

# Community Maps – User Guide

**Revision: 7 November 2019**

## What is Community Maps?

Community Maps provides Wisconsin's law enforcement agencies and county Traffic Safety Commissions (TSCs) with a statewide map of all police reported motor vehicle crashes from 2010 to the current year. Fatal crashes are included from 2001. Crashes are updated on a nightly basis using geo-coded locations from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) DT4000 police crash report. The Community Maps system was designed to support and enhance traffic safety planning, resource allocation, and decision support at the local level, in particular through the regular review of crashes at each of the county quarterly TSC meetings.

## Data Sources

As previously mentioned, Community Maps is updated on a nightly basis with preliminary crash report information from the Wisconsin DT4000 police crash report database. All police reported motor vehicle crashes are included.

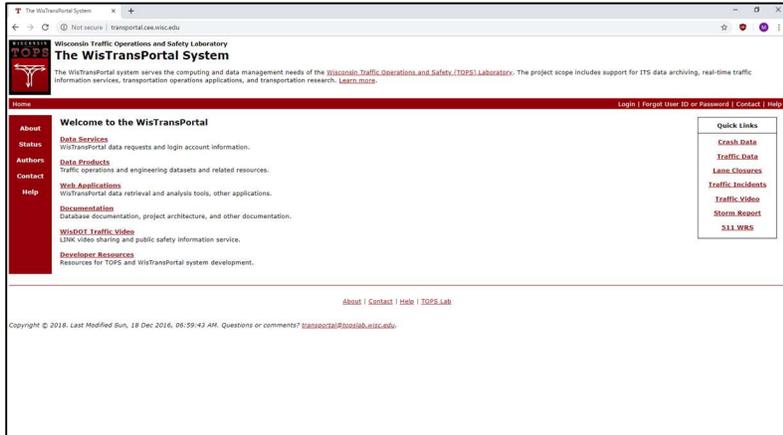
In order for a crash location to be displayed on the Community Maps crash map, it must be geo-coded to a latitude and longitude coordinate pair corresponding to the location of the crash on the roadway. Crashes that have not been geo-coded are counted in the total number of crashes returned for a particular search but will not be displayed on the map. Geo-coordinates are taken from the following sources:

- 2017 - Present: Reported geo-coordinates provided by law enforcement on the Wisconsin DT4000 police crash report.
- 2010 - 2016: WisTransPortal automated geo-processing of crash locations by the UW TOPS Lab.
- 2001 - 2009: Manually mapped locations using Community Maps editing tools by the WisDOT BOTS and county TSC members.

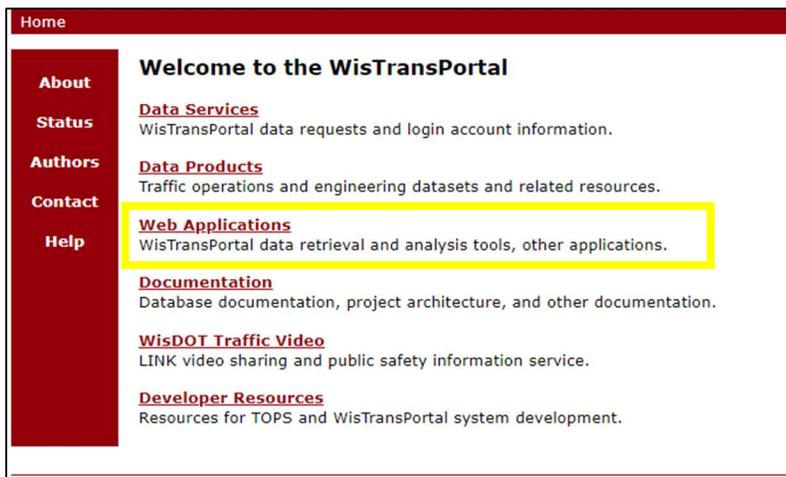
## Accessing Community Maps

To access Community Maps, go to the following website:

<http://transportal.cee.wisc.edu/>

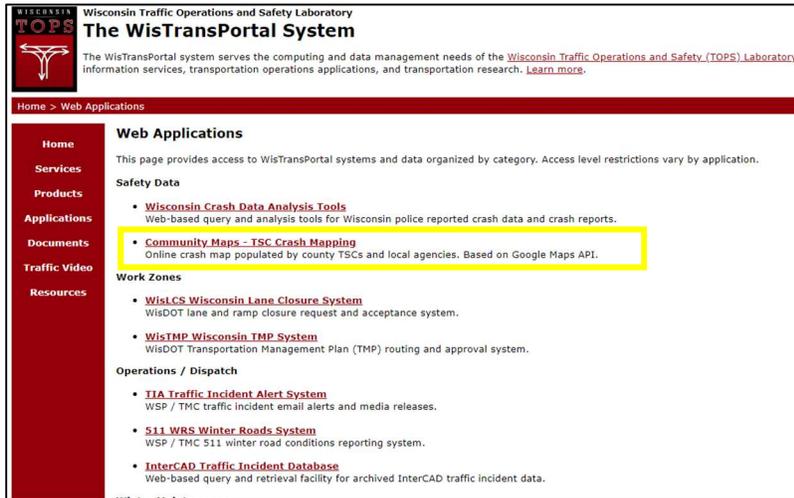


To access Community Maps, navigate to the “Web Applications” page:

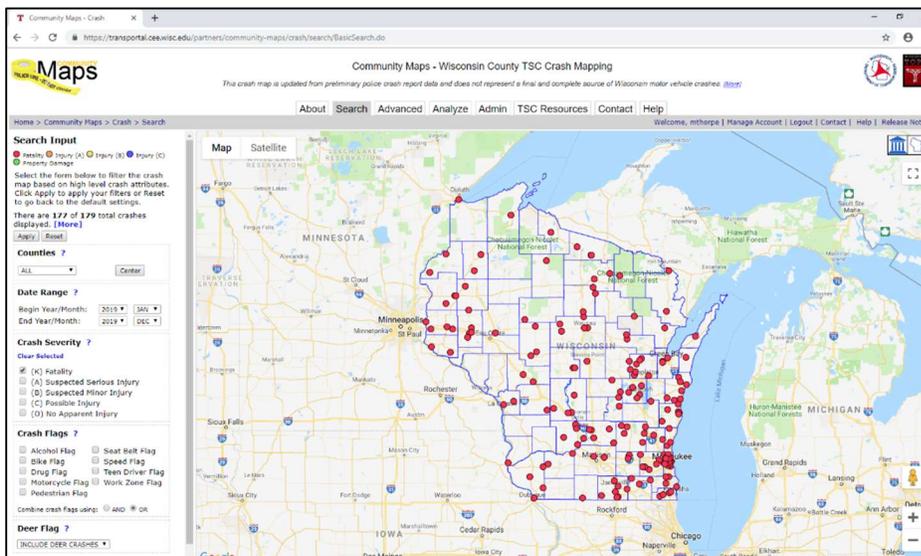


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On the “Web Applications” page, the user can navigate to the tab marked “Community Maps – TSC Crash Mapping”:



