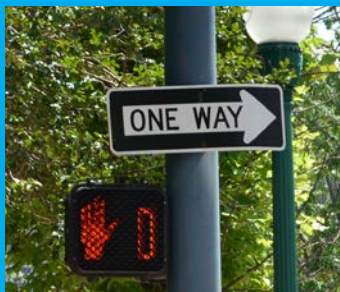


Jackson Metropolitan Planning Organization

SAFETY ANALYSIS 2013-2017 REPORT

2019 Safety Performance Targets



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Introduction

This report is designed to provide an analysis of the available crash data for the Jackson Urbanized Area (JUA). It focuses specifically on the number and types of crashes that have occurred and the resulting injuries or deaths. Crash data used by the Jackson Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to develop this 2019 Safety Analysis Report was obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and from data provided to the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) by the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS). Though data provided by the MDOT identifies fatal crashes in the Jackson MPO Planning Area, the data provided by the NHTSA is considered the “official” dataset each state will use to assess fatal crashes and to develop performance measures and set targets to reduce those crash types. Therefore, for purposes of this report all fatal crash data comes from the NHTSA. However, the NHTSA dataset does not include and is not considered the “official” dataset for serious injury crashes. Thus, the data provided by the MDOT to the MPO will be used to identify and assess serious injury crashes. Reducing the total amount of fatal and severe injury crashes in the MPO planning area are both considered high priorities by the MPO in aiding the state in meeting its overall goals set forth in the Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP). This report covers a five year analysis period from 2013-2017. This is due to the fact that the most recent NHTSA data available for fatal crashes is 2017, therefore, data provided by the MDOT for serious injury crashes will be used to cover the same time frame as well.

Federal regulations require each MPO to develop a Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). A MTP must provide for consideration and implementation of projects, strategies, and services that address eight planning factors. One of those eight factors to be addressed is safety. Title 23 of the United States Code Part 134 (h)(1) states: **In general.**—The metropolitan planning process for a metropolitan planning area under this section shall provide for consideration of projects and strategies that will— *“increase the safety of the transportation system for motorized and non-motorized users.”* Volume II of the 2040 MTP for the Jackson Urbanized Area addresses the safety requirement. The Jackson MPO’s 2019 Safety Analysis Report in no way should be construed to take the place of the findings identified in the 2040 MTP, but rather to serve as a supplement to that plan. The MPO places a priority on supporting the findings and implementation of the 2040 MTP. This report does not identify specific high priority crash locations, but rather provides an overview of the crash trends affecting the Jackson MPO planning area.

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) transportation bill, passed in 2006, established the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) as a core Federal program. The funding for this program is to be used by States to reduce the number of traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. In order to receive funding under this Program, states are required to develop Strategic Highway Safety Plan’s (SHSP’s). A SHSP is a five-year, data-driven, comprehensive safety plan that establishes statewide safety goals and provides strategies necessary for reducing traffic related fatalities and serious injuries. The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) and Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Acts both continued the HSIP with a sustained focus on achieving a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned public roads and roads on tribal lands.



Safety Performance Measures and Targets

A series of federal rules designed to focus the federal surface transportation program on achieving seven national goals were initiated under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) legislation and continued under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. Working collectively MPOs and State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) are required to examine performance data and establish targets for each performance area defined in the federal rules. Safety is the first national goal identified in the FAST Act.

NATIONAL SAFETY PERFORMANCE GOAL

**TO ACHIEVE A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES
AND SERIOUS INJURIES ON ALL PUBLIC ROADS.**

In March 2016, the Highway Safety Improvement Program and Safety Performance Management Measures Rule (Safety PM Rule) was finalized and published in the Federal Register. The rule requires State DOTs and MPOs to set targets for five safety-related performance measures and report progress toward their achievement annually. Targets are established by examining the five-year rolling average for each measure.

Federal Safety Measures

1. **Number of Fatalities:** the total number of persons suffering fatal injuries in a motor vehicle crash during a calendar year.
2. **Rate of fatalities:** the ratio of total number of fatalities to the number of vehicle miles traveled (in 100 million VMT) in a calendar year.
3. **Number of Serious Injuries:** the total number of persons suffering at least one serious injury in a motor vehicle crash during a calendar year.
4. **Rate of Serious Injuries:** the ratio of total number of serious injuries to the number of VMT (in 100 million VMT) in a calendar year.
5. **Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Non-Motorized Serious Injuries:** the combined total number of non-motorized and non-motorized serious injuries involving a motor vehicle during a calendar year.

Safety Performance

Fatalities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-yr Average
Mississippi	613	607	677	687	690	654.8
Jackson MPO	49	55	71	76	72	64.6

Fatality Rate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-yr Average
Mississippi	1.580	1.540	1.700	1.700	1.687	1.641
Jackson MPO	0.895	0.994	1.188	1.278	1.339	1.139

Serious Injuries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-yr Average
Mississippi	568	506	506	627	540	549.4
Jackson MPO	51	41	46	47	39	44.8

Serious Injury Rate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-yr Average
Mississippi	1.465	1.281	1.269	1.543	1.321	1.376
Jackson MPO	0.932	0.741	0.770	0.790	0.725	0.792

Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-yr Average
Mississippi	106	107	110	124	138	117.0
Jackson MPO	21	19	20	18	14	18.4

A **Measure** is a statement of what is being assessed, and a **Target** is a quantifiable level of performance or what you hope to achieve within an identified time period.



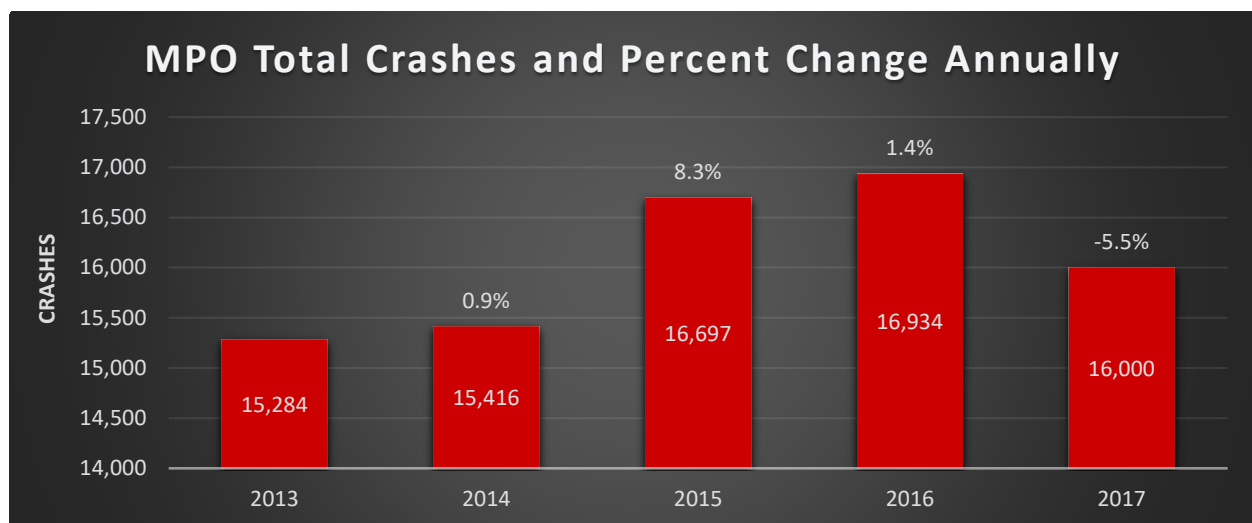
2015-2019 State of Mississippi Safety Targets	
Measure	Target
Number of Fatalities	697.0
Rate of Fatalities per 100 million VMT	1.706
Number of Serious Injuries	556.0
Rate of Serious Injuries per 100 million VMT	1.356
Number of Non-Motorized and Non-Motorized serious Injuries	131.4

Jackson MPO


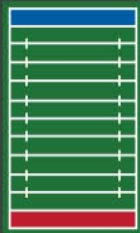
The Jackson MPO Planning Area includes portions of Hinds, Madison and Rankin Counties and the municipalities within those counties. Based on the 2010 Census, the total population for the MPO Planning Area is approximately 457,000. This is roughly 15% of the state of Mississippi's total population. However, over the five year analysis period of this report (2013-2017) the Jackson MPO Planning Area has 21.8% of the state's total crashes, 9.7% of crashes with serious injuries and, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 10.4% of the state's fatalities that are a result of traffic crashes.

Over the past five years the amount of crashes in the MPO Planning Area has increased by 716 or 4.7% (See Table 1-1). During that same time period the annual vehicle miles traveled decreased by over 99,000 or -1.8% (See Table 1-2). With a decrease in the amount of annual vehicle miles traveled it would seem natural that the amount of crashes would decrease as well; however this was not the case. Over this same time period there was an incremental increase annually in fatalities as a result of crashes from 2013-2016, but a decrease in 2017 (Table 1-3). Similarly, there was a decrease in 2017 in the amount of crashes with serious injuries in the MPO Planning Area (Table 1-5).

Table 1-1




*Data provided by the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)



Sending or receiving a text takes a driver's eyes from the road for an average of

4.6 seconds,

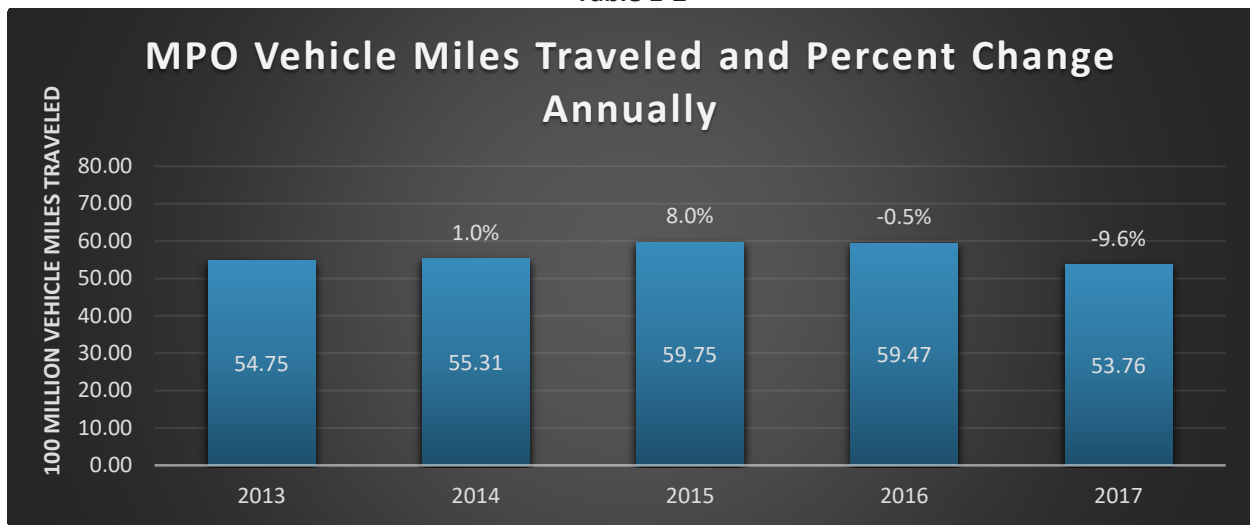
the equivalent – at 55 MPH – of traveling the length of an entire football field, blind.



