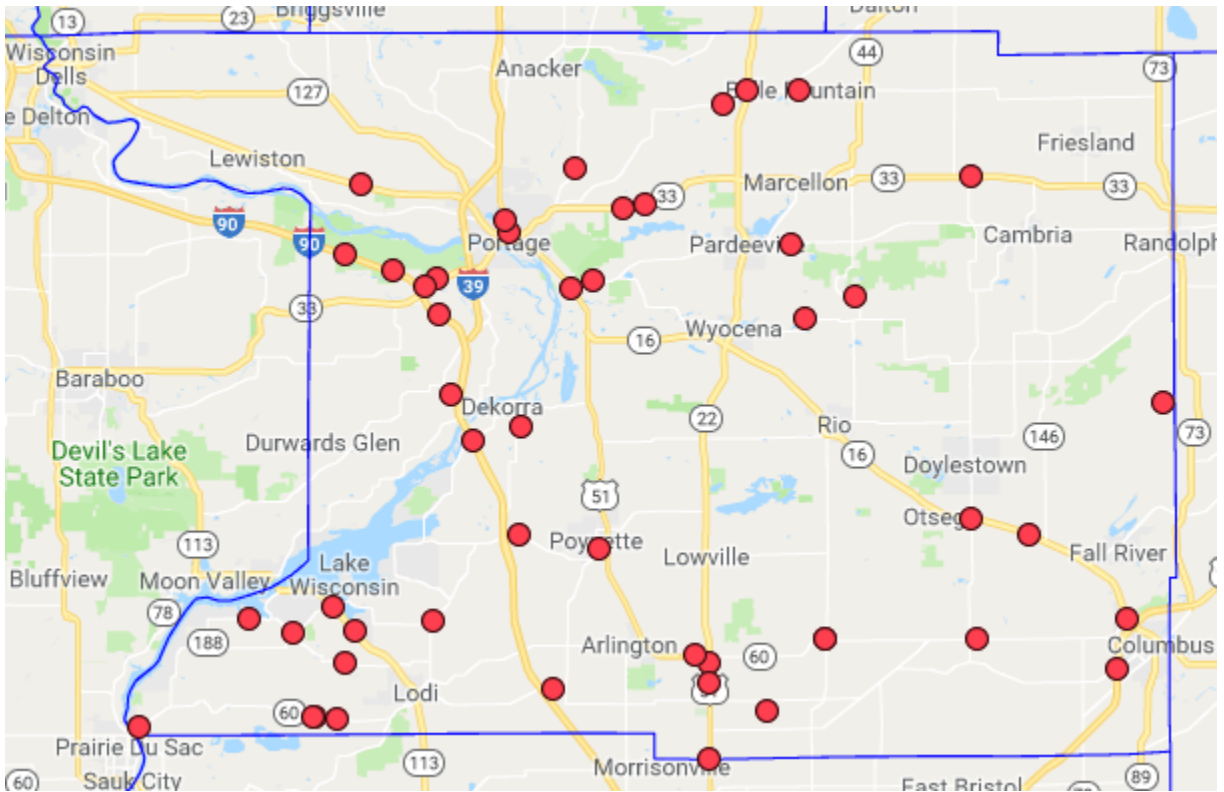


ANATOMY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: A TRAFFIC SAFETY SUMMARY



DID YOU KNOW...

One individual is killed or injured in a crash in Columbia County every 22.1 hours?

THE PLACE

Section Summary

The principal routes in the county are the Interstate highways, USH 151, and STH 13. Columbia County is among the top ten counties for VMT per capita and for miles of state highways. It is among the bottom ten counties for number of registered vehicles per VMT.

Urbanization

Columbia County is a metropolitan county within the Madison metropolitan area. It is also adjacent to the Beaver Dam and Baraboo urban clusters. 39.33% of the county's population lives in urban areas, and 1.56% of the county's area is urban.¹ Adams County is to its northwest, Marquette County is to its north, Green Lake County is to its northeast, Dodge County is to its east, Dane County is to its south, and Sauk County is to its west. The Wisconsin River forms a valley and travels along the county's western boundary in the northwest and the southwest, and in the west central part of the county the river is not along the western boundary and it has a large bend. On the west side of the river is the town of Caledonia, which is directly connected to the rest of the county by three bridges. The Fox River meanders through northern areas of the county.

Road Network

Three Interstate highways enter the county from the south in a concurrency: I-39, I-90, and I-94. I-39 is designated as a north-south highway, and I-90 and I-94 are designated as east-west highways. They travel through rural areas of the county in the town of Arlington and the town of Dekorra, and then cross the Wisconsin River. Near the Baraboo River in the town of Caledonia, I-39 diverges from I-90/94. I-39 continues to the north, bypassing Portage, and I-90/94 heads to the northwest and exits the county. To the west, I-90/94 carries traffic to and from Lake Delton, Wisconsin Dells (outside of Columbia County), and Mauston. I-90 carries traffic to and from La Crosse, while I-94 carries traffic to and from Eau Claire and Minneapolis-Saint Paul (MN). To the north, I-39 carries traffic to and from Endeavor, Westfield, Stevens Point, and Wausau. South of Columbia County, I-39/90/94 carries traffic to and from DeForest, Windsor, and Madison, after which I-39/90 continues toward Illinois and I-94 continues toward Milwaukee.

United States Highway (USH) 151 is designated as a north-south freeway traveling from southwest to northeast across the southeastern corner of the county bypassing Columbus. USH 151 carries traffic between Sun Prairie and Madison to the south and Beaver Dam, Waupun, and Fond du Lac to the north.

USH 51, a north-south highway, travels through Arlington, Poynette, and Portage. North of Portage, USH 51 is concurrent with I-39 as the highways exit the county. To the south, USH 51 travels to DeForest, Windsor, and Madison.

¹ United States Census Bureau. "Percent urban and rural in 2010 by state and county." Accessed Sept. 29, 2017. <https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html>

State Trunk Highway (STH) 16 is an east-west highway that travels from northwest to southeast through Wisconsin Dells, Portage, Wyocena, Rio, Fall River, and Columbus. STH 16 is concurrent with USH 51 from Portage south to a point due west from Wyocena. STH 60 is an east-west highway traveling through Lodi, Arlington, and Columbus. STH 60 is concurrent with USH 51 from Arlington east for about two miles. In Columbus, STH 16 and STH 60 become concurrent as the highways exit the county to the east, with both highways heading toward Lowell, STH 16 continuing toward Watertown and Oconomowoc, and STH 60 heading toward Hartford. To the west, STH 60 heads toward Prairie du Sac, Sauk City, and Spring Green. STH 13 and STH 23 enter the county in a concurrency with STH 16 from the west, connecting Wisconsin Dells to I-90/94 outside of the county. In Wisconsin Dells, the concurrency of the three highways splits, with STH 13 heading north toward Adams, Friendship, and Wisconsin Rapids, STH 23 heading east toward Endeavor, Montello, and Fond du Lac, and STH 16 traveling southeast through the county. To the west, STH 23 heads to Lake Delton, Reedsburg, and Spring Green, while STH 16 travels alongside I-90/94 to Lyndon Station and Mauston.

STH 33 travels from east to west, traveling through Portage. To the west, STH 33 travels to Baraboo, and to the east it travels to Fox Lake and Beaver Dam and connects with a highway that carries traffic to and from Waupun. STH 146 begins at STH 33 in the town of Randolph and heads south through Cambria to STH 16 in the town of Fountain Prairie. STH 22 begins at the east end of the USH 51/STH 60 concurrency in the community of North Leeds and heads north through Wyocena and Pardeeville before heading to Montello and Wautoma. STH 44 is a north-south highway that begins at STH 22 in Pardeeville and heads east then northeast. STH 44 is briefly concurrent with STH 33 for one mile in and near the community of Marcellon, and then it heads northeast toward Kingston, Markesan, Ripon, and Oshkosh.

STH 73 travels near and along the eastern border of the county, entering and exiting the county three times, traveling through Randolph and Columbus. To the north, STH 73 travels toward Princeton and Neshkoro, and to the south it heads toward Marshall, Deerfield, and Edgerton. STH 89 begins at STH 73 in Columbus and heads south toward Waterloo, Lake Mills, and Fort Atkinson.

STH 127 begins at STH 16 on the northwest side of Portage and it travels through rural areas in the town of Lewiston and the town of Newport before ending at STH 16 just east of Wisconsin Dells. STH 78 is a north-south highway that begins at the junction of I-39 and I-90/94 in the town of Caledonia and heads southwest toward Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sauk City, Black Earth, and Mount Horeb. STH 113 travels across the southwestern corner of the county, traveling through Lodi. To the south, STH 113 carries traffic to and from Dane, Waunakee, and Madison. To the north, the highway crosses Lake Wisconsin on the seasonal Merrimac Ferry, and then travels to Merrimac and Baraboo. STH 188 is a north-south highway that begins at STH 113 at the Merrimac Ferry in the town of West Point and heads southwest along the Wisconsin River into Dane County.

Doylestown, just north of STH 16, is along County Trunk Highway (CTH) A, which has a junction with STH 16 in the town of Otsego and a junction with STH 146 in the town of Courtland. Doylestown is also along CTH Z, which connects with STH 146 in the town of Fountain Prairie.

Friesland is northeast of Cambria, northwest of Randolph, and just north of STH 33. It is along CTH EF, which has a junction with STH 33 in the town of Randolph.

Miles of Roadway

There are 1,740 miles of roadway in the county, including 278 (16.0%) miles of state roads, 357 (20.5%) miles of county roads, 1,104 (63.4%) miles of local roads, and one mile of another type.²

Vehicle Registrations and Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)

In 2016, there were 22,966 autos, 3,915 cycles, 5,705 trailers, and 34,084 trucks registered in Columbia County.³ VMT in 2016 was 1,114,353,030.⁴

² Wisconsin Department of Transportation. "County Maps." Accessed Sept. 29, 2017. <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/travel/road/hwy-maps/county-maps/default.aspx>

