitating	3.97	0.00	0.04	0.03
	Non-Incapacitating	3.97	1.65	1.16	1.30
	Possible Injury	14.29	4.57	4.30	4.38
	None Detected	27.78	43.77	44.47	44.28
(Rear)	Fatal	0.81	0.01	0.03	0.03
	Incapacitating	2.97	0.19	0.14	0.15
	Non-Incapacitating	5.68	0.69	1.15	1.08
	Possible Injury	10.54	3.08	4.16	3.97
	None Detected	30.00	45.92	64.30	61.13
YEAR	2011	120	1,818	7,802	9,620
	2012	114	1,666	7,625	9,291
	2013	90	1,562	7,296	8,858
	2014	86	1,538	7,125	8,663
	2015	86	1,789	7,980	9,769

TABLE 33. PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING UNSAFE SPEED BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Carlisle	40	9.3	Grant	395	10.7
Wolfe	71	8.5	Simpson	297	10.2
Livingston	77	8.2	Clay	166	8.0
Lyon	82	6.7	Henry	148	7.9
Owsley	12	6.5	Woodford	312	7.6
Bracken	68	6.2	Spencer	87	7.5
Hancock	42	6.1	Rockcastle	168	7.0
Elliott	15	5.9	Bourbon	194	6.9
McLean	55	5.6	Union	103	6.8
Trimble	44	5.5	Garrard	124	6.6
Robertson	5	5.3	McCreary	76	6.6
Cumberland	30	5.1	Mason	190	6.4
Hickman	14	4.9	Mercer	148	6.1
Crittenden	44	4.8	Ohio	174	6.0
Gallatin	59	4.2	Hart	155	5.8
Menifee	13	4.1	Wayne	83	5.5
Nicholas	29	4.0	Anderson	123	5.2
Ballard	35	3.8	Casey	46	4.7
Fulton	24	3.8	Harrison	114	4.5
Lee	10	2.8	Lincoln	94	4.3
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Rowan	163	4.3
Larue	128	9.4	Knott	48	3.9
Morgan	77	8.8	Allen	83	3.8
Edmonson	78	8.5	Breckinridge	44	3.5
Butler	106	7.8	Adair	51	3.3
Caldwell	141	7.7	Taylor	112	3.3
Todd	79	7.6	Letcher	48	3.0
Martin	37	6.9	Lawrence	33	2.8
Pendleton	114	6.6	Johnson	65	2.8
Owen	56	6.6	Russell	35	2.1
Leslie	18	6.5	Marion	41	1.9
Trigg	87	5.4	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Washington	67	5.3	Knox	225	7.5
Magoffin	48	5.2	Graves	307	7.2
Bath	30	4.9	Whitley	359	6.8
Jackson	46	4.8	Carter	164	6.1
Fleming	53	4.6	Hopkins	417	5.9
Carroll	93	4.6	Marshall	224	5.8
Webster	57	4.4	Scott	400	5.6
Lewis	27	4.0	Jessamine	372	5.4
Breathitt	51	3.6	Shelby	341	5.4
Estill	28	3.5	Floyd	234	5.4
Metcalfe	34	3.0	Franklin	401	5.1
Green	20	2.6	Logan	133	4.8
Monroe	9	2.6	Meade	102	4.6
Powell	40	2.5	Boyle	194	4.6
Clinton	17	1.9	Greenup	149	4.5
			Calloway	223	4.5
			Montgomery	179	4.4
			Clark	232	4.4
			Nelson	243	4.3
			Barren	238	4.1
			Muhlenberg	151	3.7
			Boyd	290	3.7
			Bell	113	3.4
			Henderson	265	3.4
			Harlan	88	3.2
			Grayson	95	3.1
			Perry	115	2.9
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Fayette	5,218	8.3
			Madison	1,034	8.1
			Boone	1,512	6.8
			Kenton	1,800	6.7
			Pike	444	5.6
			McCracken	587	5.5
			Christian	487	5.4
			Hardin	746	5.2
			Campbell	770	5.2
			Laurel	415	5.1
			Oldham	264	5.0
			Warren	977	4.7
			Pulaski	374	4.5
			Jefferson	5,247	3.5
			Bullitt	309	3.3
			Daviess	510	3.1

TABLE 34. PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES INVOLVING UNSAFE SPEED BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	PERCENT OF TOTAL CRASHES
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Lexington	5,215	8.3	Williamstown	64	10.6
Louisville	4,695	3.7	Calvert City	29	6.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Independence	271	12.5	Vine Grove	21	5.9
Richmond	523	7.6	Lakeside Park	17	5.8
Florence	536	5.2	Southgate	43	5.7
Hopkinsville	242	4.6	Dawson Springs	12	5.2
Paducah	325	4.5	Hodgenville	24	5.1
Bowling Green	640	4.2	Park Hills	7	4.9
Georgetown	183	4.2	Benton	41	4.4
Frankfort	222	4.1	Stanford	26	4.4
Nicholasville	166	3.6	Ludlow	19	4.2
Covington	297	3.5	Marion	11	3.9
Elizabethtown	233	3.5	Providence	8	3.6
Ashland	114	2.6	Wilmore	7	3.0
Henderson	138	2.5	Morganfield	14	3.0
Radcliff	72	2.3	Carrollton	18	2.9
Owensboro	281	2.2	Russell	26	2.6
Jeffersonstown	97	2.1	Barbourville	16	2.4
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Erlanger	311	7.9	Prestonsburg	38	2.4
Fort Thomas	74	5.2	Grayson	18	2.3
Berea	106	4.8	Hazard	46	2.1
Madisonville	162	4.3	Springfield	9	2.1
Danville	135	4.0	Flemingsburg	8	1.9
Newport	168	3.6	Irvine	3	1.8
Somerset	157	3.5	Hartford	5	1.7
Shively	151	3.3	Lancaster	9	1.7
Winchester	110	3.2	Greenville	13	1.6
Shelbyville	77	3.0	Scottsville	12	1.4
Lawrenceburg	28	2.7	Paintsville	14	1.3
Mayfield	45	2.6	Beaver Dam	7	1.3
Glasgow	64	2.4	Columbia	9	1.2
Bardstown	75	2.4			
Murray	72	2.2			
Shepherdsville	67	2.0			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Taylor Mill	132	11.5			
Villa Hills	29	11.5			
Edgewood	104	10.4			
Princeton	68	7.2			
Highland Heights	91	6.9			
Cold Spring	81	6.4			
Alexandria	70	5.5			
Fort Mitchell	76	5.2			
Russellville	63	5.1			
Corbin	87	4.4			
Franklin	79	4.3			
Monticello	47	4.3			
Maysville	80	4.3			
Elsmere	26	4.2			
Versailles	60	3.9			
Flatwoods	22	3.9			
Pikeville	108	3.7			
Harrodsburg	45	3.6			
Bellevue	31	3.5			
Williamsburg	31	3.4			
Fort Wright	88	3.3			
Cynthiana	37	3.1			
Dayton	12	2.8			
La Grange	36	2.8			
Central City	28	2.8			
Paris	41	2.6			
Leitchfield	32	2.3			
Mount Sterling	42	2.3			
London	76	2.2			
Morehead	41	2.0			
Mount Washington	23	1.5			
Campbellsville	30	1.3			
Lebanon	12	1.2			

TABLE 35. SUMMARY OF SPEEDING CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015)

COUNTY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL SPEEDING CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)	ANNUAL AVERAGE SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS	SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER SPEED- RELATED CRASH
Adair	346	420	188	222	245	1,421	22.6	27.9
Allen	126	162	98	94	100	580	8.7	7.0
Anderson	1,045	843	717	644	631	3,880	46.2	31.5
Ballard	71	80	70	76	48	345	11.4	9.9
Barren	337	388	396	320	323	1,764	11.7	7.4
Bath	285	244	140	101	81	851	20.1	28.4
Bell	415	507	385	445	524	2,276	26.9	20.1
Boone	1,885	1,779	1,351	1,001	1,177	7,193	15.8	4.8
Bourbon	463	589	414	331	384	2,181	30.8	11.2
Boyd	1,093	999	715	687	1,186	4,680	27.6	16.1
Boyle	314	284	225	170	62	1,055	10.6	5.4
Bracken	287	326	173	100	162	1,048	33.4	15.4
Breathitt	86	71	47	55	97	356	7.6	7.0
Breckinridge	140	188	180	137	104	749	10.6	17.0
Bullitt	688	706	502	1,006	596	3,498	12.0	11.3
Butler	186	278	187	125	84	860	19.2	8.1
Caldwell	296	319	245	172	242	1,274	27.1	9.0
Calloway	176	168	155	226	225	950	7.7	4.3
Campbell	2,045	1,907	1,733	1,368	1,069	8,122	25.3	10.5
Carlisle	22	62	58	102	49	293	15.4	7.3
Carroll	337	355	314	206	175	1,387	39.0	14.9
Carter	318	592	507	336	390	2,143	22.3	13.1
Casey	64	125	60	60	53	362	6.7	7.9
Christian	1,375	1,383	1,228	917	893	5,796	28.9	11.9
Clark	281	392	257	165	165	1,260	9.8	5.4
Clay	144	257	167	187	221	976	15.2	5.9
Clinton	41	39	41	44	30	195	5.6	11.5
Crittenden	45	24	33	54	59	215	6.9	4.9
Cumberland	59	120	144	56	115	494	20.1	16.5
Daviess	1,580	2,387	1,804	1,784	1,652	9,207	26.2	18.1
Edmonson	73	112	105	64	120	474	10.6	6.1
Elliott	14	8	7	8	23	60	2.7	4.0
Estill	161	85	141	79	34	500	9.8	17.9
Fayette	3,774	3,246	3,278	2,903	3,681	16,882	17.3	3.2
Fleming	208	173	227	0	355	963	18.5	18.2
Floyd	153	226	218	301	208	1,106	8.4	4.7
Franklin	1,000	1,280	1,186	182	1,039	4,687	26.8	11.7
Fulton	101	56	89	833	143	1,222	59.9	50.9
Gallatin	425	457	408	107	464	1,861	62.1	31.5
Garrard	104	168	165	433	114	984	16.5	7.9
Grant	682	716	480	110	337	2,325	27.0	5.9
Graves	796	884	534	542	401	3,157	24.1	10.3
Grayson	783	729	519	365	291	2,687	29.2	28.3
Green	17	23	36	391	44	511	12.4	25.6
Greenup	254	274	254	36	120	938	6.9	6.3
Hancock	84	184	56	152	98	574	17.6	13.7
Hardin	2,723	2,962	2,153	72	1,992	9,902	26.9	13.3
Harlan	280	267	193	2,089	196	3,025	31.9	34.4
Harrison	116	145	173	194	122	750	11.6	6.6
Hart	203	190	161	129	98	781	12.7	5.0
Henderson	975	1,514	1,021	121	1,261	4,892	29.8	18.5
Henry	748	837	746	1,512	752	4,595	79.8	31.0
Hickman	80	66	57	711	37	951	57.5	67.9
Hopkins	2,109	1,566	912	74	782	5,443	33.0	13.1
Jackson	75	40	73	1,153	12	1,353	29.8	29.4
Jefferson	6,977	6,891	7,013	14	4,361	25,256	9.7	4.8
Jessamine	628	773	756	5,869	642	8,668	49.9	23.3
Johnson	159	143	178	516	111	1,107	13.6	17.0
Kenton	2,322	1,948	1,237	96	1,476	7,079	12.6	3.9
Knott	83	86	29	1,438	50	1,686	32.5	35.1
Knox	324	416	271	59	220	1,290	12.2	5.7
Larue	165	237	163	239	147	951	18.3	7.4
Laurel	653	1,211	803	73	747	3,487	16.8	8.4
Lawrence	130	442	180	607	98	1,457	26.6	44.2

TABLE 35. SUMMARY OF SPEEDING CONVICTIONS BY COUNTY (2011 - 2015) (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL SPEEDING CONVICTIONS (FIVE YEARS)					ANNUAL AVERAGE SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS	SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER SPEED-RELATED CRASH	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
Lee	24	22	59	57	14	176	7.5	17.6
Leslie	63	35	37	16	35	186	4.8	10.3
Letcher	30	23	31	18	146	248	3.1	5.2
Lewis	142	88	76	67	76	449	9.3	16.6
Lincoln	340	252	149	78	108	927	10.7	9.9
Livingston	259	396	212	146	165	1,178	32.7	15.3
Logan	306	300	308	161	366	1,441	15.2	10.8
Lyon	308	273	182	370	283	1,416	48.5	17.3
McCracken	965	1,608	1,359	252	623	4,807	19.7	8.2
McCreary	69	72	53	791	120	1,105	20.9	14.5
McLean	162	202	87	40	76	567	16.0	10.3
Madison	1,155	1,591	1,424	61	860	5,091	17.8	4.9
Magoffin	50	28	16	1,234	14	1,342	30.0	28.0
Marion	70	88	67	20	83	328	5.0	8.0
Marshall	820	845	691	71	414	2,841	23.2	12.7
Martin	13	6	3	671	10	703	19.2	19.0
Mason	313	295	357	1	591	1,557	25.3	8.2
Meade	426	585	522	459	440	2,432	24.7	23.8
Menifee	16	7	11	347	8	389	17.0	29.9
Mercer	358	256	230	13	361	1,218	14.9	8.2
Metcalfe	102	165	132	392	114	905	25.1	26.6
Monroe	8	16	14	112	13	163	4.2	18.1
Montgomery	158	155	145	20	174	652	6.8	3.6
Morgan	271	234	169	137	267	1,078	26.2	14.0
Muhlenberg	524	524	340	340	499	2,227	19.9	14.7
Nelson	786	519	592	369	720	2,986	17.9	12.3
Nicholas	66	168	87	571	24	916	35.8	31.6
Ohio	1,026	1,227	769	44	554	3,620	42.5	20.8
Oldham	683	432	449	937	675	3,176	14.2	12.0
Owen	110	107	96	527	197	1,037	26.7	18.5
Owsley	5	0	2	88	1	96	6.2	8.0
Pendleton	294	249	168	0	98	809	15.3	7.1
Perry	139	57	123	113	67	499	5.1	4.3
Pike	228	381	253	96	121	1,079	5.1	2.4
Powell	132	128	92	240	77	669	14.8	16.7
Pulaski	1,891	2,094	1,689	117	1,091	6,882	30.2	18.4
Robertson	2	7	4	1,183	4	1,200	148.7	240.0
Rockcastle	472	602	336	2	282	1,694	29.3	10.1
Rowan	452	433	273	282	359	1,799	23.8	11.0
Russell	46	50	60	206	65	427	6.7	12.2
Scott	362	603	1,065	83	488	2,601	14.6	6.5
Shelby	1,589	1,894	1,783	811	886	6,963	46.7	20.4
Simpson	186	174	100	1,257	259	1,976	30.2	6.7
Spencer	235	278	247	145	149	1,054	15.2	12.1
Taylor	140	110	87	122	79	538	6.0	4.8
Todd	223	194	226	133	144	920	23.4	11.6
Trigg	208	200	213	178	263	1,062	20.9	12.2
Trimble	44	44	74	288	56	506	15.6	11.5
Union	250	189	132	57	134	762	14.5	7.4
Warren	1,684	1,664	1,395	138	1,572	6,453	16.8	6.6
Washington	111	138	91	1,478	89	1,907	45.4	28.5
Wayne	34	18	22	52	55	181	2.6	2.2
Webster	92	99	105	19	139	454	9.6	8.0
Whitley	228	279	259	56	120	942	7.9	2.6
Wolfe	358	526	440	105	376	1,805	74.3	25.4
Woodford	780	1,179	799	344	883	3,985	41.6	12.8
TOTAL*	61,737	66,458	55,061	48,578	47,605	279,439	18.5	8.4

* Does not include speeding convictions where county was not specified.