660,000

drivers are using or manipulating electronic devices while driving at any given daylight moment across America.

Table 1-2



*Data provided by the MDOT

The top five crash types in the MPO Planning Area make up 79.3% of all crashes with 39.0% involving automobiles being rear ended while moving slowly or at a complete stop. While infrastructure improvements at locations with high volumes of rear ending may aid in reducing these types of crashes, or other crash types for that matter, the overarching problem cannot be addressed with infrastructure improvements alone. Extensive education and enforcement programs are crucial when attempting to reduce automobile crashes.

Typically, a large number of traffic accidents can be attributed to distracted driving. Distracted driving is any activity that diverts attention from driving, including talking or texting on your phone, eating and drinking, talking to people in your vehicle, rubber necking, operating entertainment or navigation systems—anything that takes your attention away from the task of safe driving. According to information taken from the MDOT's Driver Safety Education Program, drivers who use handheld devices are four times more likely to be involved in a crash resulting in serious injury. Drivers who text while driving are 23 times more likely to be involved in an accident. In addition, MDOT's website notes that sending or receiving a text takes a driver's eyes from the road for an average of 4.6 seconds, the equivalent - at 55 MPH - of traveling the length of an entire football field, blind.

Recently, there has been a nationwide focus to raise awareness of crashes involving distracted driving to reduce resulting traffic fatalities and injuries. As mentioned above, distracted driving can include many actions, but using cell phones to talk or text is currently one of the more problematic distractions and a focus for the national campaign against distracted driving. Mississippi's crash data was reviewed in an attempt to quantify and document the effects of distracted driving, but, currently, the state's crash data does not allow for the identification of distracted driving with the current crash report form. Due to the national priority set on the topic, a concerted effort to reduce distracted driving through education and enforcement campaigns should be a major focus statewide. The MDOT, MDPS and Mississippi Office of

Most Common Crash Types in the MPO Planning Area

Rear End	39.0%
Angle	16.0%
Sideswipe	13.7%
Run Off Road - Right	5.7%
Left turn same roadway	4.9%

Highway Safety (MOHS) each produce safety resource materials and have developed ad campaigns specifically aimed at reducing distracted driving and improving driver behavior. Some examples of these campaigns include Click it or Ticket, Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over and Pay Attention or Pay a Fine, just to name a few. Continuing, and where applicable improving, these campaigns is essential to curbing driver behavior which results in so many crashes, especially those resulting in serious injury and death.

As noted above, there should be an emphasis on reducing distracted driving through education and enforcement, however, there are also proven safety countermeasures that if implemented correctly could also have a significant impact on improving driver awareness and reducing the total amount and, in some instances, severity of crashes in the MPO Planning Area. These include:

- Safety Edge
- Roundabouts
- Corridor Access Management
- Backplates with Retroreflective Borders
- Longitudinal Rumble Strips and Stripes
- Enhanced Delineation and Friction for Horizontal Curves
- Medians and Pedestrian Crossing Islands in Urban and Suburban Areas
- Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon
- Road Diets

Though not all of these countermeasures are applicable for reducing distracted driving, each does provide enhanced safety features when implemented. For example, rumble strips are used to aid in reducing distracted driving and drowsy driving, whereas, roundabouts and road diets are used to aid in reducing travel speed. Each aiding in improving overall driver behavior and improving safety.

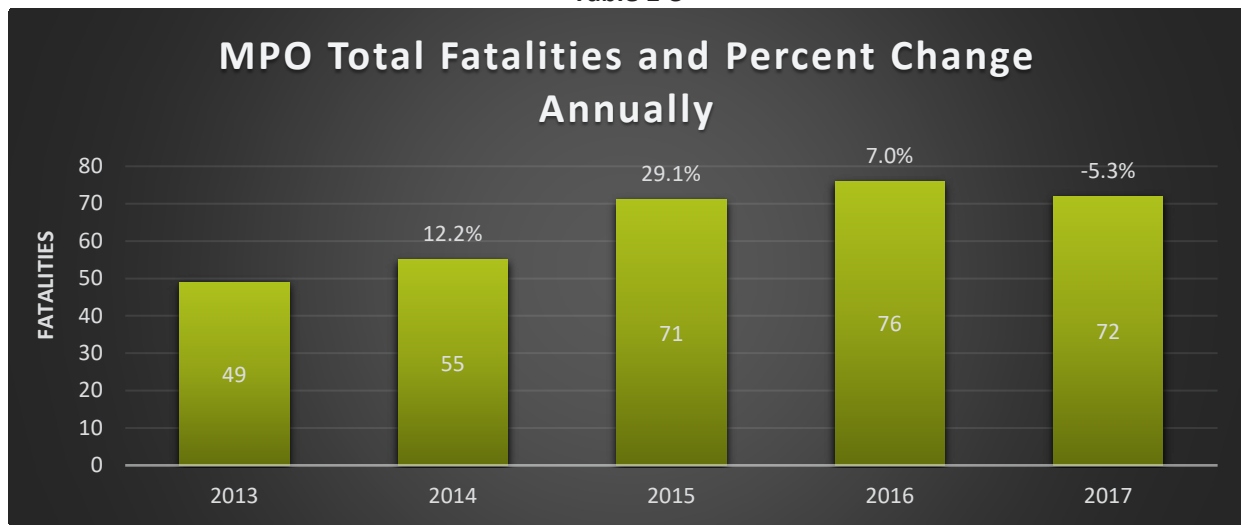


*Safety edge treatment examples.

Another major concern in the MPO planning area is roadway departure crashes. Adding enhanced edge lines, rumble strips, enhanced curve delineation and safety edge, especially along roadways with narrow or no paved shoulders, are each low cost safety countermeasures that can typically be implemented in a short to moderate time frame. Detailed descriptions of each of these countermeasures, as well as the ones mentioned previously, are available on the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA's) website at <https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/>.

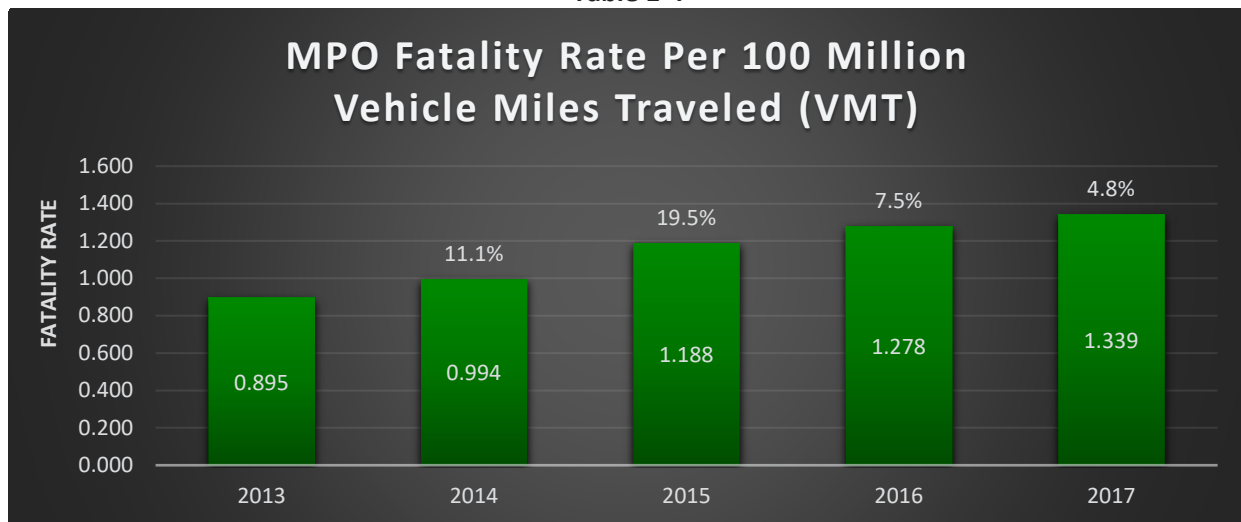
While a goal of the MPO is to reduce crashes as a whole, the major focus is to find ways to reduce crashes that result in serious injury or even worse death. Tables 1-3 and 1-5, respectively, show the amount of fatalities and serious injuries that occurred due to crashes in the MPO planning area between 2013-2017. For the five year period there was an average of 64.6 fatalities per year with the highest total being 76 fatalities in 2016. There was a significant jump between 2014 and 2015 showing a 29.1% increase. For the five year period as a whole the number of fatalities caused by crashes increased by 46.9% from 49 to 72. However, between 2016 and 2017 there was a 5.3% decrease in fatalities which may coincide with the fact there was a 9.6% reduction in Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (Table 1-2) during that time period as well.