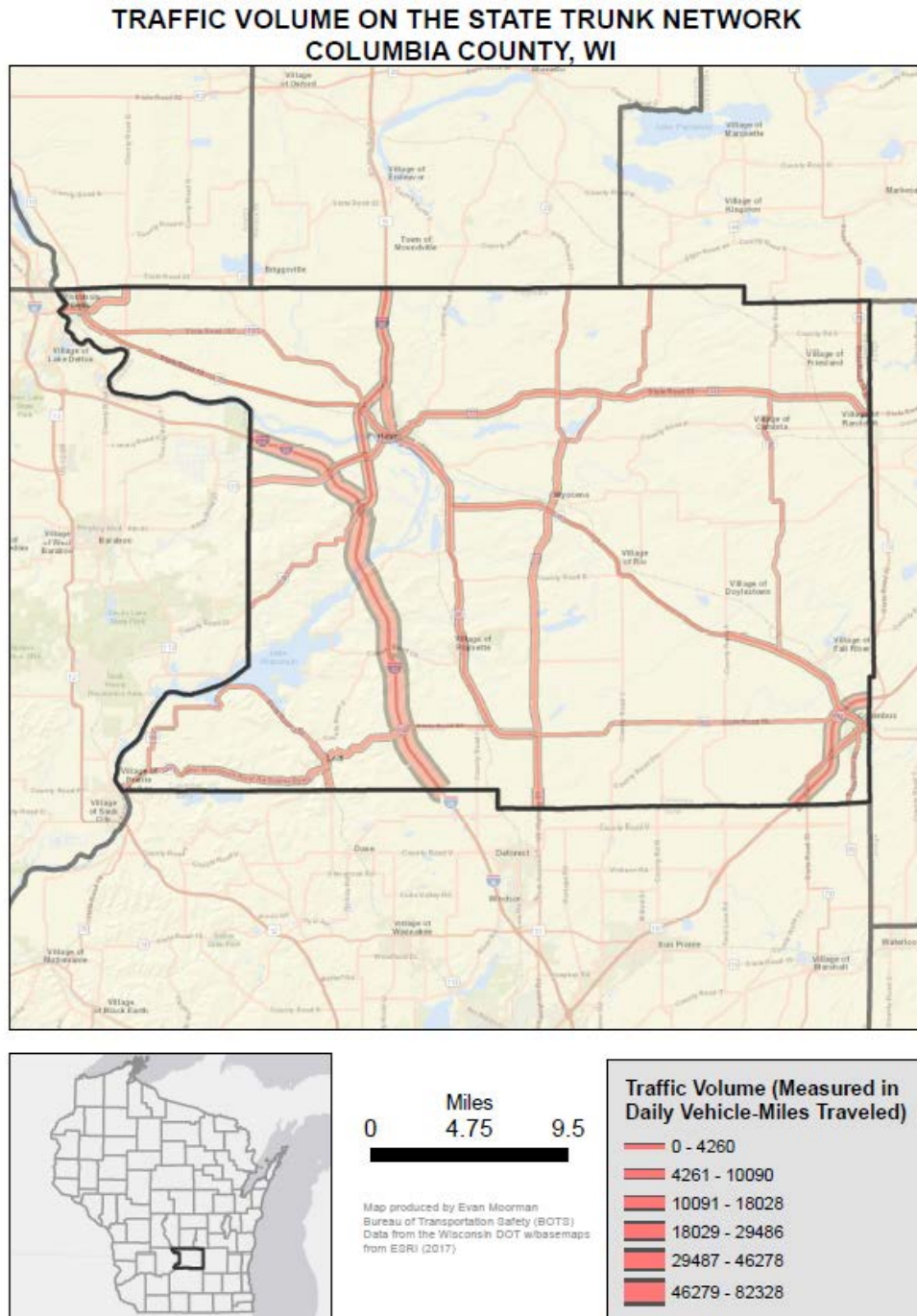
³ Wisconsin Department of Transportation. "Facts and Figures 2016, Vehicles Registered by County." Accessed Nov. 6, 2017. <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/about-wisdot/newsroom/statistics/factsfig/vehregcounty.pdf>

⁴ Wisconsin Department of Transportation. "2016 Vehicles Miles of Travel (VMT) by County." Accessed Nov. 6, 2017. <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/veh-miles/vmt2016-c.pdf>

Traffic Volume

As can be seen, traffic volumes in Columbia County are highest in southwestern portion of the county (on Interstate 94/90/39) and in the southeastern portion of the county (alongside Highway 151). Traffic flows increase closer to Madison. The peak traffic segment in the county—found on Interstate 94—reports a daily VMT of about 82,000.

FIGURE 1:



Commuting Flows

FIGURE 2: COMMUTING FLOWS AMONG COUNTIES

Workers who Reside in Columbia County Work in:		People who Work in Columbia County Reside in:	
Columbia County	13,773	Columbia County	13,773
Dane County	10,147	Dane County	1,669
Sauk County	2,246	Marquette County	1,451
Dodge County	1,079	Dodge County	1,184
Marquette County	302	Sauk County	1,176
Jefferson County	160	Adams County	577
Green Lake County	95	Green Lake County	292
Juneau County	78	Juneau County	247
Adams County	70	Fond du Lac County	86
Milwaukee County	56	Jefferson County	75
Fond du Lac County	54		
Waukesha County	52		
Monroe County	50		
Washington County	39		
Others	543	Others	747

5

As seen below in Figure 3, the most common commuting flow between two different municipalities is between residences in the town of Lodi and workplaces in Madison.

FIGURE 3: COMMUTING FLOWS BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES (TOP 15)

Residence	Place of Work	Number
Lodi (Town)	Madison	687
Columbus	Madison	644
Portage	Madison	547
Pacific (Town)	Portage	532
Lodi	Madison	438
Poynette	Madison	419
Lewiston (Town)	Portage	337
Lodi (Town)	Lodi	301
Dekorra (Town)	Madison	297
Caledonia (Town)	Portage	254
Portage	Lake Delton	248
Fort Winnebago (Town)	Portage	232
West Point (Town)	Madison	231
Wyocena (Town)	Madison	208
Pardeeville	Portage	207

6

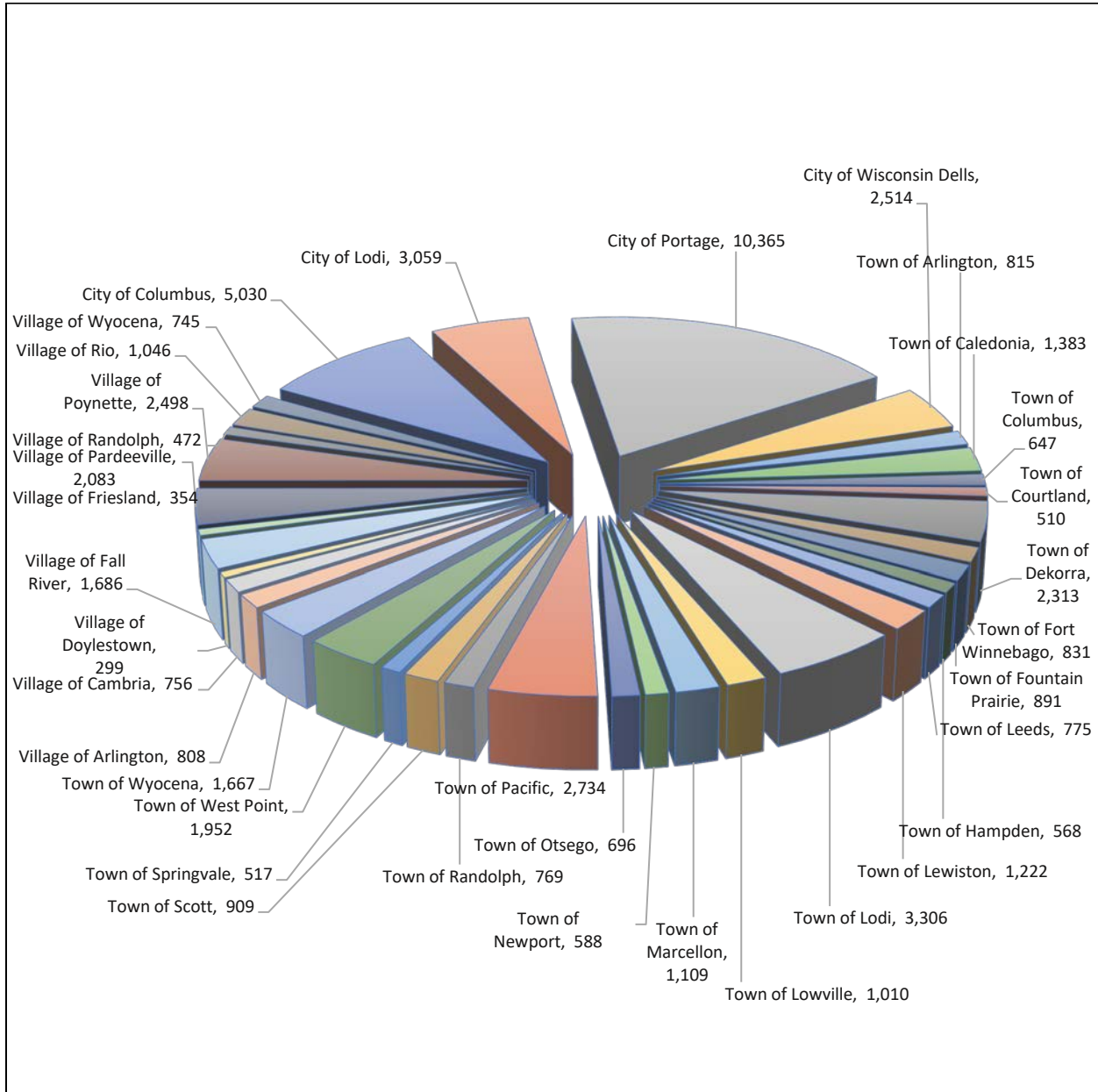
⁵United States Census Bureau. 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey Commuting Flows. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/commuting/commuting-flows.html> Accessed Sept. 29, 2017.

⁶United States Census Bureau. 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey Commuting Flows. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/commuting/commuting-flows.html> Accessed Oct. 5, 2017.

THE POPULATION

The population of Columbia County—slightly fewer than 57,000 individuals—is dispersed through 35 different jurisdictions. The largest city, the city of Portage, reports a population of about 10,000 individuals, while other larger communities include the city of Columbus and the town of Lodi.

FIGURE 4: POPULATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES (2016)



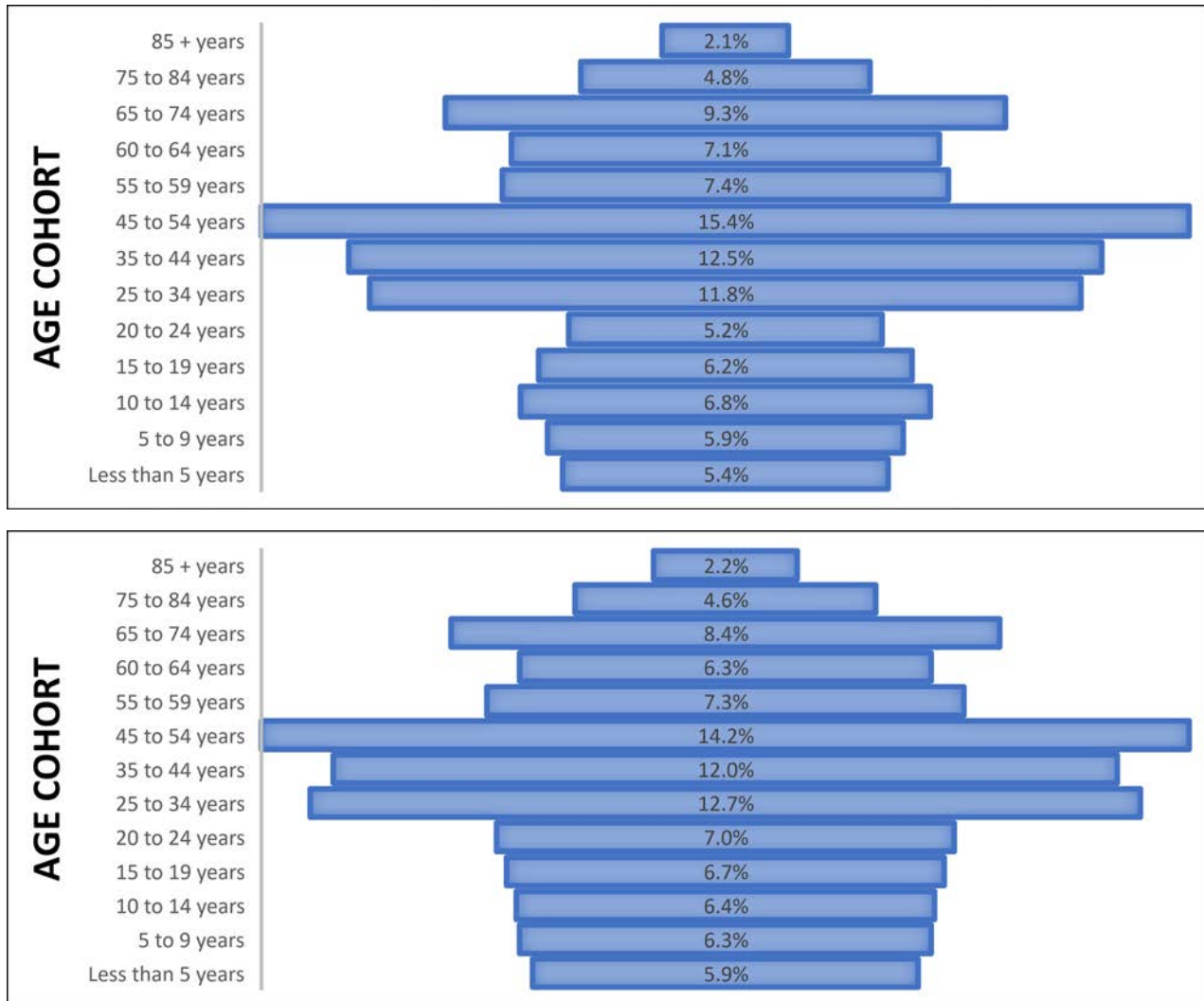
7

⁷ United States Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics DP03, Employment Status." 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_DP03&src=pt Accessed November 4th, 2017.

