

Definitions

SPECIAL NOTE:

Prior to 2005, the minimum criteria for reporting motor vehicle accidents for statistical purposes in Kansas were a non-injury accident occurring on or from a public roadway with over \$500 of property damage. January 1st, 2005, the limit was raised to \$1,000. This affects all 2005 **Total** and Property Damage Only (**PDO**) columns in this document.

Accident:

An event involving a motor vehicle occurring on a public roadway that results in death, injury, or property damage over \$1,000.

Aggressive/Antagonistic Driving:

Aggression: an offensive action...an unprovoked attack.

Antagonism: actively expressed opposition or hostility.

Examples: tailgating (intentional), improper passing, shining bright lights, etc.

The reporting officer can record this contributing circumstance code as it applies to the driver's actions. Such actions are with the intent to display a driver's irritation towards others or about circumstances. Intimidation, fear, and threats are evidence of this action.

Note: This is not the same as road-rage. Road-rage is causing intentional harm to another and therefore, the harmful event would not be considered an accident.

Alcohol-related Accident:

Motor vehicle accidents where the reporting officer indicates "alcohol contributed" to the cause and / or a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) is recorded. This only applies as it relates to the **driver**. For example, this would not include accidents where a "sober" driver strikes an alcohol-impaired pedestrian with their vehicle.

Accident Costs

By using the methodology provided in a Technical Advisory from the Federal Highway Administration, "Motor Vehicle Accident Costs" (1994), it is possible to assign a comprehensive cost (in dollars) to each traffic accident based on the injury severities of the persons involved.

In accidents involving one or more injured persons, each person possibly injured augments the cost assigned to the accident by \$24,800; each person with a non-disabling injury augments the cost by \$47,000; each person with a disabling injury augments the cost by \$234,800; and each person fatally injured augments the cost by \$3,391,450. If all persons involved in an accident were unharmed (i.e. the accident was a property damage only accident), then a cost of \$2600 is assigned to the accident.

(continued on next page)

Definitions (cont'd)

For example, the cost assigned to an accident involving two persons with non-disabling injuries and one person with disabling injury is \$328,800 (2 times 47,000, plus 234,800). The per-person cost figures are adjusted annually according to the Consumer Price Index for the month of January of the year following the accident. The Technical Advisory may be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/techadvs/t75702.htm> .

Contributing Circumstances:

The factors which the investigating officer determines contributed to the cause of the accident.

Crossover:

A paved or unpaved area between roadway lanes which allows vehicles to cross over from one direction of travel to another.

Fatality:

A person (excluding a baby in the womb) who dies as the result of a motor vehicle traffic accident. (By state statute, the death must occur within 30 days of the accident date to be counted as a fatality)

Fatal Accident:

A motor vehicle traffic accident which causes the death of one or more persons.

First Harmful Event:

The first event (often in a series of events) involving a motor vehicle which causes death, injury, or property damage.

Holiday Periods:

The holiday periods used in this book are those established by the National Safety Council. Data include accidents occurring from 6:00 p.m. the first day (excluding unknown "Time of Accident") to 12:00 midnight the last day. The guidelines may be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.nsc.org/lrs/statfaq.htm> .

Injury:

Includes vehicle occupants or pedestrians receiving a severe wound, other visible injury, or complaint of pain (possible injury) as the result of a motor vehicle traffic accident. Deaths are excluded in injury statistics.

Injury Accident:

A motor vehicle traffic accident which causes disabling, non-incapacitating, or possible injury to vehicle occupants or pedestrians and does not include fatalities.

Large/Heavy Truck:

Trucks using more than four tires with a gross vehicle rate (GVW) of 10,001 lbs. or more and intended for commercial use. Body types include: single trucks over four tires, truck and trailer(s), or tractor-trailer(s).

Definitions (cont'd)

Motor Vehicle:

Any mechanically or electrically powered motorized mode of transport excluding vehicles designed specifically for rails, water, or air.

Other Non-collision:

An event during an accident sequence which does not involve a collision with another vehicle or object.

Examples:

- collapse of a bridge
- passenger inhalation of gas
- fire or explosion within a vehicle.

Overturn Accident:

Prior to 2003:

Included are accidents where the reporting officer recorded a vehicle overturn as the “first harmful event.” Excluded are many accidents where the vehicle overturns after the “first harmful event.” Example: A vehicle strikes an embankment (1st event) and then overturns.

2003 and beyond:

Included are accidents where the reporting officer recorded a vehicle overturn as the “first harmful event” and / or a vehicle was marked overturn under vehicle damage on KDOT form 850.

PDO (Property Damage Only) Accident

A motor vehicle traffic accident in which damage to public or private property is greater than \$1,000 and does not incur any injuries.

Pedalcycle:

A non-motorized vehicle propelled by pedaling (bicycle, tricycle, etc.)

Pedestrian:

A person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle that is in transport. (includes pedalcyclists, riders of animals, occupants of animal-drawn vehicles, injured occupants of a vehicle not in transport (legally parked), and machine operators or passengers of a machine when such machine is being used for its intended purpose).

Police Pursuit Accidents:

Involve a pursued vehicle by at least one law enforcement vehicle. These accidents do not include intentional “legal intervention” measures to stop or redirect a vehicle such as: spike strips, collisions, road blocks, etc.

Reckless / Careless Driving:

Reckless: marked by a lack of caution; rash; irresponsible; wild; negligent.

Careless: not taking care; unconcerned or indifferent of the consequences.

Examples: Excessive speed or racing, “pulling stunts” with a vehicle, disregarding traffic control devices (intentional), etc.

Definitions (cont'd)

The reporting officer can record this contributing circumstance code as it applies to the driver's actions. Such actions reflect a driver's apathy towards the law and/or others.

Note: This is not the same as aggressive / antagonistic driving

Rural (or Rural Area):

Locations with less than 5,000 inhabitants, except those classified as rural by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Single-Vehicle Accidents:

An accident involving only one motor vehicle and no pedestrians.

Snow & Ice Accidents:

An accident coded with at least one of the following conditions:

On Road Surface Condition = Snow or Slush, Ice or Snowpacked

Weather = Sleet, Snow, Freezing Rain, Sleet & fog, Snow & Wind

On\At Road Contributing Circumstance = Icy or Slushy; Snowpacked

Environment Contributing Circumstance = Sleet, Hail, or Freezing Rain; Falling Snow

Speed-Related:

An accident in which the reporting officer recorded either "too fast for conditions" or "exceeded posted speed limit" as a contributing circumstance for a driver involved.

Type of Accident:

The category that best describes the first harmful event.

Urban (or Urban Area):

All places of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and the towns, townships, and other areas classified as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT):

The estimated total number of miles driven during the year by all vehicles within the state.

Work Zone Accident:

An accident occurring within a construction zone or a road maintenance zone.