Table 1-3



*Data provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

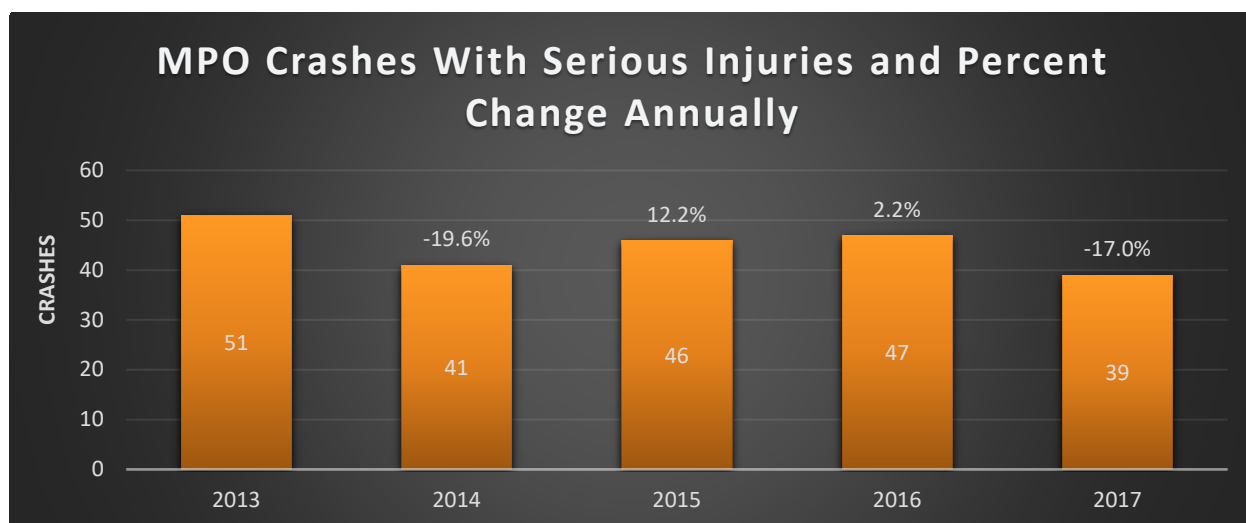
Table 1-4



*Data provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

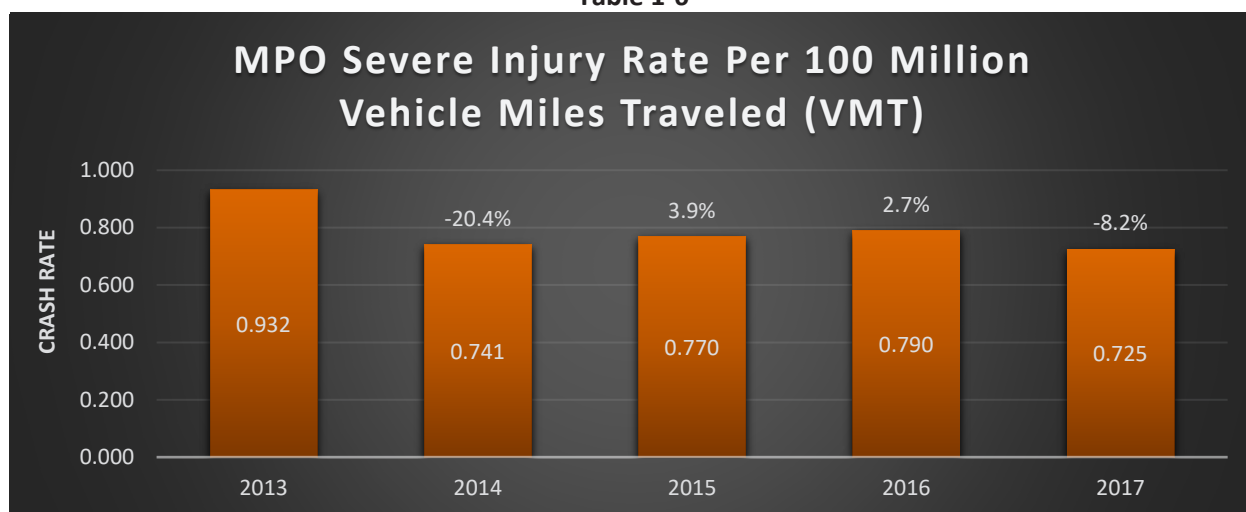
The average amount of crashes that resulted in serious injury for the five year period was 44.8 per year with the highest total being 51 in 2013. There was a significant reduction in crashes resulting in serious injuries between 2013-2014 and 2016-2017 showing a 19.6% and 17.0% decrease respectively. For the five year period as a whole the number of serious injury related crashes decreased by 23.5% from 51 to 39. Similarly to the amount of fatal crashes, this could be the result of there being a decrease in the amount of vehicle miles traveled during that same time period. It is vital for Local Public Agencies (LPA's) in the MPO planning area to work jointly with partners such as the MPO and the MDOT to identify countermeasures that may be implemented that would aid in continuing this reduction in the amount of crashes that result in fatalities or serious injuries and improving safety for all users of the transportation system.

Table 1-5



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 1-6



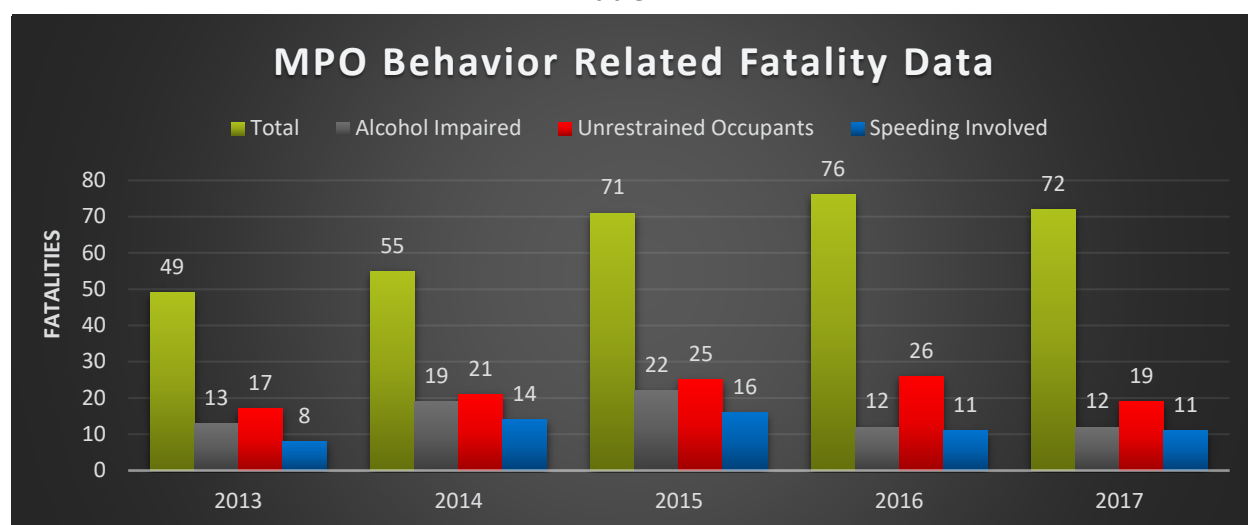
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS



As can be seen in Table 1-7, driver behavior plays a significant role in traffic accidents resulting in death. On average, people driving under the influence of alcohol were involved in 24.1% of all fatal crashes in the MPO planning area. The data also reveals that 33.4% of all fatal crashes were a result of motorists or their passengers not using a safety belt or restraint device and speeding was involved in 18.6%. Though, in certain circumstances there is a need for roadway or intersection improvements to reduce the amount of fatal and severe crashes, changing driver behavior can have an even more

profound effect on reducing the overall amount of fatal and severe crashes. As noted, 33.4% of all fatal crashes were a result of motorists or their passengers not using a safety belt or restraint device, though wearing a restraint device does not guarantee a fatality will not occur, it does reduce the probability of it occurring. On May 27, 2006, Mississippi became the 22nd state to pass a primary safety belt law. Since passage of the law, safety belt usage has improved and the amount of fatalities associated with unbelted drivers and occupants has dropped. However, increased enforcement of the State's seatbelt law and improved safety education could both aid in reducing the number of fatal crashes in the MPO planning area significantly. *(Note: Behavior related fatality data is provided by the NHTSA, this data is not available through the NHTSA for serious injury crashes. Behavior related data for serious injury crashes, provided by the MDOT, does not cover each of the categories seen in Table 1-7. Therefore, there is no corresponding table for behavior related crashes resulting in serious injury.)*

Table 1-7



*Data provided by the NHTSA

In addition to educational programs, continued and improved enforcement programs are also fundamental when attempting to reduce driver behavioral related crashes. Visible police presence at critical intersections and corridors where there are high numbers of crash occurrences can aid in deterring certain behavior related crashes. For example, police presence typically causes drivers to reduce their speed, buckle their safety belt, if it is not already buckled and refrain from using their mobile devices each of which is a change in driver behavior. These changes in behavior could lead to a significant reduction in crashes in the MPO planning area.

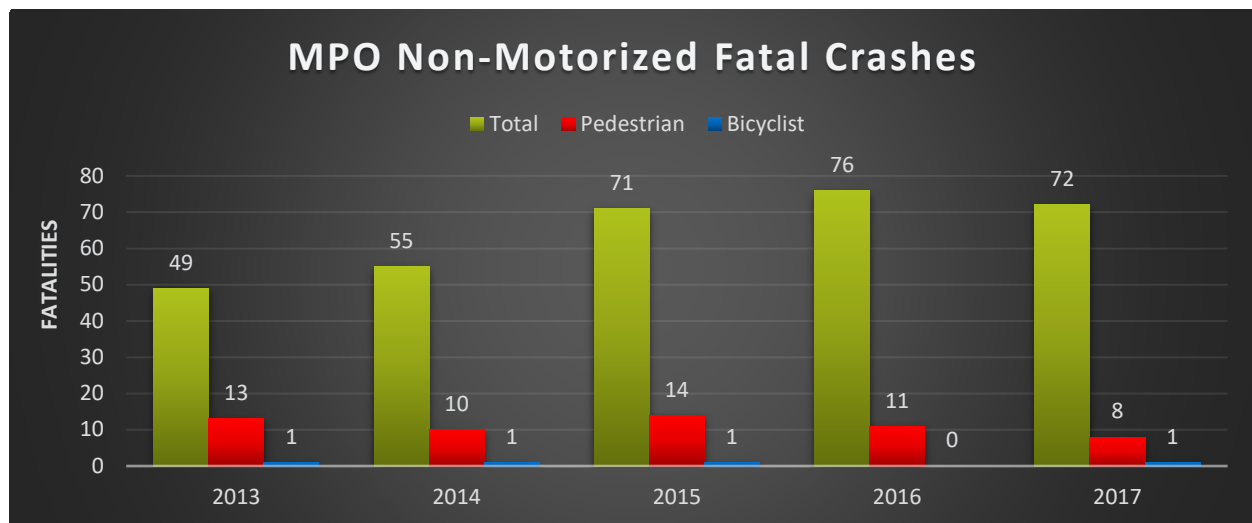
In addition to having increased police presence at critical intersections and corridors, improving police presence at times of day when there are a high number of crash occurrences is also critical. As can be seen from Table 1-8, 46.8% of all crashes in the MPO planning area take place during six hours of the day. The highest amount of crashes take place from 5:00 – 5:59 P.M., which is a peak travel hour during the day for people leaving work headed home. The top three time periods range from 3:00 – 5:59 P.M. and make up 26.2% of all crashes. As mentioned above, it is believed that increasing police presence during these hours of the day could result in less crashes due to improved driver behavior.

