

NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Transportation















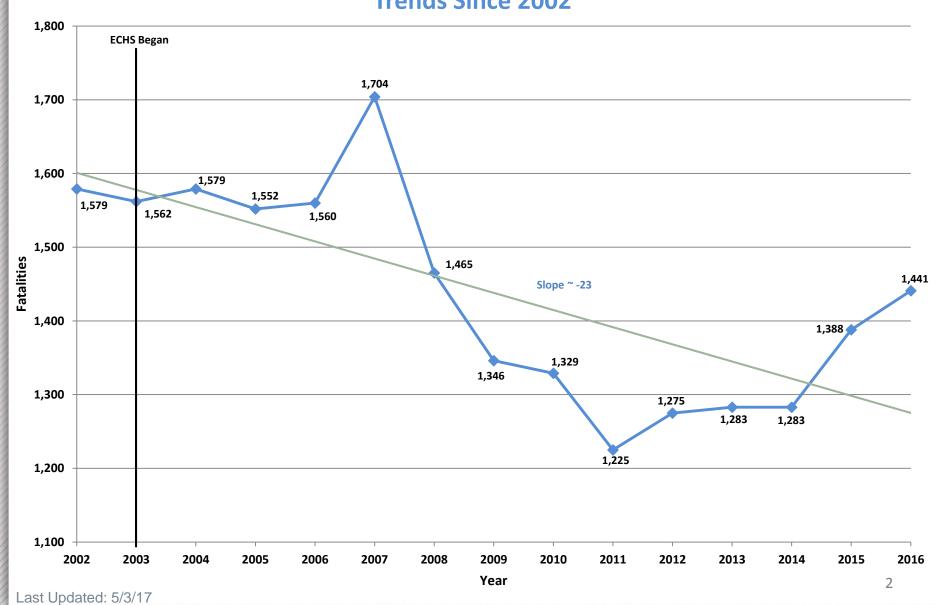




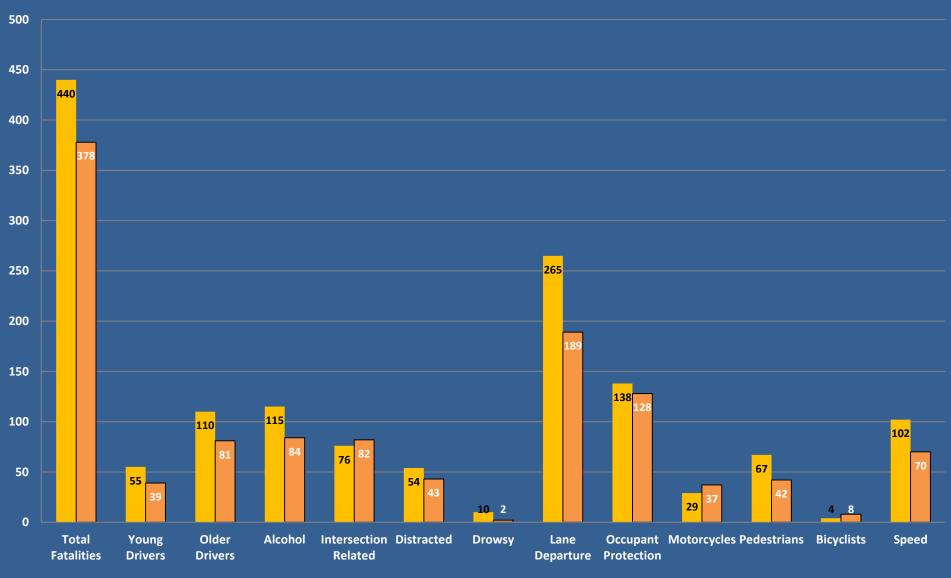
Fatal and Serious Injury Trend Update

May 12, 2017

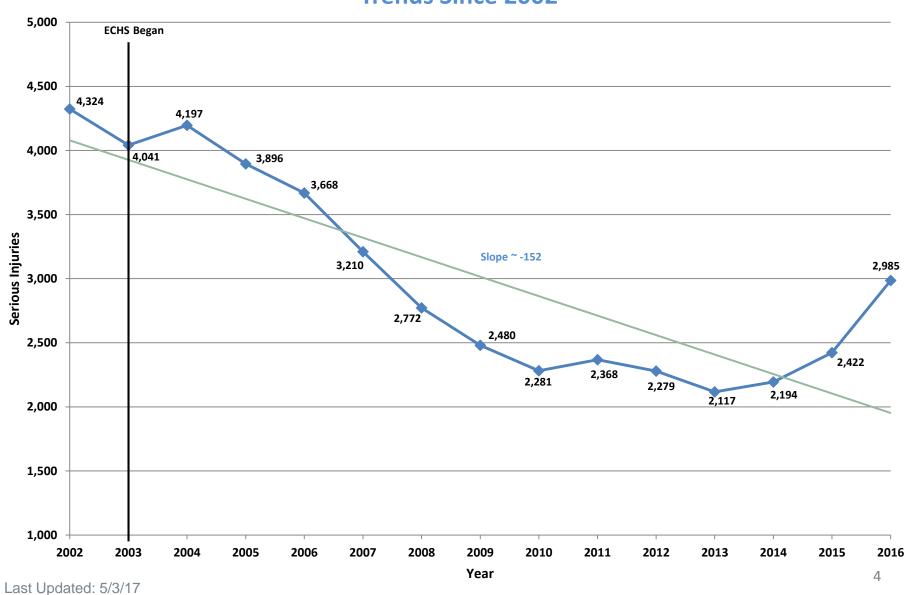
North Carolina Fatalities Trends Since 2002



Year to Date (January-April) Fatalities

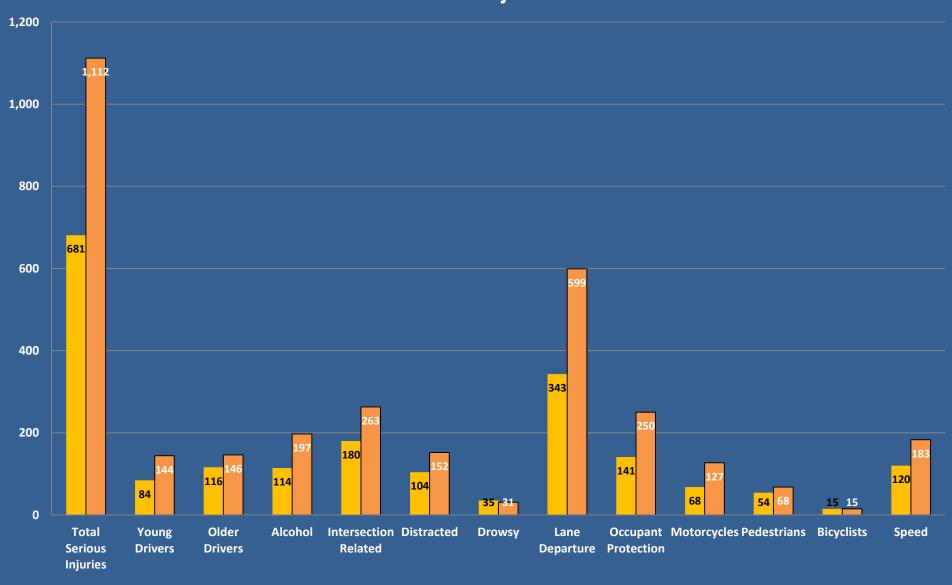


North Carolina Serious Injuries (A Type Injury - Disabling) Trends Since 2002



Last Updated: 5/3/2017

Year to Date (January-April) Serious Injuries



2016 2017

Revised Injury Definitions from MMUCC – 4th Edition: (P5. Injury Status)

Definition: The injury severity level for a person Involved in a crash. The determination of which attribute to assign should be based on the latest information available at the time the report is completed, except as described below for fatal Injuries.