Population Trends

Between 2010 and 2016, the county’s population increased slightly (by about 0.5%). This increase is observed even as Columbia County reports a slightly older population than the state (42.2 years vs 39 years). About half of the jurisdictions in the county are gaining population, while about half are losing population (although these changes are not large in magnitude). (In the images, the measure of absolute population change merely shows the raw population changes between 2010 and 2016, while the measure of relative population change weights such absolute changes by the base population figures of 2010).⁸

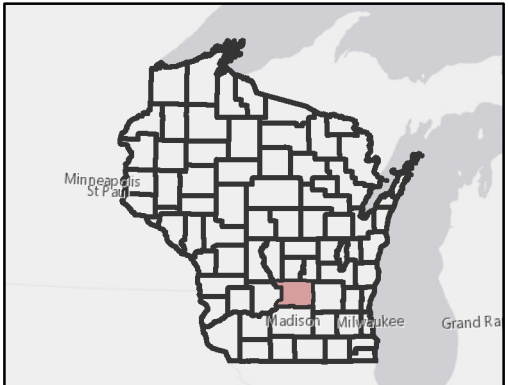
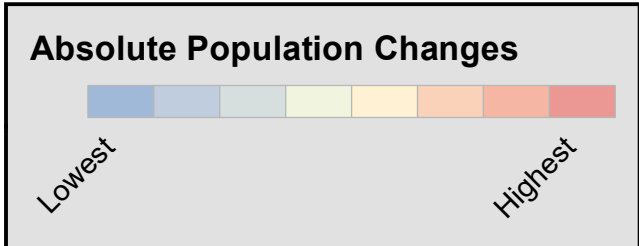
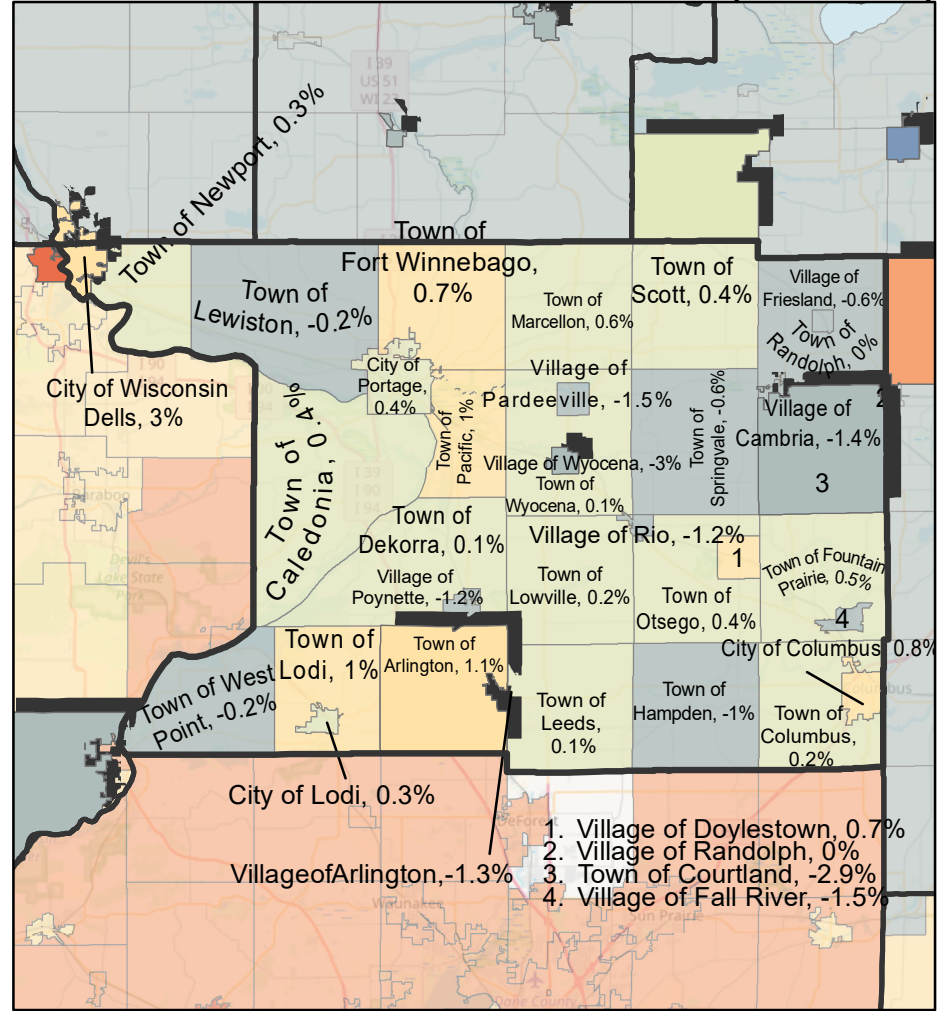
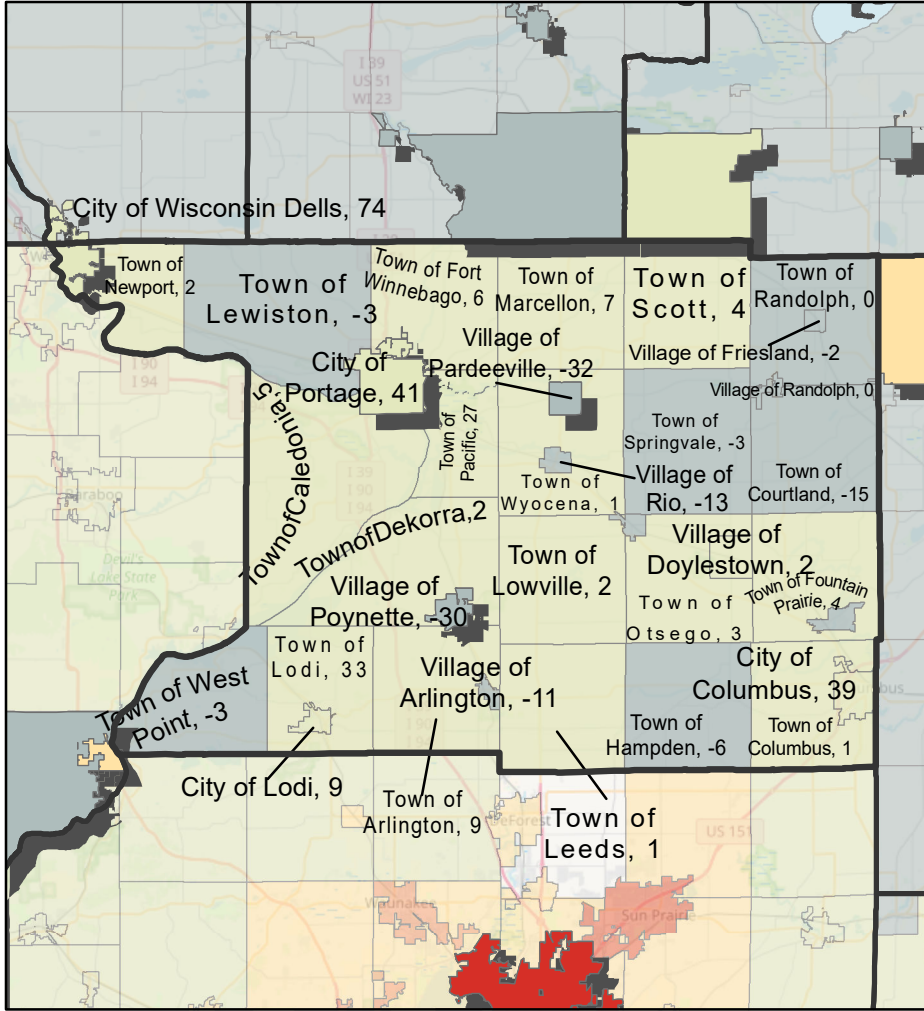
FIGURE 5 ⁹: POPULATION PYRAMIDS (COLUMBIA COUNTY ABOVE AND STATE BELOW)



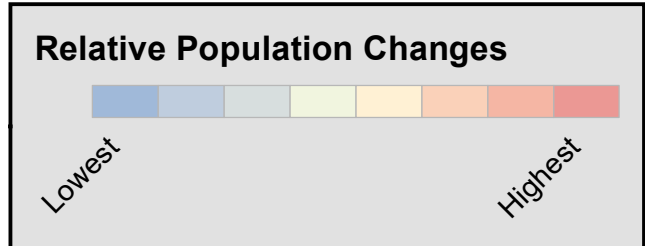
⁸ The highlighted jurisdiction in the image shows the two jurisdictions that are growing fastest and the two jurisdictions growing the slowest.

⁹ United States Census Bureau. “Selected Economic Characteristics DP03, Employment Status.” 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_DP03&src=pt Accessed November 6th, 2017.

ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE POPULATION CHANGES COLUMBIA COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES (2010-2016)



Produced by E. Moorman, Bureau of Transportation Safety and the Division of State Patrol, Data from ESRI and the US Census Bureau, 2016



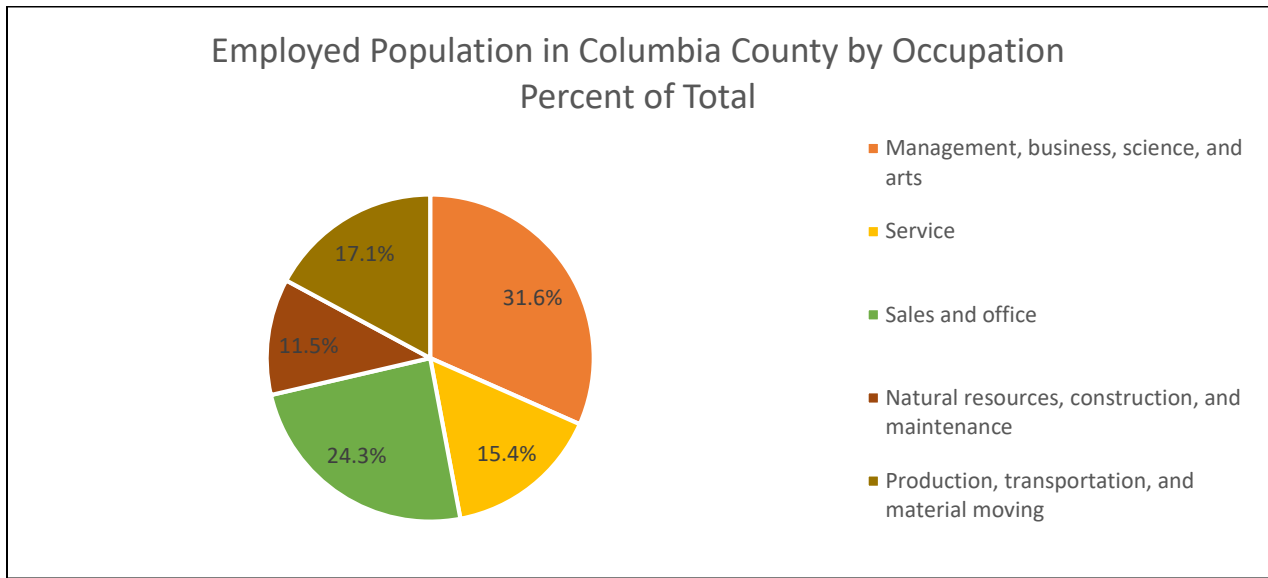
1. Village of Doylestown, 0.7%
2. Village of Randolph, 0%
3. Town of Courtland, -2.9%
4. Village of Fall River, -1.5%