TABLE 36. SPEEDING CONVICTION RATES IN DECREASING ORDER (BY COUNTY POPULATION CATEGORIES) (2011 - 2015)

POPULATION CATEGORY	COUNTY	ANNUAL AVERAGE SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS		COUNTY	SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER SPEED- RELATED CRASH
UNDER 10,000	Robertson	148.7		Robertson	240.0
	Wolfe	74.3		Hickman	67.9
	Gallatin	62.1		Fulton	50.9
	Fulton	59.9		Nicholas	31.6
	Hickman	57.5		Gallatin	31.5
	Lyon	48.5		Menifee	29.9
	Nicholas	35.8		Metcalfe	26.6
	Bracken	33.4		Wolfe	25.4
	Livingston	32.7		Lee	17.6
	Metcalfe	25.1		Lyon	17.3
	Cumberland	20.1		Cumberland	16.5
	Hancock	17.6		Bracken	15.4
	Menifee	17.0		Livingston	15.3
	McLean	16.0		Hancock	13.7
	Trimble	15.6		Trimble	11.5
	Carlisle	15.4		McLean	10.3
	Ballard	11.4		Ballard	9.9
	Lee	7.5		Owsley	8.0
	Crittenden	6.9		Carlisle	7.3
	Owsley	6.2		Crittenden	4.9
Elliott	2.7		Elliott	4.0	
10,000-14,999	Washington	45.4		Jackson	29.4
	Carroll	39.0		Washington	28.5
	Magoffin	30.0		Bath	28.4
	Jackson	29.8		Magoffin	28.0
	Caldwell	27.1		Green	25.6
	Owen	26.7		Martin	19.0
	Morgan	26.2		Owen	18.5
	Todd	23.4		Fleming	18.2
	Trigg	20.9		Monroe	18.1
	Bath	20.1		Estill	17.9
	Martin	19.2		Powell	16.7
	Butler	19.2		Lewis	16.6
	Fleming	18.5		Carroll	14.9
	Larue	18.3		Morgan	14.0
	Pendleton	15.3		Trigg	12.2
	Powell	14.8		Todd	11.6
	Green	12.4		Clinton	11.5
	Edmonson	10.6		Leslie	10.3
	Estill	9.8		Caldwell	9.0
	Webster	9.6		Butler	8.1
Lewis	9.3		Webster	8.0	
Breathitt	7.6		Larue	7.4	
Clinton	5.6		Pendleton	7.1	
Leslie	4.8		Breathitt	7.0	
Monroe	4.2		Edmonson	6.1	
15,000 - 24,999	Henry	79.8		Lawrence	44.2
	Anderson	46.2		Knott	35.1
	Ohio	42.5		Anderson	31.5
	Woodford	41.6		Henry	31.0
	Knott	32.5		Grayson	28.3
	Bourbon	30.8		Adair	27.9
	Simpson	30.2		Ohio	20.8
	Rockcastle	29.3		Johnson	17.0
	Grayson	29.2		Breckinridge	17.0
	Grant	27.0		McCreary	14.5
	Lawrence	26.6		Woodford	12.8
	Mason	25.3		Russell	12.2
	Rowan	23.8		Spencer	12.1

TABLE 36. SPEEDING CONVICTION RATES IN DECREASING ORDER (BY COUNTY POPULATION CATEGORIES) (2011 - 2015) (continued)

POPULATION CATEGORY	COUNTY	ANNUAL AVERAGE SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER 1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS		COUNTY	SPEEDING CONVICTIONS PER SPEED- RELATED CRASH
15,000 - 24,999 (cont'd)	Adair	22.6		Bourbon	11.2
	McCreary	20.9		Rowan	11.0
	Garrard	16.5		Rockcastle	10.1
	Clay	15.2		Lincoln	9.9
	Spencer	15.2		Mercer	8.2
	Mercer	14.9		Mason	8.2
	Union	14.5		Marion	8.0
	Johnson	13.6		Garrard	7.9
	Hart	12.7		Casey	7.9
	Harrison	11.6		Union	7.4
	Lincoln	10.7		Allen	7.0
	Breckinridge	10.6		Simpson	6.7
	Allen	8.7		Harrison	6.6
	Casey	6.7		Grant	5.9
	Russell	6.7		Clay	5.9
	Taylor	6.0		Letcher	5.2
	Marion	5.0		Hart	5.0
	Letcher	3.1		Taylor	4.8
	Wayne	2.6		Wayne	2.2
25,000 - 49,999	Jessamine	49.9		Harlan	34.4
	Shelby	46.7		Meade	23.8
	Hopkins	33.0		Jessamine	23.3
	Harlan	31.9		Shelby	20.4
	Henderson	29.8		Bell	20.1
	Boyd	27.6		Henderson	18.5
	Bell	26.9		Boyd	16.1
	Franklin	26.8		Muhlenberg	14.7
	Meade	24.7		Carter	13.1
	Graves	24.1		Hopkins	13.1
	Marshall	23.2		Marshall	12.7
	Carter	22.3		Nelson	12.3
	Muhlenberg	19.9		Franklin	11.7
	Nelson	17.9		Logan	10.8
	Laurel	16.8		Graves	10.3
	Logan	15.2		Laurel	8.4
	Scott	14.6		Barren	7.4
	Knox	12.2		Scott	6.5
	Barren	11.7		Greenup	6.3
	Boyle	10.6		Knox	5.7
	Clark	9.8		Boyle	5.4
	Floyd	8.4		Clark	5.4
	Whitley	7.9		Floyd	4.7
	Calloway	7.7		Perry	4.3
Greenup	6.9		Calloway	4.3	
Montgomery	6.8		Montgomery	3.6	
Perry	5.1		Whitley	2.6	
50,000 - OVER	Pulaski	30.2		Pulaski	18.4
	Christian	28.9		Daviess	18.1
	Hardin	26.9		Hardin	13.3
	Daviess	26.2		Oldham	12.0
	Campbell	25.3		Christian	11.9
	McCracken	19.7		Bullitt	11.3
	Madison	17.8		Campbell	10.5
	Fayette	17.3		McCracken	8.2
	Warren	16.8		Warren	6.6
	Boone	15.8		Madison	4.9
	Oldham	14.2		Jefferson	4.8
	Kenton	12.6		Boone	4.8
	Bullitt	12.0		Kenton	3.9
	Jefferson	9.7		Fayette	3.2
	Pike	5.1		Pike	2.4

TABLE 37. MOVING SPEED DATA FOR VARIOUS HIGHWAY TYPES (CARS)

HIGHWAY TYPE AND SPEED LIMIT	85 th PERCENTILE SPEED (MPH)	
	BEFORE	AFTER
Rural Interstate 65 mph before / 70 mph After	74.6	75.9
Parkway Four Lane 65 mph before / 70 mph After	73.5	75.5
Parkway Two Lane 55 mph	67.5	67.7
Four Lane (US Routes) Non-Interstate or Parkway 55 mph	63.9	65.3
Four Lane (KY Routes) Non-Interstate or Parkway 55 mph	65.7	65.6
Two Lane Full Width Shoulder 55 mph	65.2	65.7

TABLE 38. MOVING SPEED DATA FOR VARIOUS HIGHWAY TYPES (TRUCKS)

HIGHWAY TYPE AND SPEED LIMIT	85 th PERCENTILE SPEED (MPH)	
	BEFORE	AFTER
Rural Interstate 65 mph before / 70 mph After	69.8	70.4
Parkway Four Lane 65 mph before / 70 mph After	69.5	70.7
Parkway Two Lane 55 mph	64.4	64.2
Four Lane (US Routes) Non-Interstate or Parkway 55 mph	62.6	63.1
Four Lane (KY Routes) Non-Interstate or Parkway 55 mph	62.7	61.7
Two Lane Full Width Shoulder 55 mph	62.4	61.8

TABLE 39. CRASH TREND ANALYSIS (2011 - 2015)

Crash Statistic	Number in Given Year				4-Year Average 2011 - 2014	2015	2015 Percent Change*
	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Total Crashes	127,524	124,844	123,258	127,326	125,738	136,338	8.4
Fatal Crashes	670	694	590	612	642	694	8.1
Fatalities	721	746	638	672	694	761	9.7
Injury Crashes	24,196	24,077	22,868	22,958	23,525	23,803	1.2
Injuries	36,345	35,765	34,180	34,221	35,128	35,542	1.2
Fatal and Injury Crashes	24,866	24,771	23,458	23,570	24,166	24,497	1.4
Licensed Drivers (Millions)	3.12	3.17	3.16	3.19	3.16	3.20	1.3
Registered Vehicles (Millions)	3.76	3.78	3.40	3.83	3.70	3.86	4.3
Total Vehicle Miles (Billions)	48.185	47.246	47.054	47.972	47.614	48.761	2.4
Total Crash/100 MVM	265	264	262	265	264	280	5.9
Fatal Crash/100 MVM	1.39	1.47	1.25	1.28	1.35	1.42	5.4
Fatalities/100 MVM	1.50	1.58	1.36	1.40	1.46	1.56	6.9
Injuries/100 MVM	75	76	73	71	74	73	-1.5
Speed Related Crashes	7,180	6,343	6,494	7,004	6,755	6,841	1.3
Speed Related Injury Crashes	2,065	1,892	1,865	1,846	1,917	1,878	-2.0
Speed Related Fatal Crashes	108	123	99	108	110	131	19.1
Speed Convictions	62,542	66,458	55,061	48,578	58,160	47,605	-18.1
Alcohol Related Crashes	4,513	4,648	4,483	4,295	4,485	4,217	-6.0
Alcohol Related Injury Crashes	1,569	1,623	1,592	1,432	1,554	1,418	-8.8
Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes	146	136	153	143	145	162	11.7
Alcohol Related Fatalities	158	148	163	156	156	175	12.2
DUI Filings	31,915	31,708	29,210	27,472	30,076	26,008	-13.5
DUI Convictions	19,855	19,074	18,030	16,208	18,292	14,443	-21.0
DUI Conviction Rate (Percent)**	85.6	85.6	86.0	85.7	85.7	83.7	-2.3
Number DUI Filings/Alcohol Related Fatality	202	214	179	176	193	149	-23.0
Drug Related Crashes	1,672	1,677	1,540	1,558	1,612	1,838	14.0
Drug Related Injury Crashes	602	583	545	571	575	678	17.9
Drug Related Fatal Crashes	215	215	211	191	208	233	12.0
Pedestrian Related Crashes	1,051	1,064	1,066	1,053	1,059	1,096	3.5
Pedestrian Related Injury Crashes	851	860	834	841	847	857	1.2
Pedestrian Related Fatal Crashes	52	53	53	58	54	68	25.9
Bicycle/Motor Vehicle Related Crashes	447	428	495	462	458	405	-11.6
Bicycle Related Injury Crashes	319	294	348	312	318	276	-13.2
Bicycle Related Fatal Crashes	2	6	3	3	4	7	75.0
Motorcycle Related Crashes	1,839	1,967	1,689	1,658	1,788	1,727	-3.4
Motorcycle Related Injury Crashes	1,145	1,490	1,248	1,269	1,288	1,272	-1.2
Motorcycle Related Fatal Crashes	71	93	83	74	80	86	7.5
School Bus Crashes	854	746	813	564	744	852	14.5
School Bus Injury Crashes	100	102	95	107	101	103	2.0
School Bus Fatal Crashes	2	2	1	3	2	3	50.0
Truck Crashes	8,092	7,442	7,904	8,664	8,026	9,196	14.6
Truck Injury Crashes	1,268	1,189	1,250	1,261	1,242	1,396	12.4
Truck Fatal Crashes	77	70	72	67	72	90	25.0
Train Crashes	50	31	39	55	44	47	6.8
Train Injury Crashes	16	12	12	13	13	17	30.8
Train Fatal Crashes	6	4	4	5	5	3	-40.0

* Percent change from 2011-2014 average to 2015.

** Conviction rate excludes pending cases.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF CRASHES AND RATES BY CRASH TYPE FOR EACH COUNTY

	PEDESTRIAN CRASHES		BICYCLE CRASHES		MOTORCYCLE CRASHES		SCHOOL BUS CRASHES		TRUCK CRASHES	
	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**
Hart	7	0.8	2	0.2	23	2.5	6	0.7	431	47.4
Casey	0	0.0	2	0.3	14	1.8	3	0.4	90	11.3
Morgan	6	0.9	0	0.0	8	1.1	14	2.0	44	6.3
Trimble	3	0.7	2	0.5	26	5.9	2	0.5	38	8.6
Shelby	31	1.5	13	0.6	73	3.5	41	1.9	489	23.2
Leslie	2	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.9	3	0.5	50	8.8
Nelson	26	1.2	4	0.2	71	3.3	18	0.8	308	14.2
Oldham	14	0.5	14	0.5	48	1.6	37	1.2	417	13.8
Ohio	8	0.7	3	0.3	40	3.4	6	0.5	200	16.8
Christian	48	1.3	21	0.6	142	3.8	31	0.8	561	15.2
Bell	28	2.0	11	0.8	53	3.7	26	1.8	192	13.4
Bracken	3	0.7	0	0.0	25	5.9	5	1.2	50	11.8
Marion	8	0.8	2	0.2	29	2.9	6	0.6	133	13.4
Harrison	15	1.6	4	0.4	26	2.8	11	1.2	111	11.8
Boyd	61	2.5	21	0.8	85	3.4	27	1.1	406	16.4
Butler	2	0.3	1	0.2	12	1.9	4	0.6	86	13.6
Fleming	6	0.8	0	0.0	12	1.7	9	1.3	89	12.4
Clark	29	1.6	7	0.4	60	3.4	35	2.0	288	16.2
Hardin	59	1.1	28	0.5	206	3.9	57	1.1	970	18.4
Carlisle	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	5.1	2	0.8	34	13.3
Clinton	1	0.2	0	0.0	15	2.9	1	0.2	40	7.8
Meade	14	1.0	1	0.1	43	3.0	11	0.8	104	7.3
Spencer	6	0.7	1	0.1	27	3.2	9	1.1	50	5.9
Madison	77	1.9	25	0.6	157	3.8	43	1.0	660	15.9
Knox	16	1.0	7	0.4	44	2.8	28	1.8	148	9.3
Grayson	13	1.0	3	0.2	33	2.6	13	1.0	206	16.0
Carroll	7	1.3	3	0.6	31	5.7	8	1.5	235	43.5
McLean	5	1.0	1	0.2	15	3.1	2	0.4	67	14.1
Lyon	4	1.0	1	0.2	25	6.0	2	0.5	180	43.3
Warren	80	1.4	71	1.2	228	4.0	60	1.1	956	16.8
Green	5	0.9	3	0.5	13	2.3	7	1.2	45	8.0
Lee	3	0.8	0	0.0	5	1.3	6	1.5	16	4.1
Knott	2	0.2	1	0.1	26	3.2	7	0.9	76	9.3
Fayette	549	3.7	296	2.0	472	3.2	152	1.0	2460	16.6
Lewis	4	0.6	0	0.0	7	1.0	5	0.7	58	8.4
Pike	47	1.4	7	0.2	123	3.8	48	1.5	636	19.6
Jessamine	35	1.4	15	0.6	81	3.3	53	2.2	318	13.1
Livingston	6	1.3	1	0.2	25	5.3	5	1.1	83	17.4
Owsley	2	0.8	1	0.4	13	5.5	1	0.4	12	5.0
Edmonson	3	0.5	0	0.0	18	3.0	5	0.8	54	8.9
Trigg	4	0.6	3	0.4	50	7.0	4	0.6	113	15.8
Barren	22	1.0	7	0.3	70	3.3	14	0.7	421	20.0
Letcher	10	0.8	0	0.0	37	3.0	10	0.8	195	15.9
Powell	12	1.9	1	0.2	26	4.1	8	1.3	77	12.2
Hopkins	30	1.3	13	0.6	72	3.1	25	1.1	402	17.1
Hancock	5	1.2	2	0.5	15	3.5	3	0.7	81	18.9
Boone	105	1.8	41	0.7	235	4.0	275	4.6	1776	29.9
Franklin	38	1.5	19	0.8	72	2.9	38	1.5	356	14.4
Russell	3	0.3	0	0.0	25	2.8	8	0.9	93	10.6
McCreary	10	1.1	1	0.1	20	2.2	5	0.5	43	4.7
Scott	45	1.9	10	0.4	78	3.3	42	1.8	495	21.0
Larue	6	0.8	1	0.1	12	1.7	4	0.6	113	15.9
Cumberland	5	1.5	1	0.3	16	4.7	2	0.6	37	10.8
Pulaski	22	0.7	6	0.2	116	3.7	27	0.9	397	12.6
Jackson	4	0.6	2	0.3	27	4.0	4	0.6	47	7.0
Jefferson	1594	4.3	743	2.0	1331	3.6	1182	3.2	7021	18.9
Harlan	23	1.6	2	0.1	37	2.5	23	1.6	159	10.9
Boyle	30	2.1	13	0.9	52	3.7	19	1.3	195	13.7
Kenton	279	3.5	113	1.4	221	2.8	135	1.7	1586	19.9
Anderson	4	0.4	0	0.0	27	2.5	9	0.8	117	10.9

