Research Report
KTC-06-27/KSP1--06-2F

KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CENTER

2006 SAFETY BELT USAGE SURVEY IN KENTUCKY

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College of Engineering

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In all that we do.

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2006 SAFETY BELT USAGE SURVEY IN KENTUCKY

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in cooperation with
Kentucky State Police
Commonwealth of Kentucky

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this study was to establish 2006 safety belt and child safety seat usage rates in Kentucky. The 2006 survey continues to document the results after enactment of the original "secondary enforcement" statewide mandatory safety belt law in 1994 and the change to "primary enforcement" which was enacted in 2006. Data were collected at 200 randomly selected sites spread across Kentucky. Data from the individual sites were combined into a statewide percentage considering roadway functional classification, geographic region, and vehicle miles traveled.

The data show that the usage rate in 2006 (67.2 percent) was slightly higher than that in 2005 (66.7 percent). Considering data taken after the original statewide law, this compares to 66.0 in 2004, 65.5 percent in 2003, 62.0 percent in 2002, 61.9 percent in 2001, 60 percent in 2000, 59 percent in 1999, 54 percent in 1998, 1997 and 1995, 55 percent in 1996, and 58 percent in 1994. The current usage is substantially above the 1993 level, prior to enactment of the original statewide law, of 42 percent.

The 2006 statewide usage rate for children under the age of four was determined to be 94.0 percent. This continues the high rate found for this age category and compares to the high of 96.0 percent in 2004.

The statewide law was changed in 2006 to allow primary enforcement. An educational period will extend through December 2006 where warning citations are given. Enforcement with fines will start in January 2007. Enactment of the primary enforcement law, without education and enforcement, has not resulted in an increase in usage. To obtain the maximum possible increase in usage, enforcement accompanying publicity, must be implemented in 2007.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The use of safety belts and child safety seats has been shown to be an effective means to reduce the injuries of motor-vehicle occupants involved in a traffic crash. There have been various methods used in an attempt to increase safety belt and safety seat usage. Past efforts have included public information campaigns, both local and statewide legislation, and enforcement of the legislation. Examples of statewide enforcement and education campaigns are the “Click It or Ticket” and “Buckle Up Kentucky: It’s the Law & It’s Enforced” campaigns conducted around Memorial Day in recent years. The most recent legislation in Kentucky in this area was changing the statewide legislation requiring the use of safety belts for all vehicle occupants from secondary to primary enforcement. Secondary enforcement was passed in 1994 with the primary enforcement law passed in 2006 with an effective date of July 2006. However, the 2006 law calls for an educational period with warning citations through December 2006 with citations with fines starting in January 2007.

The first legislation in this area was a law enacted by the 1982 Kentucky General Assembly, requiring use of a "child restraint system" for children 40 inches or less in height. The 1988 Kentucky General Assembly strengthened this law by adding a fine. Next, prior to the statewide law, local safety belt usage laws were enacted in several jurisdictions in Kentucky. The first such local law, with an effective date of July 1990, was enacted by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. Prior to the statewide law, the combined population of the counties and cities having a local ordinance represented approximately one-third of the statewide population. The original statewide law in 1994 replaced the various local ordinances.

Statewide observational surveys were first conducted in Kentucky in 1982 and have been conducted annually to document safety belt and safety seat usage. The safety belt usage rate for drivers increased each survey year from only 4 percent in 1982 to 58 percent in 1994 after enactment of the statewide law. The first decrease was in 1995 when usage decreased to 54 percent with the rate remaining fairly constant at 54 to 55 percent for 1996 through 1998. The rate then increased to 59 percent in 1999, 60 percent in 2000, 62 percent in 2001 and 2002, 65.5 percent in 2003, 66.0 percent in 2004 and 66.7 percent in 2005. A rate as high as 73 percent was found during the enforcement period of the “Buckle Up Kentucky: It’s the Law & It’s Enforced” campaign in 2003.

Statewide usage of child safety seats or safety belts for children under 4 years of age increased from about 15 percent in 1982, before enactment of the mandatory child restraint law, to 30 percent for 1984 through 1986. After a financial penalty was added to the law, this percentage increased to almost 50 percent in 1988. There has been a continued increase in usage with rates such as 72 percent in 1994, 82 percent in 1997, and 96 percent in 2004. However, while usage rates are very high, studies have found problems with the proper use of child safety seats.

The objective of the survey summarized in this report was to establish statewide safety belt and child safety seat usage rates in Kentucky for 2006. These rates can be compared to those determined from previous surveys.

The 2006 statewide survey also determined how much of an increase could be associated with change in the law to allow primary enforcement (although enforcement with penalty will not start until 2007). The statewide survey data can also be compared to data taken before and during education and enforcement activities occurring around Memorial Day. A series of mini-surveys found the usage rate increased from a baseline of 67.3 percent to 67.9 percent during the enforcement portion of the "Buckle Up Kentucky: It's the Law & It's Enforced" campaign. Data collected for the statewide survey summarized in this report were taken in the weeks immediately after completion of the campaign's enforcement and publicity activities with data taken before and after the effective date of the primary enforcement law.

2.0 PROCEDURE

2.1 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The original data collection procedure used in the surveys, which started in 1982, was first modified for the 1990 survey. The site selection procedure used for the first several surveys was changed to obtain a more representative statewide sample, as well as to use a procedure that would be comparable to surveys taken in other states. The data collection form was changed along with the site selection procedure. The procedure and data collection form remained the same for the 1990 through 1998 surveys. A modification in the 1999 survey was that the age and sex of the driver and front seat occupants were not classified. The type of vehicle was coded instead of the age and sex information.

The data collection form first used in the 1999 survey is shown in Figure 1. This form was used for the 2006 survey. Safety belt usage is recorded for drivers as well as front-seat passengers sitting in the outboard position. These occupant positions are equipped with the combination lap belt/shoulder harness type of safety belt which enables observations to be performed more easily than positions equipped only with a lap belt. The exception is for children under four years of age with data collected for both the front and rear seats.

The type of vehicle is coded for drivers and front seat passengers. Four categories of vehicles are used. These are: passenger car (PC), pickup (PU), van, and sports utility vehicle (SUV).

For drivers and front-seat passengers (over three years of age), usage is classified as either using a harness or belt or not using a restraint. For children one to three years of age, the categories include safety seat, booster seat, harness or belt, or no restraint. For children under one year of age, the categories are either safety seat or no restraint.

Two additional types of information are obtained. Starting with the 1993 survey, the use of motorcycle helmets was noted. The 1997 survey was the first in which the use of bicycle helmets was noted.

Each data collector went through a training period prior to beginning data collection. As part of the training, the data collectors reviewed the guidelines and previous reports and collected trial sets of field data. The observers then collected data simultaneously at a sample of different types of locations. The data were then reviewed by the project manager before formal data collection was started.

The quality control of the data was the responsibility of the project manager. This included a review of completed data collection forms as the survey progressed to check for any problem areas or questionable data.

The following list of guidelines for data collection was given to each observer.

1. Include the driver so the number of vehicles included in the sample will be known.

2. Data are typically collected at intersections with each observer collecting data on only one approach at the intersection.

3. Include all vehicles on the approach at low-volume locations. When taking data on a multi-lane road, generally include only vehicles in the curb or near lane unless the traffic volume and roadway geometrics allow data to be collected in the next lane.

4. If traffic volume is too high to obtain data for all vehicles, record data for the next vehicle in view after recording the previous data.

5. Obtain a random sample of vehicles independent of whether the occupants are wearing a safety belt. Do not attempt to include all vehicles having an occupant wearing a safety belt at a location where all vehicles cannot be obtained.

6. Attempt to include data for children under four years of age for any vehicle in the sample in which such a child is a passenger.

7. Only include vehicles either stopped or moving slowly or from an observation point such that the occupants can be readily observed.

8. Excluding children under four years of age, collect data only for drivers and for passengers in the right-front seat (exclude the center front and rear seating positions).

9. Do not include old vehicles not equipped with a safety belt (typically those vehicles without a head rest).

10. Collect data during daylight hours on weekdays and weekends.

11. Collect two "observer hours" of data at each site. This could be two hours for one approach or one hour for two approaches if the route has two approaches at the intersection.

12. Begin and end data collection at a specified time not considering whether the occupants of the first vehicle are using a safety belt.

13. Collect data for specified types of passenger motor vehicles (cars, pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles). Data are not collected for combination trucks.

14. Collect data for both in-state and out-of-state vehicles.

15. If a problem such as weather or road construction prevents data from being collected on the assigned day and time for a specific location, a new day and time will be randomly selected by the project manager for data collection.

16. The time period in which data are collected at specific sites are randomly assigned to the data collectors by the project manager. Data are typically collected during weekdays with occasional data collected on a weekend.