Clicking on this link takes the user directly to Community Maps:



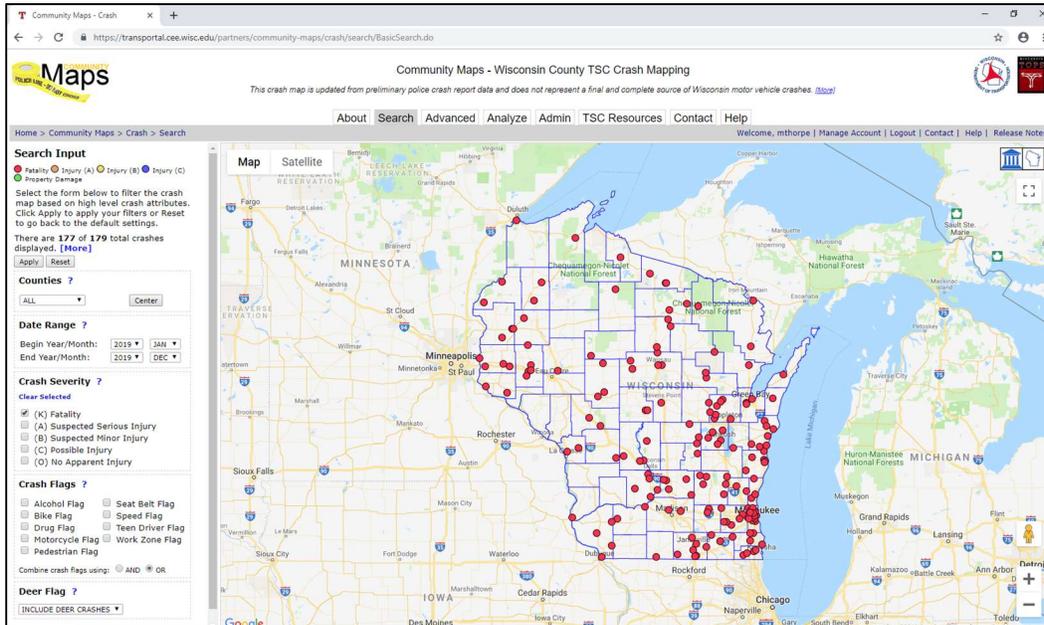
## How to Use Community Maps

### Queries and Basic Searches

In the introduction to this tutorial, we discussed how Community Maps draws from WisDOT’s traffic crash database. This database consists of crash reports filed by law enforcement and is updated regularly. Community Maps allows the user to request specific information on traffic crashes from this database by submitting a query. Users can be as broad or as narrow as they like in their respective queries.

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To submit a query, the user enters the respective search variables into the “Search” page. The “Search” page should look like this:



At left of the page is the “Search Input” panel. Users will submit queries by adjusting the attributes in this panel and applying them to the data set.

The first field in the input panel lists all 72 counties in the state of Wisconsin. If the user wants to focus on a certain geographic area, they can select the name of the county they are interested in.

The second field in the input panel allows the user to set a given range of dates. If the user is interested in crashes that occurred within a specific time frame, they can adjust the start and end dates to reflect this.

The third field in the input panel concerns crash severity. Crash records in Community Maps are categorized in terms of crash injury severity, taken as the highest injury severity level over all persons involved in a crash. There are five injury severity levels defined on the Wisconsin police crash report:

- (K) Fatal Injury
- (A) Suspected Serious Injury
- (B) Suspected Minor Injury
- (C) Possible Injury
- (O) No Apparent Injury

The user can filter based on the severity of the crash in question. If crash severity is not a relevant factor, the user can deselect all crash severity subfields.

The fourth field in the input panel concerns additional factors (“flags”) that can make up the query. These include “Alcohol” (whether the driver was intoxicated), “Bike” (whether there was a bicycle involved), and so on.

The user can select a single flag from the list, or they can combine multiple flags using either an AND statement or an OR statement. If additional factors are not considered relevant, the user can deselect all flags.

The fifth field in the input panel concerns deer. Deer are a major hazard to motorists and are the cause of many crashes. The user can choose to include crashes caused by deer, exclude crashes caused by deer, or only select for crashes caused by deer.

Once the user has adjusted all relevant attributes, they can click the button marked “Apply” at the bottom of the input panel to process their query.

**Search Input**

● Fatal Injury ● Injury (A) ● Injury (B) ● Injury (C)  
● Property Damage

Select the form below to filter the crash map based on high level crash attributes. Click Apply to apply your filters or Reset to go back to the default settings.

There are **177** of **179** total crashes displayed. [\[More\]](#)

Apply Reset

**Counties ?**

ALL Center

**Date Range ?**

Begin Year/Month: 2019 JAN  
End Year/Month: 2019 DEC

**Crash Severity ?**

Clear Selected

(K) Fatal Injury  
 (A) Suspected Serious Injury  
 (B) Suspected Minor Injury  
 (C) Possible Injury  
 (O) No Apparent Injury

**Crash Flags ?**

Alcohol Flag  Seat Belt Flag  
 Bike Flag  Speed Flag  
 Drug Flag  Teen Driver Flag  
 Motorcycle Flag  Work Zone Flag  
 Pedestrian Flag