Table 1-8

Highest Crash Occurrences by Hour of Day in the MPO Planning Area	Percentage of Total Crashes
05:00 - 05:59 PM	9.8%
04:00 - 04:59 PM	8.6%
03:00 - 03:59 PM	7.8%
07:00 - 07:59 AM	7.3%
02:00 - 02:59 PM	6.7%
12:00 - 12:59 PM	6.6%
TOTAL	46.8%

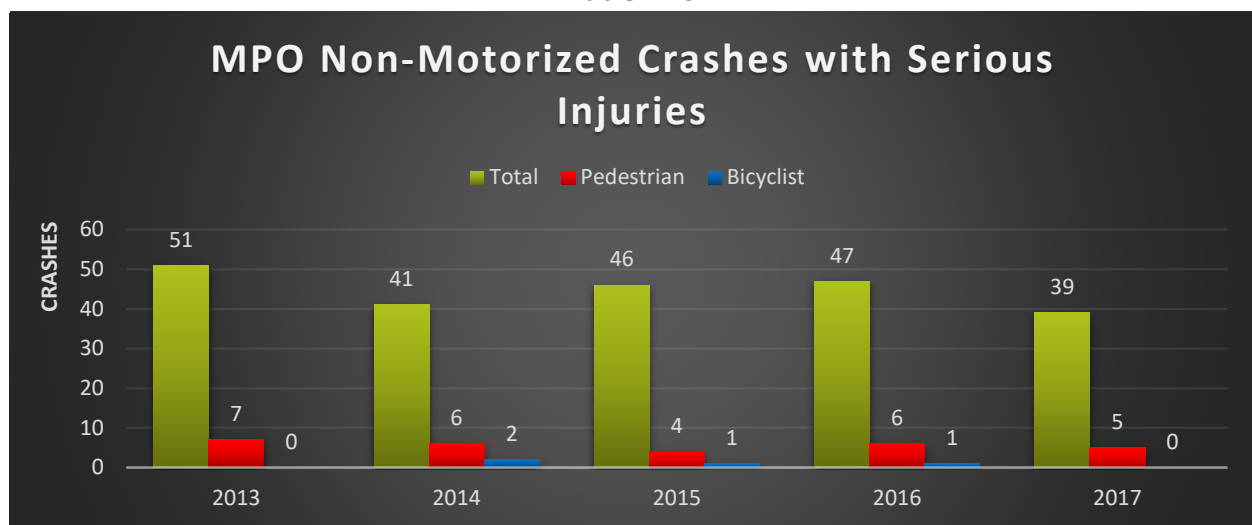
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 1-9



*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 1-10



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 1-9 provides information about special users of the transportation system in the MPO planning area. This table shows the total amount of fatalities for all modes of transportation in green and the amount of those fatalities involving pedestrians and bicyclists. Table 1-10 identifies the amount of serious injury crashes involving pedestrians and bicyclists as it relates to the total amount of serious injury crashes.

As mentioned earlier in this report, distracted driving plays a significant role in automobile accidents. That being said, distracted walking plays an even greater role in pedestrian accidents. Texting and driving is a known danger, but distracted walking results in more injuries per mile than distracted driving. Consequences include bumping into walls, falling down stairs, tripping over clutter or stepping into traffic. Though injuries from car accidents involving texting are often more severe, physical harm resulting from texting and walking occurs more frequently, research shows. An analysis of hospital data conducted at Ohio State University found that injuries involving pedestrians on their cell phones more than doubled between 2005 and 2010. While motorists should not use their cell phones when driving due to the increased probability of a traffic accident, pedestrians have an equal responsibility to pay attention to their surroundings to reduce their chances of being involved in an accident as well.

General Crash Statistics for MPO Planning Area

82.2% of all crashes in the MPO Planning Area occurred during dry conditions

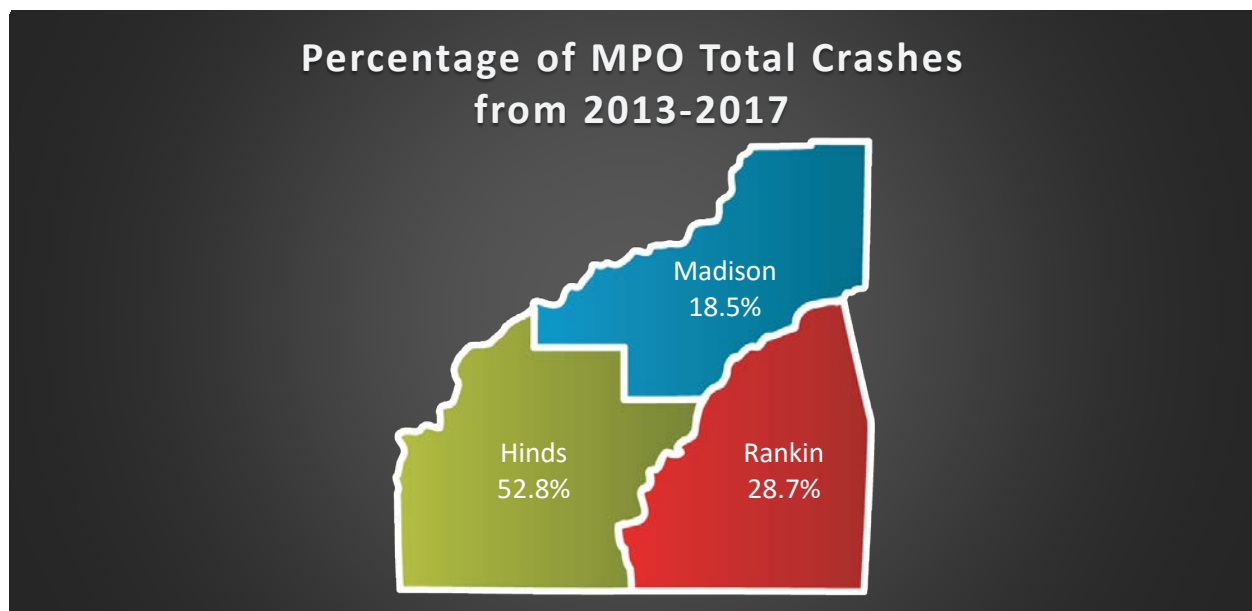
75.3% of all crashes occurred during daylight conditions

50.7% of all crashes occurred at intersections

46.8% of all intersection crashes are when a car is rear ended while moving slowly or stopped

Individual County Reports

The previous section provided crash data and statistics for the Jackson MPO planning area as a whole, which includes portions of Hinds, Madison and Rankin Counties. Also in the previous section, proposed safety countermeasures were discussed that if implemented could reduce the amount and severity of crashes in the planning area. The following sections provide crash data and statistics for each county within the planning area, but does not include proposed safety countermeasures. This is due to the fact that each of the discussed countermeasures from the previous section can also be applied to priority crash sites in each individual county. As mentioned in the introduction, this report does not identify specific high priority crash locations, but rather provides an overview of the crash trends affecting the Jackson MPO planning area. MPO staff may use the Safety Analysis Management System (SAMS) crash data, provided by the MDOT, to work with the LPA's in the planning area to identify specific crash locations that are candidates for low cost safety countermeasure treatments that can be put into place in a timely manner and will further the implementation of the SHSP vision toward zero deaths.

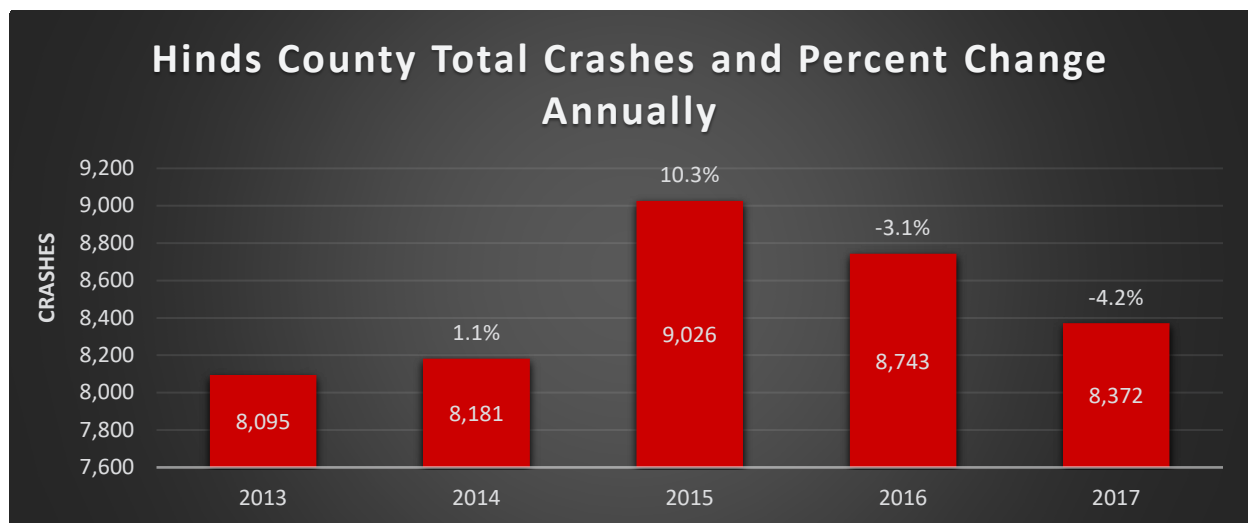


Hinds County

Based on the 2010 Census, Hinds County's total population within the MPO Planning Area is 233,706 which is roughly 51% of the Jackson MPO Planning Area's total population. However, Hinds County has 52.8% of the total crashes, 49.6% of crashes with serious injuries and 57.0% of the MPO's fatalities that are a result of traffic crashes.

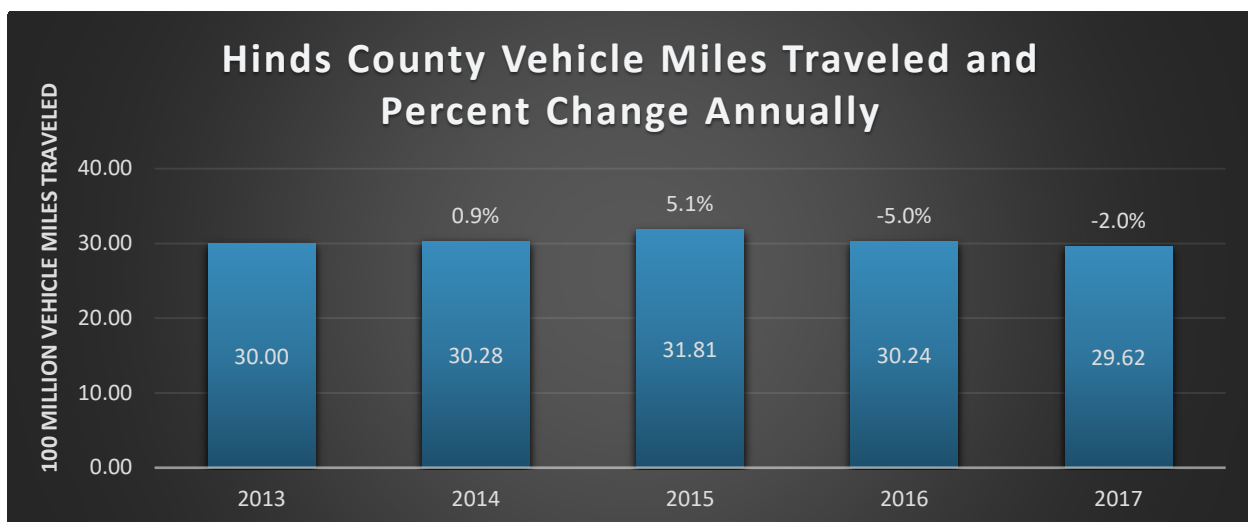
For the past five years the amount of crashes in Hinds County has increased by 3.4% (See Table 2-1). During that same time period the annual vehicle miles traveled decreased by 1.3% (See Table 2-2).