THE ECONOMY

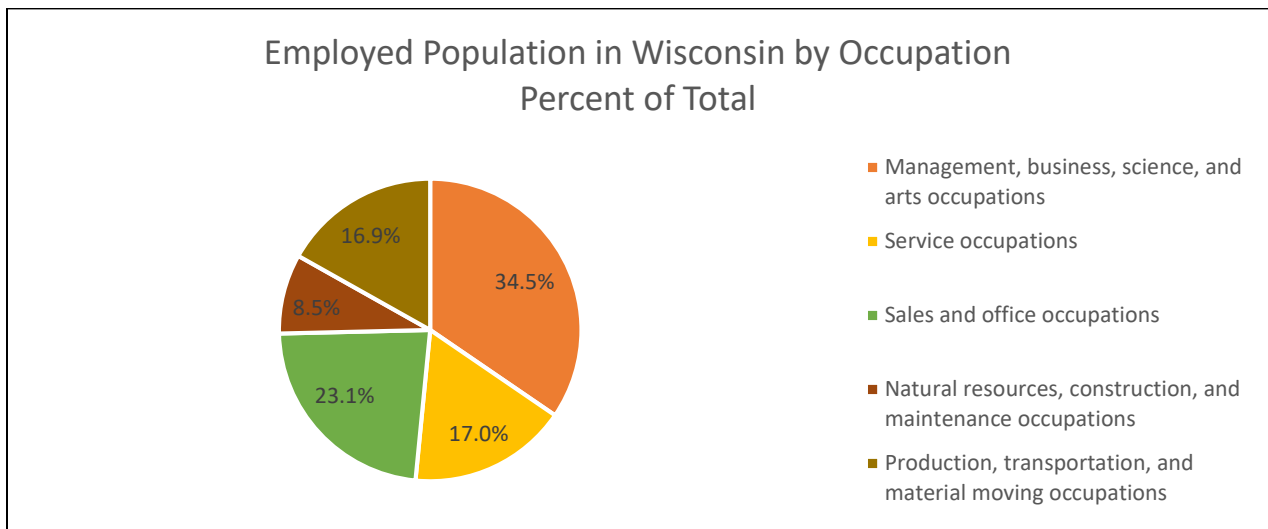
Section Summary

The unemployment rate in Columbia County has been, on average, 0.1% lower than that of the state over the last decade. The county has a fairly typical distribution for types of occupations and types of industries.

FIGURE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION ¹⁰

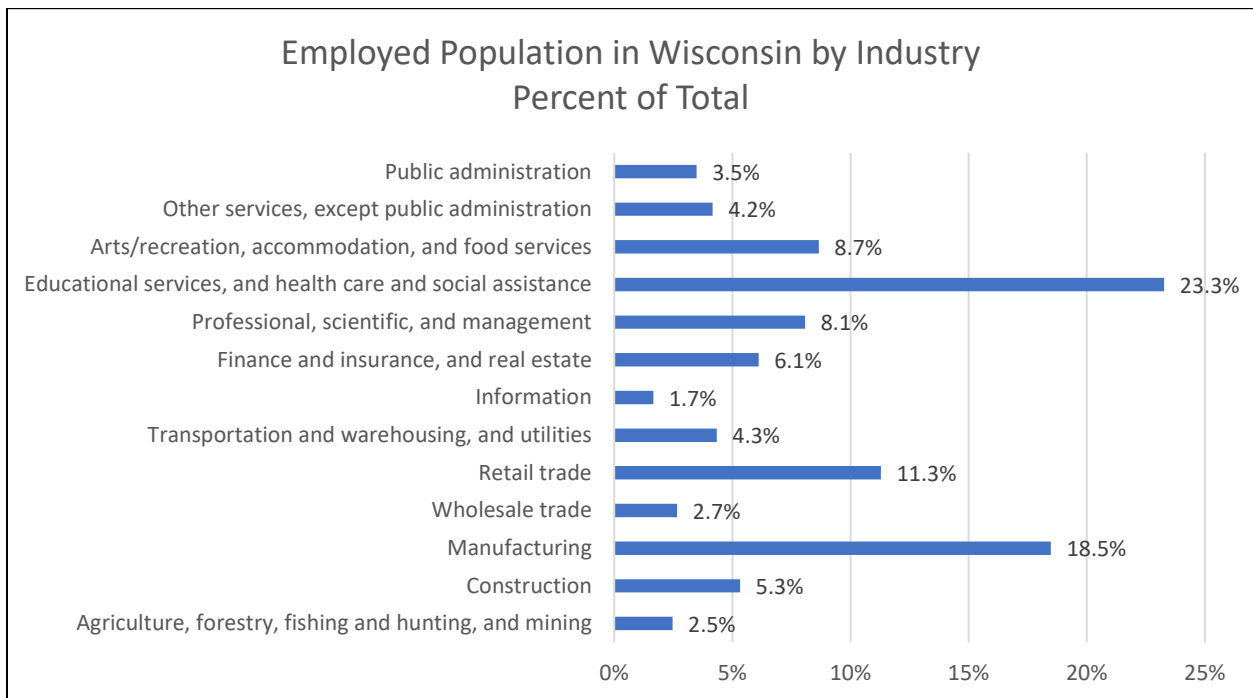
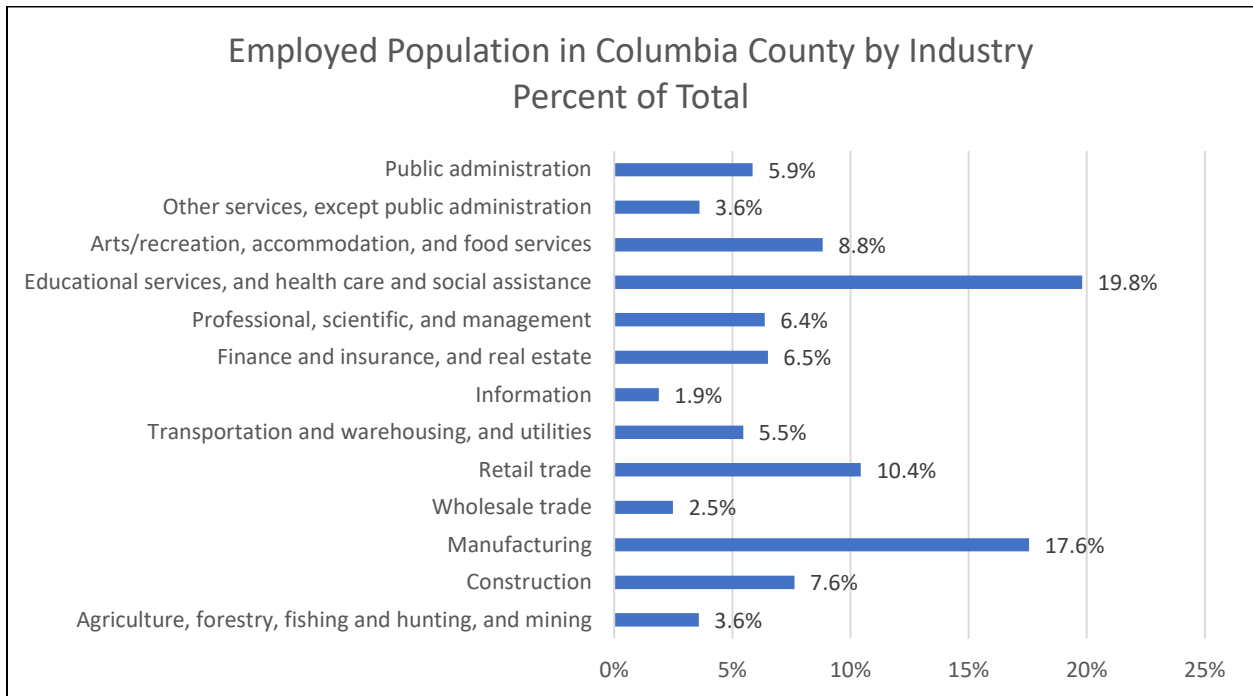


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¹⁰ United States Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics DP03, Employment Status." 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_DP03&src=pt Accessed September 29, 2017.

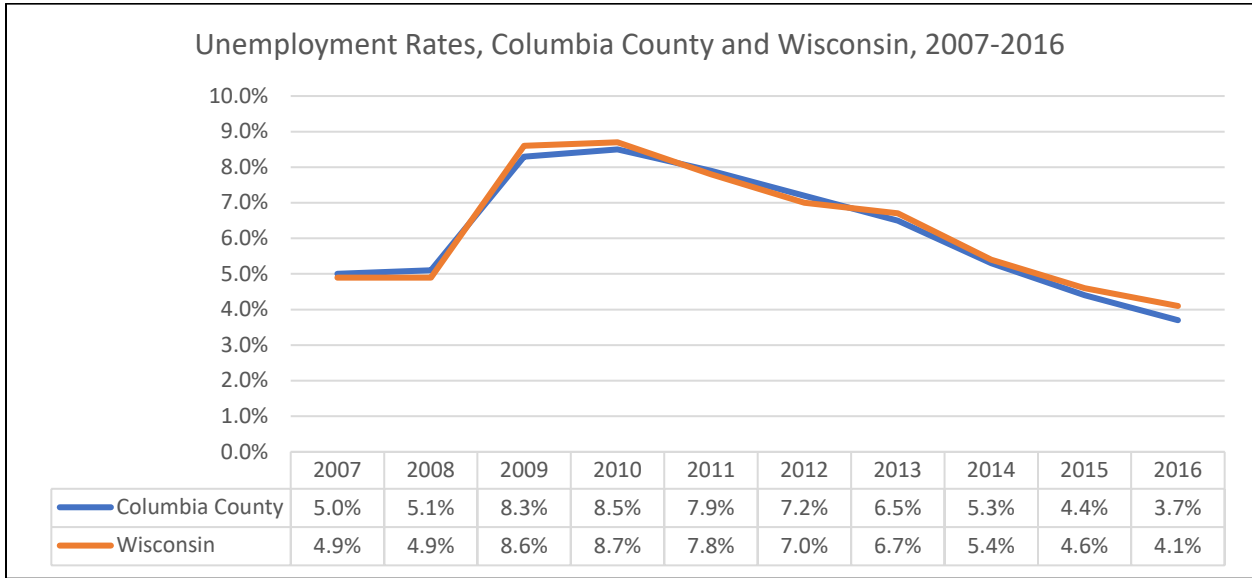
FIGURE 8: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY



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¹¹ United States Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics DP03, Employment Status." 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_DP03&src=pt Accessed September 29, 2017.

FIGURE 9: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



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¹² United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. "Labor Force Data by County," annual averages. <https://www.bls.gov/lau/#tables> Accessed Sept. 29, 2017.

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS

Section Summary

Fifty-nine percent of licensees have liquor for sale for consumption on site. Twenty-one percent of licenses are in Portage, 14% are in Wisconsin Dells, 11% are in Columbus, and 26% are in towns.

FIGURE 10: ALCOHOL BEVERAGE LICENSES BY JURISDICTION, COLUMBIA COUNTY

	Arlington	Cambria	Columbus	Doylestown	Fall River	Lodi	Pardeeville	Portage	Poynette	Rio	Wisconsin Dells	Wycocena	Towns	Total (By Liq. License)
AB or AC			1			1		4	1		1		4	12
AL or ALB	1		8		1	7	4	9	3	2	2	1	8	46
BB or CW			1				1	3		1	11		6	23
BL or BLB	2	2	11	1	5	7	3	26	6	5	15	1	35	119
Others			1				1							2
Total (By Municipality)	3	2	22	1	6	15	9	42	10	8	29	2	53	202

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Establishments within a municipality but outside the county are not included in the table.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
AB	Beer for sale off site (convenience stores, grocery stores)
AC	Cider for sale off site (convenience stores, grocery stores)
AL	Liquor for sale off site (drug stores, wineries)
ALB	Beer, wine, or liquor for sale off site
BB	Beer for sale on site or off site
BL	Liquor for sale on site (winery)
BLB	Beer or liquor for sale on site (taverns, supper clubs)
CW	Wine for sale on site (restaurants) (usually in conjunction with BB)

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¹³ Wisconsin Department of Revenue. Oct. 4, 2017. "WI Liquor Licenses 2017-18."