Combine crash flags using:  AND  OR

**Deer Flag ?**

INCLUDE DEER CRASHES

### Example 1

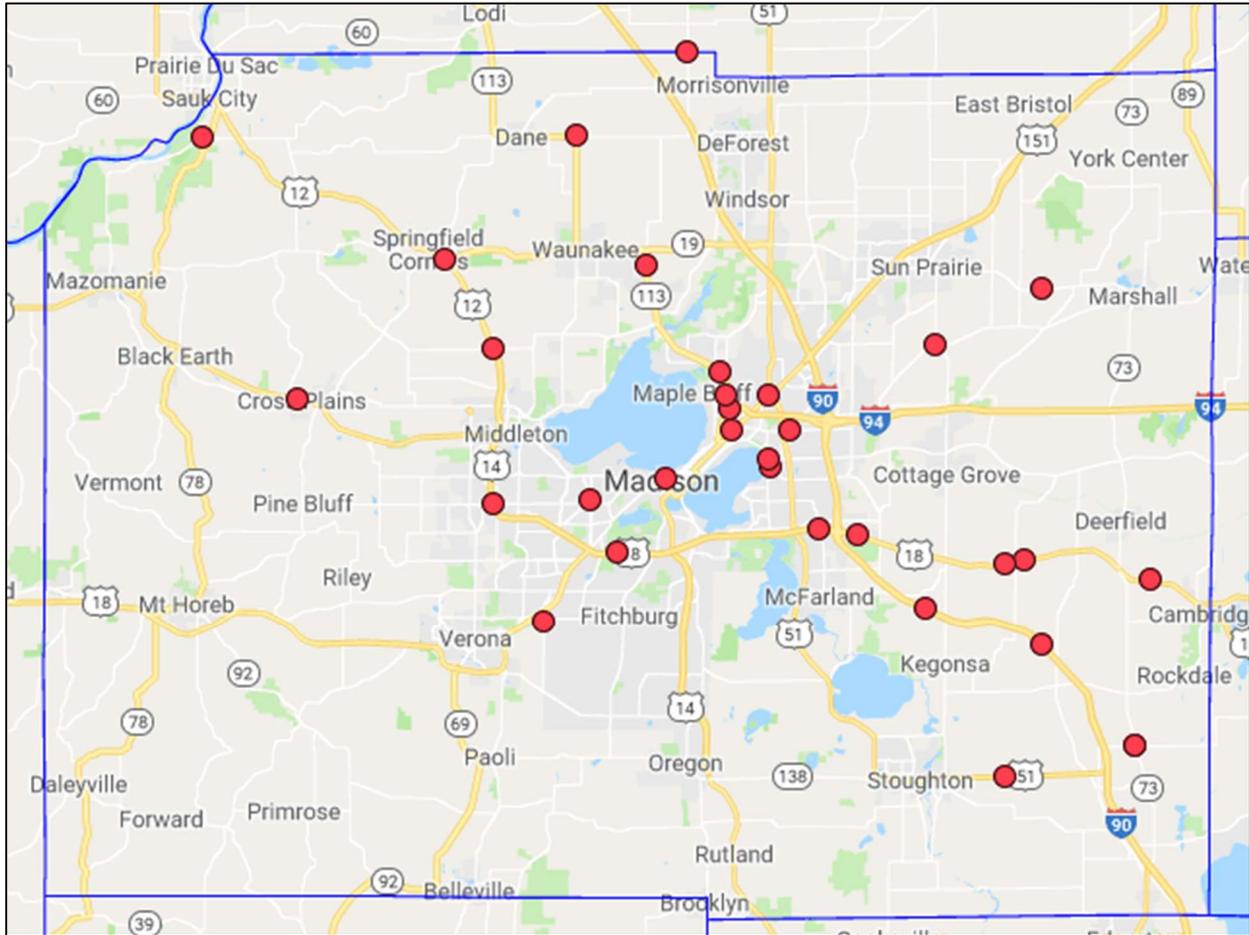
Provided here is an example of how to conduct a basic query.

A user wants to determine how many fatal crashes occurred in Dane County, Wisconsin in the year 2011. Community Maps provides the user with information on all crashes in Wisconsin, and the user then filters this information in order to get an answer:

- The user is interested in a specific time period, so they select all crashes within that time frame (January 2011 through December 2011):
- The user is interested in crashes that occurred within a given location, so they select for that location (Dane County):
- The user is specifically interested in crashes that were fatal, so they select accordingly (Fatality):

Based on the user's query, Community Maps will come up with a list of all reported crashes that possess these attributes. Community Maps will also populate the inset map with a display of these crash locations.

The screenshot shows the 'Search Input' section of the Community Maps interface. It includes a legend for crash types: Fatality (red dot), Injury (A) (orange dot), Injury (B) (yellow dot), Injury (C) (blue dot), and Property Damage (green dot). Below the legend, there is a text box explaining that users can filter the crash map based on high-level attributes and can click 'Apply' or 'Reset'. A status message indicates that 177 of 179 total crashes are displayed, with a '[More]' link. There are 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons. The 'Counties' section has a dropdown menu set to 'ALL' and a 'Center' button. The 'Date Range' section has 'Begin Year/Month' set to '2011' and 'JAN', and 'End Year/Month' set to '2011' and 'DEC'. The 'Crash Severity' section has a 'Clear Selected' link and a list of severity levels: '(K) Fatality' (checked), '(A) Suspected Serious Injury', '(B) Suspected Minor Injury', '(C) Possible Injury', and '(O) No Apparent Injury'.



**NOTE: There may be additional crashes included in your results which have not been geocoded, and therefore will not appear on the inset map. For instance, the above query returns 179 results, but only 177 of these appear on the map. Two results have not been geo-coded, but are included in the output regardless.**

## Example 2

Here is another example for you to try:

The Dane County Sheriff’s Office is interested in gathering data on traffic crashes in Dane County that occurred between March 2010 and June 2018. The sheriff’s office is specifically interested in crashes that occurred because of alcohol, crashes where the driver was not wearing safety equipment (a seat belt), and crashes where fatalities and major injuries occurred.

Given these search parameters, let’s imagine that you as the user have been tasked with producing this data set. Here are the steps you might take:

- Step 1: Select location
  - On navigating to the input panel, the first field we need to select from concerns location. We are only interested in Dane County, so we can click on the drop-down menu and select the option labeled “DANE”.



The screenshot shows a panel titled "Counties ?". It contains a dropdown menu with "DANE" selected and a "Center" button.

- Step 2: Select date range
  - We now turn our attention to the date range. The sheriff’s office has requested data on traffic crashes that occurred between March 2010 and June 2018. To set our start date, we can populate the field marked “Begin Year/Month”:



The screenshot shows a panel titled "Date Range ?". It has two rows of dropdown menus. The first row is labeled "Begin Year/Month:" and has "2010" and "MAR" selected. The second row is labeled "End Year/Month:" and has "2019" and "DEC" selected.

- With our start date set, we now set our end date in the field marked “End Year/Month”. This tells the database to compile all records within a given range of dates:



The screenshot shows a panel titled "Date Range ?". It has two rows of dropdown menus. The first row is labeled "Begin Year/Month:" and has "2010" and "MAR" selected. The second row is labeled "End Year/Month:" and has "2018" and "JUN" selected.

- Step 3: Select degree of crash severity
  - We know where we are looking for crashes, and within what time period. However, there is another attribute to consider: The severity of the crash/crashes in question. The sheriff’s office has requested data concerning fatal crashes and

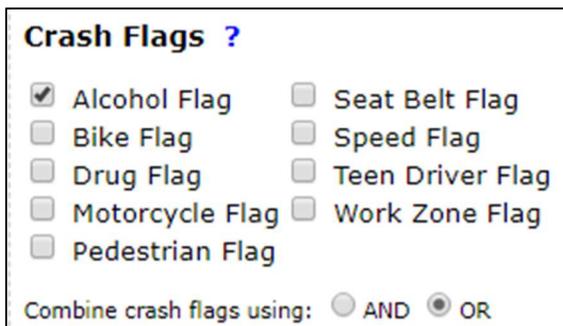
crashes resulting in severe injuries. This means we need to exclude all crashes except for those where fatalities and severe injuries occurred. To do this, we can look at the crash severity fields and select the fields marked “(K) Fatality” and “(A) Suspected Serious Injury”:



**Crash Severity ?**  
[Clear Selected](#)

- (K) Fatality
- (A) Suspected Serious Injury
- (B) Suspected Minor Injury
- (C) Possible Injury
- (O) No Apparent Injury

- The database now knows to only look for crashes where people were killed or severely injured.
- Step 4: Select crash flags
  - The sheriff’s office has told us they are interested in crashes where fatalities occurred and crashes where alcohol was involved. We have selected for fatal crashes; now we must select for alcohol-related incidents. To do so, select the flags field marked “Alcohol Flag”:



**Crash Flags ?**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Seat Belt Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Bike Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Teen Driver Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Flag	

Combine crash flags using:  AND  OR

- Wait – there’s more! The sheriff’s office is also interested in crashes where the driver was not wearing safety equipment. We need to select for this in addition to selecting for alcohol use:

**Crash Flags ?**

Alcohol Flag       Seat Belt Flag  
 Bike Flag           Speed Flag  
 Drug Flag            Teen Driver Flag  
 Motorcycle Flag    Work Zone Flag  
 Pedestrian Flag

Combine crash flags using:  AND  OR

- Step 5: Select deer flag
  - Let's assume that the sheriff's office does not care whether deer were involved. This variable does not matter, so we can allow the database to include deer-related crashes:

**Deer Flag ?**

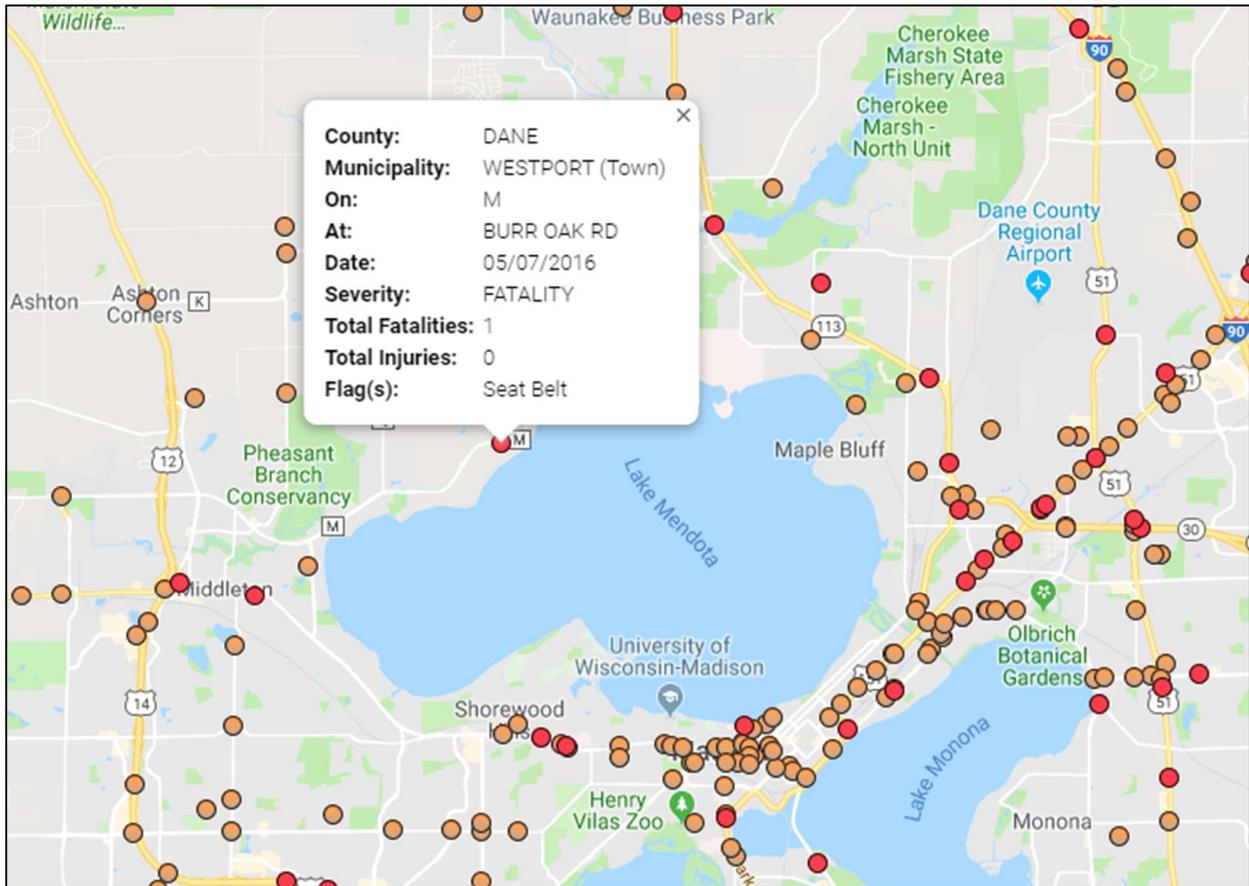
INCLUDE DEER CRASHES ▼

Apply    Reset

- Step 6: Run query
  - Congratulations – your query is ready! To run the query through the database, click the button marked “Apply”.

You should see a result similar to this one on your screen:

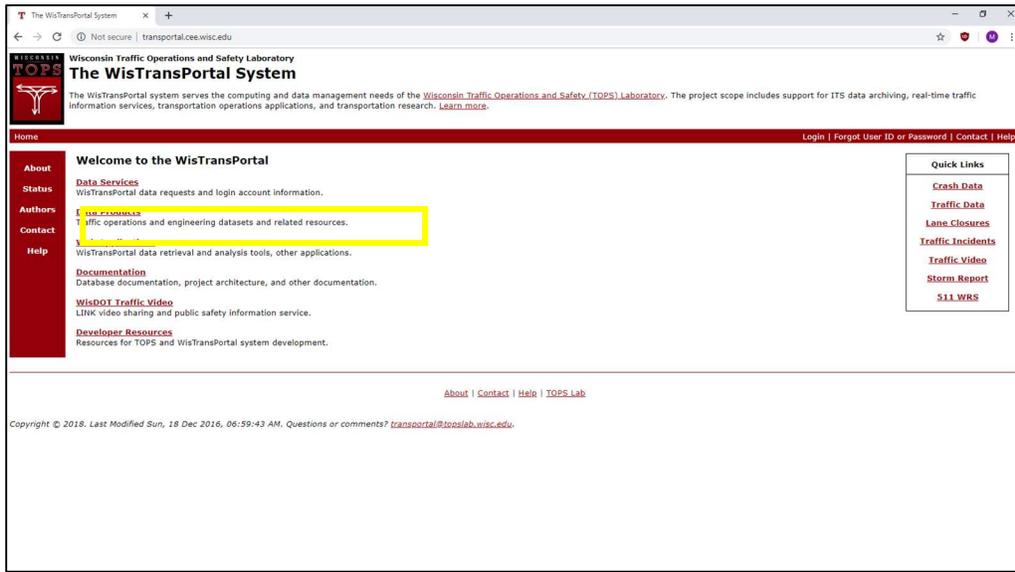




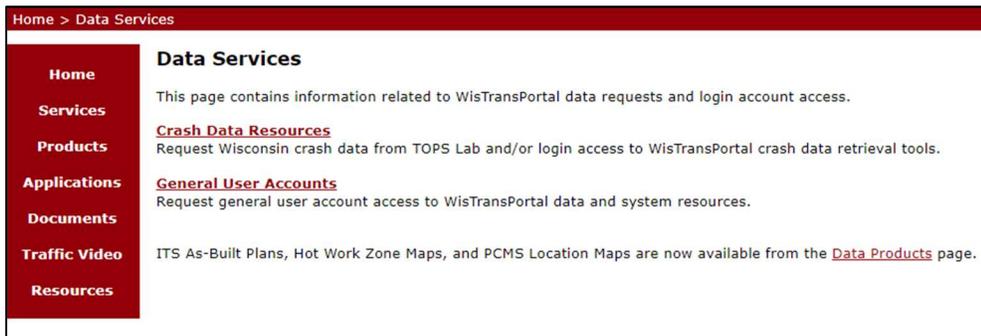
## Advanced Searches

In order to access the advanced search toolbar, the user needs to have the correct authorization. Users wishing to receive authorization will need to set up a registered account with TOPS.