Data collection was started after June 4 which was the end of the education and enforcement activities associated with the Memorial Day holiday, and continued through the first week of August. As noted, data were collected for two hours at each location. This consisted of either two hours for one observer or one hour using two observers on different approaches for the specified route. The decision was made to collect data for an equal time period for each location rather than attempt to collect a given sample size.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION LOCATIONS

Data for the surveys collected from 1982 through 1989 were conducted at 23 sites in 19 cities. The cities were selected so that they were distributed across the state. These cities were also selected to represent a range of population categories to account for social and economic factors. In order to be able to relate the survey results to data taken in other states and to include all types of roadways, it was necessary to expand the number of sites to include data in rural locations and for interstates. An initial change was made in 1990 and resulted in 100 sites. The distribution of the sites was based on vehicle miles traveled statewide for various categories of roads in counties with varying populations. The variables considered in the 1990 stratification process were the rural or urban designation of the road, the functional classification of the road, vehicle miles traveled, and the county population. However, a new sampling design plan was

implemented in 1999 as part of a nationwide effort by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to use a common methodology to select observational sites.

As part of the sampling design plan started in 1999, the decision was made to collect data at 200 sites. It was also decided that data would typically be obtained at intersections. For interstates and parkways, data were generally taken at the intersection of a ramp with a cross road. The basis for the decision to collect data at intersections was that it would increase accuracy since data would be collected for vehicles either stopped or moving slowly. A computer file was used to select the locations. The file is the Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS). Characteristics of road segments for all state maintained roads are contained in this file. In order to assure that the sampling design used an acceptable methodology, the various decisions made in the process were made along with NHTSA with the roadway segments containing the data collection sites selected by NHTSA.

Kentucky has 120 counties ranging in population from slightly over 2,000 to almost 700,000. The NHTSA guidelines allow exclusion from the survey coverage of the least populated units (counties in Kentucky) which represent 15 percent of the state's population. This exclusion reduced the number of counties in the sample from 120 to 65. All the road segments contained in the HPMS file in the counties representing 85 percent of the population were eligible for inclusion in the survey.

Road segments were stratified into three geographical regions based on highway district. There are 12 highway districts in the state. Roadways in each of the three regions were divided into seven roadway functional classification groups. This resulted in 21 stratum from which the sample was selected. The geographical regions were:

Region 1: Highway Districts 1 through 4 (represents the western portion of the state),
Region 2: Highway Districts 5 through 7 (covers the north central area of the state which includes the major population centers of Louisville, Lexington, and northern Kentucky), and
Region 3: Highway Districts 8 through 12 (includes the eastern and south central portion of the state)

There are 44 counties in Region 1, 31 in Region 2, and 45 in Region 3. The state's population is divided into 29 percent in Region 1, 46 percent in Region 2, and 25 percent in Region 3. For reporting purposes, Region 1 is referred to as the West, Region 2 as the North, and Region 3 as the East. The locations of these regions are shown in Figure 2.

The following seven functional classification categories were used:

1. rural interstate,
2. rural principal arterial,
3. rural minor arterial/major collector,
4. rural minor collector/local,
5. urban interstate/freeway,
6. urban principal arterial, and
7. urban minor arterial/collector/local.

Selections were made from roadway segments which contained either an interchange, an intersection with a stop sign, an intersection with a traffic signal, or a combination of these features. A segment could contain more than one intersection or interchange. If a segment had more than one intersection with a stop sign or signal or interchange, one intersection was randomly selected. For example, if a segment had three intersections with signals, a separate number of one, two, or three was randomly selected. The random number assigned the intersection to be selected for data collection (along the route as it was driven in its cardinal direction).

An equal probability selection (simple random sample) of the road segments was made within each of the 21 strata using the HPMS file as the source of the necessary road segment information. Following is the number of segments selected in each strata.

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	All
Rural Interstate	8	12	6	26
Rural Principal Arterial	12	6	12	30
Rural Minor Arterial/ Major Collector	12	10	12	34
Rural Minor Collector/Local	8	6	8	22
Urban Interstate/Freeway	6	20	2	28
Urban Principal Arterial	10	14	6	30
Urban Minor Arterial/ Collector/Local	10	14	6	30
All	66	82	52	200

For each selected road segment, information was printed from the HPMS file to be used to select a specific location for data collection. This information included the county, route, beginning and ending milepoint, the number of intersections or interchanges within the segment, and a counter showing which intersection or interchange to select if there was more than one within the segment.

A list of the 120 counties in Kentucky along with their population, the number of sites in each county, and their region in the state is given in Appendix A. A road segment was selected in 58 counties. The largest number of segments was 20 in Jefferson County. A list of the

intersections or interchanges where data was collected within each of these segments is given in Table 1. For each site, the county, route, and intersecting route (or exit number for an interstate or parkway) are given. The nearest town to the data collection site is also listed along with the geographical region and functional classification. For interstates, data were typically collected at the intersection of the ramps and the intersecting road at interchanges. The exception was for some rural interchanges where there were very few exiting vehicles with data collected on the mainline at these locations.

The observation sites were randomly ordered to assist in the sequence of sites at which data were collected. When the data were collected, some of the sites were grouped based on geographical region to aid the efficiency of the data collection process.

2.3 SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS

As part of the summary of information from the HPMS file for each randomly selected roadway segment, the functional classification, region, and vehicle miles traveled for that segment were listed. The total vehicle miles for the road segments in each of the 21 stratum were also summarized and were used in the estimation process.

The survey data were input into an EXCEL spreadsheet to summarize the data and obtain the results. The results for each survey site were reviewed to determine if there were any possible problems with either the data collection or input. The computer results were checked manually if a potential problem was observed. A second set of data was collected if the data at a specific site was substantially inconsistent with other data.

Safety belt usage rates were determined for the driver and for all front-seat occupants. Rates were also obtained by vehicle type for both the driver and all front-seat occupants. For children under four years of age, usage rates were obtained for both front- and rear-seating positions, as well as for combined seating positions. Statewide rates were obtained, using an EXCEL spreadsheet analysis, by weighting the usage determined for each location by the vehicle miles traveled in the road segment.

Various usage rates were determined for each location. The rates were for drivers, front seat passengers, all front-seat occupants, and all children under four years of age (front and rear). The rate for each of the 21 stratum (based on region and functional classification categories) were determined by weighting the usage rate for each location by the proportion of the vehicle miles traveled at that location of the vehicle miles at all observational sites in the stratum.

A statewide rate was then determined using the usage rate determined for each stratum and the total vehicle miles traveled in that stratum (statewide for the counties representing 85 percent of the population). The statewide rate was the sum of the products of the usage rate for each stratum and the proportion of the vehicle miles traveled in that stratum of the total statewide vehicle miles.

A consultant was initially used to review the procedures necessary to conduct the various statistical tests. The variance, bound on the error of estimation (which is half of the 95 percent confidence interval), and relative error were calculated for the statewide usage rate for all front seat passengers. These data were also determined for each of the 21 strata, the three regions, and the seven functional classes. The software initially used in this analysis was Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) for Windows, version 8. An EXCEL spreadsheet analysis is currently used to obtain the necessary statistical tests. The relative error and confidence interval was also determined at each location for the usage rate found for all front seat occupants.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Usage rates for all front seat occupants (drivers and passengers) for the various types of highways and regions of the state are summarized in Table 2. The overall statewide rate in 2006, using the data collected at 200 sites and the described weighting procedure, was 67.2 percent. The 95 percent confidence interval was 0.3 percent. The sample size of all front seat occupants was 115,294 . The usage rate by region varied from 71.7 percent in Region 2 (north) to 57.5 percent in Region 3 (east) with 67.0 percent in Region 1 (west).

The highest rate by the functional classification of the highway was 77.2 percent for rural interstates with the lowest 56.2 percent for rural minor collector/local roads. The relative error and confidence interval for the usage rates found for all front seat occupants (by region and highway functional classification) are given in Appendix B.

Usage rates for drivers for the various types of highways and regions of the state are summarized in Table 3. The overall statewide rate for drivers in 2006 was 67.7 percent. Drivers accounted for 77 percent of front seat occupants so they dominated the percentage determined for all front seat occupants. Usage rates for front seat passengers was 65.2 percent (Table 4).

Usage rates for children under four years of age are given in Table 5. These rates are for children in both the front and the rear seats. The usage rate for children under one year of age (95.2 percent) was higher than that for children one to three years of age (93.9 percent). The usage rate for the combination of these categories, or children under four years of age, was 94.0 percent.

The sample size for children under four years of age was 1,039. This age category corresponds to the children for which the mandatory child restraint law would apply. The 2006 usage rate of 94.0 percent compares to a range in the previous ten years of 79 percent in 1996 to 96 percent in 2004. This percentage was about 15 percent in 1982 before enactment of the child restraint law, increased to approximately 30 percent after enactment of the law having no penalty, and increased again to almost 50 percent in 1988 after the addition of a monetary penalty to the child restraint law.