Table 2-1



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 2-2



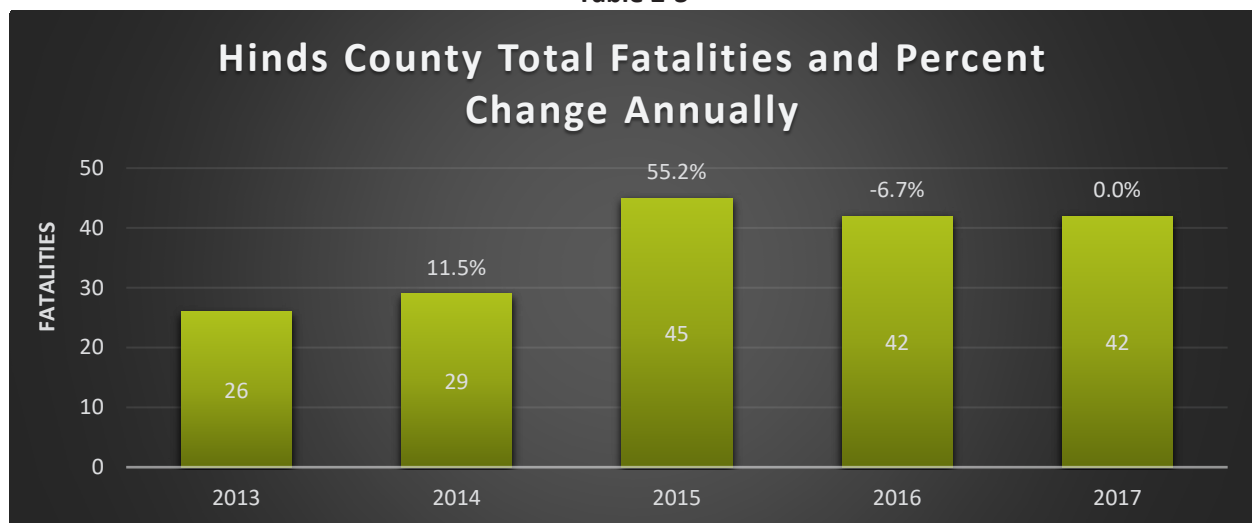
*Data provided by the MDOT

The top five crash types in Hinds County make up 78.6% of all crashes in the county while 36.2% of all crashes involve automobiles being rear ended while moving slowly or at a complete stop.

Most Common Crash Types in Hinds County

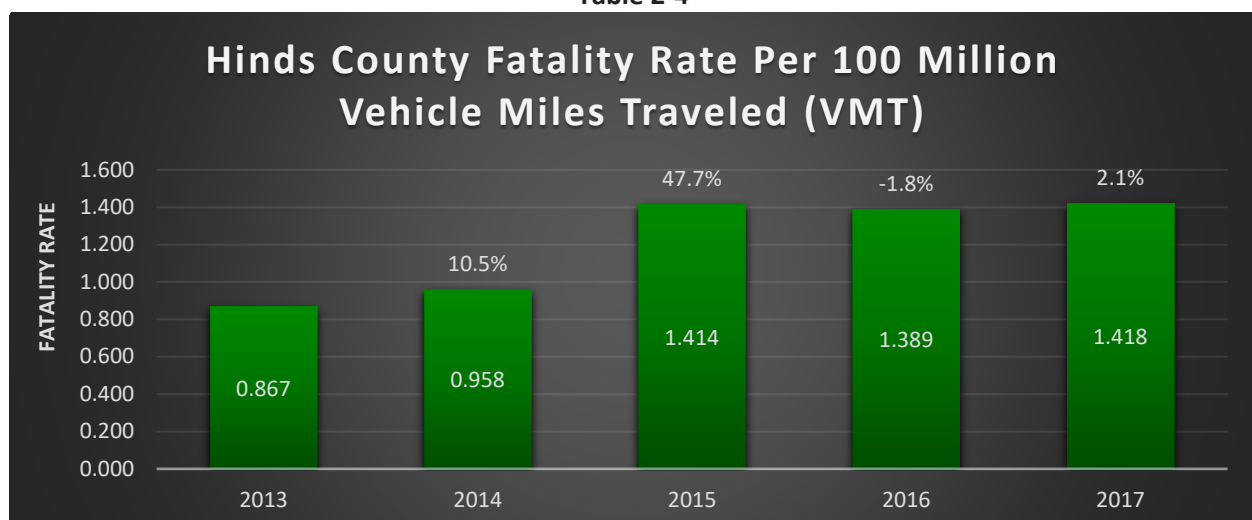
Rear End	36.2%
Sideswipe	16.5%
Angle	15.1%
Parked Vehicle	5.6%
Run Off Road-Right	5.2%

Table 2-3



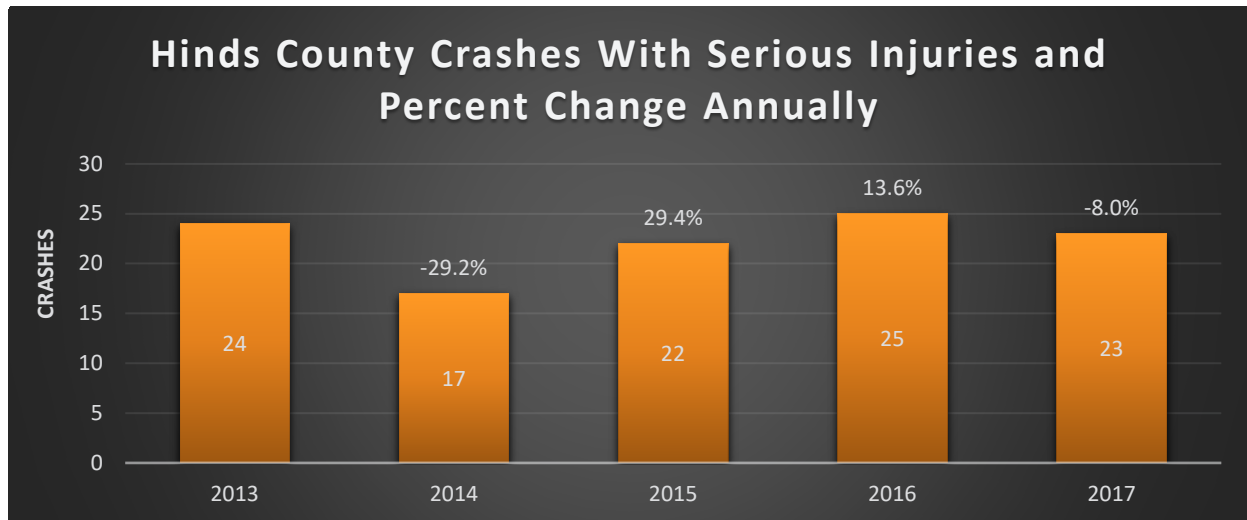
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 2-4



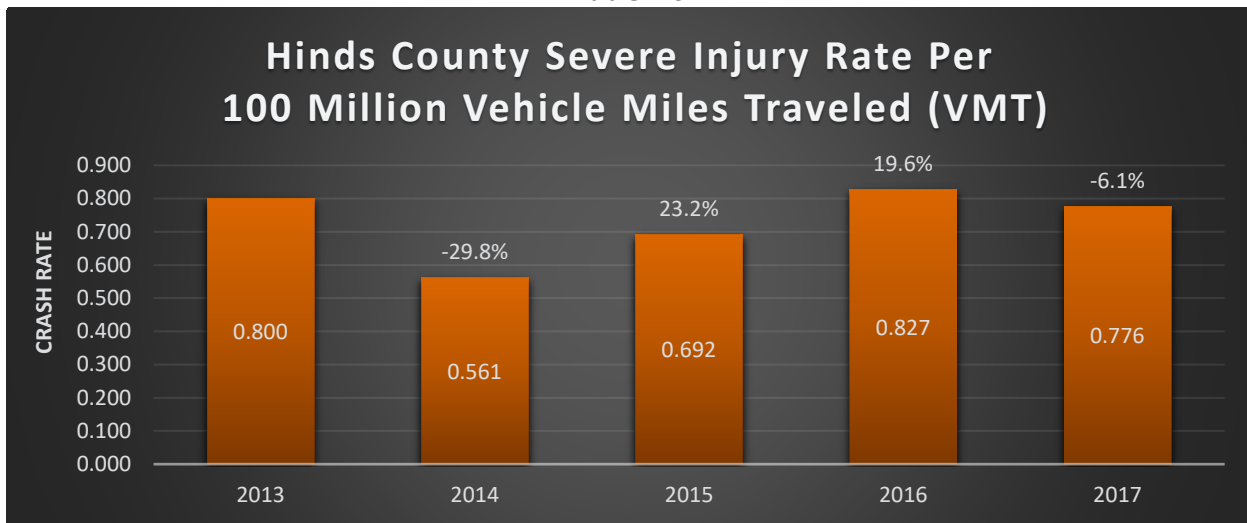
*Data provided by the NHTSA and the MDOT