To set up an account, return to the main page (<http://transportal.cee.wisc.edu/>) and navigate to the “Data Services” page:



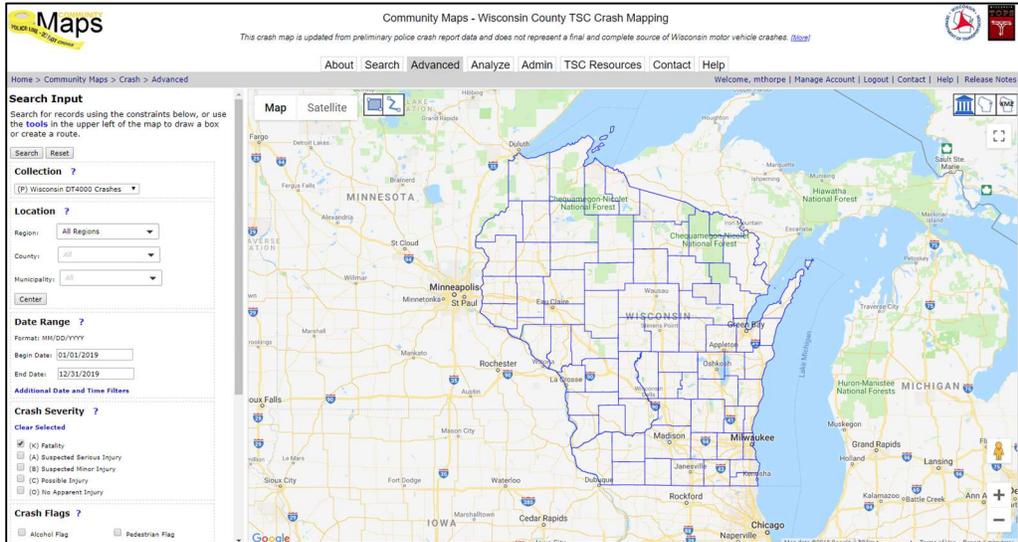
Once on the “Data Services” page, select the tab marked “Crash Data Resources”:



The “Crash Data Resources” page contains links that allow the user to a) request Wisconsin crash data; b) request a user account and; c) access contact information for the TOPS Lab. The user can proceed accordingly.

Once the user has been properly credentialed, they can return to Community Maps in order to access the advanced search feature:

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To conduct an advanced search, the user can select for additional attributes in order to narrow down their query. Note that the search input box on the left side of the screen is very similar to the one used when conducting basic searches, albeit with some small differences.

As before, the first search field concerns location. With a basic search, the user is able to select by county. An advanced search will allow the user to populate based on the region of interest (as defined by WISDOT's traffic regions), the county, and/or the municipality.

The second field allows the user to select a starting date and an end date. With an advanced search, the user can specify the exact day as well as the month and year. They can also make use of additional date and time filters to further narrow their query.

The third field concerns crash severity, as previously referred to in the section on basic searches.

The fourth field concerns crash flags. Again, information on crash flags can be found in the preceding section of this document.

The fifth field allows the user to include/exclude crashes involving deer.

The sixth field allows the user to search for a specific crash report, provided that the user has on hand the number of the document in question.

The next few pages go over an example of how to conduct an advanced search:

**Search Input**

Search for records using the constraints below, or use the **tools** in the upper left of the map to draw a box or create a route.

**Collection ?**

(P) Wisconsin DT4000 Crashes ▾

**Location ?**

Region:  ▾

County:  ▾

Municipality:  ▾

**Date Range ?**

Format: MM/DD/YYYY

Begin Date:

End Date:

**Additional Date and Time Filters**

**Crash Severity ?**

(K) Fatality

(A) Suspected Serious Injury

(B) Suspected Minor Injury

(C) Possible Injury

(O) No Apparent Injury

**Crash Flags ?**

Alcohol Flag  Pedestrian Flag

### Example

To best explain the nature of advanced searches, consider the example previously given:

The Dane County Sheriff's Office is interested in gathering data on traffic crashes in Dane County that occurred between March 2010 and June 2018. The sheriff's office is specifically interested in crashes that occurred because of alcohol, crashes where the driver was not wearing safety equipment (a seat belt), and crashes where fatalities occurred.

We will now add some additional variables:

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes that occurred within the communities of Madison, Middleton, Verona, Fitchburg, Monona, Sun Prairie, DeForest, and Waunakee.

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes that occurred during the business week (Monday to Friday).

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes that occurred between the hours of 0800 and 1700.

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes where injuries occurred as well as crashes resulting in fatalities.

The sheriff's office is not interested in crashes where deer were involved.

We are going to break this down into its component parts, starting with location:

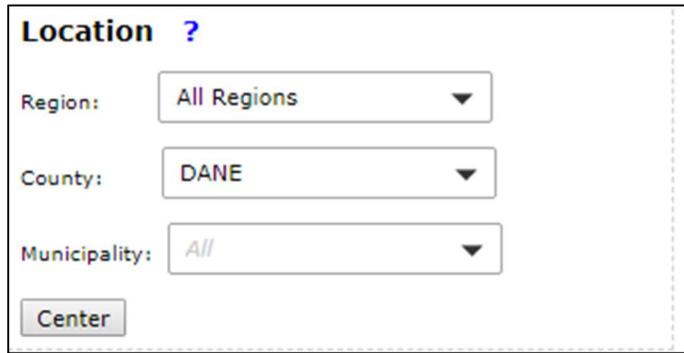
The Dane County Sheriff's Office is interested in gathering data on traffic crashes in **Dane County** that occurred between March 2010 and June 2018.

In a basic search, you would have selected based on county. In an advanced search, there are three options immediately available:



The screenshot shows a search interface titled "Location ?". It contains three dropdown menus: "Region:" with "All Regions" selected, "County:" with "All" selected, and "Municipality:" with "All" selected. Below these menus is a "Center" button.

Here, as before, we could just select by county:



The screenshot shows a 'Location ?' filter panel. It contains three dropdown menus: 'Region:' with 'All Regions' selected, 'County:' with 'DANE' selected, and 'Municipality:' with 'All' selected. A 'Center' button is located at the bottom left of the panel.

And all would be well. But there is another way to do it. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) classifies counties into groups based on region. Dane County lies within WisDOT’s southwest (SW) region. Thus, you could select the region first:



The screenshot shows the 'Location ?' filter panel with 'Region:' set to 'SW', 'County:' set to 'All', and 'Municipality:' set to 'All'. The 'Center' button is at the bottom left.