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF CRASHES AND RATES BY CRASH TYPE FOR EACH COUNTY (continued)

	PEDESTRIAN CRASHES		BICYCLE CRASHES		MOTORCYCLE CRASHES		SCHOOL BUS CRASHES		TRUCK CRASHES	
	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**	NUMBER*	RATE**
Whitley	36	2.0	7	0.4	63	3.5	24	1.3	360	20.2
Magoffin	5	0.8	0	0.0	9	1.4	6	0.9	62	9.3
Henderson	41	1.8	30	1.3	88	3.8	26	1.1	466	20.2
Lawrence	7	0.9	3	0.4	31	3.9	9	1.1	82	10.3
Gallatin	7	1.6	3	0.7	23	5.4	6	1.4	314	73.1
Mason	21	2.4	4	0.5	40	4.6	10	1.1	156	17.8
Greenup	16	0.9	5	0.3	47	2.5	18	1.0	140	7.6
Garrard	6	0.7	2	0.2	30	3.5	5	0.6	96	11.4
Johnson	15	1.3	7	0.6	19	1.6	8	0.7	107	9.2
Metcalfe	3	0.6	0	0.0	13	2.6	5	1.0	83	16.4
Carter	18	1.3	1	0.1	40	2.9	19	1.4	212	15.3
Wolfe	7	1.9	0	0.0	14	3.8	4	1.1	44	12.0
Bullitt	41	1.1	16	0.4	145	3.9	75	2.0	842	22.7
Adair	8	0.9	3	0.3	14	1.5	5	0.5	107	11.5
Bath	6	1.0	1	0.2	10	1.7	4	0.7	43	7.4
McCracken	54	1.6	38	1.2	174	5.3	32	1.0	539	16.4
Estill	9	1.2	0	0.0	12	1.6	2	0.3	30	4.1
Mercer	13	1.2	2	0.2	44	4.1	13	1.2	111	10.4
Perry	18	1.3	3	0.2	45	3.1	37	2.6	238	16.6
Union	8	1.1	1	0.1	34	4.5	6	0.8	105	14.0
Bourbon	10	1.0	3	0.3	33	3.3	12	1.2	158	15.8
Montgomery	24	1.8	3	0.2	47	3.5	23	1.7	248	18.7
Hickman	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.6	0	0.0	37	15.1
Clay	19	1.7	2	0.2	48	4.4	25	2.3	106	9.8
Monroe	5	0.9	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	29	5.3
Breathitt	14	2.0	1	0.1	26	3.7	8	1.2	69	9.9
Taylor	22	1.8	4	0.3	49	4.0	5	0.4	127	10.4
Webster	3	0.4	3	0.4	21	3.1	2	0.3	118	17.3
Graves	23	1.2	7	0.4	75	4.0	20	1.1	235	12.7
Marshall	14	0.9	4	0.3	71	4.5	7	0.4	316	20.1
Ballard	1	0.2	0	0.0	20	4.8	4	1.0	142	34.4
Lincoln	13	1.1	1	0.1	45	3.6	9	0.7	125	10.1
Muhlenberg	10	0.6	2	0.1	46	2.9	18	1.1	275	17.5
Crittenden	2	0.4	1	0.2	27	5.8	1	0.2	85	18.3
Menifee	0	0.0	1	0.3	9	2.9	0	0.0	22	7.0
Todd	1	0.2	3	0.5	26	4.2	3	0.5	83	13.3
Floyd	27	1.4	3	0.2	55	2.8	75	3.8	285	14.4
Daviess	80	1.7	74	1.5	173	3.6	72	1.5	722	14.9
Martin	2	0.3	1	0.2	9	1.4	3	0.5	48	7.4
Laurel	31	1.1	8	0.3	100	3.4	29	1.0	642	21.8
Robertson	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	0	0.0	5	4.4
Henry	9	1.2	0	0.0	37	4.8	6	0.8	282	36.6
Rowan	25	2.1	9	0.8	33	2.8	9	0.8	193	16.5
Pendleton	0	0.0	1	0.1	46	6.2	12	1.6	88	11.8
Woodford	13	1.0	8	0.6	41	3.3	21	1.7	257	20.6
Logan	11	0.8	5	0.4	41	3.1	11	0.8	221	16.5
Rockcastle	8	0.9	0	0.0	32	3.8	12	1.4	318	37.3
Fulton	5	1.5	2	0.6	10	2.9	2	0.6	56	16.4
Grant	22	1.8	2	0.2	46	3.7	16	1.3	275	22.3
Caldwell	8	1.2	2	0.3	29	4.5	6	0.9	180	27.7
Owen	1	0.2	0	0.0	18	3.3	6	1.1	44	8.1
Nicholas	3	0.8	0	0.0	4	1.1	3	0.8	35	9.8
Wayne	7	0.7	0	0.0	12	1.2	6	0.6	84	8.1
Campbell	180	4.0	54	1.2	129	2.9	46	1.0	607	13.4
Washington	2	0.3	0	0.0	10	1.7	1	0.2	81	13.8
Allen	5	0.5	1	0.1	40	4.0	4	0.4	132	13.2
Simpson	6	0.7	5	0.6	37	4.3	6	0.7	393	45.4
Calloway	28	1.5	15	0.8	55	3.0	13	0.7	234	12.6
Elliott	3	0.8	0	0.0	5	1.3	0	0.0	23	5.9
Breckinridge	4	0.4	2	0.2	26	2.6	10	1.0	78	7.8

* Five-Year (2009-2013) Total.

** Rates are annual crashes per 10,000 population.

TABLE 41. PEDESTRIAN CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)(ALL ROADS)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Gallatin	7	1.6	Rowan	24	2.1
Cumberland	5	1.5	Taylor	22	1.8
Wolfe	5	1.4	Henry	13	1.7
Livingston	6	1.3	Grant	21	1.7
McLean	6	1.3	Mason	15	1.7
Hancock	5	1.2	Clay	19	1.7
Lyon	5	1.2	Simpson	13	1.5
Fulton	3	0.9	Harrison	13	1.4
Lee	3	0.8	Johnson	16	1.4
Elliott	3	0.8	Woodford	14	1.1
Nicholas	3	0.8	Union	8	1.1
Owsley	2	0.8	Bourbon	11	1.1
Bracken	3	0.7	Allen	11	1.1
Trimble	3	0.7	Lincoln	12	1.0
Crittenden	3	0.6	McCreary	9	1.0
Ballard	1	0.2	Rockcastle	8	0.9
Menifee	0	0.0	Hart	8	0.9
Carlisle	0	0.0	Lawrence	6	0.8
Hickman	0	0.0	Garrard	7	0.8
Robertson	0	0.0	Mercer	9	0.8
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Breathitt	13	1.9	Wayne	7	0.7
Powell	11	1.7	Letcher	9	0.7
Carroll	7	1.3	Ohio	7	0.6
Caldwell	8	1.2	Adair	6	0.6
Green	6	1.1	Marion	6	0.6
Larue	8	1.1	Spencer	4	0.5
Fleming	7	1.0	Breckinridge	5	0.5
Bath	5	0.9	Knott	3	0.4
Estill	6	0.8	Casey	2	0.3
Metcalfe	4	0.8	Anderson	3	0.3
Magoffin	5	0.8	Russell	2	0.2
Jackson	5	0.7	POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
Morgan	5	0.7	Jefferson	1,648	4.4
Washington	4	0.7	Fayette	574	3.9
Trigg	4	0.6	Campbell	169	3.7
Butler	3	0.5	Kenton	281	3.5
Edmonson	3	0.5	Boone	111	1.9
Owen	2	0.4	McCracken	60	1.8
Lewis	3	0.4	Madison	72	1.7
Clinton	2	0.4	Warren	93	1.6
Monroe	2	0.4	Daviess	70	1.4
Leslie	1	0.2	Pike	46	1.4
Martin	1	0.2	Christian	49	1.3
Webster	1	0.1	Hardin	61	1.2
Todd	0	0.0	Bullitt	45	1.2
Pendleton	0	0.0	Laurel	29	1.0
			Pulaski	27	0.9
			Oldham	13	0.4

TABLE 42. PEDESTRIAN CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	1,497	5.0	Paintsville	9	5.2
Lexington	574	3.9	Grayson	10	4.7
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60000			Hazard	10	4.5
Covington	170	8.4	Prestonsburg	7	4.3
Florence	71	4.7	Southgate	7	3.7
Ashland	43	4.0	Dawson Springs	5	3.6
Paducah	47	3.8	Ludlow	7	3.2
Richmond	46	2.9	Barbourville	5	3.2
Bowling Green	75	2.6	Flemingsburg	4	3.0
Georgetown	36	2.5	Stanton	4	2.9
Henderson	35	2.4	Scottsville	6	2.8
Frankfort	30	2.4	Greenville	6	2.8
Hopkinsville	35	2.2	Springfield	3	2.4
Owensboro	64	2.2	Lancaster	4	2.3
Radcliff	23	2.1	Benton	5	2.3
Elizabethtown	26	1.8	Irvine	3	2.2
Nicholasville	24	1.7	Park Hills	3	2.0
Jeffersontown	17	1.3	Hodgenville	3	1.9
Independence	9	0.7	Russell	3	1.8
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Stanford	3	1.7
Newport	81	10.6	Lakeside Park	2	1.5
Shively	74	9.7	Carrollton	3	1.5
Shepherdsville	22	3.9	Williamstown	3	1.5
Erlanger	33	3.7	Marion	2	1.3
Danville	28	3.5	Columbia	2	0.9
Mayfield	17	3.4	Morganfield	1	0.6
Somerset	17	3.0			
Murray	26	2.9			
Winchester	27	2.9			
Shelbyville	20	2.8			
Bardstown	14	2.4			
Glasgow	16	2.3			
Madisonville	19	1.9			
Berea	11	1.6			
Fort Thomas	9	1.1			
Lawrenceburg	3	0.6			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Bellevue	19	6.4			
Campbellsville	22	4.8			
Morehead	16	4.7			
Mount Sterling	15	4.4			
Williamsburg	11	4.2			
Dayton	11	4.1			
Highland Heights	14	4.0			
Pikeville	13	3.8			
Cynthiana	12	3.7			
Fort Wright	10	3.5			
Maysville	13	2.9			
Elsmere	12	2.8			
Alexandria	12	2.8			
Fort Mitchell	11	2.7			
Corbin	10	2.7			
Leitchfield	9	2.7			
Franklin	10	2.4			
Versailles	10	2.3			
Paris	10	2.3			
London	8	2.0			
Russellville	7	2.0			
Cold Spring	6	2.0			
Monticello	6	1.9			
Princeton	6	1.9			
La Grange	7	1.7			
Lebanon	4	1.4			
Edgewood	6	1.4			
Harrodsburg	6	1.4			
Flatwoods	4	1.1			
Mount Washington	3	0.7			
Taylor Mill	1	0.3			
Central City	1	0.3			

TABLE 43. BICYCLE CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Gallatin	2	0.5	Woodford	7	0.6
Carlisle	1	0.4	Rowan	7	0.6
Owsley	1	0.4	Taylor	7	0.6
Fulton	1	0.3	Johnson	7	0.6
Cumberland	1	0.3	Harrison	5	0.5
Menifee	1	0.3	Bourbon	5	0.5
Trimble	1	0.2	Lawrence	3	0.4
Hancock	1	0.2	Union	2	0.3
Crittenden	1	0.2	Simpson	3	0.3
Livingston	1	0.2	Casey	2	0.3
Elliott	0	0.0	Mercer	3	0.3
Wolfe	0	0.0	Adair	3	0.3
Nicholas	0	0.0	Mason	3	0.3
Bracken	0	0.0	Wayne	2	0.2
Lyon	0	0.0	Ohio	2	0.2
McLean	0	0.0	Hart	2	0.2
Ballard	0	0.0	Grant	2	0.2
Hickman	0	0.0	Clay	2	0.2
Lee	0	0.0	Marion	2	0.2
Robertson	0	0.0	Garrard	2	0.2
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Todd	3	0.5	McCreary	1	0.1
Caldwell	3	0.5	Allen	1	0.1
Green	2	0.4	Knott	1	0.1
Webster	3	0.4	Anderson	1	0.1
Carroll	2	0.4	Spencer	0	0.0
Trigg	2	0.3	Russell	0	0.0
Jackson	2	0.3	Letcher	0	0.0
Bath	1	0.2	Breckinridge	0	0.0
Butler	1	0.2	Lincoln	0	0.0
Pendleton	1	0.1	Henry	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	Rockcastle	0	0.0
Breathitt	0	0.0	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Morgan	0	0.0	Henderson	27	1.2
Larue	0	0.0	Calloway	18	1.0
Powell	0	0.0	Bell	13	0.9
Fleming	0	0.0	Boyle	13	0.9
Edmonson	0	0.0	Boyd	18	0.7
Washington	0	0.0	Franklin	16	0.6
Estill	0	0.0	Shelby	12	0.6
Leslie	0	0.0	Scott	11	0.5
Magoffin	0	0.0	Hopkins	12	0.5
Monroe	0	0.0	Jessamine	10	0.4
Owen	0	0.0	Graves	7	0.4
Martin	0	0.0	Nelson	6	0.3
Clinton	0	0.0	Greenup	6	0.3
Metcalfe	0	0.0	Whitley	6	0.3
			Clark	6	0.3
			Knox	5	0.3
			Montgomery	4	0.3
			Marshall	4	0.3
			Harlan	3	0.2
			Grayson	3	0.2
			Barren	5	0.2
			Logan	3	0.2
			Perry	2	0.1
			Carter	1	0.1
			Muhlenberg	2	0.1
			Floyd	1	0.1
			Meade	0	0.0
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Jefferson	729	2.0
			Fayette	301	2.0
			Daviess	76	1.6
			Kenton	97	1.2
			McCracken	38	1.2
			Warren	63	1.1
			Campbell	49	1.1
			Boone	34	0.6
			Madison	26	0.6
			Christian	22	0.6
			Hardin	29	0.5
			Oldham	15	0.5
			Bullitt	16	0.4
			Laurel	11	0.4
			Pike	6	0.2
			Pulaski	6	0.2