¹⁴ Wisconsin Department of Revenue. "Liquor License Report, Liquor License Codes." <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/OnlineServices/liqlicrpt.aspx>. Accessed Oct. 25, 2017.

FIGURE 10.2: ALCOHOL LICENSES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY BY JURISDICTION

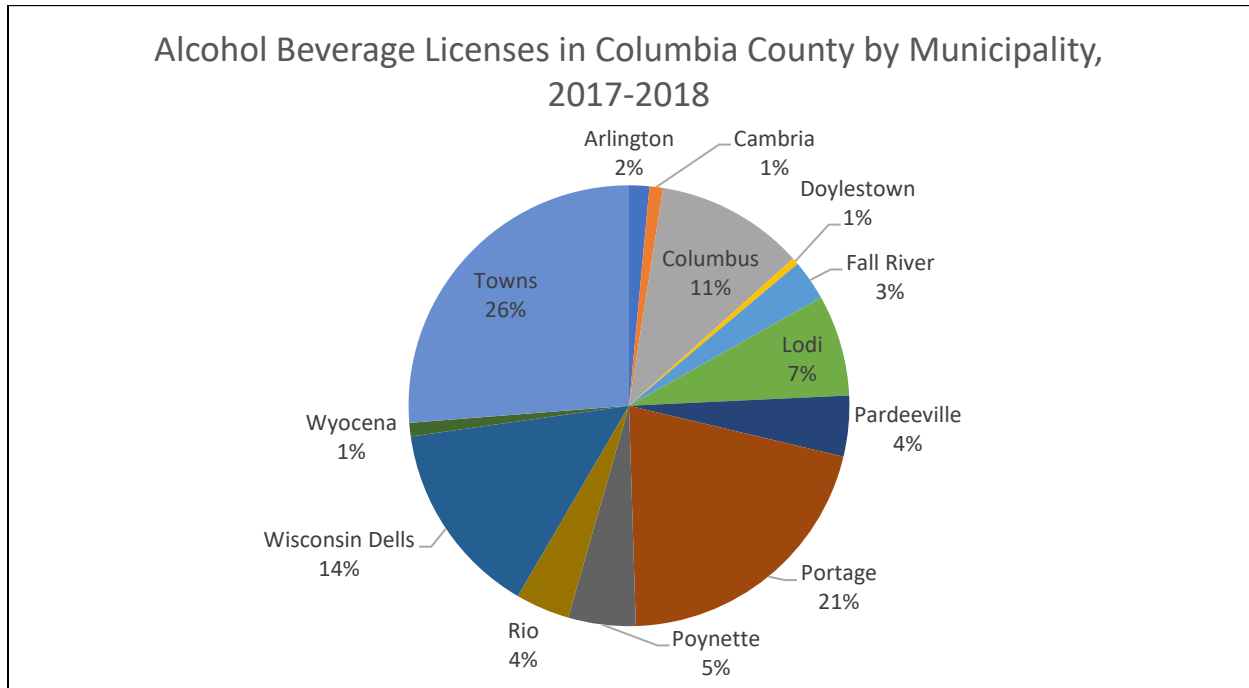
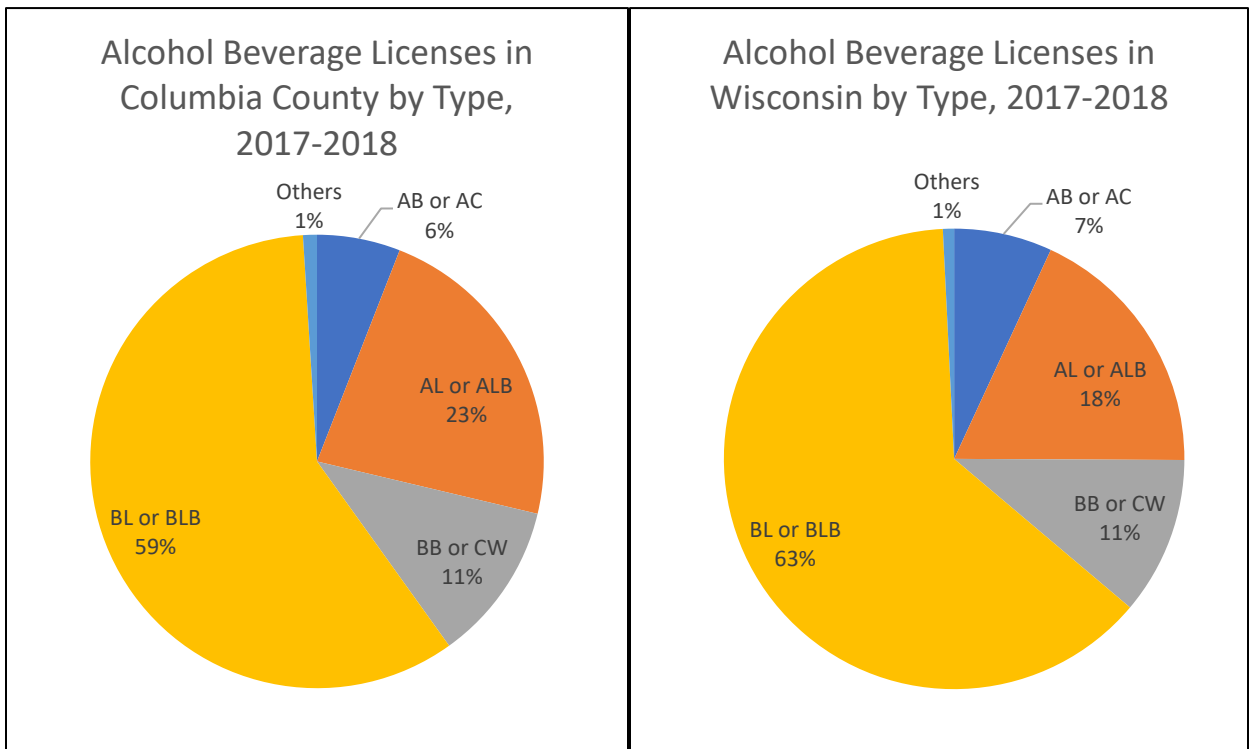


FIGURE 11: ALCOHOL BEVERAGE LICENSES BY TYPE



HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Injury-to-Death Ratios

Injury-to-death ratios are computed by dividing the total number of crash injuries by the crash fatalities. Higher rates are positive in that fatalities comprise a smaller percentage of crash victims. In general, higher rates are found in the state's urbanized southeastern and south-central regions and the Fox Valley, where crashes are more likely to occur in more developed areas (and thus at slower speeds). In rural areas, the converse is true (highways and county roads predominate, with crashes occurring at higher average speeds). Generally, rural areas also suffer from a relative lack of proximate hospitals and emergency response services, which means that some crashes which would be survivable in urban areas correspond to fatalities in more rural areas.

Between 2012 and 2017, Columbia County reported a far lower injury-to-death ratio than the state generally (35.5 vs. 73.1).

Emergency Services

As can be seen, Columbia County contains two hospitals within county borders (a level III trauma center in the northwestern portion of the county and a level IV trauma center in the southeastern portion of the county). Individuals can also access three different level III trauma centers within a few miles of the western border of the county.¹⁵ The closest level I trauma center lies some 20 miles to the south, in Madison.

Columbia County maintains nine different emergency providers (listed below). These companies employ 234 emergency personnel. Consequently, the county is the site of 4.2 emergency response personnel per 1,000 residents. This is slightly higher than the state figure of 4.02 emergency response personnel per 1,000 residents.

¹⁵ The trauma capacities of hospitals are rated on a I-IV scale, with some remaining unrated; Level I hospitals have the greatest capacity.

FIGURE 13:

**COLUMBIA COUNTY FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES (2014-2017)
WITH MAP OF HOSPITALS**

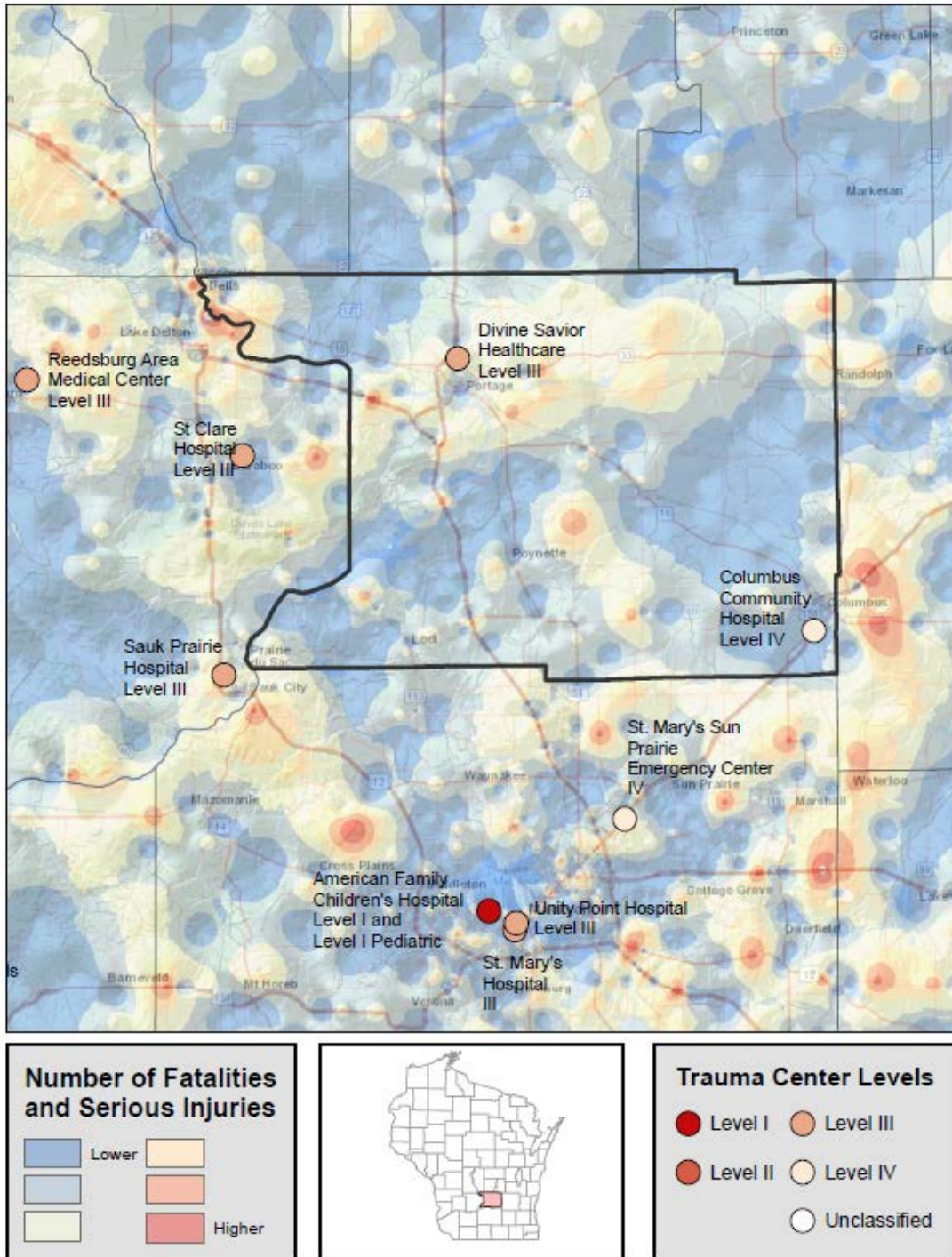
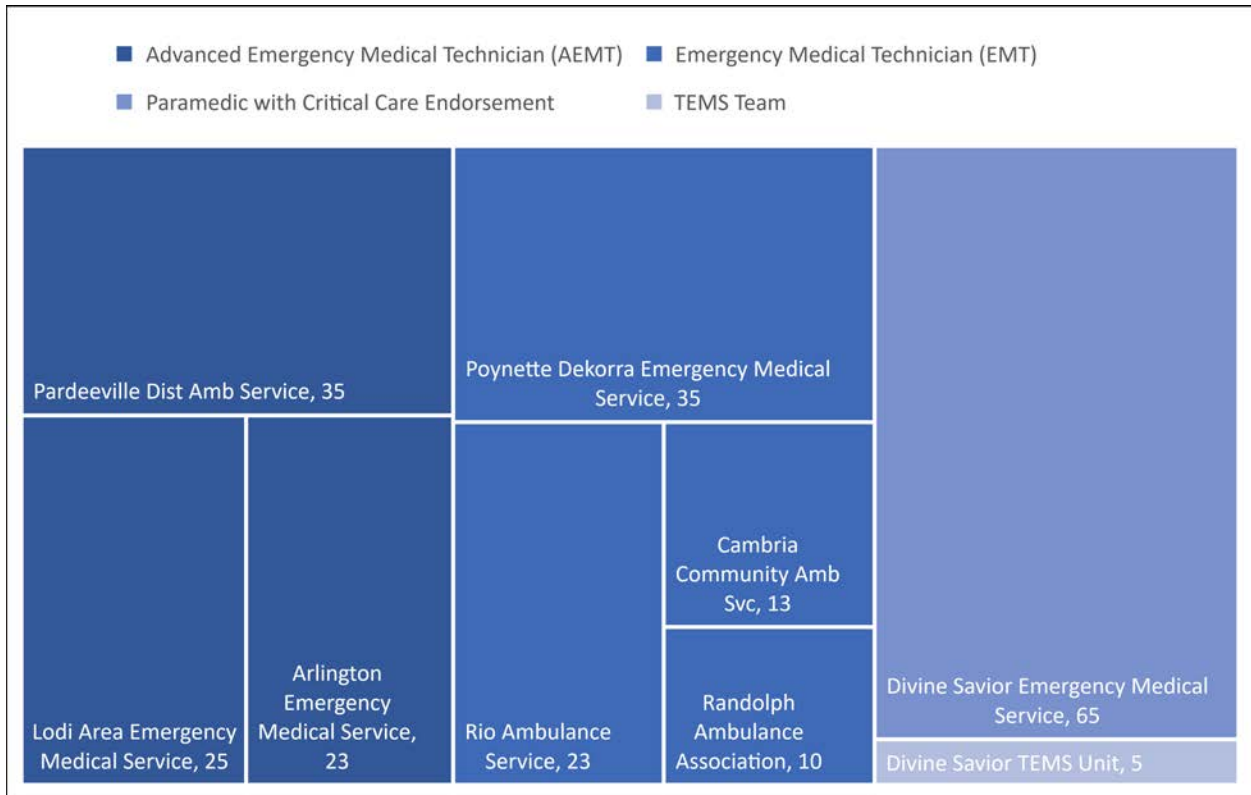