The usage rate for children under four years of age was higher in the rear seat compared to

the front seat. For children one to three years of age, the usage rate was 96 percent for the rear seat compared to 75 percent for the front seat. For children under one year old, the usage rate was 100 percent for the rear seat compared to 86 percent for the front seat. The large majority of children were sitting in the rear seat for both age groups (about 90 percent for one to three years of age and 85 percent for under one). The overall percentage of children in the rear seat of 86 percent in 2006 compares to 90 in 2005, 90 in 2004, 88 percent in 2003, 86 percent in 2002, 85 percent in 2001, 83 percent in 2000, and 79 percent in 1999.

A summary of the data collected is given in Appendix C. For each of the 200 data sites, the usage rate and sample size are given for all front seat occupants, drivers, front-seat passengers, and children under four years of age (both front and rear seat). The relative error and confidence interval are given for the "all front seat occupant" category. Usage rates for front seat occupants ranged from 30 percent (a rural minor collector/local location in Montgomery County) to 77 percent (a rural interstate location in Scott County). There were only 15 sites which had a usage rate of under 50 percent with nine of these sites in the rural minor collector/local category with the remaining six in the rural minor arterial/major collector category. Ten of these 15 locations were in the east region. There were 15 sites which had a usage rate of 80 percent or more with all except being an interstate or parkway. There were another 33 sites which had a usage rate of 75 to 79.9 percent with 31 of these being an interstate or parkway location. The highest rate found on a non-interstate or parkway was 81 percent on an urban principal arterial road (US 68 at Ft. Harrod Drive in Fayette County).

While the data collection procedure changed in 1990 and 1999, the usage rate may still be compared to the statewide rates from past years (Table 6). The previous studies showed that statewide driver usage rates had steadily increased from 4 percent in 1982 to 42 percent in 1993. However, the amount of the yearly increase had decreased. Only a three percentage point increase occurred in the two-year period from 1991 to 1993. The 58 percent usage in the 1994 survey showed that a dramatic increase occurred between the 1993 and 1994 data collection periods. This increase was directly related to the enactment of a statewide safety belt law. The 1995 survey showed that driver usage (54 percent) remained substantially higher than before enactment of the law, but there was a slight decrease in usage from the 1994 rate immediately after enactment of the law. This level continued through 1998, before an increase to 59 percent in 1999. The increase in usage has continued with 60 percent in 2000, 61.9 percent in 2001, 62.0 in 2002, 65.5 percent in 2003, 66.0 in 2004, 66.7 percent in 2005, and 67.2. The small increase in 2006 would be related to the change in July 2006 to a primary safety law (with no related fine) and continuation of the "Buckle Up Kentucky: It's the Law & It's Enforced" campaign.

A substantial difference in usage rate (for all front seat occupants) was noted when vehicle type is considered (Table 7). The rate varied substantially from 74.0 for sport utility vehicles and 73.0 percent for vans to 52.6 percent for pickup trucks. The rate for passenger cars was 71.1 percent. It can be seen that use of safety belts is much lower in pickup trucks than any other vehicle type, and pickup trucks made up about 24 percent of the sample. The largest portion of the sample was for passenger cars with 46 percent followed by 18 percent for sport utility

vehicles and 12 percent for vans.

Helmet use by motorcyclists was also observed. Kentucky had a statewide law requiring the use of a helmet by a motorcyclist until it was repealed starting July 15, 1998. The results of surveys taken during the mandatory usage period had found a usage rate of over 95 percent. Data were taken in 1998 both before and after the effective date of the repeal. Prior to July 15, 1998 only 10 of the 240 observed motorcyclists were not wearing a helmet, giving a usage rate of 96 percent. After this date, 29 of 148 motorcyclists were observed not wearing a helmet giving a usage rate of 76 percent. In 1999, 164 of 452 motorcyclists were observed not wearing a helmet with a weighted usage rate of 65 percent. The weighted rate for 2000 was 70 percent with a sample size of 427. The weighted rate decreased to 56 percent in 2001 with a sample size of 395, 57 percent in 2002 with a sample size of 596, 56 percent in 2003 with a sample size of 512, 58 percent in 2004 with a sample size of 631, and 59 percent in 2005 with a sample size of 918. Usage was very similar in 2006 with a usage rate of 60 percent with a sample size of 949. The usage rate was the highest in the north region of the state with 64 percent followed by 59 percent in the east region and 55 percent in the west region.

Bicycle helmet use was observed for only 46 bicyclists with 20 of these bicyclists were wearing a helmet. This rate is higher than that found in the past few years (14 percent in 2005, 8 percent in 2004, 19 percent in 2003, 9 percent in 2002, 18 percent in 2001, 24 percent in 2000, and 12 percent in 2001). The very small sample size does not allow any conclusion about trends but does support the opinion that the usage rate is very low.

4.0 SUMMARY

Observations were taken at 200 sites across Kentucky to obtain safety belt usage rates. The 2006 survey resulted in a sample size of 115,294 front seat occupants (including 89,007 drivers). The data collection procedure and site selection criteria were based on national criteria.

A “secondary enforcement” statewide safety belt law was passed in Kentucky in 1994 with a law allowing “primary enforcement” enacted in 2006. However, the 2006 law does not allow fines until January 2007 with an education period from July through December 2006. The law applies to all vehicle occupants. Prior to the statewide law, there were local ordinances passed in several cities and counties which covered approximately one-third of the statewide population. The data collected in 1994, after the effective date of the statewide law, showed that enactment of the statewide law had a dramatic effect on usage rates. The usage rate for front seat occupants increased from 42 percent in 1993 to 58 percent in 1994. It then decreased slightly to between 54 and 55 percent in 1995 through 1998. The usage rate of 58.6 percent in 1999 showed that the rate had increased to a level similar to that found immediately after enactment of the statewide law. There was a small increase in usage to 59.8 percent in 2000 with a larger increase rate in 2001 to 61.9 percent. The rate stayed at 62.0 percent in 2002 before increasing to 65.5 percent in 2003, 66.0 in 2004, 66.7 percent in 2005, and 67.2 percent in 2006. The trend in usage rates from 1982 through 2005 is given in Table 6.

The usage rate was highest in the region of the state which included the largest population centers (Louisville, Lexington, and northern Kentucky). Usage was highest on interstates and lowest on local roads. When type of vehicle was considered, usage was highest for sport utility vehicles and vans and lowest for pickup trucks.

The statewide usage rate for children under the age of four (including both the front and rear seat) was determined to be 94.0 percent in 2006. This compares to 94.4 percent in 2005, 96.0 percent in 2004, 94.8 percent in 2003, 92.9 percent in 2002, 89 percent in 2001, and 87 percent in 2000 and continues to show the high usage for this age group. One reason for the very high usage for small children is that primary, rather than secondary, enforcement has applied for many years.

The motorcycle helmet law was repealed in 1998. There had been a very high compliance with the requirement to wear a helmet (over 95 percent), but the helmet usage percentage has decreased to 60 percent in 2006. This shows the large decrease in usage related to the repeal of the mandatory usage law. The percentage of a small sample of bicyclists observed wearing a safety helmet was low.

While the statewide usage rate of 67.2 percent represents a 0.5 percentage point increase from 2005, the rate is lower than the peak of 67.9 percent found for a mini-survey taken during the enforcement phase of the "Buckle Up Kentucky: It's the Law & It's Enforced" campaign (which was conducted around Memorial Day in 2004). A usage rate of 67.6 percent was found at the 21 mini-survey locations taken as part of the full survey (which compares to 67.2 percent for all 200 locations) and shows the mini-survey locations can adequately approximate the full sample.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The data show that the level of safety belt usage in 2006 is the highest since the start of the surveys in 1982. The small increase in 2006, compared to 2005 (66.7 to 67.2 percent), can be related to enactment of the primary safety belt law (although only a warning citation with no fines can be issued until January 2007) and related education and enforcement activities.

The small increase found after initial implementation of the primary enforcement law using a warning citation shows that the maximum increase in usage from the change in the law from secondary enforcement to primary enforcement will not occur until it is enforced with a fine with accompanying publicity and education about the enforcement activities. Education about the change in the law will continue through December 2006. A couple of mini-sample surveys will be conducted to determine the effect of the primary law (with a warning citation) with continuing education and publicity about the law. Beginning in January 2007 the primary law should be enforced with the associated fine. Publicity should be provided along with the enforcement to

inform drivers that they will be fined if observed not wearing a safety belt.