TABLE 44. BICYCLE CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	664	2.2	Paintsville	7	4.0
Lexington	301	2.0	Ludlow	3	1.4
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Vine Grove	3	1.3
Covington	64	3.1	Barbourville	2	1.3
Paducah	32	2.6	Beaver Dam	2	1.2
Owensboro	69	2.4	Lancaster	2	1.2
Bowling Green	61	2.1	Morganfield	2	1.2
Henderson	26	1.8	Carrollton	2	1.0
Ashland	17	1.6	Williamstown	2	1.0
Florence	19	1.3	Benton	2	0.9
Richmond	20	1.3	Hazard	2	0.9
Hopkinsville	20	1.3	Calvert City	1	0.8
Frankfort	14	1.1	Dawson Springs	1	0.7
Jeffersonton	14	1.1	Marion	1	0.7
Elizabethtown	13	0.9	Providence	1	0.6
Georgetown	10	0.7	Scottsville	1	0.5
Radcliff	8	0.7	Grayson	1	0.5
Nicholasville	8	0.6			
Independence	6	0.5			
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999					
Newport	31	4.1			
Shively	21	2.8			
Shepherdsville	11	2.0			
Murray	17	1.9			
Danville	12	1.5			
Mayfield	6	1.2			
Shelbyville	8	1.1			
Madisonville	10	1.0			
Erlanger	6	0.7			
Glasgow	4	0.6			
Berea	4	0.6			
Bardstown	3	0.5			
Winchester	5	0.5			
Somerset	3	0.5			
Fort Thomas	4	0.5			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Elsmere	8	1.9			
Bellevue	5	1.7			
Cynthiana	5	1.6			
Morehead	5	1.5			
London	5	1.3			
Williamsburg	3	1.1			
La Grange	4	1.0			
Paris	4	0.9			
Campbellsville	4	0.9			
Versailles	4	0.9			
Alexandria	4	0.9			
Princeton	3	0.9			
Corbin	3	0.8			
Lebanon	2	0.7			
Maysville	3	0.7			
Franklin	3	0.7			
Pikeville	2	0.6			
Mount Sterling	2	0.6			
Leitchfield	2	0.6			
Highland Heights	2	0.6			
Russellville	2	0.6			
Monticello	2	0.6			
Harrodsburg	2	0.5			
Taylor Mill	1	0.3			
Central City	1	0.3			
Fort Wright	1	0.3			
Flatwoods	1	0.3			
Edgewood	1	0.2			
Fort Mitchell	1	0.2			

TABLE 45. MOTORCYCLE CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Trimble	29	6.6	Clay	50	4.6
Bracken	27	6.4	Simpson	37	4.3
Lyon	25	6.0	Henry	30	3.9
Livingston	28	5.9	Rowan	44	3.8
Owsley	14	5.9	Taylor	46	3.8
Gallatin	22	5.1	Mason	33	3.8
Carlisle	13	5.1	Spencer	32	3.8
Crittenden	22	4.7	Rockcastle	32	3.8
Ballard	18	4.4	Mercer	39	3.7
Cumberland	15	4.4	Grant	46	3.7
McLean	17	3.6	Union	27	3.6
Menifee	11	3.5	Bourbon	36	3.6
Hancock	13	3.0	Allen	35	3.5
Wolfe	10	2.7	Ohio	40	3.4
Robertson	3	2.6	Knott	28	3.4
Fulton	8	2.3	Lincoln	41	3.3
Nicholas	8	2.2	Marion	33	3.3
Elliott	5	1.3	Woodford	40	3.2
Hickman	3	1.2	Lawrence	23	2.9
Lee	2	0.5	Garrard	22	2.6
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Russell	22	2.5
Trigg	42	5.9	Letcher	30	2.4
Pendleton	41	5.5	Hart	22	2.4
Caldwell	34	5.2	Harrison	21	2.2
Carroll	25	4.6	Breckinridge	21	2.1
Powell	29	4.6	McCreary	19	2.1
Jackson	26	3.9	Anderson	21	2.0
Todd	23	3.7	Johnson	22	1.9
Breathitt	24	3.5	Wayne	16	1.5
Owen	17	3.1	Casey	10	1.3
Clinton	15	2.9	Adair	10	1.1
Webster	19	2.8	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Metcalfe	14	2.8	Graves	82	4.4
Edmonson	15	2.5	Marshall	64	4.1
Bath	13	2.2	Whitley	72	4.0
Butler	13	2.0	Bell	54	3.8
Larue	14	2.0	Clark	64	3.6
Washington	11	1.9	Shelby	73	3.5
Fleming	12	1.7	Henderson	79	3.4
Estill	12	1.6	Calloway	63	3.4
Green	9	1.6	Nelson	73	3.4
Magoffin	8	1.2	Scott	76	3.2
Leslie	6	1.1	Boyle	46	3.2
Lewis	7	1.0	Logan	43	3.2
Martin	6	0.9	Jessamine	75	3.1
Morgan	5	0.7	Boyd	78	3.1
Monroe	3	0.5	Muhlenberg	49	3.1
			Barren	64	3.0
			Grayson	38	3.0
			Carfer	42	3.0
			Hopkins	66	2.8
			Meade	38	2.7
			Knox	43	2.7
			Perry	34	2.4
			Greenup	45	2.4
			Franklin	59	2.4
			Floyd	43	2.2
			Harlan	31	2.1
			Montgomery	27	2.0
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			McCracken	169	5.2
			Boone	238	4.0
			Hardin	204	3.9
			Bullitt	144	3.9
			Madison	158	3.8
			Warren	213	3.7
			Christian	138	3.7
			Daviess	177	3.7
			Pulaski	110	3.5
			Jefferson	1,301	3.5
			Pike	111	3.4
			Fayette	477	3.2
			Laurel	90	3.1
			Campbell	131	2.9
			Kenton	226	2.8
			Oldham	44	1.5

TABLE 46. MOTORCYCLE CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	1,165	3.9	Scottsville	14	6.6
Lexington	477	3.2	Russell	11	6.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Prestonsburg	10	6.1
Paducah	84	6.7	Benton	12	5.5
Radcliff	53	4.9	Calvert City	7	5.5
Bowling Green	138	4.8	Hazard	12	5.4
Elizabethtown	69	4.8	Stanford	9	5.2
Richmond	74	4.7	Greenville	9	4.2
Florence	70	4.7	Paintsville	7	4.0
Owensboro	119	4.2	Hodgenville	6	3.7
Ashland	41	3.8	Stanton	5	3.7
Hopkinsville	58	3.7	Southgate	6	3.2
Henderson	47	3.3	Springfield	4	3.2
Nicholasville	42	3.0	Flemingsburg	4	3.0
Georgetown	41	2.8	Morganfield	5	3.0
Covington	57	2.8	Carrollton	6	3.0
Frankfort	32	2.5	Lancaster	5	2.9
Independence	30	2.4	Beaver Dam	5	2.9
Jeffersontown	24	1.8	Providence	4	2.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Barbourville	4	2.5
Shively	64	8.4	Marion	3	2.0
Somerset	43	7.7	Grayson	4	1.9
Shepherdsville	37	6.6	Vine Grove	4	1.8
Bardstown	28	4.8	Columbia	4	1.8
Erlanger	37	4.1	Ludlow	4	1.8
Danville	33	4.1	Williamstown	3	1.5
Newport	27	3.5	Irvine	2	1.5
Murray	27	3.0	Hartford	2	1.5
Mayfield	14	2.8	Dawson Springs	2	1.4
Winchester	25	2.7	Lakeside Park	1	0.7
Glasgow	18	2.6			
Shelbyville	18	2.6			
Madisonville	24	2.5			
Berea	16	2.4			
Fort Thomas	12	1.5			
Lawrenceburg	7	1.3			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Pikeville	32	9.3			
London	26	6.5			
Princeton	17	5.4			
Campbellsville	24	5.3			
Fort Wright	15	5.2			
Franklin	21	5.0			
Russellville	16	4.6			
Mount Washington	21	4.6			
Leitchfield	15	4.5			
Morehead	15	4.4			
Paris	18	4.2			
Harrodsburg	17	4.1			
Monticello	11	3.6			
Taylor Mill	12	3.6			
Alexandria	13	3.1			
Williamsburg	8	3.1			
Maysville	13	2.9			
Fort Mitchell	12	2.9			
Mount Sterling	10	2.9			
Corbin	10	2.7			
Central City	8	2.7			
Cold Spring	8	2.7			
Lebanon	7	2.5			
Cynthiana	8	2.5			
Highland Heights	8	2.3			
Bellevue	6	2.0			
Versailles	8	1.9			
Villa Hills	6	1.6			
Flatwoods	6	1.6			
La Grange	6	1.5			
Edgewood	5	1.2			
Dayton	3	1.1			
Elsmere	4	0.9			

TABLE 47. SCHOOL BUS CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Gallatin	7	1.6	Clay	24	2.2
Lee	6	1.5	Woodford	22	1.8
Livingston	7	1.5	Mason	12	1.4
Bracken	6	1.4	Letcher	15	1.2
Ballard	4	1.0	Bourbon	12	1.2
McLean	4	0.8	Grant	14	1.1
Nicholas	3	0.8	Anderson	12	1.1
Carlisle	2	0.8	Rowan	13	1.1
Trimble	3	0.7	Mercer	12	1.1
Hancock	3	0.7	Harrison	10	1.1
Cumberland	2	0.6	Russell	9	1.0
Lyon	2	0.5	Knott	8	1.0
Owsley	1	0.4	Spencer	8	0.9
Fulton	1	0.3	Henry	7	0.9
Wolfe	1	0.3	Simpson	8	0.9
Crittenden	1	0.2	Lawrence	7	0.9
Menifee	0	0.0	Breckinridge	9	0.9
Hickman	0	0.0	Wayne	8	0.8
Elliott	0	0.0	Union	6	0.8
Robertson	0	0.0	Rockcastle	6	0.7
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Johnson	8	0.7
Morgan	12	1.7	Garrard	6	0.7
Owen	9	1.7	Lincoln	8	0.6
Powell	10	1.6	Hart	5	0.5
Carroll	7	1.3	Adair	5	0.5
Pendleton	10	1.3	McCreary	5	0.5
Green	7	1.2	Taylor	6	0.5
Breathitt	8	1.2	Marion	5	0.5
Bath	7	1.2	Ohio	5	0.4
Edmonson	7	1.2	Allen	3	0.3
Magoffin	8	1.2	Casey	1	0.1
Caldwell	8	1.2	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Fleming	7	1.0	Floyd	71	3.6
Metcalfe	4	0.8	Jessamine	55	2.3
Lewis	5	0.7	Clark	39	2.2
Washington	4	0.7	Montgomery	29	2.2
Butler	4	0.6	Perry	30	2.1
Webster	4	0.6	Shelby	44	2.1
Leslie	3	0.5	Bell	27	1.9
Martin	3	0.5	Knox	28	1.8
Jackson	3	0.4	Scott	37	1.6
Estill	3	0.4	Franklin	37	1.5
Larue	2	0.3	Henderson	34	1.5
Trigg	2	0.3	Harlan	22	1.5
Todd	2	0.3	Boyle	22	1.5
Monroe	1	0.2	Whitley	21	1.2
Clinton	0	0.0	Boyd	28	1.1
			Greenup	19	1.0
			Grayson	12	0.9
			Carfer	13	0.9
			Hopkins	20	0.9
			Muhlenberg	12	0.8
			Graves	14	0.8
			Calloway	15	0.8
			Nelson	16	0.7
			Logan	10	0.7
			Meade	8	0.6
			Barren	13	0.6
			Marshall	6	0.4
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Boone	237	4.0
			Jefferson	1,196	3.2
			Kenton	150	1.9
			Daviess	88	1.8
			Bullitt	67	1.8
			Oldham	40	1.3
			Warren	66	1.2
			Madison	50	1.2
			Fayette	166	1.1
			Hardin	60	1.1
			Pike	36	1.1
			McCracken	32	1.0
			Campbell	46	1.0
			Pulaski	27	0.9
			Laurel	26	0.9
			Christian	31	0.8

TABLE 48. SCHOOL BUS CRASH RATES BY CITY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES)(2011-2015)

CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)	CITY	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2011-2015)	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 200,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 2,500-4,999		
Louisville	1,074	3.6	Prestonsburg	10	6.1
Lexington	165	1.1	Lakeside Park	6	4.5
POPULATION CATEGORY 20,000-60,000			Hazard	9	4.0
Florence	63	4.2	Barbourville	6	3.8
Nicholasville	42	3.0	Stanton	5	3.7
Owensboro	59	2.1	Flemingsburg	4	3.0
Independence	24	1.9	Carrollton	5	2.5
Jeffersonton	24	1.8	Grayson	5	2.4
Richmond	28	1.8	Hartford	3	2.2
Georgetown	25	1.7	Dawson Springs	3	2.2
Frankfort	22	1.7	Vine Grove	5	2.2
Covington	32	1.6	Paintsville	3	1.7
Henderson	23	1.6	Springfield	2	1.6
Radcliff	16	1.5	Williamstown	3	1.5
Paducah	18	1.4	Park Hills	2	1.3
Hopkinsville	20	1.3	Providence	2	1.3
Elizabethtown	15	1.1	Columbia	3	1.3
Ashland	12	1.1	Lancaster	2	1.2
Bowling Green	27	0.9	Wilmore	2	1.1
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-19,999			Greenville	2	0.9
Shively	47	6.2	Irvine	1	0.7
Shepherdsville	21	3.7	Beaver Dam	1	0.6
Winchester	27	2.9	Morganfield	1	0.6
Shelbyville	19	2.7	Stanford	1	0.6
Somerset	12	2.1			
Bardstown	12	2.1			
Danville	16	2.0			
Erlanger	15	1.7			
Murray	12	1.4			
Berea	8	1.2			
Lawrenceburg	6	1.1			
Glasgow	7	1.0			
Newport	6	0.8			
Madisonville	8	0.8			
Fort Thomas	6	0.7			
Mayfield	2	0.4			
POPULATION CATEGORY 5,000-9,999					
Mount Sterling	13	3.8			
Versailles	16	3.7			
Villa Hills	12	3.2			
Edgewood	12	2.8			
Alexandria	10	2.4			
Harrodsburg	10	2.4			
Pikeville	8	2.3			
Cynthiana	7	2.2			
Paris	9	2.1			
Taylor Mill	7	2.1			
Leitchfield	7	2.1			
Maysville	9	2.0			
London	7	1.8			
Dayton	4	1.5			
Mount Washington	7	1.5			
Morehead	5	1.5			
Russellville	5	1.4			
Franklin	6	1.4			
Monticello	4	1.3			
Flatwoods	4	1.1			
Campbellsville	5	1.1			
Williamsburg	3	1.1			
Corbin	4	1.1			
Central City	3	1.0			
Fort Wright	3	1.0			
Princeton	3	0.9			
La Grange	3	0.7			
Elsmere	2	0.5			
Bellevue	1	0.3			
Highland Heights	1	0.3			