FIGURE 14: NUMBER OF EMT PERSONNEL/JURISDICTION ¹⁶

Primary Address County Name	Service License Level	Service Name	Number of Personnel
Columbia	Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)	Pardeeville Dist Amb Service	35
Columbia	Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)	Lodi Area Emergency Medical Service	25
Columbia	Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)	Arlington Emergency Medical Service	23
Columbia	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	Poynette Dekorra Emergency Medical Service	35
Columbia	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	Rio Ambulance Service	23
Columbia	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	Cambria Community Amb Svc	13
Columbia	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	Randolph Ambulance Association	10
Columbia	Paramedic with Critical Care Endorsement	Divine Savior Emergency Medical Service	65
Columbia	TEMS Team	Divine Savior TEMS Unit	5

¹⁶ Department of Health Services, 2017, Received through Happel, C.

FIGURE 14.2: NUMBER AND LEVEL OF EMERGENCY RESPONDERS PER JURISDICTION



THE CRASHES

The State of Wisconsin, in a months-long process, solicited input from a diverse variety of stakeholders to create the most recent version of our Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP), a document that guides investment and safety decisions for three years. The plan has ten different issue areas. General crash-related statistics for Columbia County are listed below, and then facts and figures are organized to correspond with these ten issue areas.

GENERAL CRASH-RELATED STATISTICS

FIGURE 15: NUMBER OF CRASHES BY MOST SEVERE INJURY IN THE CRASH AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRASHES BY INJURY SEVERITY

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2012-2016 Average	
	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons
Fatality	10	12	10	11	4	5	9	10	16	20	9.8	11.6
Incapacitating Injury	44	55	34	48	33	38	38	44	30	37	35.8	44.4
Non-Incapacitating Injury	131	169	127	170	111	149	134	175	122	164	125.0	165.4
Possible Injury	110	166	105	156	114	168	115	178	130	205	114.8	174.6
No Apparent Injury	1,103	2,088	1,191	2,230	1,137	2,155	1,165	2,253	1,102	2,320	1,139.6	2,209.2
Totals	1,398	2,490	1,467	2,615	1,399	2,515	1,461	2,660	1,400	2,746	1,425.0	2,605.2

FIGURE 16: FATALITIES AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY ROLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, 2012-2016

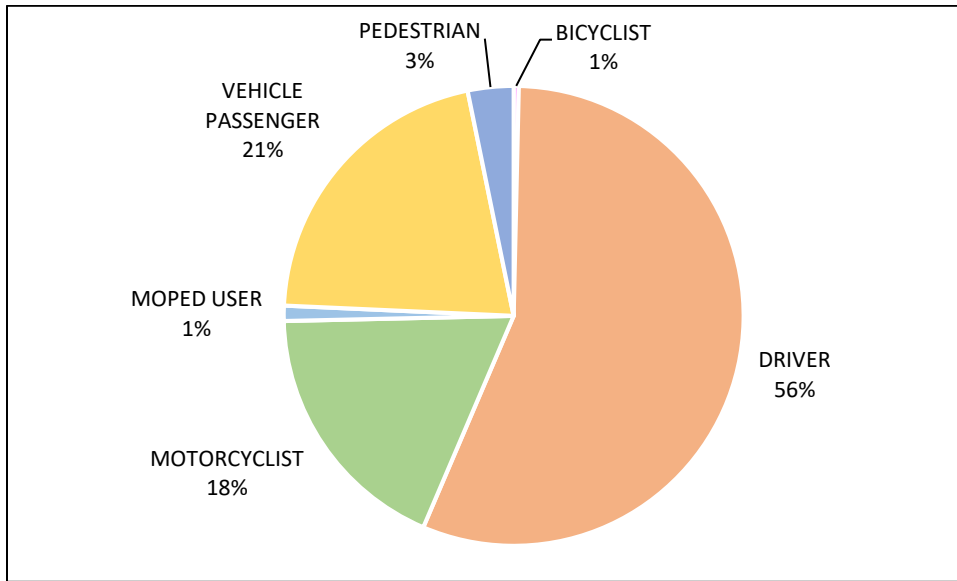
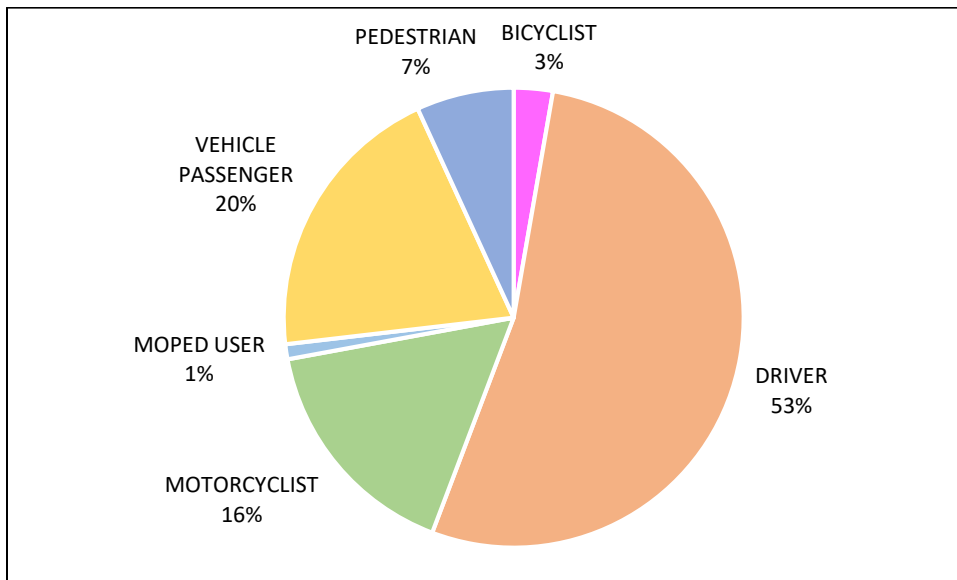


FIGURE 17: FATALITIES AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY ROLE, WISCONSIN, 2012-2016



Vehicle drivers make up the highest percentage of fatalities and incapacitating injuries within Columbia County. Vehicle passengers make up over 1/5 of fatalities and incapacitating injuries within Columbia County.

FIGURE 18: FATAL AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY AGE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 2012-2016