Data taken the past few years have shown the increase in usage during enforcement (as part of the “Buckle Up Kentucky: It’s the Law & It’s Enforced” campaign) compared to baseline data has decreased over the past few years. The data show that knowledge of an increased possibility of receiving a ticket is required for a certain segment of the driving population to increase their use of safety belts. The first step in obtaining a meaningful increase in safety belt use was achieved by changing the law from secondary to primary enforcement. However, the data show that a warning ticket will not result in an increase. The primary enforcement law must be accompanied with enforcement with a fine with the necessary publicity to provide an awareness to the public that the law is being enforced.

The survey data can be used to identify areas in need of additional enforcement and education. Specifically, usage was lowest in the east region of the state. Also, usage was substantially lower for occupants of pickup trucks compared to other vehicle types.

The low usage rate for motorcycle helmets shows the results of the repeal of the mandatory helmet law. Consideration should be given to enactment of a motorcycle helmet law.

Figure 1. Data Collection Form

SAFETY BELT DATA COLLECTION FORM

Date:_____ Starting Time:_____ Ending Time:_____ Int #:_____

Location:_____ Sheet #:_____

Observer:_____ Comment:_____

DRIVER USAGE

Vehicle	Harness or Belt	None
PC		
PU		
VAN		
SUV		

FRONT-SEAT OCCUPANT USAGE (OVER 3 YEARS OF AGE)

Vehicle	Harness or Belt	None
PC		
PU		
VAN		
SUV		

USAGE FOR CHILDREN (1-3 YEARS OF AGE)

Position	Safety Seat	Booster Seat	Harness or Belt	None
FRONT				
REAR				

USAGE FOR INFANTS (UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE)

Position	Safety Seat	None
FRONT		
REAR		

USAGE OF MOTORCYCLE HELMET

YES	No

USAGE OF BICYCLE HELMET

YES	No

4/1998

Figure 2. Data Collection Location Regions

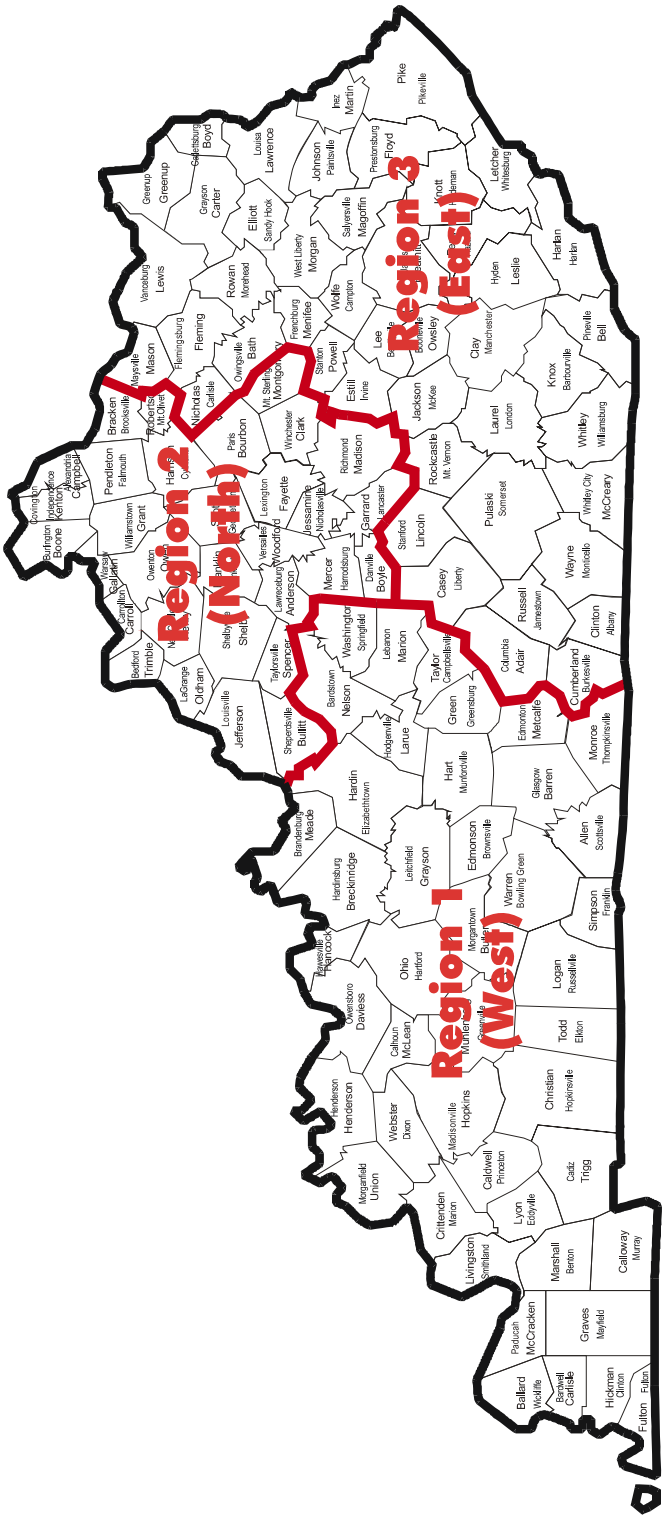

Table 1. SURVEY LOCATIONS

Site Number	Region	Functional Classification	County	Intersection Description	Nearest Town
1	West	Rural Interstate	Simpson	I-65 at Exit 6	Franklin
2	West	Rural Interstate	Christian	I-24 at Exit 73	Newstead
3	West	Rural Interstate	Barren	I-65 at Exit 48	Cave City
4	West	Rural Interstate	Hardin	I-65 at Exit 81	Sonora
5	West	Rural Interstate	Barren	I-65 at Exit 53	Cave City
6	West	Rural Interstate	Hardin	I-65 at Exit 102	Lebanon Junction
7	West	Rural Interstate	Marshall	I-24 at Exit 27	Lake City
8	West	Rural Interstate	Simpson	I-65 at Exit 2	Franklin
9	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Hardin	Bluegrass Parkway at I-65	Elizabethtown
10	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Marion	US 68 at KY 208	Lebanon
11	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Meade	US 31W at KY 1638	Muldraugh
12	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Warren	US 231 at KY 622	Bowling Green
13	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Hopkins	Western Kentucky Parkway at Exit 24	Dawson Springs
14	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Hopkins	Pennyrile Parkway at Exit 33	Nortonville
15	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Grayson	Western Kentucky Parkway at Exit 107	Leitchfield
16	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Marshall	Purchase Parkway at Exit 47	Draffenville
17	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Marshall	US 641 at KY 58	Benton
18	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Marshall	US 68 at US 641	Draffenville
19	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Graves	US 45 at KY 1276	Mayfield
20	West	Rural Principal Arterial	Marshall	US 641 at US 68	Draffenville
21	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Barren	US 31W at KY 70	Cave City
22	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Marion	KY 426 at US 68/KY 55	Lebanon
23	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Barren	US 31W at KY 90	Cave City
24	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	McCracken	KY 286 at US 62	Bardwell
25	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	McCracken	KY 305 at KY 358	Paducah
26	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Muhlenburg	KY 189 at US 62	Greenville
27	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Grayson	KY 259 at US 62	Leitchfield
28	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Muhlenburg	US 431 at KY 189	Central City
29	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Grayson	KY 259 at W. Lake	Leitchfield
30	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Breckinridge	KY 79 at KY 259	Harned
31	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Grayson	KY 79 at US 62	Caneyville
32	West	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Logan	US 431 at KY 663	Adairville
33	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Taylor	KY 3183 at KY 55	Campbellsville
34	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Logan	KY 1038 at KY 103	Auburn
35	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Henderson	KY 1299 at KY 425	Henderson
36	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Taylor	KY 527 at KY 3212	Campbellsville
37	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Logan	US 68 at US 79	Russellville
38	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Muhlenburg	US 62 at KY 181	Greenville
39	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Barren	KY 677 at KY 740	Three Springs
40	West	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Meade	KY 144 at KY 259	Rhodelia
41	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Hardin	Western Kentucky Parkway at US 31W	Elizabethtown
42	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Hardin	I-65 at Exit 94	Elizabethtown
43	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Christian	Pennyrile Parkway at Exit 8	Hopkinsville
44	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Hopkins	Pennyrile Parkway at Exit 44	Madisonville
45	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Daviess	US 60B at US 431	Owensboro
46	West	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Daviess	William Natcher Parkway at Exit 70	Owensboro
47	West	Urban Principal Arterial	McCracken	US 60 at I-24	Paducah
48	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Daviess	US 431 at 2nd Street	Owensboro
49	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Nelson	US 31E at KY 1430	Bardstown
50	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Barren	US 31E at US 68	Glasgow

Table 1. SURVEY LOCATIONS (continued)