TABLE 49. TRUCK CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY (IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011-2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999		
Gallatin	322	75.0	Hart	519	57.0
Lyon	199	47.9	Simpson	392	45.2
Ballard	126	30.5	Rockcastle	363	42.6
Carlisle	46	18.0	Henry	314	40.7
Crittenden	84	18.0	Woodford	289	23.2
Bracken	75	17.7	Grant	261	21.2
McLean	84	17.6	Rowan	210	18.0
Hancock	72	16.8	Ohio	212	17.8
Livingston	80	16.8	Bourbon	175	17.5
Fulton	57	16.7	Mason	147	16.8
Hickman	37	15.1	Allen	146	14.6
Wolfe	50	13.6	Union	106	14.1
Nicholas	37	10.4	Marion	139	14.0
Cumberland	34	9.9	Anderson	134	12.5
Trimble	32	7.3	Harrison	116	12.3
Menifee	22	7.0	Russell	103	11.7
Elliott	23	5.9	Letcher	140	11.4
Owsley	13	5.5	Garrard	93	11.0
Lee	20	5.1	Mercer	112	10.5
Robertson	4	3.5	Taylor	126	10.3
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000-14,999			Lawrence	82	10.3
Carroll	252	46.6	Casey	79	9.9
Caldwell	172	26.5	Adair	91	9.8
Trigg	132	18.4	Clay	105	9.7
Larue	128	18.0	Lincoln	118	9.5
Washington	103	17.6	Knott	69	8.4
Webster	118	17.3	Wayne	83	8.0
Metcalfe	84	16.6	Johnson	85	7.3
Butler	92	14.5	Spencer	58	6.8
Todd	86	13.8	Breckinridge	65	6.5
Fleming	94	13.1	McCreary	45	4.9
Powell	82	13.0	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-50,000		
Pendleton	78	10.5	Scott	556	23.6
Owen	50	9.2	Shelby	494	23.5
Breathitt	62	8.9	Whitley	370	20.8
Lewis	60	8.7	Henderson	479	20.7
Bath	49	8.5	Marshall	310	19.7
Green	48	8.5	Barren	400	19.0
Clinton	43	8.4	Montgomery	242	18.3
Edmonson	47	7.7	Hopkins	411	17.5
Magoffin	51	7.7	Muhlenberg	276	17.5
Jackson	47	7.0	Logan	219	16.3
Martin	38	5.9	Grayson	208	16.2
Morgan	39	5.6	Clark	286	16.1
Leslie	28	5.0	Nelson	338	15.6
Monroe	17	3.1	Boyd	383	15.5
Estill	23	3.1	Franklin	371	15.1
			Carter	206	14.9
			Boyle	205	14.4
			Jessamine	344	14.2
			Perry	200	13.9
			Floyd	254	12.9
			Graves	238	12.8
			Bell	178	12.4
			Calloway	221	11.9
			Harlan	152	10.4
			Knox	148	9.3
			Greenup	139	7.5
			Meade	96	6.7
			POPULATION CATEGORY OVER 50,000		
			Boone	1,894	31.9
			Bullitt	890	24.0
			Kenton	1,688	21.1
			Laurel	615	20.9
			Jefferson	7,563	20.4
			Hardin	1,026	19.4
			Madison	749	18.1
			McCracken	576	17.6
			Fayette	2,578	17.4
			Warren	971	17.1
			Christian	598	16.2
			Pike	517	15.9
			Oldham	471	15.6
			Daviess	730	15.1
			Campbell	640	14.2
			Pulaski	397	12.6

TABLE 50. MOTOR VEHICLE-TRAIN CRASH RATES BY COUNTY AND POPULATION CATEGORY
(IN ORDER OF DECREASING PERCENTAGES) (2011 - 2015)

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASH RATE (CRASHES PER 10,000 POP.)
POPULATION CATEGORY UNDER 10,000			POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000-24,999 (cont.)		
Carlisle	1	0.39	Simpson	1	0.12
Nicholas	1	0.28	Harrison	1	0.11
Gallatin	1	0.23	Anderson	1	0.09
Metcalfe	0	0.00	Taylor	0	0.00
Marion	0	0.00	Johnson	0	0.00
Livingston	0	0.00	Rowan	0	0.00
Crittenden	0	0.00	Clay	0	0.00
Trimble	0	0.00	Wayne	0	0.00
Hancock	0	0.00	Breckinridge	0	0.00
Bracken	0	0.00	Bourbon	0	0.00
Lyon	0	0.00	Allen	0	0.00
Ballard	0	0.00	Mason	0	0.00
Lee	0	0.00	Adair	0	0.00
Elliott	0	0.00	Russell	0	0.00
Wolfe	0	0.00	Spencer	0	0.00
Cumberland	0	0.00	Garrard	0	0.00
Fulton	0	0.00	Casey	0	0.00
Menifee	0	0.00	Union	0	0.00
Hickman	0	0.00	POPULATION CATEGORY 25,000-49,999		
Owsley	0	0.00	Hopkins	15	0.64
Robertson	0	0.00	Harlan	4	0.27
POPULATION CATEGORY 10,000 - 14,999			Floyd	5	0.25
Webster	4	0.59	Bell	3	0.21
Lewis	2	0.29	Shelby	4	0.19
Carroll	1	0.18	Knox	3	0.19
Edmonson	1	0.16	Clark	3	0.17
McCreary	1	0.15	Boyd	4	0.16
Breathitt	1	0.14	Barren	3	0.14
Pendleton	0	0.00	Perry	2	0.14
Estill	0	0.00	Henderson	3	0.13
Fleming	0	0.00	Muhlenberg	2	0.13
Trigg	0	0.00	Logan	1	0.07
Larue	0	0.00	Meade	1	0.07
Morgan	0	0.00	McCracken	1	0.06
Jackson	0	0.00	Whitley	1	0.06
Martin	0	0.00	Franklin	1	0.04
Caldwell	0	0.00	Laurel	1	0.03
Butler	0	0.00	Jessamine	0	0.00
Powell	0	0.00	Scott	0	0.00
Todd	0	0.00	Nelson	0	0.00
Washington	0	0.00	Calloway	0	0.00
Bath	0	0.00	Graves	0	0.00
Leslie	0	0.00	Greenup	0	0.00
Green	0	0.00	Boyle	0	0.00
Monroe	0	0.00	Carter	0	0.00
Owen	0	0.00	Montgomery	0	0.00
Clinton	0	0.00	POPULATION CATEGORY 50,000 - OVER		
POPULATION CATEGORY 15,000 - 24,999			Daviess	12	0.25
Mercer	6	0.56	Christian	9	0.24
Hart	5	0.55	Oldham	6	0.20
Magoffin	4	0.44	Pike	6	0.18
Grant	5	0.41	Jefferson	48	0.13
Lawrence	3	0.38	Pulaski	4	0.13
Woodford	4	0.32	Warren	7	0.12
Grayson	4	0.31	Bullitt	4	0.11
Henry	2	0.26	Hardin	5	0.09
Knott	2	0.24	Campbell	4	0.09
Lincoln	3	0.24	Kenton	7	0.09
McLean	2	0.23	Boone	5	0.08
Ohio	2	0.17	Marshall	1	0.02
Letcher	2	0.16	Fayette	2	0.01
Rockcastle	1	0.12	Madison	0	0.00

TABLE 51. CRASHES INVOLVING VEHICLE DEFECT BEFORE AND AFTER REPEAL OF VEHICLE INSPECTION LAW

TIME PERIOD	NUMBER OF CRASHES INVOLVING VEHICLE DEFECTS	PERCENT OF ALL CRASHES INVOLVING VEHICLE DEFECTS
October 1976 - May 1978 (20 Months Before Repeal of Law)	14,440	5.86
June 1978 - December 1979 (19 Months After Repeal of Law)	16,527	7.09
1980-1984	46,397	7.43
1985-1989	46,552	6.64
1990-1994	40,393	6.09
1995-1999	33,655	5.27
2000	7,834	4.98
2001	7,325	4.79
2002	7,338	4.77
2003	6,882	4.47
2004	6,811	4.33
2005	7,050	4.61
2006	6,656	4.36
2007	6,671	4.37
2008	6,106	4.21
2009	6,269	4.24
2010	6,246	4.15
2011	7,886	5.25
2012	8,030	6.43
2013	7,623	6.18
2014	7,831	5.18

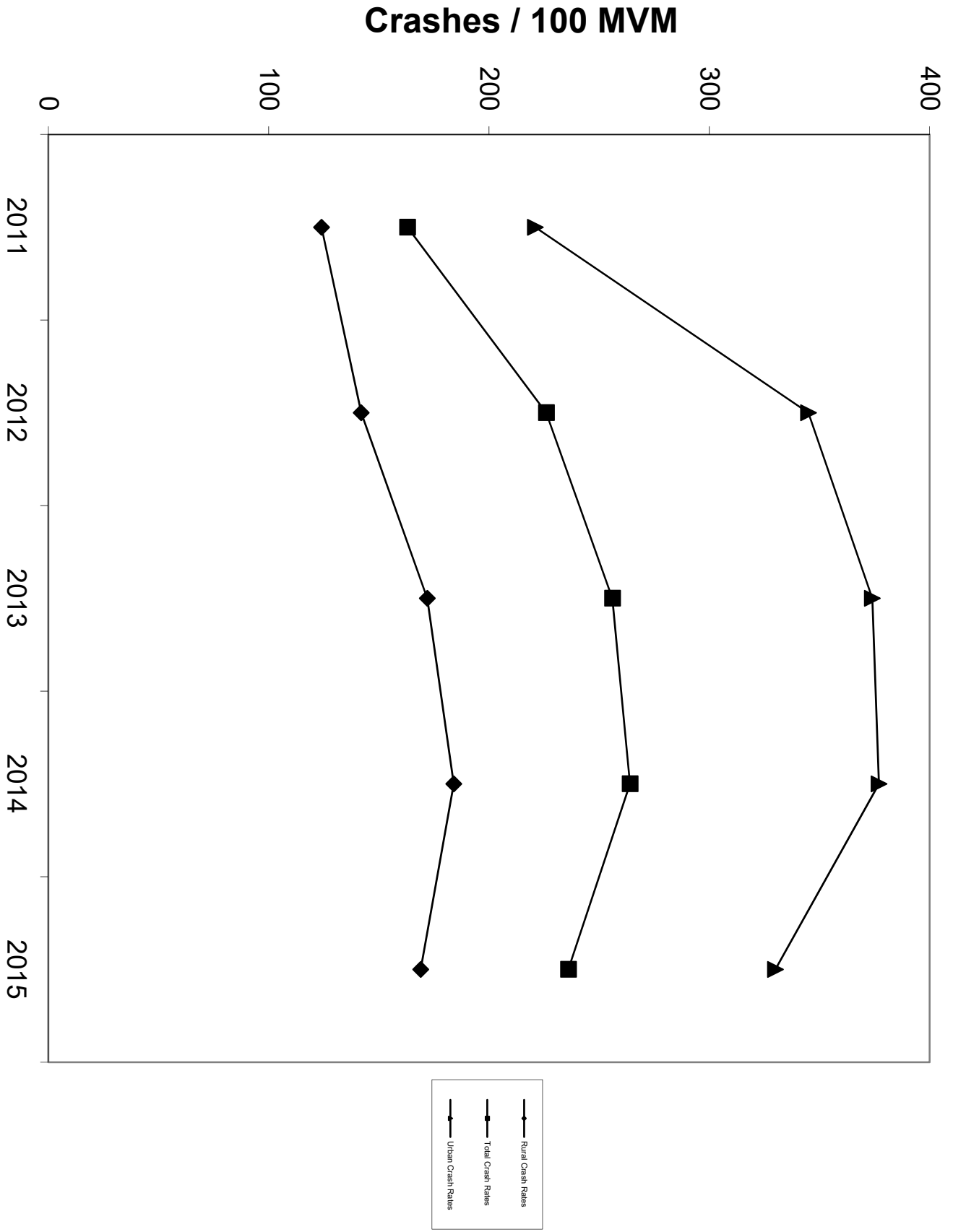


Figure 1. Trends in Crash Rates (Identified Roads)

Crashes / 100 MVM

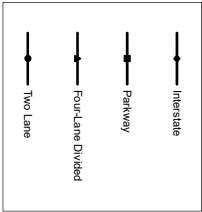
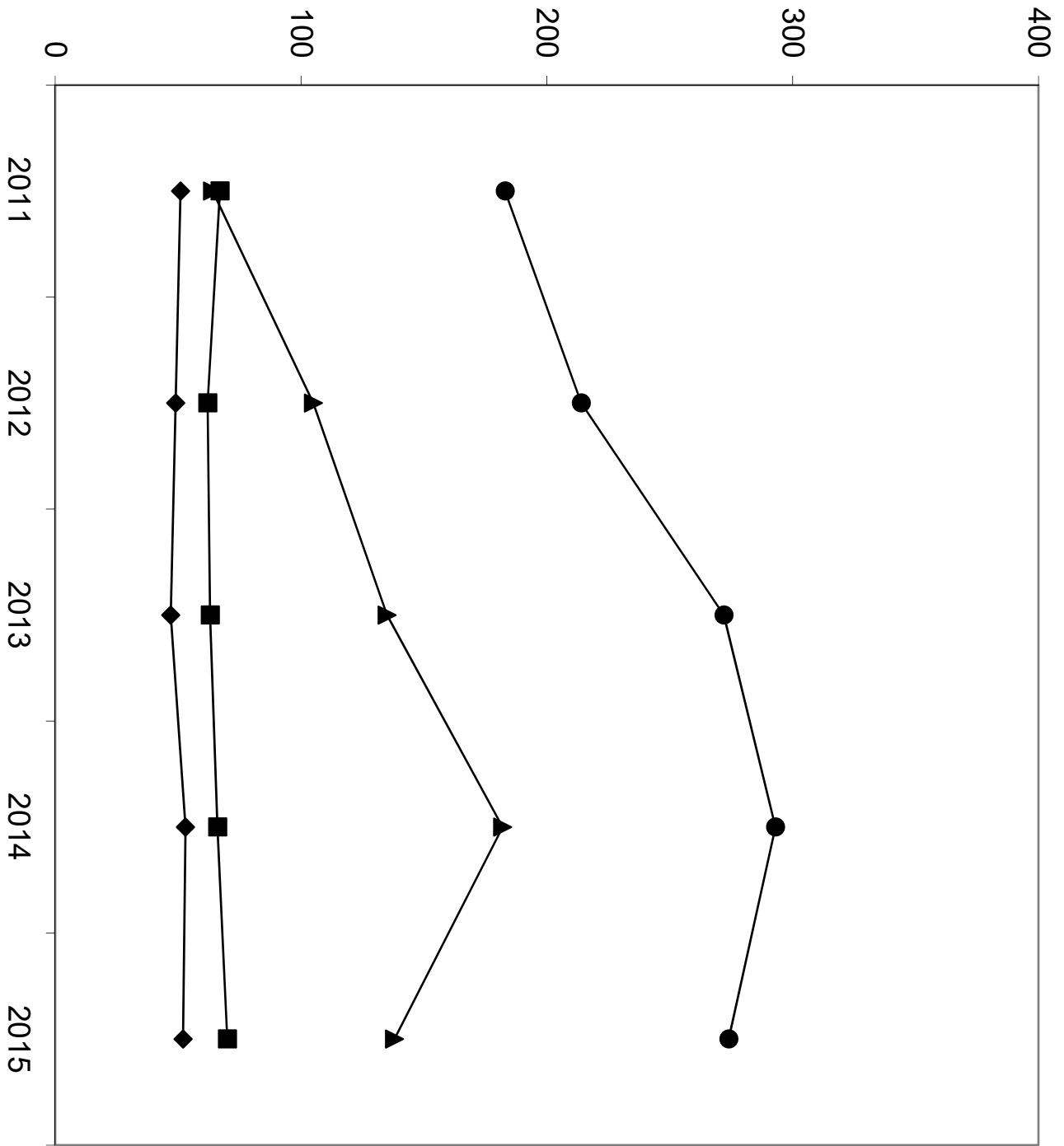