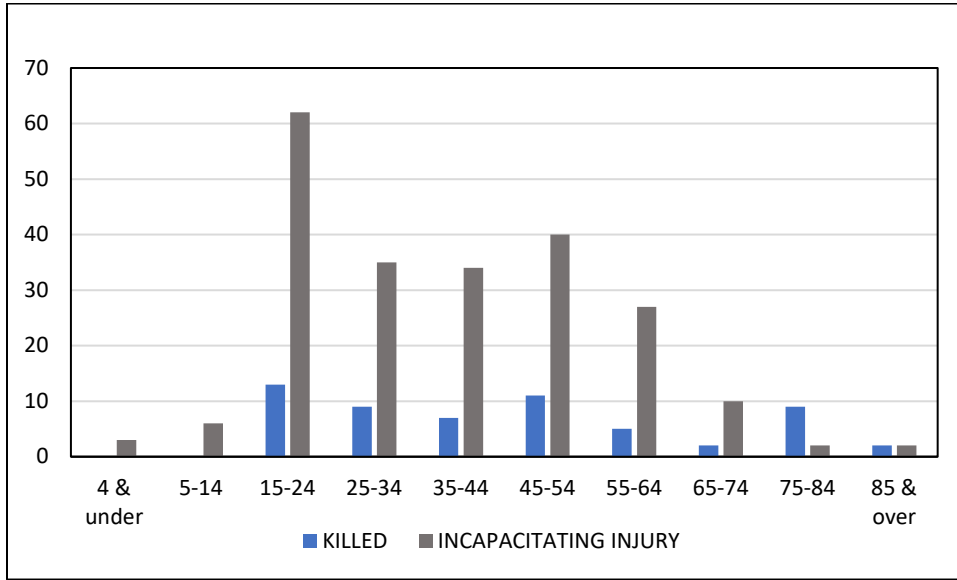
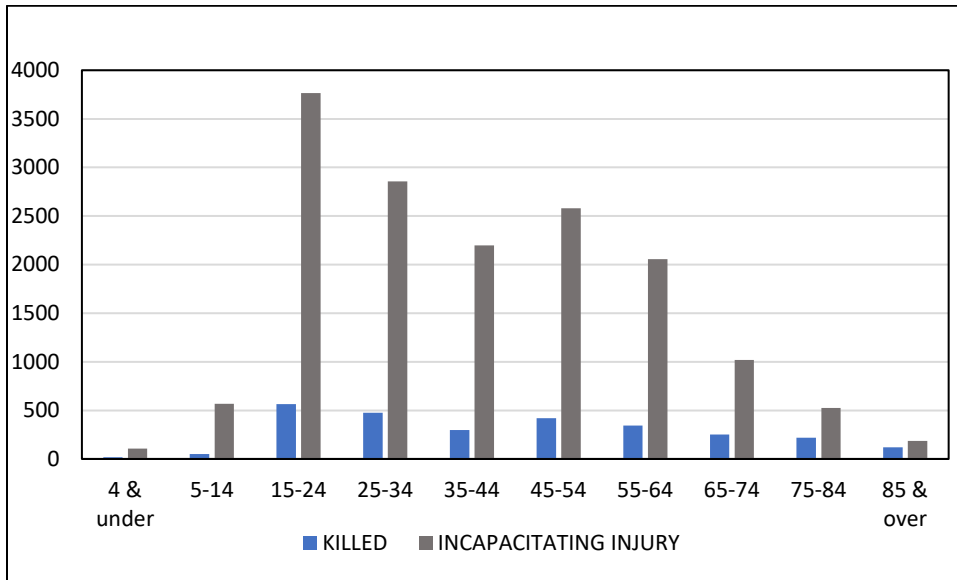
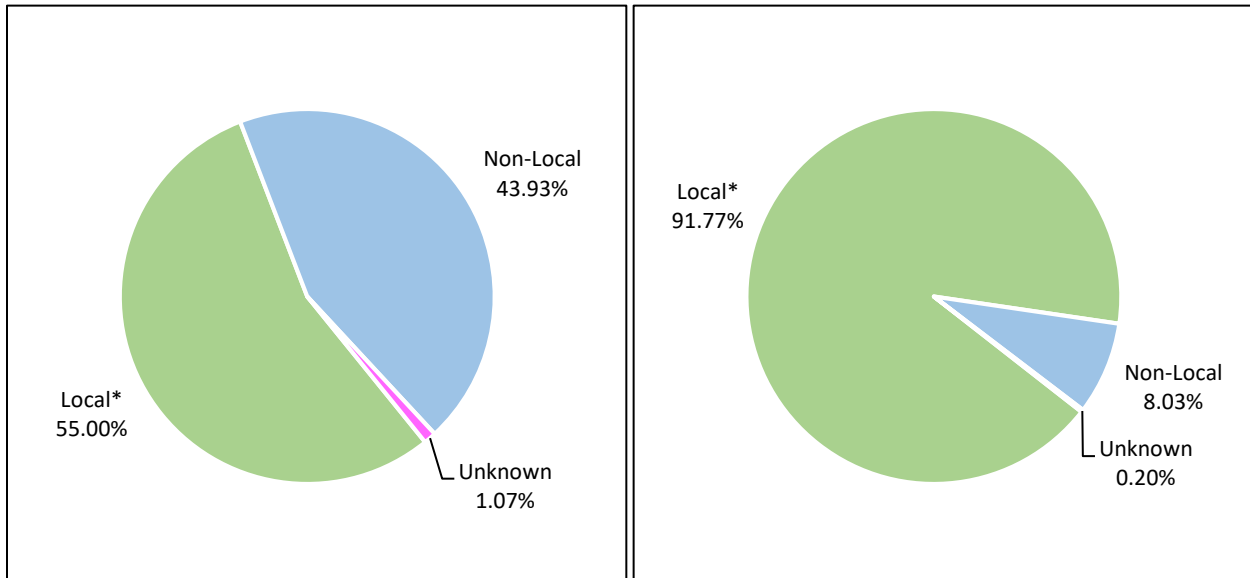


FIGURE 19: FATAL AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY AGE IN WISCONSIN, 2012-2016



The highest number of incapacitating injuries and fatalities occurred in the age group 15-24 for both Columbia County and the state of Wisconsin.

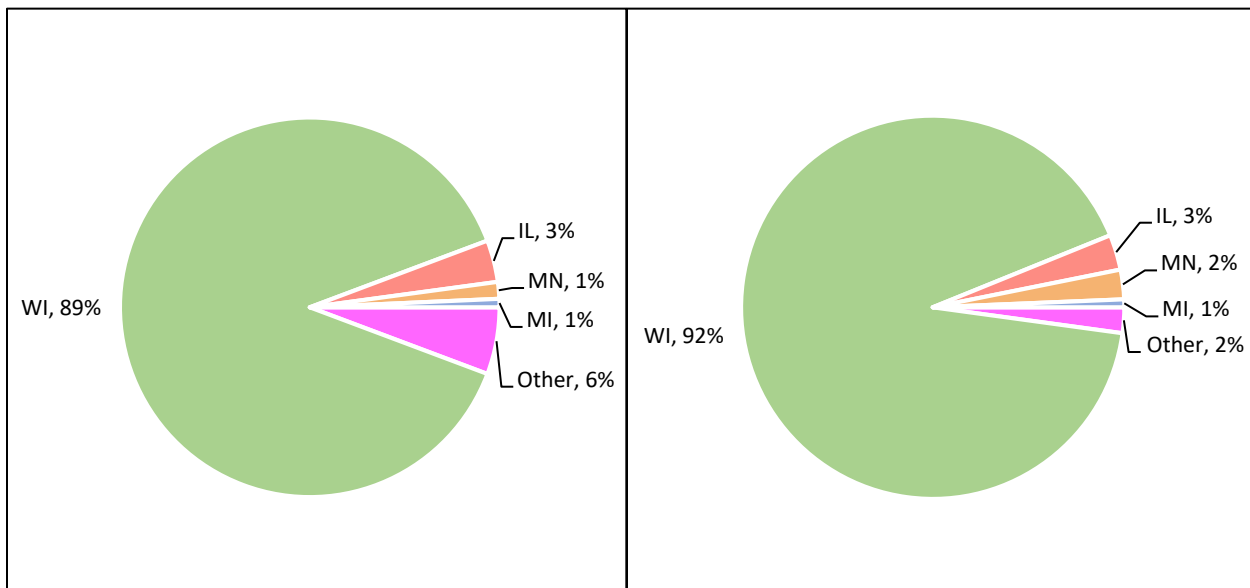
FIGURE 20: TOTAL FATALITIES AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (COLUMBIA COUNTY ON LEFT AND STATE OF WISCONSIN ON RIGHT), 2012-2016



*Local is defined as persons with addresses that have ZIP codes fully or partially within the county.

Over half of the fatalities and incapacitating injuries within Columbia Counties are of local individuals.

FIGURE 21: FATALITIES AND INCAPACITATING INJURIES BY STATE OF RESIDENCE (COLUMBIA COUNTY ON LEFT AND STATE OF WISCONSIN ON RIGHT), 2012-2016



Eleven percent of fatalities and incapacitating injuries are of out-of-state residents.

FIGURE 22: LOCATION OF CRASHES BY ROAD TYPE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 2012-2016

	Total Fatal Crashes	Total Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
Interstate Highways	8.2%	17.1%
US/State Highways	57.1%	45.4%
County Highways	26.5%	16.6%
Local Roads	8.2%	20.8%

The highest percentage of fatal crashes occurred on US/state highways within Columbia County.

FIGURE 23: REPORTING OF FATAL AND SERIOUS INJURY CRASHES BY AGENCY, 2012-2016

LEA	TOTAL
COLUMBIA COUNTY SHERIFF	152
COLUMBUS POLICE DEPARTMENT	5
LODI POLICE DEPARTMENT	5
PORTAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT	14
POYNETTE POLICE DEPARTMENT	7
WISCONSIN DELLS CITY POLICE DEPARTM	5
WISCONSIN STATE PATROL	39
WYOCENA POLICE DEPARTMENT	1
TOTAL	228

Columbia County Sheriff’s Office has the highest reporting of fatal and serious injury crashes within Columbia County.

ISSUE AREA: IMPROVE SAFETY CULTURE, SAFETY DATA, AND DATA TECHNOLOGY

Because this information is difficult to quantify and visualize, we recommend that readers view the most recent edition of the Wisconsin Strategic Highway Safety Plan at the following location: <http://wisconsin.gov/Documents/safety/education/frms-pubs/strategichwy-17-20.pdf>

ISSUE AREA: REDUCE DRIVER DISTRACTION/IMPROVE DRIVER ALERTNESS

FIGURE 24: INATTENTION-RELATED STATISTICS, 2012-2016

Average Inattention-Related Fatal Crashes	Average Inattention-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
2.2	94.8

	Inattention-Related Fatal Crashes	Inattention-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
Interstate Highways	9.1%	16.2%
US/State Highways	72.7%	54.9%
County Highways	18.2%	8.4%
Local Roads	0.0%	20.5%

Columbia County	% of inattention-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	22.4%
Wisconsin	% of inattention-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	18.5%

ISSUE AREA: REDUCE ALCOHOL & DRUG-IMPAIRED DRIVING

FIGURE 25: ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED CRASHES BY LOCATION, 2012-2016

	Alcohol or Drug-Related Fatal Crashes	Alcohol or Drug-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
Interstate Highways	5.3%	11.3%
US/State Highways	47.4%	37.3%
County Highways	42.1%	23.9%
Local Roads	5.3%	27.5%

FIGURE 26: IMPAIRED DRIVING STATISTICS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 2012-2016

Average Total Fatal Crashes	Average Alcohol or Drug-Related Fatal Crashes	Average Alcohol or Drug-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
9.8	3.8	28.4

Columbia County	% of alcohol or drug-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	38.8%
Wisconsin	% of alcohol or drug-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	45.0%

Columbia County has a higher percentage of inattention-related fatal crashes, but a lower percentage of alcohol/drug and speed-related fatal crashes when compared to the Wisconsin state average.

ISSUE AREA: REDUCE THE INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF MOTORCYCLE CRASHES

FIGURE 27: COLUMBIA COUNTY MOTORCYCLISTS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED, 2012-2016

	% Killed	% Seriously Injured	5-Yr Ave. Killed	5-Yr Ave. Seriously Injured
County	13.8%	19.4%	1.6	8.6
State	15.3%	16.5%	84.8	525.6

COLUMBIA COUNTY MOTORCYCLISTS KILLED OR INJURED BY INJURY SEVERITY AND EQUIPMENT USAGE, 2012-2016

INJURY SEVERITY	HELMET WORN	EYE PROTECTION	NONE	UNK/OTHER	TOTAL
NOT INJURED	2.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	7
INCAPACITATING	2.2	4.4	1.6	0.4	8.6
NONINCAPACITATING	5.8	6.4	2.6	0.4	15.2
POSSIBLE	2.4	3.8	0.6	0	6.8
KILLED	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4
TOTAL	13.8	17.4	6	1.8	39

Columbia County had a lower percentage of motorcyclists killed, but a higher percentage seriously injured when compared to the state.

ISSUE AREA: IMPROVE NON-MOTORIST SAFETY

FIGURE 28: COLUMBIA COUNTY PEDESTRIANS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED, 2012-2016

	% Killed	% Seriously Injured	5-Yr Ave. Killed	5-Yr Ave. Seriously Injured
County	1.7%	3.6%	0.2	1.6
State	8.1%	6.6%	44.8	211.2

Columbia County had lower percentages of pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries when compared to the state.

FIGURE 28.2: PEDESTRIANS INVOLVED IN CRASHES BY ACTION AND LOCATION, 2012-2016

PEDESTRIAN ACTION	PEDESTRIAN LOCATION				TOTAL
	BLANK	IN CROSSWALK	IN ROADWAY	NOT IN ROADWAY	
BLANK	2	12	4	0	18
WALKING NOT FACING TRAFFIC	0	0	6	2	8
DARTING INTO ROAD	1	2	3	0	6
DARK CLOTHING	0	1	0	0	1
WALKING FACING TRAFFIC	0	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	3	17	14	2	36

FIGURE 29: COLUMBIA COUNTY BICYCLISTS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED, 2012-2016

	% Killed	% Seriously Injured	5-Yr Ave Killed	5-Yr Ave Seriously Injured
County	0.0%	0.5%	0.0	0.2
State	1.8%	2.9%	10.2	92.4

Columbia County had a lower percentage of bicyclists seriously injured when compared to the state. Columbia County had no bicyclist fatalities from 2012 to 2016.