Table 2-5



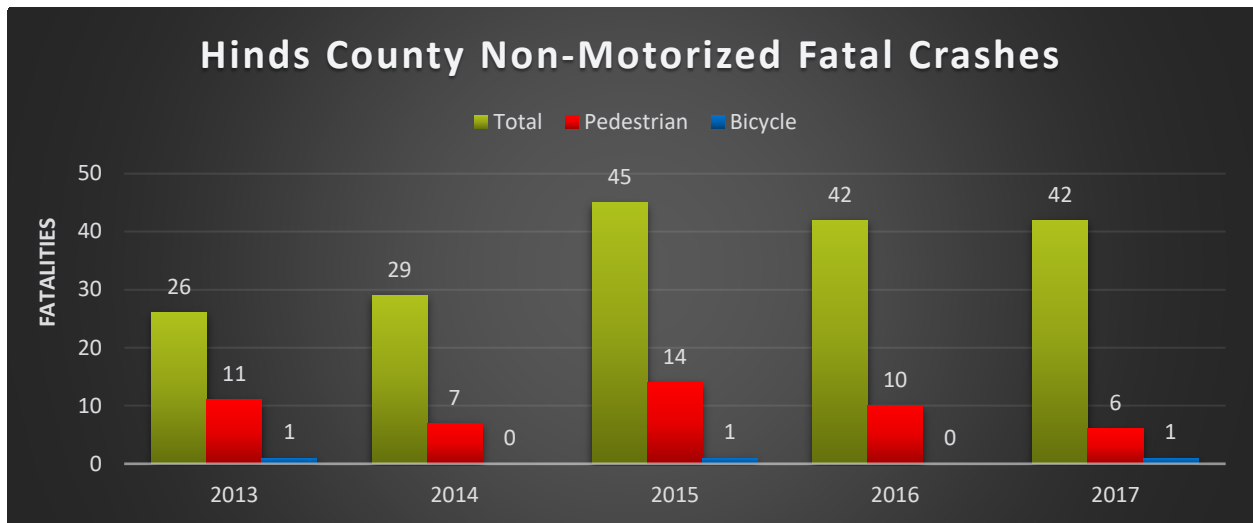
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 2-6



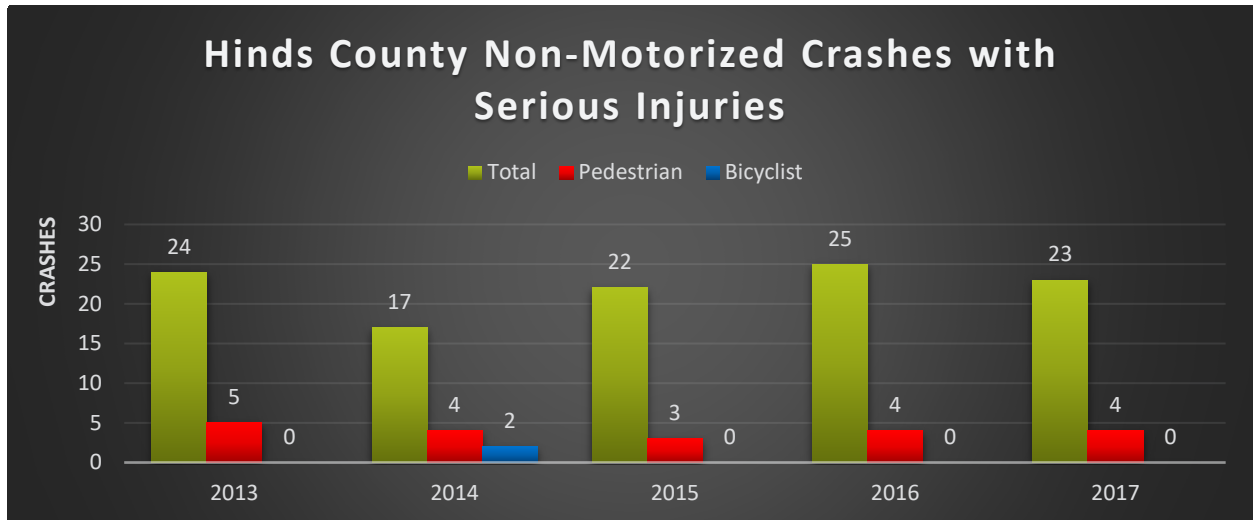
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 2-7



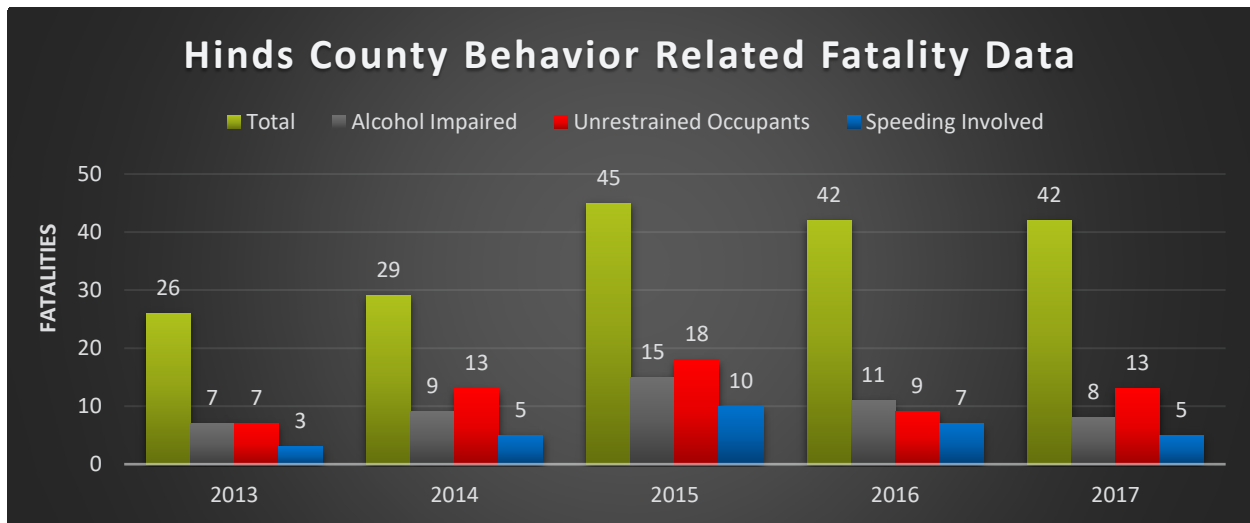
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 2-8



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 2-9



*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 2-10

Highest Crash Occurrences by Hour of Day in Hinds County	Percentage of Total Crashes
05:00 - 05:59 PM	9.5%
04:00 - 04:59 PM	8.4%
03:00 - 03:59 PM	7.5%
02:00 - 02:59 PM	6.8%
12:00 - 12:59 PM	6.5%
01:00 - 01:59 PM	6.3%
TOTAL	45.1%

*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

General Crash Statistics for Hinds County

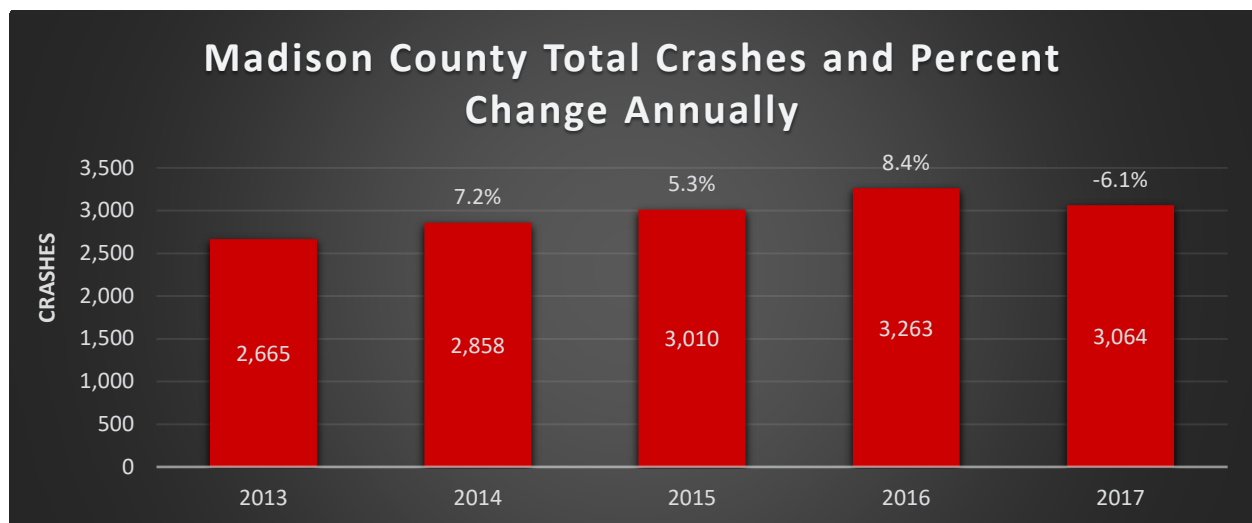
82.9% of all crashes occurred under dry conditions
 73.8% of all crashes occurred under daylight conditions
 51.0% of all crashes occurred at intersections
 42.6% of intersection crashes are rear end stop or slow

Madison County

Based on the 2010 Census, Madison County's total population within the MPO Planning Area is 89,496 which is roughly 20% of the Jackson MPO Planning Area's total population. However, Madison County has 18.5% of the total crashes, 18.3% of crashes with serious injuries and 15.2% of the MPO's fatalities that are a result of traffic crashes.

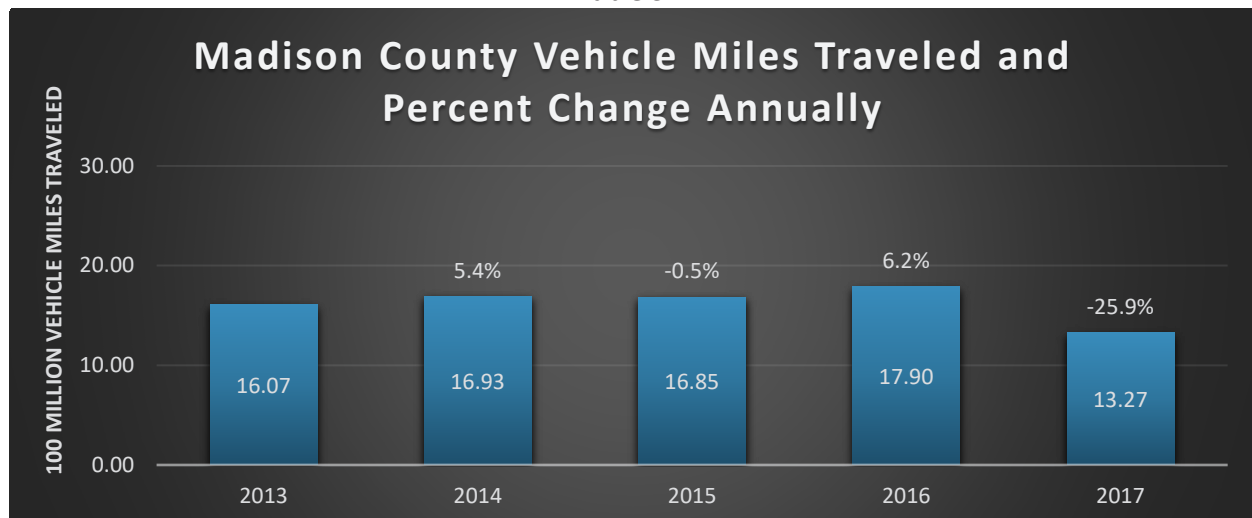
For the past five years the amount of crashes in Madison County has increased 15% (See Table 3-1). During that same time period the annual vehicle miles traveled decreased by 17.4% (See Table 3-2).