Figure 2. Trends in Rural Crash Rates (Identified Roads)

Crashes / 100 MVM

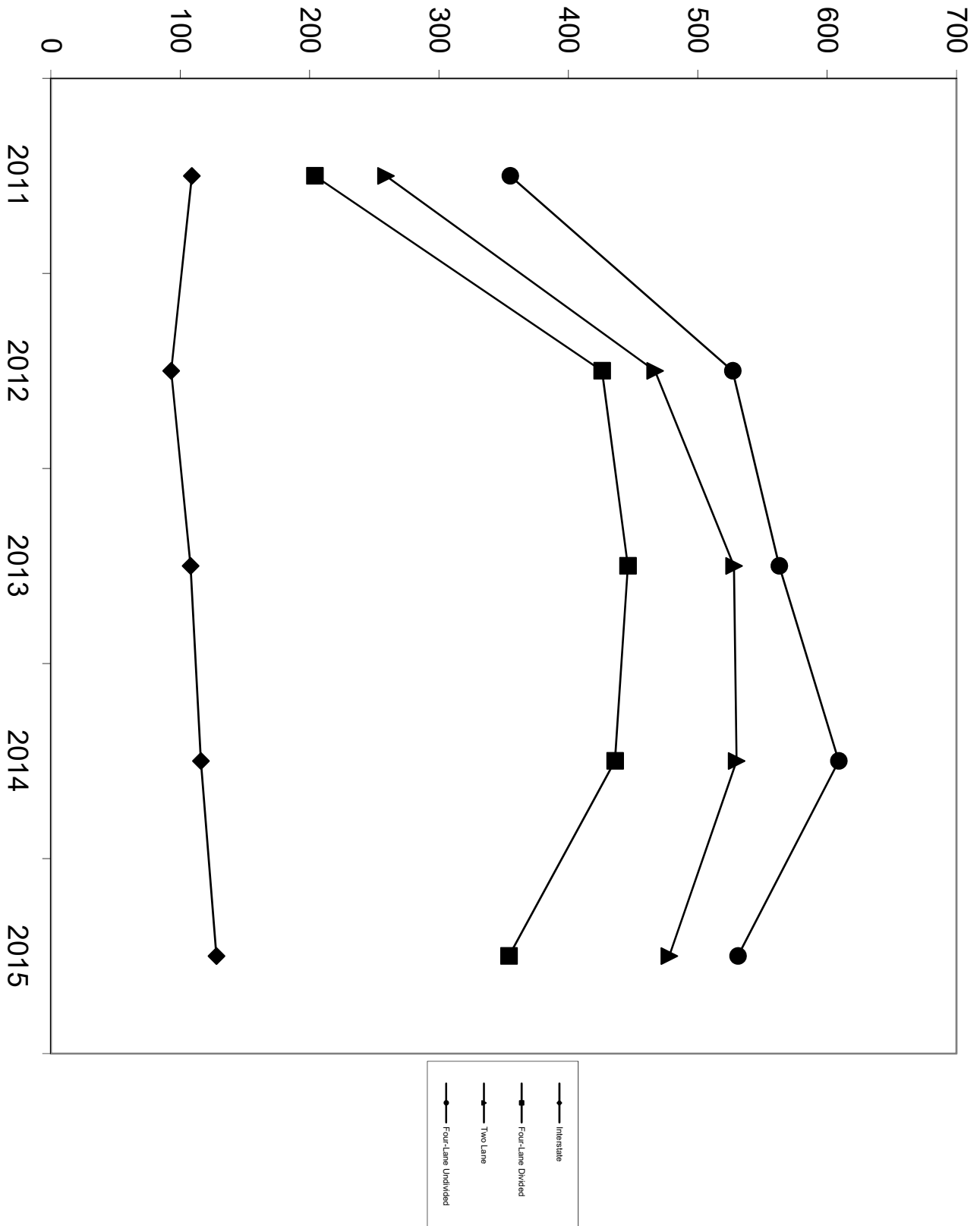


Figure 3. Trends in Urban Crash Rates (Identified Roads)

APPENDIX A

STATEWIDE CRASH RATES AS A
FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

Highways are grouped into various system classifications. Three common types of groupings include: 1) functional classification, 2) federal-aid system, and 3) administrative classification. Statewide crash rates were determined for each of those groupings. The following is a summary of the findings. It should be noted that, as previously discussed, the data format in 2012 through 2014 has changed from the previous years. In some instances there was limited data for some of the categories in 2012 through 2014.

Average statewide rates by functional classification are listed in Table A-1. Highways are grouped into a rural or urban category and then into systems such as arterial, collector, and local. Rates are determined considering all crashes, injury crashes only, and fatal crashes only. The highest overall crash rates are for urban minor arterials followed by urban principal arterials (non-interstate or freeway). The lowest overall rates are for rural principal arterials (interstate) followed by other rural principal arterials and urban principal arterials (interstate and other freeway). Injury crash rates for the various categories are ordered similar to overall crash rates. However, the ordering for the fatal crash rates is very different. The highest fatal crash rates are for rural collectors and rural local roadways. Urban principal arterials (interstate and other freeway) have the lowest fatal crash rate with several other urban classifications, as well as rural interstates.

Statewide crash rates by administrative classification are listed in Table A-2. The rate for the primary system is lowest and the rate for the unclassified system is the highest. Rates for the secondary and rural secondary systems are between those two levels.

The benefits of providing a median and increasing the median width are shown in Table A-3. The crash rate for rural highways having four or more lanes that are divided and have a median width of less than 30 feet is less than that for an undivided highway. The crash rate is decreased more when comparing a highway that is divided with a median width of more than 30 feet to a highway having a median width of less than 30 feet.

The effect of access control is described in Table A-4. The large reduction in the crash rate for highways having full control of access compared to those with partial or no access control is shown. However, the crash rate for partial control of access is closer to no access control than to full access control.

An analysis of crash rates for rural highways by federal-aid system and terrain is presented in Table A-5. Each county was given a terrain classification as flat, rolling, or mountainous since a classification was not available for each road segment. Considering the entire system, the rates are similar for all terrain classifications within each federal-aid system.

Rates by rural-urban designation are shown in Table A-6. The lowest rate is for rural areas

The relationship between crash rate and traffic volume (average annual daily traffic) for various federal-aid highway classifications is illustrated in Table A-7. The rate for the federal-aid primary and federal-aid urban generally increased with increasing volume. There was no specific trend in rates on federal-aid secondary and non-federal aid roads with volume.

The percentage of crashes occurring during wet, snow, or icy pavement conditions or during darkness by rural or urban highway type classification is given in Table A-8. The overall percentage of crashes occurring during wet pavement conditions is 22 percent on rural roadways and 15 percent on urban roadways. There are large variations in the percentage of crashes occurring on the various highway types during snow or icy conditions. This five-year statewide percentage would change depending on the amount of snowfall any given year. The percentage on rural roads (6.4 percent) is substantially higher than that on urban roads (3.0 percent). The highest percentages of ice or snow crashes are on interstates and parkways with the highest being 11.7 percent on rural parkways. There are also large variations in the percentage of crashes occurring during darkness. The overall percentage is higher on rural roads (32 percent) than urban roads (22 percent). The highest percentage is on rural parkways, followed by rural interstates.

TABLE A-1. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (2011 - 2015)

LOCATION	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AVERAGE TOTAL MILEAGE	AVERAGE AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
				ALL	INJURY	FATAL
Rural	Principal Arterial, Interstate	598	33,137	54	10	0.5
	Principal Arterial, Other Freeway	1,924	8,237	100	21	1.2
	Minor Arterial	2,271	4,110	207	43	2.1
	Major Collector	5,885	1,939	270	61	3.2
	Minor Collector	9,404	659	288	72	3.2
	Local System	5,074	354	255	63	3.0
Urban	Principal Arterial, Interstate	204	75,007	112	18	0.4
	Principal Arterial, Other Freeway	71	30,823	127	20	0.4
	Other Principal Arterial	626	19,726	440	78	1.1
	Minor Arterial	1,206	10,511	478	80	1.0
	Collector	1,046	4,301	439	66	1.1
	Local System	162	1,592	500	67	1.3

TABLE A-2. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES BY ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION (2011 - 2015)

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL CRASHES	AVERAGE TOTAL MILEAGE	AVERAGE AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)	
				ALL	INJURY
Primary	37,585	1,046	14,779	133	
Secondary	22,183	1,555	2,965	264	
Rural Secondary	7,948	2,548	655	261	
Unclassified	1,029	340	562	295	

TABLE A-3. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES BY MEDIAN TYPE
(RURAL ROADS WITH FOUR OR MORE LANES (2011 - 2015))

MEDIAN TYPE	TOTAL CRASHES	AVERAGE TOTAL MILEAGE	AVERAGE AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
Undivided	18,157	910	14,367	76
Divided, Median Less Than 30 Feet, No Barrier	1,562	81	15,672	67
Divided, Median Greater Than 30 Feet, No Barrier	19,866	793	22,399	61

TABLE A-4. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES BY ACCESS CONTROL (2011 - 2015)

ACCESS CONTROL	TOTAL CRASHES	AVERAGE TOTAL MILEAGE	AVERAGE AADT	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)
Full Control	61,957	1,385	30,573	80
Partial Control	42,426	1,028	10,126	223
No Control	360,335	25,825	2,270	337

TABLE A-5. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES FOR RURAL HIGHWAYS BY FEDERAL-AID
SYSTEM AND TERRAIN (2011 - 2015)

FEDERAL-AID SYSTEM	CRASH RATES BY TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION (CRASHES/100MVM)		
	FLAT	ROLLING	MOUNTAINOUS
Interstate	95	68	76
Federal-Aid Primary	133	133	122
Federal-Aid Secondary	235	262	231
Non Federal-Aid	230	314	253
All	196	170	162

TABLE A-6. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES BY RURAL-URBAN DESIGNATION (2011 - 2015)

AREA TYPE	TOTAL CRASHES	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
		AVERAGE TOTAL MILEAGE	AVERAGE AADT	
Rural	181,214	25,190	2,560	154
Small Urban Area	256,292	2,958	13,675	347
Urbanized Area	28,419	253	21,947	281

TABLE A-7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRASH RATE AND TRAFFIC VOLUME (2011 - 2015)

VOLUME RANGE (AADT)	CRASH RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)			
	FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY	FEDERAL-AID URBAN	FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY	NON-FEDERAL AID
	0-999	328	772	301
1,000-2,499	273	527	267	444
2,500-4,999	171	470	267	284
5,000-9,999	158	485	232	281
10,000-19,999	168	483	304	299
20,000-29,999	309	544	445	*
30,000-39,999	415	544	*	*
40,000 or more	206	501	268	291

* No data in this volume range.

TABLE A-8. PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES OCCURING DURING WET OR SNOW OR ICE PAVEMENT CONDITIONS OR DURING DARKNESS BY RURAL AND URBAN HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION

LOCATION	HIGHWAY TYPE	PERCENT OF ALL CRASHES			
		WET	SNOW OR ICE	DARKNESS	
Rural	One-Lane	14	6.5	25	
	Two-Lane	23	5.0	30	
	Three-Lane	19	2.3	28	
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	18	3.9	30	
	Four-Lane Un divid	23	3.2	27	
	Interstate	27	9.5	36	
	Parkway	21	10.2	45	
	All Rural	23	5.6	31	
	Urban	Two-Lane	17	3.1	22
		Three-Lane	14	2.4	23
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)		15	2.1	21	
Four-Lane Un divid		19	1.8	21	
Interstate		17	4.7	29	
Parkway		20	5.9	32	
All Urban		16	2.7	23	

APPENDIX B

CRASH DATA FOR THREE-YEAR PERIOD (2005-2007)

TABLE B-1. STATEWIDE RURAL CRASH RATES BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	TOTAL MILEAGE*	AADT	CRASHES RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
			ALL	INJURY	FATAL
One-Lane	40	470	496	49	0.0
Two-Lane	22,950	1,330	270	56	2.7
Three-Lane	25	6,470	289	48	0.6
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	643	9,690	126	25	1.0
Four-Lane Undivided	21	13,280	132	34	1.6
Interstate	606	33,270	56	10	0.5
Parkway	534	9,950	67	13	0.8
All	24,818	2,530	169	34	1.7

* Average for the three years.

TABLE B-2. STATEWIDE URBAN CRASH RATES BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	TOTAL MILEAGE*	AADT	CRASHES RATES (CRASHES PER 100 MVM)		
			ALL	INJURY	FATAL
Two-Lane	2,201	5,700	512	79	1.2
Three-Lane	42	10,170	665	93	0.2
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	772	18,340	410	71	1.2
Four-Lane Undivided	142	21,080	567	89	0.8
Interstate	212	74,340	118	19	0.4
Parkway	37	14,960	106	19	1.1
All **	3,465	13,870	360	58	0.9

* Average for the three years.