Site Number	Region	Functional Classification	County	Intersection Description	Nearest Town
51	West	Urban Principal Arterial	McCracken	US 60/62 at Bridge Street	Paducah
52	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Warren	US 68/80 at KY 880	Bowling Green
53	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Warren	US 68/80 at Main Avenue	BowlingGreen
54	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Henderson	US 41A at 5th St.	Henderson
55	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Barren	US 31E at KY 90	Glasgow
56	West	Urban Principal Arterial	Hardin	US 31W at KY 1600	Elizabethtown
57	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Hardin	KY 3005 at KY 1357	Elizabethtown
58	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Barren	KY 63 at US 31EX	Glasgow
59	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	McCracken	KY 787 at US 62	Paducah
60	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	McCracken	KY 994 at Schneidman Road	Paducah
61	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Logan	KY 3233 at US 79 & US 431 Truck Rte.	Russellville
62	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Henderson	KY 136 at KY 285	Henderson
63	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Calloway	KY 1327 at 16th Street	Murray
64	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	McCracken	US 45X (Broadway) at N.13th Street	Paducah
65	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	McCracken	US 45 at Clay Avenue (6th Street)	Paducah
66	West	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	McCracken	KY 994 at US 60/62	Paducah
67	North	Rural Interstate	Clark	I-64 at Rest Area	Winchester
68	North	Rural Interstate	Boone	I-75 at Exit 175	Richwood
69	North	Rural Interstate	Oldham	I-71 at Exit 22	LaGrange
70	North	Rural Interstate	Montgomery	I-64 at Exit 110	Mt. Sterling
71	North	Rural Interstate	Boone	I-75 at Exit 171	Walton
72	North	Rural Interstate	Boone	I-275 at Exit 11	Covington
73	North	Rural Interstate	Shelby	I-64 at Exit 43	Waddy
74	North	Rural Interstate	Franklin	I-64 at Exit 53	Frankfort
75	North	Rural Interstate	Bullitt	I-65 at Exit 117	Shepardsville
76	North	Rural Interstate	Shelby	I-64 at Exit 28	Simpsonville
77	North	Rural Interstate	Scott	I-64 at Exit 69	Georgetown
78	North	Rural Interstate	Oldham	I-71 at Exit 14	Brownsboro
79	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Boyle	US 150 at US 127 Bypass	Danville
80	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Woodford	US 60 at US 62	Versailles
81	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Scott	US 460 at US 62	Georgetown
82	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Woodford	Bluegrass Parkway at Exit 68	Versailles
83	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Jessamine	US 27 at US 27X	Nicholasville
84	North	Rural Principal Arterial	Bullitt	US 31E at KY 44	Mt.Washington
85	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Mercer	KY 33 at US 68	Pleasant Hill
86	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Oldham	KY 22 at KY 53	Ballardsville
87	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Boone	KY 14 at KY 16	Verona
88	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Oldham	KY 146 at KY 1817	Buckner
89	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Clark	KY 418 at KY 3371	Winchester
90	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Kenton	KY 536 at KY 177	Visalia
91	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Shelby	KY 44 at KY 53	Shelbyville
92	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Grant	KY 467 at KY 22	Dry Ridge
93	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Scott	KY 32 at US 25	Georgetown
94	North	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Jefferson	US 60 at Beckley Station Road	Louisville
95	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Montgomery	KY 646 at KY 11	Camargo
96	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Montgomery	KY 1991 at KY 537	Mt. Sterling
97	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Boyle	KY 1273 at US 150	Danville
98	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Franklin	KY 2820 at US 127	Frankfort
99	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Campbell	KY 735 at KY 9	Mentor
100	North	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Jessamine	KY 3433 at KY 29	Wilmore

Table 1. SURVEY LOCATIONS (continued)

Site Number	Region	Functional Classification	County	Intersection Description	Nearest Town
101	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-264 at Exit 4	Louisville
102	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-264 at Exit 16	Louisville
103	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-64 at Exit 5B	Louisville
104	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Fayette	I-64 at Exit 87	Lexington
105	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-265 at Exit 12	Louisville
106	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Campbell	I-275 at Exit 77	Wilder
107	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Fayette	I-75 at Exit 104	Lexington
108	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-265 at Exit 27	Louisville
109	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Boone	I-75 at Exit 180	Erlanger
110	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Kenton	I-75 at Exit 186	Crescent Springs
111	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-64 at Exit 17	Louisville
112	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Clark	I-64 at Exit 96	Winchester
113	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Fayette	I-75 at Exit 108	Lexington
114	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Campbell	I-471 at Exit 2	Ft. Thomas
115	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-264 at Exit 22	Louisville
116	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Kenton	I-275 at Exit 83	Erlanger
117	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-65 at Exit 127	Louisville
118	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Kenton	I-75 at Exit 184	Erlanger
119	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Boone	I-275 at Exit 7	Hebron
120	North	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Jefferson	I-264 at Exit 5	Louisville
121	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 31W at KY 841	Louisville
122	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 31E at First Street	Louisville
123	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Fayette	Euclid Ave. at Upper Street (US 27)	Lexington
124	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Campbell	US 27 at KY 8 (4th Street)	Newport
125	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Scott	US 460 B at US 460	Georgetown
126	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Fayette	US 68 at Ft. Harrod Drive	Lexington
127	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 150 at 18th Street	Louisville
128	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	KY 1934 at KY 2051	Louisville
129	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 31E at Tyler Lane	Louisville
130	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 31W at Garrs Lane	Louisville
131	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 31W at Ashby Lane	Louisville
132	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Jefferson	US 150 at Clay Avenue	Louisville
133	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Kenton	KY 16 at West 34th Street	Covington
134	North	Urban Principal Arterial	Campbell	KY 1120 at US 27	Newport
135	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Woodford	US 60X at US 60	Versailles
136	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Jefferson	KY 1020 at I-264	Louisville
137	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Boone	KY 237 at KY 18	Burlington
138	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Scott	US 62 at US 460	Georgetown
139	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Bullitt	US 31EX at KY 44	Mt. Washington
140	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Kenton	KY 17 at KY 16	Latonia
141	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Jessamine	US 27X at Orchard Drive	Nicholasville
142	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Jefferson	KY 864 at Breckinridge Street	Louisville
143	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Boone	KY 3076 at Minola Pike	Florence
144	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Boone	US 42 at US 25	Florence
145	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Scott	KY 620 at US 25	Georgetown
146	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Scott	KY 2906 at US 460	Georgetown
147	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Kenton	KY 3070 at KY 16	Independence
148	North	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Clark	US 60 at KY 89	Winchester
149	East	Rural Interstate	Whitley	I-75 at Exit 25	Williamsburg
150	East	Rural Interstate	Rockcastle	I-75 at Exit 62	Mt. Vernon

Table 1. SURVEY LOCATIONS (continued)

Site Number	Region	Functional Classification	County	Intersection Description	Nearest Town
151	East	Rural Interstate	Carter	I-64 at Exit 156	Olive Hill
152	East	Rural Interstate	Carter	I-64 at Exit 172	Grayson
153	East	Rural Interstate	Boyd	I-64 at Exit 181	Ashland
154	East	Rural Interstate	Boyd	I-64 at Exit 185	Ashland
155	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Letcher	US 119 at KY 15	Whitesburg
156	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Bell	US 25E at KY 66	Pineville
157	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Greenup	KY 8 at US 23 Truck Route	South Portsmouth
158	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Breathitt	KY 15 at KY 30	Jackson
159	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Harlan	US 421 at KY 72	Harlan
160	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Martin	KY 645 at KY 40	Inez
161	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Pike	US 460 at KY 1460	Pikeville
162	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Letcher	KY 15 at KY 15X	Whitesburg
163	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Harlan	US 119 at US 421	Harlan
164	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Knox	US 25E at KY 225/3439	Barbourville
165	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Harlan	US 119 at KY 2179	Cumberland
166	East	Rural Principal Arterial	Lincoln	US 27 at US 150	Stanford
167	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Greenup	KY 2 at US 23	Greenup
168	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Johnson	KY 172 at KY 40	Staffordsville
169	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Carter	KY 174 at US 60	Olive Hill
170	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Bell	KY 190 at US 25E	Pineville
171	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Letcher	KY 7 at KY 931	Isom
172	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Letcher	KY 317 at KY 7	Whitesburg
173	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Breathitt	KY 476 at KY 15	Jackson
174	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Carter	US 60 at KY 7	Grayson
175	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Lincoln	KY 618 at KY 39	Crab Orchard
176	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Pulaski	KY 80 at KY 837	Nancy
177	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Floyd	KY 1426 at KY 979	Harold
178	East	Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	Laurel	KY 1193 at KY 192	Baldrock
179	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Johnson	KY 689 at KY 172	Paintsville
180	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Floyd	KY 680 at KY 122	McDowell
181	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Whitley	KY 1481 at 204	Williamsburg
182	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Johnson	KY 1107 at KY 302	Van Lear
183	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Whitley	KY 1595 at KY 92	Siler
184	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Adair	KY 531 at KY 80	Columbia
185	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Clay	KY 638 at US 421	Manchester
186	East	Rural Minor Collector/Local	Laurel	KY 1006 at KY 192	London
187	East	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Laurel	I-75 at Exit 38	London
188	East	Urban Interstate/Freeway	Rowan	I-64 at Exit 137	Morehead
189	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Perry	KY 15 at KY 15X	Hazard
190	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Greenup	US 23 at KY 693	Flatwoods
191	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Laurel	US 25E at I-75	Corbin
192	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Boyd	US 23 at Mall Road	Ashland
193	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Boyd	US 23 at US 60	Ashland
194	East	Urban Principal Arterial	Laurel	US 25E at US 25	Corbin
195	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Perry	KY 451 at KY 15X	Hazard
196	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Pike	KY 1460 at KY 1426	Pikeville
197	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Laurel	US 25 at KY 80	London
198	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Greenup	KY 750 at KY 207	Flatwoods
199	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Whitley	US 25W at KY 296	Williamsburg
200	East	Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	Pulaski	KY 80 at KY 2296	Somerset