Table 3-1



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 3-2

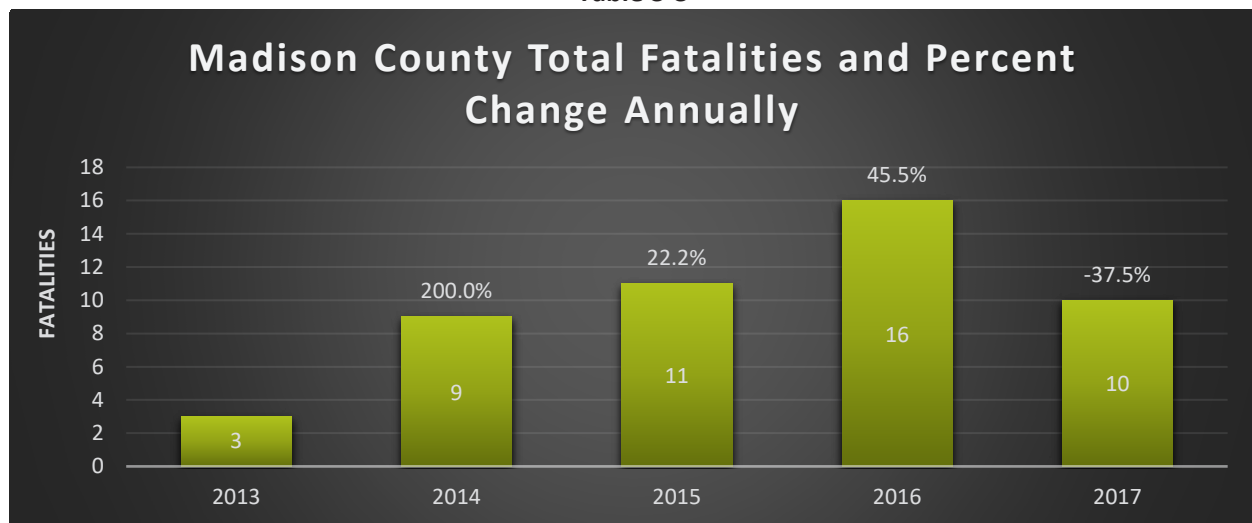


*Data provided by the MDOT

The top five crash types in Madison County make up 80.5% of all crashes in the county while 38.5% of all crashes involve automobiles being rear ended while moving slowly or at a complete stop.

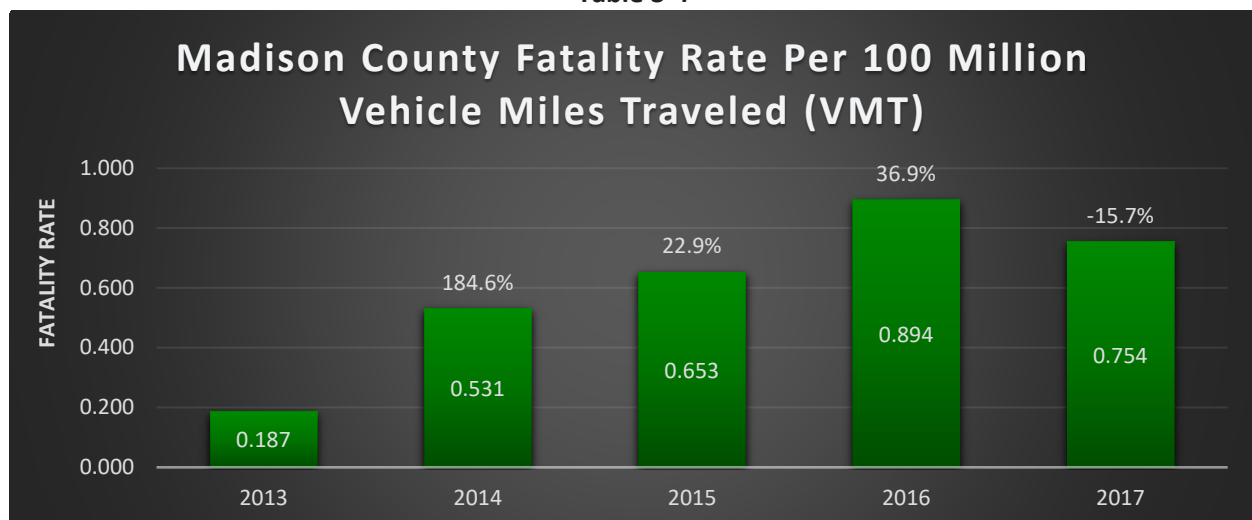
Most Common Crash Types in Madison County	
Rear End	38.5%
Angle	17.8%
Sideswipe	10.7%
Deer	7.2%
Run Off Road - Right	6.3%

Table 3-3



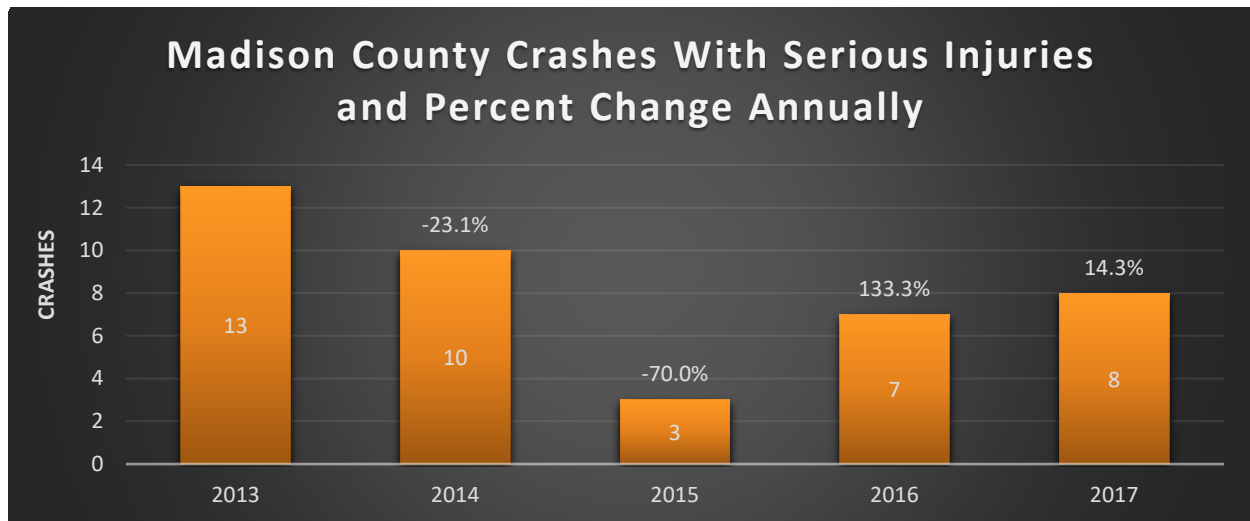
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 3-4



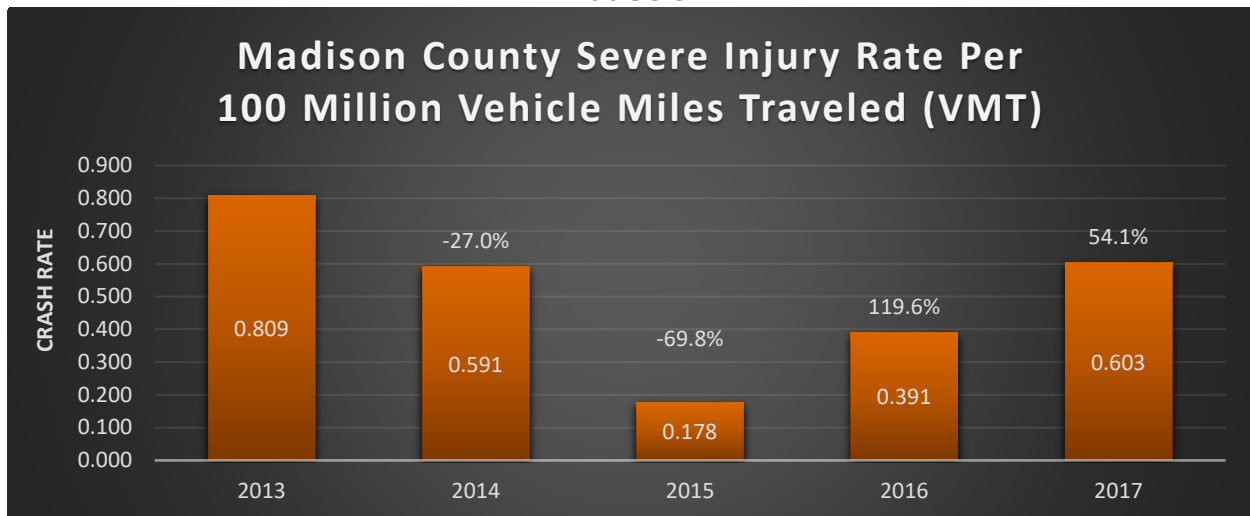
*Data provided by the NHTSA and the MDOT

Table 3-5



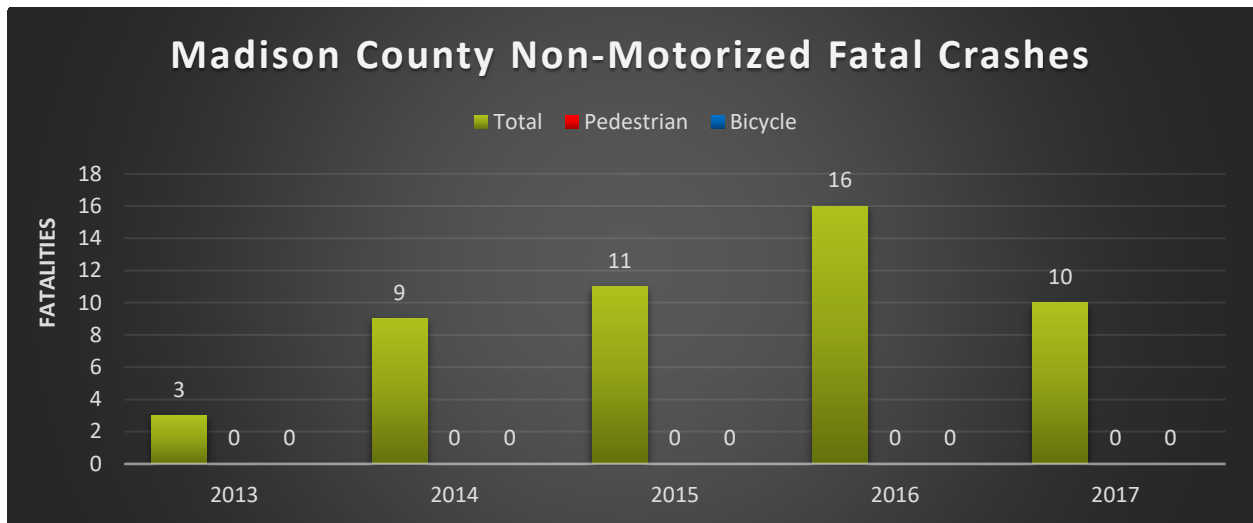
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 3-6