** Includes small number of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE B-3. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	NUMBER OF CRASHES	NUMBER OF SPOTS*	MILLION VEHICLES PER YEAR	CRASHES PER MILLION VEHICLES PER SPOT
Rural	One-Lane	102	133	0.17	1.49
	Two-Lane	90,540	76,500	0.49	0.81
	Three-Lane	505	82	2.36	0.87
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	8,601	2,143	3.54	0.38
	Four-Lane Undivided	409	71	4.85	0.40
	Interstate	12,346	2,019	12.15	0.17
	Parkway	3,879	1,779	3.63	0.20
	All Rural	116,382	82,727	0.92	0.51
	Urban	Two-Lane	70,409	7,338	2.08
Three-Lane		3,094	139	3.71	1.99
Four-Lane Divided		63,597	2,573	6.69	1.23
Four-Lane Undivided		18,542	472	7.70	1.70
Interstate		20,369	707	27.13	0.35
Parkway		649	124	5.46	0.32
All Urban**		189,527	11,551	5.06	1.08

* Average for the three years. The length of a spot is defined to be 0.3 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE B-4. STATEWIDE AVERAGE AND CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASHES FOR "SPOTS" AND ONE-MILE SECTIONS BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	CRASHES PER SPOT*		CRASHES PER ONE MILE SECTION	
		AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER	AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER
Rural	One-Lane	0.76	4	2.55	7
	Two-Lane	1.18	4	3.95	10
	Three-Lane	6.14	13	20.47	33
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	4.01	10	13.38	23
	Four-Lane Undivided	5.75	12	19.17	31
	Interstate	6.12	13	20.38	33
	Parkway	2.18	6	7.27	15
	All Rural	1.41	5	4.69	11
	Urban	Two-Lane	9.60	18	31.98
Three-Lane		22.20	35	73.99	97
Four-Lane Divided		24.71	38	82.38	106
Four-Lane Undivided		39.30	56	130.99	161
Interstate		28.82	43	96.07	122
Parkway		5.22	12	17.41	29
All Urban**		16.41	27	54.69	74

* The length of a spot is defined to be 0.3 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE B-5. STATEWIDE CRASH RATES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	NUMBER OF CRASHES	NUMBER OF SPOTS*	MILLION VEHICLES PER YEAR	CRASHES PER MILLION VEHICLES PER SPOT
Rural	One-Lane	102	400	0.17	0.50
	Two-Lane	90,540	229,500	0.49	0.27
	Three-Lane	505	247	2.36	0.29
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	8,601	6,430	3.54	0.13
	Four-Lane Undivided	409	213	4.85	0.13
	Interstate	12,346	6,057	12.15	0.06
	Parkway	3,879	5,337	3.63	0.07
	All Rural	116,382	248,180	0.92	0.17
	Urban	Two-Lane	70,409	22,014	2.08
Three-Lane		3,094	418	3.71	0.66
Four-Lane Divided		63,597	7,720	6.69	0.41
Four-Lane Undivided		18,542	1,416	7.70	0.57
Interstate		20,369	2,120	27.13	0.12
Parkway		649	373	5.46	0.11
All Urban**		189,527	34,652	5.06	0.36

* Average for the three years. The length of a spot is defined to be 0.1 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE B-6. STATEWIDE AVERAGE AND CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASHES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" AND ONE-MILE SECTIONS BY HIGHWAY TYPE CLASSIFICATION (2013-2015)

RURAL OR URBAN	HIGHWAY TYPE	CRASHES PER SPOT*		CRASHES PER ONE MILE SECTION	
		AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER	AVERAGE	CRITICAL NUMBER
Rural	One-Lane	0.26	2	2.55	7
	Two-Lane	0.39	3	3.95	10
	Three-Lane	2.05	6	20.47	33
	Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate or Parkway)	1.34	5	13.38	23
	Four-Lane Undivided	1.92	6	19.17	31
	Interstate	2.04	6	20.38	33
	Parkway	0.73	3	7.27	15
	All Rural	0.47	3	4.69	11
	Urban	Two-Lane	3.20	8	31.98
Three-Lane		7.40	15	73.99	97
Four-Lane Divided		8.24	16	82.38	106
Four-Lane Undivided		13.10	23	130.99	161
Interstate		9.61	18	96.07	122
Parkway		1.74	6	17.41	29
All Urban**		5.47	12	54.69	74

* The length of a spot is defined to be 0.1 mile.

** Includes small number of miles of one-, five-, and six-lane highways.

TABLE B-7. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" ON RURAL ONE-LANE, TWO-LANE AND THREE-LANE HIGHWAYS (THREE-YEAR PERIOD)(2013-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)		
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE		
	ONE-LANE	TWO-LANE	THREE-LANE
100	10.57	8.88	9.05
500	3.87	2.99	3.08
1,000	2.70	2.01	2.07
2,500	1.78	1.26	1.31
5,000	1.37	0.93	0.97
7,500	1.20	0.80	0.83
10,000	1.10	0.72	0.75
15,000	0.98	0.63	0.66
20,000	0.91	0.58	0.61

TABLE B-8. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" ON RURAL FOUR-LANE HIGHWAYS, INTERSTATES, AND PARKWAYS (THREE-YEAR PERIOD)(2013-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)			
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE			
	FOUR-LANE DIVIDED (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY)	FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED	INTERSTATE	PARKWAY
500	2.30	2.30	1.83	1.90
1,000	1.47	1.47	1.12	1.18
2,500	0.87	0.87	0.62	0.66
5,000	0.62	0.62	0.42	0.45
10,000	0.46	0.46	0.30	0.32
15,000	0.39	0.39	0.25	0.27
20,000	0.35	0.35	0.22	0.24
30,000	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.20
40,000	0.28	0.28	0.17	0.18
50,000	0.26	0.26	0.15	0.17

TABLE B-9. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" ON URBAN TWO-LANE AND THREE-LANE HIGHWAYS (THREE-YEAR PERIOD)(2013-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)	
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE	
	TWO-LANE	THREE-LANE
500	3.91	4.40
1,000	2.72	3.12
2,500	1.80	2.11
5,000	1.39	1.65
7,500	1.21	1.45
10,000	1.11	1.34
15,000	0.99	1.21
20,000	0.93	1.13
30,000	0.85	1.04
40,000	0.80	0.99

TABLE B-10. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR 0.1 MILE "SPOTS" ON URBAN FOUR-LANE HIGHWAYS, INTERSTATES, AND PARKWAYS (THREE-YEAR PERIOD)(2013-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)			
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE			
	FOUR-LANE DIVIDED (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY)	FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED	INTERSTATE	PARKWAY
1,000	2.44	2.89	1.43	1.38
5,000	1.21	1.49	0.59	0.57
10,000	0.95	1.20	0.44	0.41
15,000	0.85	1.08	0.37	0.35
20,000	0.79	1.01	0.33	0.32
30,000	0.71	0.92	0.29	0.27
40,000	0.67	0.88	0.27	0.25
50,000	0.64	0.84	0.25	0.23
60,000	0.62	0.82	0.24	0.22
70,000	0.60	0.80	0.23	0.21
80,000	0.59	0.78	0.22	0.21
90,000	0.58	0.77	0.21	0.20
100,000	0.57	0.76	0.21	0.20

APPENDIX C
CRITICAL "NUMBERS OF CRASHES" TABLES

TABLE C-1. CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASH RATES ON RURAL HIGHWAYS BY HIGHWAY TYPE AND SECTION LENGTH (2011-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASHES FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)						
	0.4	1	2	5	10	15	20
One-Lane	4	8	12	24	42	59	75
Two-Lane	8	15	25	53	97	139	180
Three-Lane	26	56	102	232	443	651	856
Four-Lane Divided (Non-Interstate and Parkway)	19	39	69	155	292	427	560
Four-Lane Undivided	28	61	111	254	485	713	938
Interstate	26	55	99	227	432	634	834
Parkway	12	24	42	93	172	249	326

TABLE C-2. CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASH RATES ON URBAN HIGHWAYS BY HIGHWAY TYPE AND SECTION LENGTH (2011-2015)

HIGHWAY TYPE	CRITICAL NUMBERS OF CRASHES FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)					
	0.4	1	2	5	8	10
Two-Lane	31	67	123	282	438	541
Three-Lane (Non-Interstate and Parkway)	64	144	270	640	1,002	1,242
Four-Lane Divided	73	164	310	735	1,153	1,430
Four-Lane Undivided	93	212	403	962	1,513	1,879
Interstate	82	185	351	835	1,311	1,627
Parkway	20	42	75	169	260	319

APPENDIX D
CRITICAL CRASH RATE TABLES
FOR HIGHWAY SECTIONS

TABLE D-1. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL ONE-LANE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
100	2,910	2,086	1,560	1,133	932
200	2,086	1,560	1,217	932	795
300	1,751	1,342	1,072	846	736
400	1,560	1,217	988	795	701
500	1,434	1,133	932	761	678
700	1,272	1,025	859	717	647
1,000	1,133	932	795	678	620
1,500	1,006	846	736	642	595
2,000	932	795	701	620	580
2,500	882	761	678	606	570
3,000	846	736	661	595	562

TABLE D-2. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL TWO-LANE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)					
	0.5	1	2	5	10	20
100	2,304	1,602	1,162	811	648	539
300	1,321	982	762	579	492	432
500	1,057	811	648	512	446	400
1,000	811	648	539	446	400	368
1,500	708	579	492	417	380	355
2,000	648	539	464	400	368	346
3,000	579	492	432	380	355	337
4,000	539	464	413	368	346	331
5,000	512	446	400	360	341	327
7,000	476	421	383	350	333	322
8,000	464	413	377	346	331	320
9,000	454	406	372	343	329	318
10,000	446	400	368	341	327	317

TABLE D-3. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL THREE-LANE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	3	5
100	2,407	1,684	1,229	1,042	864
300	1,393	1,042	813	716	623
500	1,120	864	695	623	552
1,000	864	695	581	531	483
1,500	757	623	531	492	453
2,000	695	581	503	469	435
3,000	623	531	469	442	415
4,000	581	503	449	425	402
5,000	552	483	435	415	394
6,000	531	469	425	407	388
7,000	515	458	418	400	383
8,000	503	449	412	395	379
9,000	492	442	407	391	376
10,000	483	435	402	388	373

TABLE D-4. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL FOUR-LANE DIVIDED SECTIONS (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY) (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
500	695	509	389	290	243
1,000	509	389	310	243	211
2,500	360	290	243	203	184
5,000	290	243	211	184	170
7,500	261	223	197	175	164
10,000	243	211	189	170	160
15,000	223	197	180	164	156
20,000	211	189	174	160	154
30,000	197	180	167	156	151
40,000	189	174	163	154	149
50,000	184	170	160	152	148

TABLE D-5. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
500	796	593	460	350	297
1,000	593	460	372	297	261
2,500	428	350	297	252	230
5,000	350	297	261	230	215
7,500	317	275	246	220	208
10,000	297	261	236	215	204
20,000	261	236	219	204	196
30,000	246	225	211	199	193
40,000	236	219	207	196	191
50,000	230	215	204	194	189

TABLE D-6. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL INTERSTATE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)					
	0.5	1	2	5	10	20
500	475	332	242	170	136	114
1,000	332	242	184	136	114	98
2,500	220	170	136	108	94	85
5,000	170	136	114	94	85	78
7,500	149	122	104	88	81	76
10,000	136	114	98	85	78	74
20,000	114	98	88	78	74	71
30,000	104	92	83	76	72	69
40,000	98	88	80	74	71	68
50,000	94	85	78	73	70	68

TABLE D-7. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR RURAL PARKWAY SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)					
	0.5	1	2	5	10	20
400	592	413	301	211	169	141
700	441	319	240	176	146	125
1,000	371	274	211	159	134	117
1,500	309	234	185	143	124	110
2,000	274	211	169	134	117	106
3,000	234	185	152	124	110	100
4,000	211	169	141	117	106	97
5,000	196	159	134	113	103	95
7,000	176	146	125	107	99	93
10,000	159	134	117	103	95	90
20,000	134	117	106	95	90	87
40,000	117	106	97	90	87	84

TABLE D-8. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN TWO-LANE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
500	1,369	1,078	883	717	637
1,000	1,078	883	750	637	581
2,500	834	717	637	567	532
5,000	717	637	581	532	508
7,500	667	602	557	517	498
10,000	637	581	542	508	491
15,000	602	557	525	498	484
20,000	581	542	515	491	479
30,000	557	525	503	484	474
40,000	542	515	496	479	471
50,000	532	508	491	476	469

TABLE D-9. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN THREE-LANE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
500	1,699	1,364	1,138	945	851
1,000	1,364	1,138	984	851	786
2,500	1,082	945	851	769	728
5,000	945	851	786	728	700
7,500	886	810	757	710	687
10,000	851	786	740	700	680
15,000	810	757	720	687	671
20,000	786	740	708	680	665
30,000	757	720	694	671	659
40,000	740	708	685	665	655
50,000	728	700	680	662	653

TABLE D-10. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN FOUR-LANE DIVIDED SECTIONS (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY) (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
1,000	966	784	661	556	504
2,500	739	631	556	491	459
5,000	631	556	504	459	437
10,000	556	504	468	437	421
15,000	523	482	452	427	414
20,000	504	468	443	421	410
25,000	491	459	437	417	407
30,000	482	452	432	414	405
40,000	468	443	425	410	402
50,000	459	437	421	407	400
60,000	452	432	418	405	399

TABLE D-11. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
1,000	1,125	925	789	672	615
2,500	875	755	672	600	564
5,000	755	672	615	564	539
10,000	672	615	575	539	522
15,000	636	589	557	528	514
20,000	615	575	547	522	509
25,000	600	564	539	517	506
30,000	589	557	534	514	504
40,000	575	547	527	509	501
50,000	564	539	522	506	499
60,000	557	534	518	504	497

TABLE D-12. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN INTERSTATE SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)				
	0.5	1	2	5	10
1,000	451	340	268	207	178
5,000	250	207	178	153	141
10,000	207	178	158	141	132
20,000	178	158	144	132	126
30,000	165	149	138	128	123
40,000	158	144	134	126	122
50,000	153	141	132	124	121
60,000	149	138	130	123	120
70,000	146	136	129	122	119
80,000	144	134	128	122	119
90,000	142	133	127	121	118
100,000	141	132	126	121	118

TABLE D-13. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR URBAN PARKWAY SECTIONS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/100 MVM) FOR THE GIVEN SECTION LENGTH (MILES)					
	0.5	1	2	5	10	20
500	592	425	319	232	191	164
1,000	425	319	249	191	164	145
2,500	293	232	191	157	140	128
5,000	232	191	164	140	128	120
7,500	206	174	152	132	123	116
10,000	191	164	145	128	120	114
15,000	174	152	136	123	116	112
20,000	164	145	131	120	114	110
30,000	152	136	126	116	112	108
40,000	145	131	122	114	110	107
90,000	130	121	115	109	107	105
50,000	140	128	120	113	109	106

APPENDIX E

CRITICAL CRASH RATE TABLES FOR "SPOTS"
(SPOT IS DEFINED AS 0.3 MILE IN LENGTH)

TABLE E-1. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" ON RURAL ONE-LANE, TWO-LANE AND THREE-LANE HIGHWAYS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)		
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE		
	ONE-LANE	TWO-LANE	THREE-LANE
100	10.47	8.62	8.71
500	4.66	3.58	3.63
1,000	3.53	2.63	2.68
2,500	2.60	1.87	1.90
5,000	2.16	1.51	1.54
7,500	1.97	1.36	1.39
10,000	1.86	1.27	1.30
15,000	1.73	1.17	1.19
20,000	1.66	1.11	1.13

TABLE E-2. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" ON RURAL FOUR-LANE HIGHWAYS, INTERSTATES, AND PARKWAYS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)			
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE			
	FOUR-LANE DIVIDED (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY)	FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED	INTERSTATE	PARKWAY
500	2.53	2.95	1.74	1.95
1,000	1.78	2.12	1.16	1.33
2,500	1.19	1.46	0.73	0.85
5,000	0.93	1.16	0.54	0.64
10,000	0.75	0.95	0.41	0.50
15,000	0.67	0.87	0.36	0.44
20,000	0.63	0.82	0.33	0.40
30,000	0.58	0.76	0.29	0.36
40,000	0.55	0.72	0.27	0.34
50,000	0.53	0.70	0.26	0.33

TABLE E-3. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" ON URBAN TWO-LANE AND THREE-LANE HIGHWAYS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)	
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE	
	TWO-LANE	THREE-LANE
500	5.03	6.15
1,000	3.84	4.79
2,500	2.86	3.66
5,000	2.40	3.12
7,500	2.20	2.88
10,000	2.08	2.75
15,000	1.94	2.59
20,000	1.86	2.49
30,000	1.76	2.38
40,000	1.71	2.31