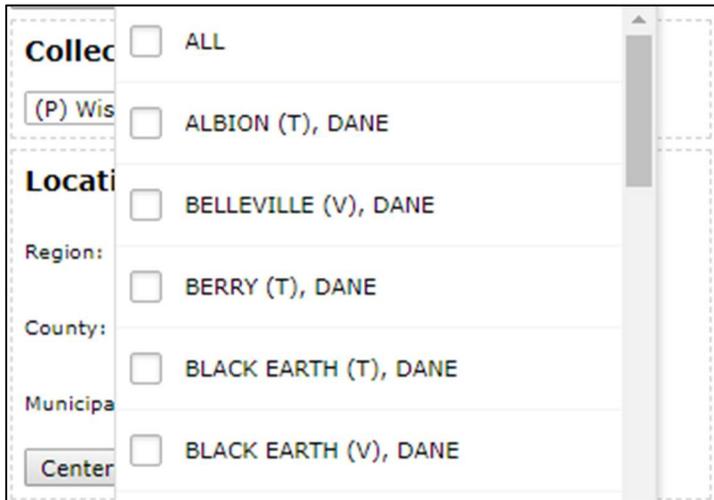
This will tell the server to provide you with a list of all counties within that region. From this list, you can select the county of your choice. **NOTE: After selecting the desired county/counties, you must click the box marked “OK” at the bottom of the list.**

Your result should look like this:



The screenshot shows the 'Location ?' filter panel with 'Region:' set to 'SW', 'County:' set to 'DANE', and 'Municipality:' set to 'All'. The 'Center' button is at the bottom left.

A third component to consider is that of the municipality in question. On selecting “DANE” as your county, the server will provide you with a list of all municipalities within Dane County:



The screenshot shows a web interface for selecting a location. On the left, there are labels for 'Collect', '(P) Wis', 'Locati', 'Region:', 'County:', 'Municipa', and a 'Center' button. On the right, there is a list of municipalities, each with an unchecked checkbox:

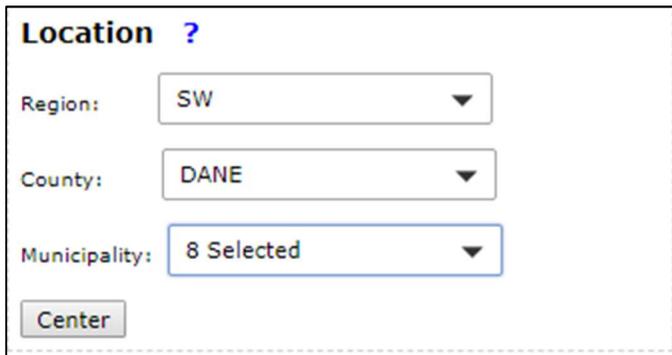
- ALL
- ALBION (T), DANE
- BELLEVILLE (V), DANE
- BERRY (T), DANE
- BLACK EARTH (T), DANE
- BLACK EARTH (V), DANE

From this list, you can select the municipalities in question.

The sheriff’s office is interested in crashes that occurred within the communities of Madison, Middleton, Verona, Fitchburg, Monona, Sun Prairie, DeForest, and Waunakee. Select these communities from the list, **and make sure to check the box marked “OK” at the bottom of the panel.**

**NOTE: Madison, Middleton, Verona, and Sun Prairie are listed as both cities and towns (townships) in the directory. Select the listing with a “(C)” next to the name, as this denotes “city of”.**

Your result should look like this:



The screenshot shows the same web interface as above, but with the following selections:

- Region: SW
- County: DANE
- Municipality: 8 Selected

The 'Center' button is still visible at the bottom left.

Congratulations! You have now selected for your location based on region, county, and municipality.

The next component of our query concerns date and time:

The Dane County Sheriff's Office is interested in gathering data on traffic crashes in Dane County that occurred **between March 2010 and June 2018.**

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes that occurred **during the business week (Monday to Friday).**

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes that occurred **between the hours of 0800 and 1700.**

This is complex, so let's break it down further:

Start date: March 1, 2010

End date: June 30, 2018

It is safe to assume that the sheriff's office wants us to include the entire month of March and the entire month of June. The above dates capture that time frame.

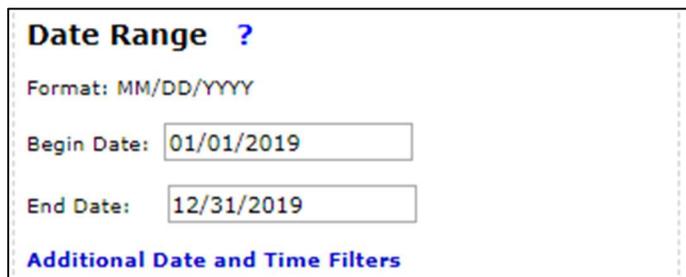
Days of week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Hours of day: 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700

**NOTE: All times entered in the database must be in 24-hour format.**

When given a complex query with many different date and time parameters, break it down and write out each variable independently. This will make it easier to enter into the input box.

The date range box should look familiar:



**Date Range ?**  
Format: MM/DD/YYYY  
Begin Date:   
End Date:   
[Additional Date and Time Filters](#)

However, we need to enter additional date and time filters. To expand the box, click on the blue link marked "Additional Date and Time Filters":

**Date Range ?**  
Format: MM/DD/YYYY

Begin Date:

End Date:

**Additional Date and Time Filters**

Restrict to selected months:

<input type="checkbox"/>											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

Restrict to selected days of week:

<input type="checkbox"/>						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa

Restrict to selected hours of day:

<input type="checkbox"/>											
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
<input type="checkbox"/>											
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Enter the parameters given. Your result should look like this:

**Date Range ?**  
Format: MM/DD/YYYY

Begin Date:

End Date:

**Additional Date and Time Filters**

Restrict to selected months:

<input type="checkbox"/>											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

Restrict to selected days of week:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa

Restrict to selected hours of day:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

You have now selected your date and time parameters.

The next component of our query concerns crash severity:

The sheriff's office is interested in crashes where injuries occurred as well as crashes resulting in fatalities.

We want to select for fatal crashes, crashes where serious injuries occurred, and crashes where minor injuries occurred. As mentioned before, this is a relatively easy selection to make:



**Crash Severity ?**  
[Clear Selected](#)

- (K) Fatality
- (A) Suspected Serious Injury
- (B) Suspected Minor Injury
- (C) Possible Injury
- (O) No Apparent Injury

You have now selected for crash severity.

The next component of our query concerns crash flags:

The sheriff's office is specifically interested in crashes that occurred because of alcohol, crashes where the driver was not wearing safety equipment, and crashes where fatalities occurred.

As with crash severity, selecting for additional factors is not a difficult process. **NOTE: Because we are interested in both alcohol-related and seatbelt-related crashes, we need to select the button marked "AND" at the bottom of the field.**

Your result should look like this:



**Crash Flags ?**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Bike Flag	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seat Belt Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> CMV Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Distracted Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Teen Driver Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Flag	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone Flag
<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle Flag	

Combine crash flags using:  AND  OR

You have now selected for crash flags.