ISSUE AREA: IMPROVE SAFETY OF INTERSECTIONS

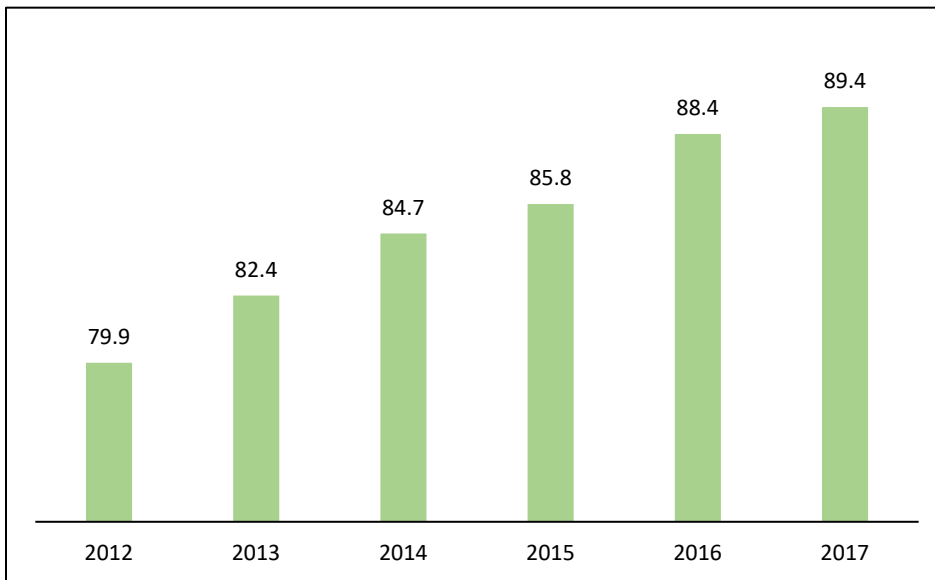
FIGURE 30: COLUMBIA COUNTY TOTAL CRASHES BY LOCATION, 2012-2016

	County	State
% Intersection	21.7%	37.8%
% Non-Intersection	78.3%	62.8%

Over 3/4 of crashes occur at non-intersections in Columbia County.

ISSUE AREA: INCREASE OCCUPANT PROTECTION

FIGURE 31: SEATBELT USE STATEWIDE, 2012-2017



Seatbelt usage statewide has increased over the past six years.

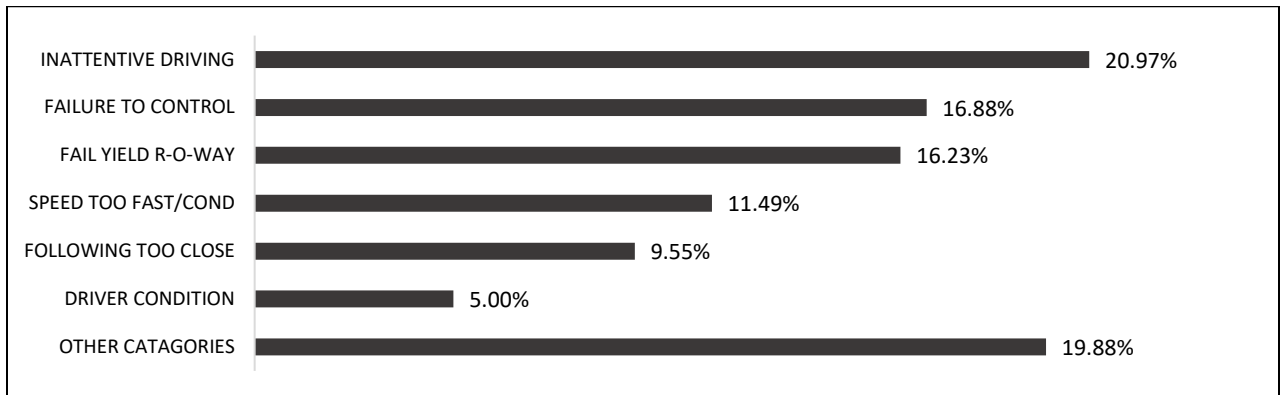
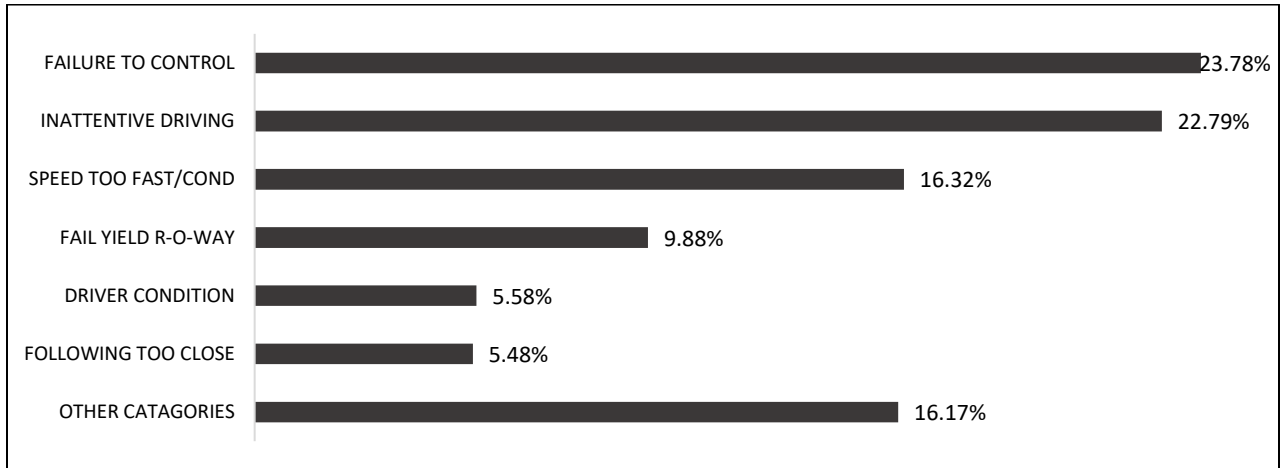
FIGURE 31.2: SAFETY EQUIPMENT USAGE IN PASSENGER CAR AND LIGHT TRUCKS DURING CRASHES, 2012-2016

	Belted	Unbelted
Fatalities and Serious Injuries	75.0%	25.0%

1/4 of all fatalities and serious injuries in passenger cars and light trucks were unbelted.

ISSUE AREA: CURB AGGRESSIVE DRIVING/REDUCE SPEED-RELATED CRASHES

FIGURE 32: DRIVER POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES FOR CRASHES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY (TOP) AND STATEWIDE (BOTTOM), 2012-2016



Failure to control is the most significant contributing factor for all crashes within Columbia County. Inattentive driving is the most significant contributing factor for all crashes within the state of Wisconsin.

FIGURE 33: SPEEDING STATISTICS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 2012-2016

Average Speed-Related Fatal Crashes	Average Speed-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
2.2	93.0

	Total Fatal Crashes	Total Non-Fatal Injury Crashes	Speed-Related Fatal Crashes	Speed-Related Non-Fatal Injury Crashes
Interstate Highways	8.2%	17.1%	18.2%	24.9%
US/State Highways	57.1%	45.4%	36.4%	28.0%
County Highways	26.5%	16.6%	45.5%	26.0%
Local Roads	8.2%	20.8%	0.0%	21.1%

Columbia County	% of speed-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	22.4%
Wisconsin	% of speed-related fatal crashes to all fatal crashes	28.9%

ISSUE AREA: REDUCE LANE DEPARTURE CRASHES

FIGURE 34: COLUMBIA COUNTY RUN-OFF-THE-ROAD CRASHES, 2012-2016

	5 Year Average of Run-Off-the-Road Crashes	% of Run-Off-the-Road Crashes to Total Crashes
County	462.2	32.4%
State	30,395.6	25.4%

Columbia County had a higher percentage of run-off-the road crashes when compared to the state.

THE IMPACT

Crash-related hospitalizations, quality of life costs, lost years of life, and medical costs are all high.

2011-2015 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Columbia County	Wisconsin
Average Annual Population	56,821	5,716,883
Persons in Crashes (per 1,000 residents)	42.2	46.0
Crash-Related Emergency Room Visits (per 100,000 residents)	359.5	407.3
Crash-Related Hospitalizations (per 100,000 residents)	85.5	49.3
Quality of Life Costs (per 100,000 residents)	\$58,487,486	\$36,819,900
Lost Years of Life (per 1,000 residents)	5.21	3.04
Medical Costs (per 100,000 residents)	\$13,759,523	\$10,482,526

17,18

¹⁷University of Wisconsin-Madison, Center for Health Systems Research & Analysis. Wisconsin Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System Project. "Wisconsin CODES Report Builder Custom Reporting System," <http://www.chsra.wisc.edu/codes/query/overview.html> Accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

¹⁸University of Wisconsin-Madison, Center for Health Systems Research & Analysis. Wisconsin Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System Project. "Community Crash Reports," <http://www.chsra.wisc.edu/codes/community/default.htm> Accessed Oct. 3, 2017.

THE GRANTS

The Bureau of Transportation Safety targets counties throughout the state based on crash frequency and severity, considering their size, location, and contributing behavioral factors as indicated on crash forms received from local law enforcement agencies. Overtime enforcement grants are offered to the law enforcement agencies of a county to form a high-visibility enforcement task force that will coordinate efforts with each other and locals to change the driving behavior in their county. If a county makes the targeting list for an enforcement grant to address a behavioral highway safety issue, all law enforcement agencies within the county are eligible to participate on a task force to address the problem. National priority issue areas include impaired driving, seat belt use, speeding, and distracted driving.

2016 Task Forces

	Grant Amount
Columbia County Speed Task Force	\$30,442.92
Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	\$27,510.48
Columbia County OWI Task Force	\$35,956.68

The Columbia County Sheriff’s Office participated on the Sheriffs’ Traffic and OWI Patrols (STOP) Task Force with the sheriff’s offices of Dane, Rock, Sauk, Jefferson, and Iowa counties.

2016 Grant Participation

	Impaired Driving	Occupant Protection	Speed
Columbia County Sheriff’s Office	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	Columbia Co. Speed Task Force
Columbus Police Dept.			
Fall River Police Dept.	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	Columbia Co. Speed Task Force
Lodi Police Dept.	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	
Portage Police Dept.	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	Columbia Co. Speed Task Force
Poynette Police Dept.			
Randolph Police Dept.			
Rio Police Dept.			
Wisconsin Dells Police Dept.	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	Columbia Co. Speed Task Force
Wycena Police Dept.	Columbia County OWI Task Force	Columbia County Seat Belt Task Force	Columbia Co. Speed Task Force

2017 Task Forces

	Grant Amount
Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force	\$29,760

2017 Task Force Participation

	Impaired Driving	Occupant Protection	Speed
Columbia County Sheriff's Office			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force
Columbus Police Dept.			
Fall River Police Dept.			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force
Lodi Police Dept.			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force
Portage Police Dept.			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force
Poynette Police Dept.			
Randolph Police Dept.			
Rio Police Dept.			
Wisconsin Dells Police Dept.			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force
Wycocena Police Dept.			Columbia County Speed Enforcement Task Force

2018 Task Force Eligibility

	Impaired Driving	Occupant Protection	Speed
Columbia County Law Enforcement Agencies	not eligible	not eligible	eligible

Agency Mobilizations 2016-2017

	FY2016 Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over- Winter Holidays	2016 Click It or Ticket	2016 Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over – Labor Day	FY2017 Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over- Winter Holidays	2017 Click It or Ticket	2017 Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over – Labor Day
Columbia County Sheriff's Office		yes				
Columbus Police Dept.		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fall River Police Dept.						
Lodi Police Dept.					yes	
Portage Police Dept.	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
Poynette Police Dept.			yes		yes	yes
Randolph Police Dept.	yes			yes	yes	
Rio Police Dept.						
Wisconsin Dells Police Dept.					yes	
Wycocena Police Dept.						

The Wisconsin State Patrol participates in all three mobilizations each year. Law enforcement agencies should participate for the chance to receive an equipment grant for ongoing high-visibility enforcement.