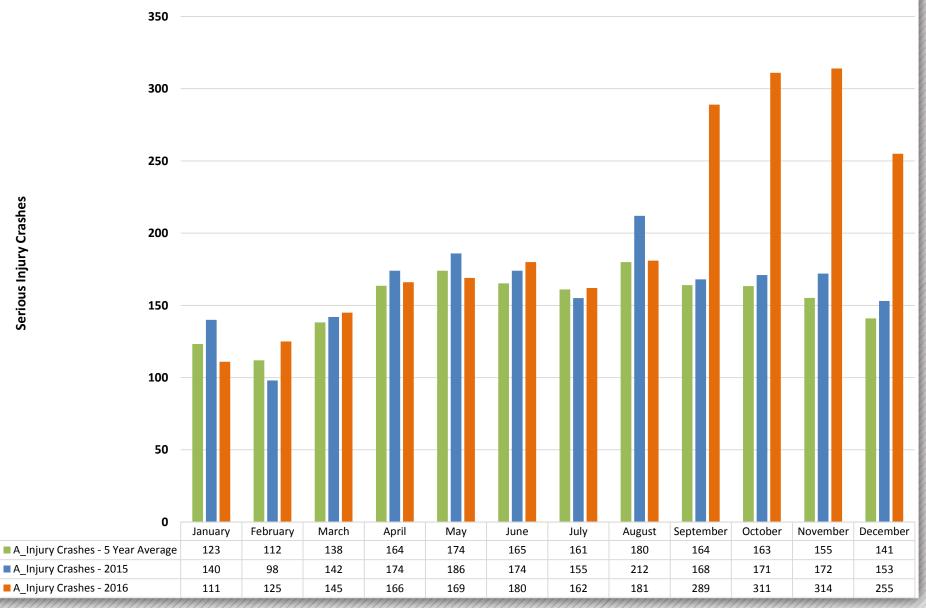
IMPORTANT NOTE: Attribute definitions are provided for Injury Status to emphasize that some attribute names and definitions have changed from the 3rd Edition of MMUCC even though the "KABCO" acronym remains. **Most notably, "Suspected Serious Injury" (A) has replaced "Incapacitating Injury" and "Suspected Minor Injury" (B) has replaced "Non-incapacitating Injury."**

Element Attributes:

- Fatal Injury (K): A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days after the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute "Fatal Injury."
- Suspected Serious Injury (A): A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following:
 - Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood
 - Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg)
 - Crush injuries
 - ❖ Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations
 - ❖ Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body)
 - Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene
 - Paralysis
- Suspected Minor Injury (B): A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
- •Possible Injury (C): A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
- •No Apparent Injury (O): No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.

Serious Injury Crashes

North Carolina Serious Injury Crashes By Month for Calendar Years 2015-2016



TX

CA

FL

GA

NC

PA

NY

ОН

IL

SC

MI

TN

ΑZ

MO

AL

IN

KY

VA

LA

MS

2015 Peer State Fatality Comparison Rankings

	015	Pee		Sta	te	rata	lity C	,om	ıpar	isor	IK	an	KII	igs
State	Fatalities	Population	VMT	Rural	Urban	Roadway Departure	Intersection	Speed Related	Alcohol Related	Unbelted	Teen Driver (16-20)	Older Driver (65+)	Bike	Pedestria

2015 Border State Fatality Comparison Rankings

State	Fatalities	Population	VMT	Rural	Urban	Roadway Departure	Intersection	Speed Related	Alcohol Related	Unbelted	Teen Driver (16-20)	Older Driver (65+)	Bike	Pedestrian
GA	4	8	5	8	4	6	5	11	5	4	4	4	10	5
NC	5	9	7	3	11	4	8	3	4	6	5	5	10	6
sc	10	23	23	4	19	9	14	6	10	13	13	15	12	12
TN	12	17	13	15	10	8	17	17	13	10	17	9	18	14
VA	18	12	11	13	21	14	16	29	17	14	22	13	13	21