The final component of our query concerns deer-related crashes:

The sheriff's office is not interested in crashes where deer were involved.

Again, a simple selection to make:



A screenshot of a web form element. It features a title "Deer Flag" followed by a question mark icon. Below the title is a dropdown menu with the text "EXCLUDE DEER CRASHES" and a downward-pointing arrow.

We have successfully populated all relevant fields. Our query is ready to be processed!

To submit the query, click the button marked "Search" at the bottom of the input box:



A screenshot of a search form. At the top is the "Deer Flag" dropdown menu. Below it is a dashed-line box containing the "Document Number" field, which includes a "Clear Text" link and an empty text input box. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Search" and "Reset".

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Your result should look like this:

Home > Community Maps > Crash > Advanced

Welcome, mthorpe | Manage Account | Logout | Contact | Help | Release Notes

### Search Results

Collection : **Wisconsin DT4000 Crashes**

Fatality  Injury (A)  Injury (B)  Injury (C)  Property Damage

There are **6** of **6** total crashes displayed. [\[More\]](#)

Show Search Constraints

Check ALL | Uncheck ALL | Zoom To Selected

Sort By: Crash Date | Display: Points

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9BDDM9J <b>COTTAGE GROVE RD AT 51 S STOUGHTON RD</b> MADISON (C), DANE County (B) Suspected Minor Injury 07/30/2010 Flags: Alcohol, Bike, SeatBelt	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A026774 <b>N FEW ST AT 151 E WASHINGTON AVE</b> MADISON (C), DANE County (B) Suspected Minor Injury 07/22/2011 Flags: Alcohol, Drug, SeatBelt	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9BS3QMT <b>EAST TOWNE BLVD AT EAGAN RD</b> MADISON (C), DANE County (A) Suspected Serious Injury 06/28/2012 Flags: Alcohol, Drug, SeatBelt	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9BF1WBN <b>WINNEBAGO ST AT S 1ST ST</b> MADISON (C), DANE County (A) Suspected Serious Injury 11/04/2013 Flags: Alcohol, SeatBelt	4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RX32MB3 <b>012 AT 18 VERONA RD</b>	

## TSC Resources

An additional point of reference concerns the TSC-related information provided as part of Community Maps. To access this information, click on the tab marked “TSC Resources” at the top of the page:

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing: About, Search, Advanced, Analyze, Admin, TSC Resources, Contact, and Help. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Community Maps > Crash > TSC Resources. On the right side of the header, there are links: Welcome, mthorpe | Manage Account | Logout | Contact | Help | Release Notes.

The main content area features the heading: **The following Traffic Safety Commission (TSC) resources are available:**

Name	Description	Version
<a href="#">Regional Contact Information</a>	For information about where and when your TSC meets, please contact one of the WisDOT Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) Statewide Law Enforcement Liaisons (LEs) or one of the WISDOT BOTS Regional Program Managers (RPMs) listed on the BOTS Regional Map.	December 2018
<a href="#">TSC Guidelines</a>	Download the new TSC Guideline document.	August 2016
<a href="#">TSC Master Schedules</a>	Click here for a statewide schedule of Traffic Safety Commission meetings. Please note that meeting dates, times and locations are set by each local TSC, and therefore may change. You are encouraged to contact the local TSC or a BOTS contact to verify meeting information.	
<a href="#">Wisconsin SHSP</a>	The current version of the Wisconsin Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) articulates strategies for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and its many partners to address key challenges in the highway safety arena through 2020.	
<a href="#">Traffic Safety Reporter</a>	View current and recent issues of the Wisconsin Traffic Safety Reporter, a quarterly publication by the WisDOT Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) whose purpose is to promote transportation safety, recognize worthwhile programs, and to educate and share ideas with safety professionals.	
<a href="#">Link to Community Maps</a>	Information for TSC's that would like to link to Community Maps from their county website.	December 2016
	Anatomy of Traffic Safety by county, prepared by WISDOT Bureau of	

The categories provided within the resources subpage contain information about all traffic safety commissions (TSC) in the state of Wisconsin. There are two categories of major importance:

- The category marked “TSC Guidelines” contains information on how TSCs are structured and managed. This is useful for users who are unfamiliar with the concept of a TSC and/or would like to learn more about these organizations.
- The category marked “County Profiles” contains reports prepared by all 72 TSCs in the state of Wisconsin. Each report provides an in-depth analysis of traffic conditions in the respective county. These reports are useful for users interested in county-level raw data.

## Supplementary Tools

The following information concerns additional features that make up Community Maps. Most of the information described in this section is only made available to advanced search users.

### CSV Data Download

The previous sections of this document discussed the nature of Community Maps, how to access it, and how to use it. The document detailed how to make a query, how to conduct a basic search, and how to conduct an advanced search.

By now, the user should be comfortable with making queries. However, what good is a query if you cannot see the resulting data output?

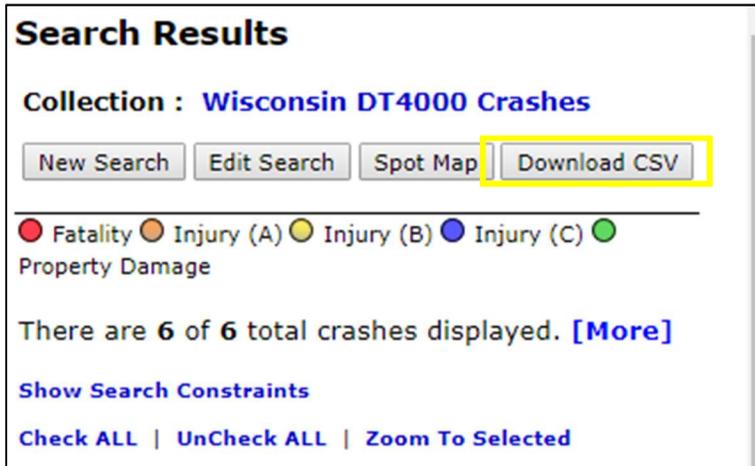
The advanced search tool allows the user to download the output data from their query in .csv format. The file extension .csv denotes an Excel data table (spreadsheet).