TABLE 2. USAGE RATE FOR ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS

	PERCENT USAGE			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	80.3	76.8	74.2	77.2
Rural Principal Arterial	72.6	75.3	54.0	64.5
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	59.2	66.0	54.8	59.3
Rural Minor Collector/Local	56.8	58.6	54.5	56.2
Urban Interstate/Freeway	76.0	75.5	80.4	75.7
Urban Principal Arterial	64.5	66.3	59.4	65.0
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	65.4	67.8	53.8	65.5
All	67.0	71.7	57.5	67.2

TABLE 3. USAGE RATE FOR DRIVERS

	PERCENT USAGE			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	80.2	77.1	74.3	77.4
Rural Principal Arterial	72.6	77.2	54.8	65.1
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	60.6	67.5	55.2	60.3
Rural Minor Collector/Local	56.4	59.1	52.9	55.5
Urban Interstate/Freeway	76.4	76.0	80.1	76.2
Urban Principal Arterial	65.0	66.5	60.0	65.2
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	65.2	69.5	54.5	66.6
All	67.3	72.4	57.7	67.7

TABLE 4. USAGE RATE FOR ALL FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS

	PERCENT USAGE			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	80.8	75.8	74.0	76.7
Rural Principal Arterial	72.9	63.1	51.5	61.9
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	55.0	61.1	52.9	55.7
Rural Minor Collector/Local	57.9	56.5	59.4	58.3
Urban Interstate/Freeway	74.3	73.0	80.7	73.3
Urban Principal Arterial	62.3	65.9	57.7	63.9
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	66.1	60.9	51.3	61.1
All	65.9	68.5	56.6	65.2

TABLE 5. USAGE RATE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FOUR YEARS OF AGE (FRONT AND REAR)

	PERCENT USAGE			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	94.3	98.6	100.0	97.8
Rural Principal Arterial	100.0	100.0	57.6	80.8
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	95.0	96.6	98.2	96.5
Rural Minor Collector/Local	98.0	100.0	88.4	94.4
Urban Interstate/Freeway	94.6	97.1	100.0	96.9
Urban Principal Arterial	97.1	93.3	99.3	95.1
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	98.7	94.7	92.4	95.5
All	97.0	96.5	84.6	94.0

TABLE 6. TREND IN STATEWIDE USAGE RATES

YEAR	PERCENT USING SAFETY BELTS		
	ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS	DRIVERS	CHILDREN UNDER FOUR YEARS OF AGE*
1982	**	4	15
1983	**	6	24
1984	**	7	30
1985	9	9	29
1986	13	13	30
1988	20	21	48
1989	25	26	49
1990	33	32	57
1991	39	39	57
1992	40	41	62
1993	42	42	61
1994	58	58	72
1995	54	54	66
1996	55	55	79
1997	54	54	82
1998	54	54	80
1999	59	59	89
2000	60	60	87
2001	62	62	89
2002	62	62	93
2003	66	65	95
2004	66	66	96
2005	67	67	94
2006	67	71	94

*Children using either safety seat or safety belt. Children seated in front or rear seat.

**Data not available.

TABLE 7. USAGE RATE BY TYPE OF VEHICLE (ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS)

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	REGION WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Passengers Cars				
Rural Interstate	81.6	78.2	77.3	78.9
Rural Principal Arterial	77.7	80.1	56.8	68.5
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	67.0	69.5	60.3	65.2
Rural Minor Collector/Local	63.0	71.6	58.7	62.8
Urban Interstate/Freeway	80.5	77.4	81.1	77.8
Urban Principal Arterial	70.1	68.6	63.7	68.3
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	69.7	73.5	57.6	70.6
All	72.3	74.7	61.4	71.1
Pickup Trucks				
Rural Interstate	67.1	60.5	56.5	61.4
Rural Principal Arterial	58.4	56.3	42.4	50.8
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	42.5	52.7	42.6	45.0
Rural Minor Collector/Local	43.2	36.4	33.3	37.9
Urban Interstate/Freeway	61.0	63.2	67.1	63.1
Urban Principal Arterial	47.7	53.0	45.3	50.6
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	48.4	51.1	38.7	49.0
All	51.6	57.2	43.2	52.6
Vans				
Rural Interstate	86.8	84.3	85.4	85.1
Rural Principal Arterial	80.6	77.4	65.7	73.4
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	65.2	70.7	59.8	64.6
Rural Minor Collector/Local	58.8	73.9	61.6	62.8
Urban Interstate/Freeway	83.5	77.0	85.1	77.8
Urban Principal Arterial	75.5	69.8	62.3	70.2
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	74.5	71.6	66.0	71.7
All	74.1	75.5	65.8	73.0
Sport Utility Vehicles				
Rural Interstate	83.5	83.8	79.5	83.0
Rural Principal Arterial	77.6	82.3	62.1	71.2
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	68.1	73.5	66.6	68.9
Rural Minor Collector/Local	64.2	64.1	69.3	66.3
Urban Interstate/Freeway	81.4	81.1	85.0	81.2
Urban Principal Arterial	70.1	71.1	64.7	70.0
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	72.2	73.9	59.2	71.7
All	73.3	77.6	66.8	74.0

APPENDIX A

COUNTY POPULATIONS AND NUMBER OF DATA COLLECTION SITES

COUNTY	POPULATION*	NUMBER OF SITES	REGION**
Adair	17,244	1	3
Allen	17,800	0	1
Anderson	19,111	0	2
Ballard	8,286	0	1
Barren	38,033	8	1
Bath	11,085	0	3
Bell	30,060	2	3
Boone	85,991	9	2
Bourbon	19,360	0	2
Boyd	49,752	4	3
Boyle	27,697	2	2
Bracken	8,279	0	2
Breathitt	16,100	2	3
Breckinridge	18,648	1	1
Bullitt	61,236	3	2
Butler	13,010	0	1
Caldwell	13,060	0	1
Calloway	34,177	1	1
Campbell	88,616	5	2
Carlisle	5,351	0	1
Carroll	10,155	0	2
Carter	26,889	4	3
Casey	15,447	0	3
Christian	72,265	2	1
Clark	33,144	4	2
Clay	24,556	1	3
Clinton	9,634	0	3
Crittenden	9,384	0	1
Cumberland	7,147	0	3
Daviess	91,545	3	1
Edmonson	11,644	0	1
Elliott	6,748	0	3
Estill	15,307	0	3
Fayette	260,512	5	2
Fleming	13,792	0	3
Floyd	42,441	2	3
Franklin	47,687	2	2
Fulton	7,752	0	1
Gallatin	7,870	0	2
Garrard	14,792	0	2
Grant	22,384	1	2

COUNTY	POPULATION*	NUMBER OF SITES	REGION**
Graves	37,028	1	1
Grayson	24,053	4	1
Green	11,518	0	1
Greenup	36,891	4	3
Hancock	8,392	0	1
Hardin	94,174	7	1
Harlan	33,202	3	3
Harrison	17,983	0	2
Hart	17,445	0	1
Henderson	44,829	3	1
Henry	15,060	0	2
Hickman	5,262	0	1
Hopkins	46,519	3	1
Jackson	13,495	0	3
Jefferson	693,604	20	2
Jessamine	39,041	3	2
Johnson	23,445	3	3
Kenton	151,464	7	2
Knott	17,649	0	3
Knox	31,795	1	3
Larue	13,373	0	1
Laurel	52,715	6	3
Lawrence	15,569	0	3
Lee	7,916	0	3
Leslie	12,401	0	3
Letcher	25,277	4	3
Lewis	14,092	0	3
Lincoln	23,361	2	3
Livingston	9,804	0	1
Logan	26,573	4	1
Lyon	8,080	0	1
McCracken	65,514	9	1
McCreary	17,080	0	3
McLean	9,938	0	1
Madison	70,872	0	2
Magoffin	13,332	0	3
Marion	18,212	2	1
Marshall	30,125	5	1
Martin	12,578	1	3
Mason	16,800	0	3
Meade	26,349	2	1