TABLE E-4. CRITICAL CRASH RATES FOR "SPOTS" ON URBAN FOUR-LANE HIGHWAYS, INTERSTATES, AND PARKWAYS (FIVE-YEAR PERIOD)(2011-2015)

AADT	CRITICAL CRASH RATE (C/MV)			
	BY HIGHWAY TYPE			
	FOUR-LANE DIVIDED (NON-INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY)	FOUR-LANE UNDIVIDED	INTERSTATE	PARKWAY
1,000	3.47	4.00	1.70	1.62
5,000	2.12	2.52	0.87	0.82
10,000	1.82	2.19	0.70	0.66
15,000	1.70	2.05	0.63	0.59
20,000	1.62	1.97	0.59	0.55
30,000	1.53	1.87	0.54	0.50
40,000	1.48	1.81	0.51	0.47
50,000	1.44	1.77	0.49	0.45
60,000	1.42	1.74	0.48	0.44
70,000	1.40	1.72	0.46	0.43
80,000	1.38	1.70	0.46	0.42
90,000	1.37	1.68	0.45	0.41
100,000	1.36	1.67	0.44	0.41

APPENDIX F

TOTAL CRASH RATES FOR CITIES
INCLUDED IN 2000 CENSUS

TABLE F-1. CRASHES AND CRASH RATES FOR ALL CITIES LISTED IN THE 2010 CENSUS (2011-2015)

CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION	CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION
Adairville	852	44	10	California	130	*	*
Albany	2,033	255	25	Calvert City	2,566	443	35
Alexandria	8,477	1,274	30	Camargo	1,081	116	22
Allen	193	131	136	Cambridge	175	*	*
Anchorage	2,348	118	10	Campbellsburg	813	141	35
Annville	470	*	*	Campbellsville	9,108	2,234	49
Arlington	324	29	18	Campton	441	178	81
Ashland	21,684	4,465	41	Caneyville	608	80	26
Auburn	1,340	123	18	Carlisle	2,010	270	27
Audubon Park	1,473	22	3	Carrollton	3,938	623	32
Augusta	1,190	135	23	Carrsville	50	*	*
Bancroft	494	2	1	Catlettsburg	1,856	809	87
Barbourmeade	1,218	18	3	Cave City	2,240	436	39
Barbourville	3,165	659	42	Centertown	423	26	12
Bardstown	11,700	3,175	54	Central City	5,978	993	33
Bardwell	723	39	11	Clarkson	875	158	36
Barlow	675	38	11	Clay	1,181	45	8
Beattyville	1,307	161	25	Clay City	1,077	*	*
Beaver Dam	3,409	528	31	Clinton	1,388	*	*
Bedford	599	132	44	Cloverport	1,152	55	10
Beechwood Village	1,324	31	5	Cold Spring	5,912	1,264	43
Bellefonte	888	49	11	Coldstream	862	*	*
Bellemeade	865	*	*	Columbia	4,452	744	33
Bellevue	5,955	891	30	Columbus	170	*	*
Bellewood	321	1	1	Concord	35	*	*
Benham	500	15	6	Corbin	7,304	1,991	55
Benton	4,349	929	43	Corinth	232	97	84
Berea	13,561	2,209	33	Corydon	720	50	14
Berry	264	5	4	Covington	40,640	8,470	42
Blaine	47	13	55	Crab Orchard	841	48	11
Blandville	95	*	*	Creekside	323	*	*
Bloomfield	838	88	21	Crescent Springs	3,801	1,037	55
Blue Ridge Manor	767	140	37	Crestview	475	8	3
Bonnieville	255	86	68	Crestview Hills	3,148	1,944	124
Booneville	81	51	126	Crestwood	4,531	829	37
Bowling Green	58,067	15,315	53	Crittenden	3,815	405	21
Bradfordsville	294	11	8	Crofton	749	68	18
Brandenburg	2,643	522	40	Crossgate	225	*	*
Bremen	197	64	65	Cumberland	2,237	224	20
Briarwood	435	2	1	Cynthiana	6,402	1,213	38
Brodhead	1,211	85	14	Danville	16,218	3,351	41
Broeck Point	325	*	*	Dawson Springs	2,764	230	17
Bromley	763	60	16	Dayton	5,338	426	16
Brooksville	642	95	30	Dixon	786	90	23
Brownsboro Farm	648	*	*	Douglass Hills	5,549	*	*
Brownsville	836	167	40	Dover	252	20	16
Burgin	965	37	8	Drakesboro	515	95	37
Burkesville	1,521	145	19	Druid Hills	308	*	*
Burnside	611	455	149	Dry Ridge	2,191	758	69
Butler	612	74	24	Earlington	1,413	158	22
Cadiz	2,558	579	45	Eddyville	2,554	349	27
Calhoun	763	103	27	Edgewood	8,575	996	23

* Data Not Available

TABLE F-1. CRASHES AND CRASH RATES FOR ALL CITIES LISTED IN THE 2010 CENSUS (2011-2015)(continued)

CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION	CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION
Edmonton	1,595	289	36	Hardin	615	90	29
Ekron	135	49	73	Hardinsburg	2,343	268	23
Elizabethtown	28,531	6,738	47	Harlan	1,745	819	94
Elkhorn City	982	172	35	Harrodsburg	8,340	1,262	30
Elkton	2,062	219	21	Hartford	2,672	287	22
Elsmere	8,451	625	15	Hawesville	945	144	31
Eminence	2,498	213	17	Hazard	4,456	2,214	99
Erlanger	18,082	3,951	44	Hazel	410	50	24
Eubank	319	42	26	Hebron Estates	930	*	*
Evarts	962	113	24	Henderson	28,757	5,506	38
Ewing	264	31	24	Hickman	2,395	20	2
Fairfield	113	12	21	Hickory Hill	114	*	*
Fairview	286	7	5	Highland Heights	6,923	1,313	38
Falmouth	2,169	303	28	Hills And Dales	154	*	*
Ferguson	924	145	31	Hillview	6,119	*	*
Fincastle	838	*	*	Hindman	777	280	72
Flatwoods	7,423	561	15	Hiseville	240	8	7
Fleming-neon	759	*	*	Hodgenville	3,206	474	30
Flemingsburg	2,658	416	31	Hollow Creek	991	*	*
Florence	29,951	10,339	69	Hollyvilla	537	*	*
Fordsville	524	82	31	Hopkinsville	31,577	5,277	33
Forest Hills	444	94	42	Horse Cave	2,311	131	11
Fort Mitchell	8,207	1,452	35	Houston Acres	507	1	0
Fort Thomas	16,325	1,422	17	Hunters Hollow	286	*	*
Fort Wright	5,723	2,694	94	Hurstbourne	4,420	*	*
Foster	65	*	*	Hurstbourne Acres	1,811	*	*
Fountain Run	217	2	2	Hustonville	405	17	8
Fox Chase	528	*	*	Hyden	365	46	25
Frankfort	25,527	5,374	42	Independence	24,757	2,160	17
Franklin	8,408	1,821	43	Indian Hills	2,868	153	11
Fredonia	401	69	34	Indian Hills Ch. Sec.	1,005	*	*
Frenchburg	486	107	44	Inez	717	114	32
Fulton	2,445	320	26	Irvine	2,715	171	13
Gamaliel	376	2	1	Irvington	1,181	87	15
Georgetown	29,098	4,313	30	Island	458	39	17
Germantown	154	33	43	Jackson	2,231	723	65
Ghent	323	55	34	Jamestown	1,794	165	18
Glasgow	14,028	2,693	38	Jeffersontown	26,595	4,641	35
Glencoe	360	67	37	Jeffersonville	1,506	333	44
Glenview	653	*	*	Jenkins	2,203	*	*
Glenview Hills	353	*	*	Junction City	2,241	75	7
Glenview Manor	191	*	*	Kenton Vale	110	*	*
Goose Creek	294	*	*	Kevil	376	79	42
Grand Rivers	382	66	35	Kingsley	381	3	2
Gratz	78	10	26	Kuttawa	649	163	50
Grayson	4,217	777	37	La Grange	8,082	1,297	32
Green Spring	768	*	*	Lafayette	165	5	6
Greensburg	2,163	300	28	Lakeside Park	2,668	291	22
Greenup	1,188	248	42	Lakeview Heights	252	*	*
Greenville	4,312	822	38	Lancaster	3,442	517	30
Guthrie	1,419	102	14	Langdon Place	874	*	*
Hanson	742	97	26	Lawrenceburg	10,505	1,032	20

* Data Not Available

TABLE F-1. CRASHES AND CRASH RATES FOR ALL CITIES LISTED IN THE 2010 CENSUS (2011-2015)(continued)

CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION	CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION
Lebanon	5,539	1,014	37	Murray Hill	619	*	*
Lebanon Junction	1,813	268	30	Nebo	236	26	22
Leitchfield	6,699	1,364	41	New Castle	912	73	16
Lewisburg	810	53	13	New Haven	855	50	12
Lewisport	1,670	75	9	Newport	15,273	4,644	61
Lexington	295,803	63,161	43	Nicholasville	28,015	4,653	33
Liberty	2,168	207	19	Norbourne Estates	441	1	1
Lincolnshire	148	*	*	Northfield	1,020	472	93
Livermore	1,365	120	18	Nortonville	1,204	113	19
Livingston	226	16	14	Norwood	372	*	*
London	7,993	3,429	86	Oak Grove	7,489	1,414	38
Loretto	713	80	22	Oakland	225	16	14
Louisa	2,467	499	41	Old Brownboro Place	348	*	*
Louisville	597,337	128,196	43	Olive Hill	1,599	205	26
Loyall	1,461	90	12	Orcharh Grass Hills	1,058	*	*
Ludlow	4,407	455	21	Owensboro	57,265	12,841	45
Lynch	747	7	2	Owenton	1,327	190	29
Lyndon	11,002	979	18	Owingsville	1,530	268	35
Lynnview	914	17	4	Paducah	25,024	7,245	58
Mackville	222	6	5	Paintsville	3,459	1,096	63
Madisonville	19,591	3,775	39	Paris	8,553	1,594	37
Manchester	1,255	480	77	Park City	537	97	36
Manor Creek	179	*	*	Park Hills	2,970	144	10
Marion	3,039	284	19	Park Lake	263	*	*
Martin	634	245	77	Parkway Village	650	*	*
Maryhill Estates	177	*	*	Pembroke	869	69	16
Mayfield	10,024	1,746	35	Perryville	751	18	5
Maysville	9,011	1,863	41	Pewee Valley	1,456	279	38
Mchenry	388	34	18	Phelps	893	154	35
Mckee	800	126	32	Pikeville	6,903	2,933	85
Mcroberts	784	22	6	Pineville	1,732	407	47
Meadowbrook Farm	163	*	*	Pioneer Village	1,130	*	*
Melbourne	401	27	14	Pippa Passes	533	41	15
Mentor	193	5	5	Plantation	832	82	20
Middletown	7,218	1,991	55	Pleasureville	834	35	8
Midway	1,641	208	25	Plum Springs	453	*	*
Millersburg	792	68	17	Poplar Hills	377	*	*
Milton	574	148	52	Powderly	745	153	41
Monterey	138	8	12	Prestonsburg	3,255	1,608	99
Monticello	6,188	1,081	35	Prestonville	161	41	51
Moorland	431	11	5	Princeton	6,329	939	30
Morehead	6,845	2,100	61	Prospect	2,788	*	*
Morganfield	3,285	470	29	Providence	3,193	222	14
Morgantown	2,394	375	31	Raceland	2,424	165	14
Mortons Gap	863	91	21	Radcliff	21,688	3,099	29
Mount Olivet	299	13	9	Ravenna	605	17	6
Mount Sterling	6,895	1,822	53	Raywick	157	*	*
Mount Vernon	2,477	668	54	Richlawn	435	*	*
Mount Washington	9,117	1,486	33	Richmond	31,364	6,858	44
Muldraugh	947	205	43	River Bluff	452	*	*
Munfordville	1,615	430	53	Riverwood	446	809	363
Murray	17,741	3,343	38	Rochester	152	3	4

* Data Not Available

TABLE F-1. CRASHES AND CRASH RATES FOR ALL CITIES LISTED IN THE 2010 CENSUS (2011-2015)(continued)

CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ANNUAL CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION	CITY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF CRASHES	CRASHES PER 1000 POPULATION
Rockport	266	19	14	Upton	683	38	11
Rolling Fields	646	*	*	Vanceburg	1,518	174	23
Rolling Hills	959	110	23	Versailles	8,568	1,547	36
Russell	3,380	1,008	60	Vicco	334	70	42
Russell Springs	2,441	840	69	Villa Hills	7,489	253	7
Russellville	6,960	1,228	35	Vine Grove	4,520	358	16
Ryland Heights	279	*	*	Wallins Creek	156	*	*
Sacramento	468	56	24	Walton	3,635	852	47
Sadieville	303	38	25	Warfield	269	38	28
Salem	752	42	11	Warsaw	1,615	176	22
Salt Lick	303	39	26	Water Valley	279	13	9
Salyersville	1,883	367	39	Waterson Park	1,542	*	*
Sanders	238	8	7	Waverly	308	27	18
Sandy Hook	675	54	16	Wayland	426	47	22
Sardis	103	7	14	Wellington	565	9	3
Science Hill	693	118	34	West Buechel	1,230	*	*
Scottsville	4,226	834	40	West Liberty	3,435	266	16
Sebree	1,603	115	14	West Point	797	183	46
Seneca Gardens	696	4	1	Westwood	4,746	*	*
Sharpsburg	323	12	7	Wheatcroft	160	14	18
Shelbyville	14,045	2,589	37	Wheelwright	780	32	8
Shepherdsville	11,222	3,434	61	White Plains	884	32	7
Shively	15,264	4,517	59	Whitesburg	2,139	405	38
Silver Grove	1,102	112	20	Whitesville	552	98	36
Simpsonville	2,484	339	27	Whitley City	1,170	349	60
Slaughters	216	12	11	Wickliffe	688	117	34
Smithfield	106	27	51	Wilder	3,035	1,117	74
Smithland	301	37	25	Wildwood	261	2	2
Smiths Grove	714	121	34	Williamsburg	5,245	914	35
Somerset	11,196	4,466	80	Williamstown	3,925	605	31
Sonora	513	118	46	Willisburg	282	24	17
South Carrollton	184	59	64	Wilmore	3,686	233	13
South Shore	1,122	*	*	Winchester	18,368	3,407	37
Southgate	3,803	757	40	Winding Falls	657	*	*
Sparta	231	48	42	Windy Hills	2,385	11	1
Spring Mill	342	*	*	Wingo	632	55	17
Spring Valley	400	*	*	Woodburg	117	*	*
Springfield	2,519	439	35	Woodburn	355	26	15
Stamping Ground	643	47	15	Woodland Hills	696	6	2
Stanford	3,487	593	34	Woodlawn	229	3	3
Stanton	2,733	449	33	Woodlawn Park	942	69	15
Strathmoor Manor	337	*	*	Worthington	1,609	43	5
Sturgis	1,898	96	10	Worthington Hills	973	*	*
Sycamore	70	*	*	Worthville	185	14	15
Taylor Mill	6,604	1,147	35	Wurtland	995	100	20
Taylorsville	763	259	68				
Ten Broeck	128	*	*				
Thornhill	146	*	*				
Tompkinsville	2,402	239	20				
Trenton	384	20	10				
Union	5,379	751	28				
Uniontown	1,002	69	14				

* Data Not Available