Let us consider our previous example:

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced' search results for 'Wisconsin DT4000 Crashes'. The interface includes a search bar, filters for crash types (Fatality, Injury (A), Injury (B), Injury (C), Property Damage), and a list of results. The results are sorted by 'Crash Date' and displayed as 'Points'. The first four results are:

- 9BDDM9J  
COTTAGE GROVE RD AT 51 S STOUGHTON RD  
MADISON (C), DANE County  
(B) Suspected Minor Injury  
07/30/2010  
Flags: Alcohol, Bike, SeatBelt 1
- A026774  
N FEW ST AT 151 E WASHINGTON AVE  
MADISON (C), DANE County  
(B) Suspected Minor Injury  
07/22/2011  
Flags: Alcohol, Drug, SeatBelt 2
- 9B53QMT  
EAST TOWNE BLVD AT EAGAN RD  
MADISON (C), DANE County  
(A) Suspected Serious Injury  
06/28/2012  
Flags: Alcohol, Drug, SeatBelt 3
- 9BF1WBN  
WINNEBAGO ST AT S 1ST ST  
MADISON (C), DANE County  
(A) Suspected Serious Injury  
11/04/2013  
Flags: Alcohol, SeatBelt 4

In the search input box, at upper left, the user should see a button marked “Download CSV”:



Clicking this button allows the user to download a data table containing their search results. For the query shown above, the pre-generated data table should look like this when opened:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	
DOCTNM	AGENCY	ACCDATA	ACCDHOU	COUNTY	CNTYCOD	MUNICIP	MUNITYPE	MUNICOD	ONRDWY	ONRDWY	ATRDWY	INTDIS	INTDIR	LATITUDE	LONGITUD	INUSVR	TOTFATL	TOTINJ	TOTVEH	MNRCOLL	ACCDTYPE	ALCFLAG	BIKEFLAG	CMVFLAG	CON
1	98DDMSJ	MADISON	#####	17	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	COTTAGE S	51	S STOU	0		43.08207	-89.3109	B	0	1	1	5				1	Y
2	A026774	MADISON	#####	12	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	N FEW ST S	151	E WAS	0.01	N	43.08606	-89.368	B	0	1	1	1			1	36	Y
3	98S3QMT	MADISON	#####	12	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	EAST TOWNE BLVD	EAGAN	RC	0		43.12518	-89.3091	A	0	5	3	5			1	Y	
4	98F1WBN	MADISON	#####	15	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	WINNEBAGO ST	5	1ST ST	0		43.09025	-89.3566	A	0	2	2	2			2	1	Y
5	RX32MB3	WISCONS	#####	8	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	12 W	18	VERON	0.2	E	43.03721	-89.4524	B	0	1	4	2			2	1	Y
6	987FQMH	MADISON	#####	14	DANE	13	MADISON C	1373	ABERG AVE		LOFTSGOF	0		43.11421	-89.3581	B	0	2	2	5			1	Y	

In the above spreadsheet, each row represents an individual crash. The columns provide information related to these crashes.

- The first column from the left contains the document number (as related to the original police report).

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- The second column lists the law enforcement agency which filed the report.
- The third column lists the date of the crash.
- The fourth column lists the time at which the crash occurred.
- The fifth column lists the county where the crash occurred.
- The sixth column lists the county code.
- The seventh column lists the municipality where the crash occurred.
- The eighth and ninth columns provide additional information about the municipality in question.
- All remaining columns provide information on the location of the crash (street, direction of travel, and geographic coordinates).

Please note that this feature is only made available to advanced search users.

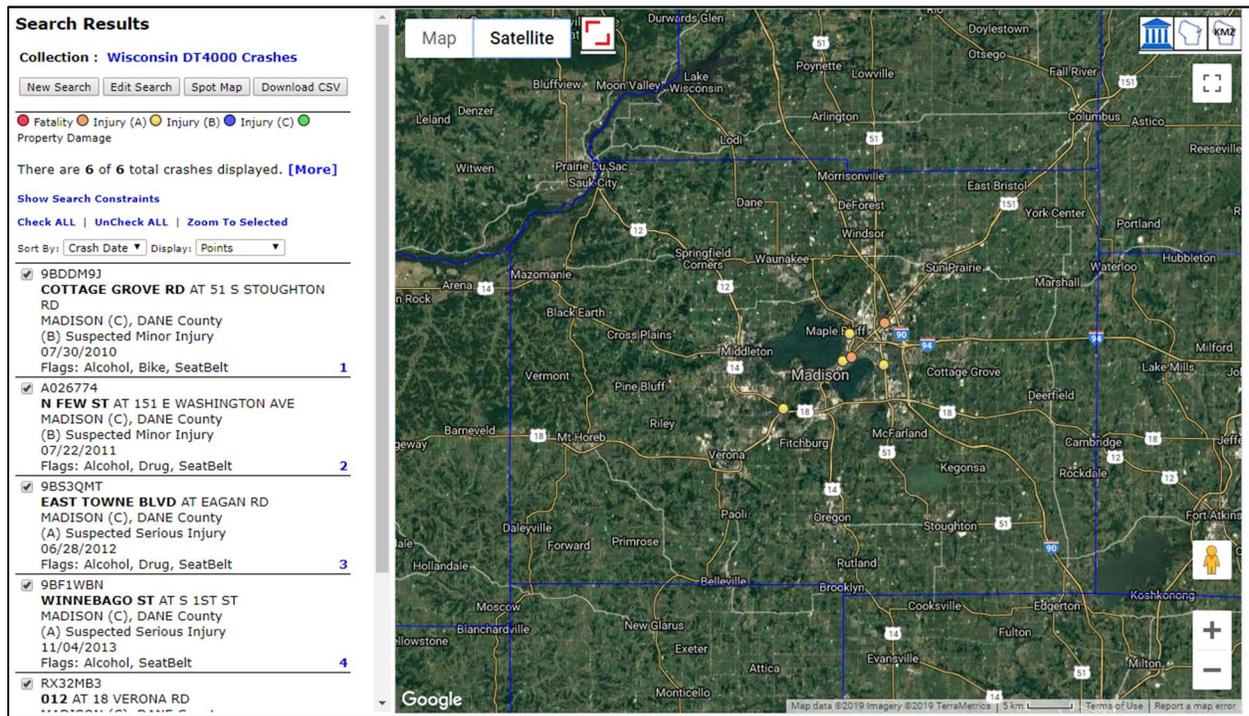
### Map Tools and Overlays

Another additional feature concerns the map overlays. Community Maps uses a Google Maps API to provide an inset map of the state of Wisconsin. Viewers can manipulate this map just as they would when using Google Maps proper.

Like Google Maps, the API inset is equipped with satellite-view and street-view tools:

The screenshot displays the 'Community Maps > Crash > Advanced' interface. On the left, a 'Search Results' panel shows a collection of 'Wisconsin DT4000 Crashes'. It includes search filters (Fatality, Injury A-C, Property Damage), a list of 6 results with details like location, date, and flags, and a 'Map' button. The main map area shows a map of Wisconsin with a yellow box highlighting the 'Map' and 'Satellite' view options. A small inset map of Wisconsin is visible in the bottom right corner, also with a yellow box around it. The map shows various locations and roads, with a yellow pin marking a specific crash location near Madison.

These allow the user to see the physical geography of the area they are interested in:



Another feature concerns the map overlays present. Overlays are layers of data added to the map. The overlays shown here represent political boundaries (county lines, TSC locations, law enforcement locations, etc.). They can be turned on and off via the icons at upper right:



The satellite-view and street-view options are available to all users. Some of the overlay tools are available to all users, but others are available only to advanced users.

## Community Maps User Guide

In summary, Community Maps provides an easy means of requesting real-time data on traffic crashes within Wisconsin. Note that this guide provides a basic overview of the system, and does not include information on other tools and options made available to basic and advanced users.