COUNTY	POPULATION*	NUMBER OF SITES	REGION**
Menifee	6,556	0	3
Mercer	20,817	1	2
Metcalfe	10,037	0	1
Monroe	11,756	0	1
Montgomery	22,554	3	2
Morgan	13,948	0	3
Muhlenberg	31,839	3	1
Nelson	37,477	1	1
Nicholas	6,813	0	3
Ohio	22,916	0	1
Oldham	46,178	4	2
Owen	10,547	0	2
Owsley	4,858	0	3
Pendelton	14,390	0	2
Perry	29,390	2	3
Pike	68,736	2	3
Powell	13,237	0	3
Pulaski	56,217	2	3
Robertson	2,266	0	2
Rockcastle	16,582	1	3
Rowan	22,094	1	3
Russell	16,315	0	3
Scott	33,061	7	2
Shelby	33,337	3	2
Simpson	16,405	2	1
Spencer	11,766	0	2
Taylor	22,927	2	1
Todd	11,971	0	1
Trigg	12,597	0	1
Trimble	8,125	0	2
Union	15,637	0	1
Warren	92,522	3	1
Washington	10,916	0	1
Wayne	19,923	0	3
Webster	14,120	0	1
Whitley	35,865	4	3
Wolfe	7,065	0	3
Woodford	23,208	3	2
TOTALS	4,041,769	200	

* Based on 2000 census.
** Region 1 - West; Region 2 - North; Region 3 - East

APPENDIX B

RELATIVE ERROR AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR USAGE FOR ALL FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS

TABLE B-1. RELATIVE ERROR FOR DATA FOR ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS

	RELATIVE ERROR*			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	2.6	2.0	3.2	1.0
Rural Principal Arterial	2.1	3.8	2.9	1.0
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	3.9	3.9	4.9	1.5
Rural Minor Collector/Local	4.5	6.6	4.7	2.3
Urban Interstate/Freeway	2.0	1.3	3.2	0.9
Urban Principal Arterial	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.0
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	2.8	2.2	3.9	1.1
All	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.4

* Percent (0.95 probability)

TABLE B-2. CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR DATA FOR ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS

	CONFIDENCE INTERVAL*			
	REGION			
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	WEST	NORTH	EAST	ALL
Rural Interstate	2.1	1.5	2.4	0.8
Rural Principal Arterial	1.5	2.8	1.6	0.7
Rural Minor Arterial/Major Collector	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.9
Rural Minor Collector/Local	2.5	3.9	2.6	1.3
Urban Interstate/Freeway	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.7
Urban Principal Arterial	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.6
Urban Minor Arterial/Collector/Local	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.7
All	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3

* Percentage with 0.95 probability.

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF DATA

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF DATA

	ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS				CATEGORY					
					DRIVERS		FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS		UNDER FOUR (FRONT AND REAR)	
Location Number	Sample	Percent Usage	Relative Error*	Confidence Interval*	Sample	Percent Usage	Sample	Percent Usage	Sample	Percent Usage
1	434	79	4.8	3.8	322	79	112	79	5	80
2	88	83	9.5	7.9	61	82	27	85	0	N/A
3	276	80	6.0	4.7	201	79	75	81	1	100
4	508	81	4.3	3.4	346	81	162	79	0	N/A
5	481	80	4.4	3.5	342	78	139	86	0	N/A
6	507	77	4.8	3.7	370	75	137	80	0	N/A
7	467	78	4.9	3.8	309	79	158	75	0	N/A
8	434	79	4.8	3.8	334	79	100	82	2	100
9	211	79	7.0	5.5	167	80	44	73	0	N/A
10	876	61	5.3	3.2	682	59	194	64	1	100
11	881	71	4.2	3.0	597	70	284	73	1	100
12	1,118	66	4.2	2.8	809	65	309	69	9	100
13	244	82	6.0	4.9	217	81	27	89	1	100
14	316	69	7.4	5.1	226	71	90	63	3	100
15	415	82	4.6	3.7	370	82	45	78	1	100
16	576	73	5.0	3.6	444	71	132	79	1	100
17	548	68	5.7	3.9	439	68	109	72	1	100
18	739	67	5.0	3.4	539	68	200	64	5	100
19	652	69	5.1	3.5	501	69	151	72	0	N/A
20	731	64	5.5	3.5	544	65	187	61	0	N/A
21	542	54	7.8	4.2	446	54	96	55	0	N/A
22	313	59	9.3	5.5	220	57	93	62	3	67
23	582	57	7.0	4.0	398	57	184	59	1	0
24	163	68	10.5	7.2	110	70	53	64	0	N/A
25	274	56	10.5	5.9	229	57	45	49	5	100
26	549	57	7.3	4.1	424	58	125	51	1	100
27	1,140	54	5.3	2.9	688	53	452	56	6	67
28	396	54	9.0	4.9	316	57	80	45	6	100
29	1,151	60	4.7	2.8	761	59	390	61	2	100
30	399	51	9.5	4.9	266	51	133	53	0	N/A
31	484	48	9.2	4.5	320	48	164	48	0	N/A
32	236	66	9.2	6.1	156	68	80	61	0	N/A
33	676	55	6.8	3.8	543	56	133	49	0	N/A
34	61	48	26.4	12.5	33	48	28	46	0	N/A
35	84	54	19.9	10.7	70	56	14	43	3	100
36	232	61	10.3	6.3	177	56	55	76	0	N/A
37	837	63	5.2	3.3	655	63	182	61	11	91
38	629	56	7.0	3.9	511	56	118	54	4	100
39	55	47	27.9	13.2	40	50	15	40	0	N/A
40	59	49	25.9	12.8	50	50	9	44	0	N/A
41	535	82	4.0	3.3	396	82	139	82	0	N/A
42	630	76	4.4	3.4	536	77	94	69	2	100
43	475	72	5.6	4.0	394	71	81	75	7	100
44	936	75	3.7	2.8	861	75	75	75	2	100
45	735	73	4.4	3.2	582	74	153	70	7	86
46	205	79	7.1	5.6	155	81	50	74	3	100
47	1,457	72	3.2	2.3	1,075	70	382	75	6	100
48	423	63	7.3	4.6	327	65	96	55	4	100
49	1,000	59	5.2	3.0	785	59	215	57	2	100
50	1,246	65	4.1	2.6	893	66	353	63	3	67

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

Location Number	ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS Sample	Percent Usage	Relative Error*	Confidence Interval*	CATEGORY DRIVERS Sample	Percent Usage	FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS Sample	Percent Usage	UNDER FOUR (FRONT AND REAR) Sample	Percent Usage
51	919	63	5.0	3.1	710	63	209	62	5	80
52	1,102	62	4.6	2.9	875	62	227	64	0	N/A
53	444	55	8.5	4.6	330	55	114	52	4	75
54	1,195	65	4.2	2.7	1,006	66	189	62	7	100
55	1,022	62	4.8	3.0	697	61	325	64	4	100
56	898	69	4.4	3.0	697	69	201	67	1	100
57	685	73	4.5	3.3	532	72	153	77	2	100
58	461	63	6.9	4.4	355	63	106	64	0	N/A
59	102	60	15.9	9.5	81	62	21	52	1	100
60	505	56	7.7	4.3	383	58	122	51	8	100
61	352	57	9.1	5.2	277	59	75	48	6	100
62	523	53	8.1	4.3	417	52	106	57	11	100
63	523	61	6.9	4.2	414	61	109	59	2	100
64	345	70	6.9	4.8	268	70	77	70	2	100
65	457	66	6.5	4.3	358	68	99	62	7	100
66	499	65	6.4	4.2	390	65	109	63	5	80
67	510	74	5.1	3.8	370	75	140	71	1	100
68	754	76	4.0	3.0	605	77	149	74	9	89
69	503	82	4.1	3.3	394	82	109	81	7	100
70	486	75	5.1	3.8	398	76	88	73	5	100
71	539	81	4.1	3.3	389	83	150	76	0	N/A
72	164	76	8.5	6.5	127	76	37	78	1	100
73	269	71	7.6	5.4	220	71	49	71	23	96
74	473	78	4.8	3.7	409	78	64	75	0	N/A
75	526	70	5.6	3.9	386	69	140	71	1	100
76	449	76	5.3	4.0	331	75	118	77	2	100
77	413	85	4.1	3.5	269	87	144	80	1	100
78	415	80	4.8	3.8	343	80	72	79	4	100
79	1,047	67	4.2	2.8	825	67	222	68	4	75
80	690	76	4.2	3.2	574	76	116	77	10	100
81	350	67	7.4	4.9	286	67	64	64	4	100
82	253	77	6.7	5.2	220	81	33	52	6	100
83	868	68	4.6	3.1	670	70	198	62	4	100
84	917	66	4.7	3.1	728	66	189	65	11	100
85	157	69	10.5	7.2	110	69	47	68	0	N/A
86	221	61	10.5	6.4	166	64	55	51	3	100
87	313	58	9.5	5.5	248	57	65	58	0	N/A
88	726	73	4.4	3.2	587	73	139	73	5	100
89	48	54	26.0	14.1	37	59	11	36	1	100
90	202	56	12.2	6.8	156	56	46	57	4	100
91	221	62	10.4	6.4	168	62	53	60	8	88
92	602	64	6.0	3.8	487	66	115	59	8	88
93	390	62	7.8	4.8	317	62	73	63	28	100
94	844	77	3.7	2.9	708	77	136	76	7	100
95	303	51	11.0	5.6	229	49	74	58	1	100
96	23	30	61.8	18.8	19	32	4	25	0	N/A
97	140	64	12.5	8.0	105	64	35	63	0	N/A
98	205	56	12.1	6.8	168	56	37	57	0	N/A
99	115	69	12.3	8.5	96	69	19	68	5	100
100	262	63	9.3	5.8	200	65	62	58	3	100

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

Location Number	ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS Sample	Percent Usage	Relative Error*	Confidence Interval*	CATEGORY DRIVERS Sample	Percent Usage	FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS Sample	Percent Usage	UNDER FOUR (FRONT AND REAR) Sample	Percent Usage
101	192	52	13.6	7.1	154	53	38	47	3	100
102	788	76	3.9	3.0	598	76	190	76	23	96
103	775	81	3.4	2.8	601	82	174	79	16	100
104	343	76	5.9	4.5	247	77	96	75	0	N/A
105	729	79	3.8	3.0	591	79	138	78	16	94
106	568	68	5.6	3.8	481	69	87	66	4	100
107	401	78	5.2	4.1	298	78	103	78	1	100
108	959	78	3.4	2.6	761	79	198	73	42	100
109	789	80	3.5	2.8	642	80	147	80	3	100
110	836	79	3.5	2.8	663	79	173	76	17	88
111	735	74	4.3	3.2	594	75	141	71	1	100
112	444	75	5.4	4.0	338	74	106	77	0	N/A
113	542	77	4.6	3.6	437	78	105	70	8	100
114	841	75	3.9	2.9	696	77	145	68	16	88
115	1,125	78	3.1	2.4	944	77	181	81	10	100
116	913	75	3.8	2.8	776	76	137	69	17	100
117	1,350	80	2.7	2.2	1,088	79	262	81	18	100
118	530	74	5.0	3.7	472	75	58	66	6	100
119	616	77	4.3	3.3	502	78	114	76	3	100
120	631	60	6.3	3.8	530	61	101	55	1	100
121	1,088	65	4.3	2.8	849	64	239	70	20	100
122	1,053	74	3.6	2.6	832	74	221	75	22	91
123	587	66	5.8	3.8	489	66	98	64	2	100
124	589	57	7.0	4.0	441	58	148	54	7	86
125	528	63	6.6	4.1	403	63	125	62	6	100
126	495	81	4.3	3.5	388	81	107	80	6	100
127	557	50	8.3	4.2	425	51	132	47	3	33
128	611	55	7.1	3.9	487	56	124	55	0	N/A
129	1,058	72	3.8	2.7	856	72	202	71	2	100
130	1,551	55	4.5	2.5	1,222	55	329	52	8	88
131	902	68	4.5	3.1	702	67	200	71	17	100
132	796	62	5.4	3.4	625	65	171	52	3	100
133	527	60	6.9	4.2	396	63	131	51	4	100
134	371	74	6.1	4.5	298	73	73	75	12	100
135	898	69	4.4	3.0	737	70	161	61	7	100
136	629	74	4.6	3.4	526	74	103	73	14	93
137	778	73	4.3	3.1	644	75	134	65	23	100
138	430	67	6.6	4.4	340	69	90	60	3	100
139	664	54	7.0	3.8	534	55	130	50	4	100
140	658	65	5.6	3.6	529	67	129	56	8	88
141	851	60	5.5	3.3	662	61	189	57	0	N/A
142	345	56	9.4	5.2	276	59	69	45	3	100
143	418	73	5.8	4.3	351	74	67	69	2	100
144	1,070	65	4.4	2.8	836	68	234	58	15	93
145	761	61	5.7	3.5	650	61	111	56	26	92
146	368	65	7.5	4.9	294	65	74	64	8	100
147	517	71	5.5	3.9	403	72	114	68	14	100
148	974	51	6.2	3.1	785	51	189	48	21	81
149	512	71	5.6	3.9	367	71	145	70	2	100
150	663	81	3.7	3.0	499	82	164	80	5	100

TABLE C-1. SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

Location Number	ALL FRONT SEAT OCCUPANTS Sample	Percent Usage	Relative Error*	Confidence Interval*	CATEGORY DRIVERS Sample	Percent Usage	FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS Sample	Percent Usage	UNDER FOUR (FRONT AND REAR) Sample	Percent Usage
151	379	81	4.9	3.9	343	81	36	83	2	100
152	489	72	5.6	4.0	349	69	140	78	6	100
153	393	79	5.2	4.1	299	81	94	71	6	100
154	471	78	4.8	3.8	387	79	84	74	3	100
155	680	58	6.4	3.7	507	59	173	54	1	0
156	1,017	61	4.9	3.0	726	63	291	56	8	100
157	706	68	5.1	3.4	522	70	184	63	5	60
158	516	54	8.0	4.3	363	56	153	49	3	33
159	555	51	8.1	4.2	409	53	146	47	3	100
160	488	53	8.3	4.4	403	54	85	53	4	100
161	851	62	5.2	3.3	666	62	185	63	9	89
162	620	57	6.9	3.9	447	55	173	61	7	86
163	762	54	6.6	3.5	577	54	185	54	9	89
164	1,067	58	5.1	3.0	855	60	212	53	4	100
165	410	42	11.4	4.8	301	41	109	43	1	0
166	796	55	6.3	3.5	598	56	198	52	4	50
167	247	51	12.2	6.2	169	50	78	54	4	100
168	390	59	8.2	4.9	305	60	85	56	4	100
169	194	47	14.8	7.0	159	48	35	46	17	76
170	247	63	9.6	6.0	178	61	69	67	8	100
171	160	48	16.3	7.7	123	46	37	54	1	100
172	103	47	20.7	9.6	83	51	20	30	1	100
173	99	56	17.6	9.8	74	57	25	52	0	N/A
174	821	58	5.9	3.4	618	58	203	57	8	100
175	127	49	17.8	8.7	97	49	30	47	0	N/A
176	212	58	11.3	6.6	144	57	68	62	1	100
177	365	60	8.4	5.0	290	61	75	53	3	100
178	161	65	11.3	7.4	113	65	48	67	2	100
179	93	52	19.7	10.2	71	52	22	50	3	67
180	444	48	9.7	4.6	327	47	117	50	9	89
181	48	42	33.5	13.9	31	39	17	47	0	N/A
182	276	59	9.7	5.8	194	60	82	59	4	100
183	62	40	30.3	12.2	48	42	14	36	1	100
184	113	46	20.0	9.2	84	49	29	38	1	0
185	247	44	14.1	6.2	167	46	80	40	6	100
186	841	61	5.3	3.3	644	59	197	70	8	88
187	859	81	3.3	2.6	544	80	315	81	0	N/A
188	505	78	4.7	3.6	361	80	144	72	10	100
189	1,376	57	4.6	2.6	1,027	57	349	55	1	100
190	1,194	64	4.3	2.7	881	65	313	61	7	100
191	684	63	5.7	3.6	499	64	185	62	0	N/A
192	1,551	65	3.6	2.4	1,112	66	439	65	16	88
193	969	73	3.9	2.8	719	72	250	74	13	100
194	1,043	60	5.0	3.0	829	60	214	58	2	100
195	1,017	51	6.0	3.1	788	54	229	43	7	100
196	537	59	7.0	4.2	423	61	114	54	5	100
197	1,049	54	5.6	3.0	812	54	237	53	2	100
198	562	56	7.4	4.1	423	58	139	50	7	100
199	857	53	6.4	3.3	674	53	183	51	0	N/A
200	849	63	5.2	3.3	613	61	236	69	1	0

* Percent (using 0.95 probability)

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