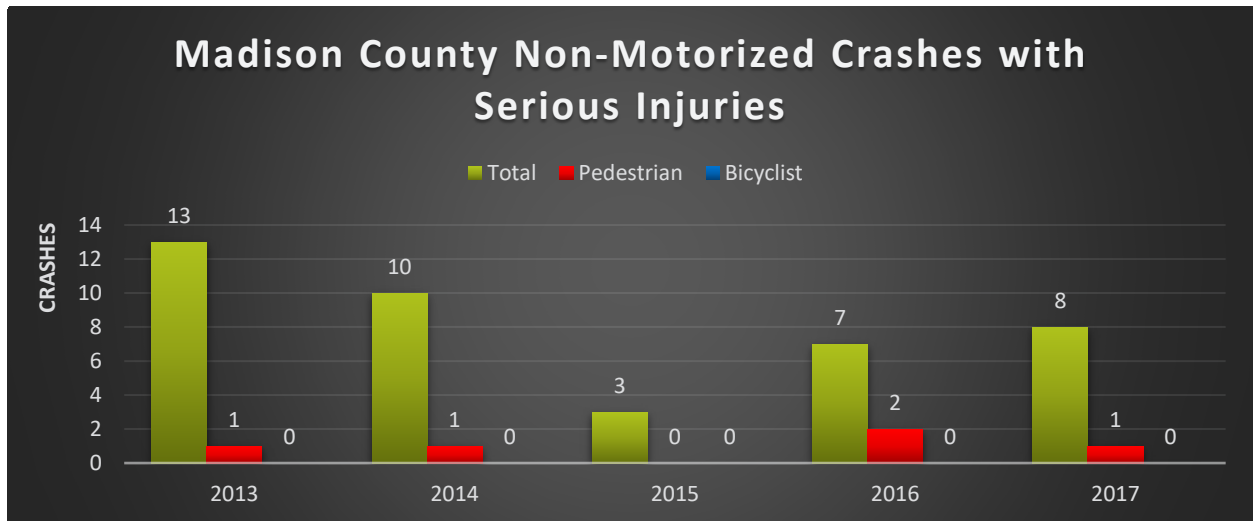
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 3-7



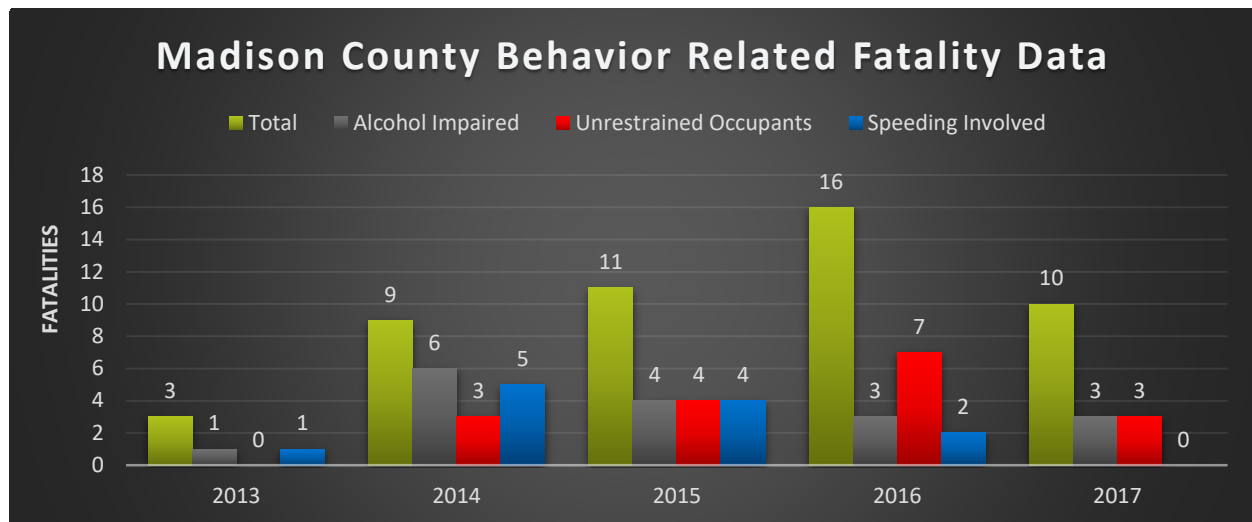
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 3-8



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 3-9



*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 3-10

Highest Crash Occurrences by Hour of Day in Madison County	Percentage of Total Crashes
05:00 - 05:59 PM	9.6%
04:00 - 04:59 PM	8.7%
07:00 - 07:59 AM	8.5%
03:00 - 03:59 PM	8.3%
02:00 - 02:59 PM	7.0%
01:00 - 01:59 PM	6.6%
TOTAL	48.7%

*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

General Crash Statistics for Madison County

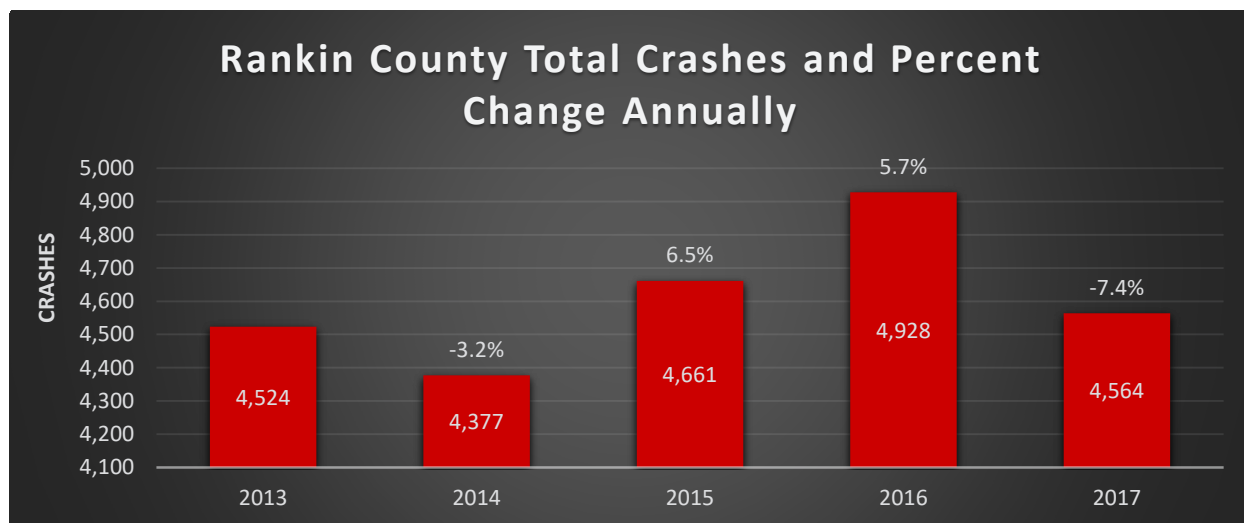
81.2% of all crashes occurred under dry conditions
 75.3% of all crashes occurred under daylight conditions
 44.9% of all crashes occurred at intersections
 48.6% of intersection crashes are rear end stop or slow

Rankin County

Based on the 2010 Census, Rankin County's total population within the MPO Planning Area is 133,881 which is roughly 29% of the Jackson MPO Planning Area's total population. However, Rankin County has 28.7% of the total crashes, 32.1% of crashes with serious injuries and 27.9% of the MPO's fatalities that are a result of traffic crashes.

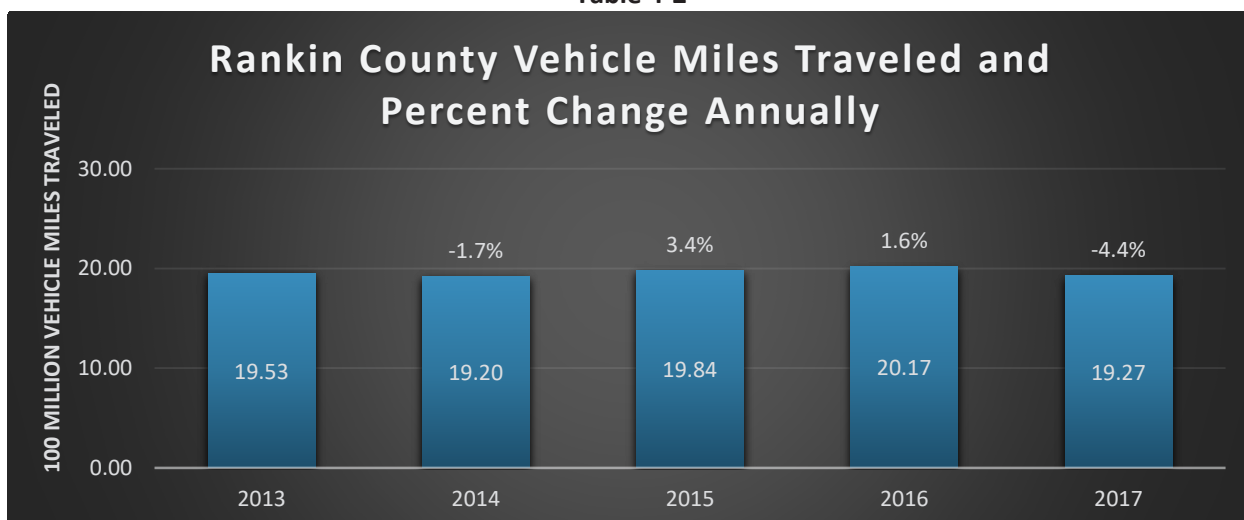
For the past five years the amount of crashes in Rankin County has increased by less than 1% (See Table 4-1). During that same time period the annual vehicle miles traveled decreased by 1.3% (See Table 4-2).

Table 4-1



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 4-2

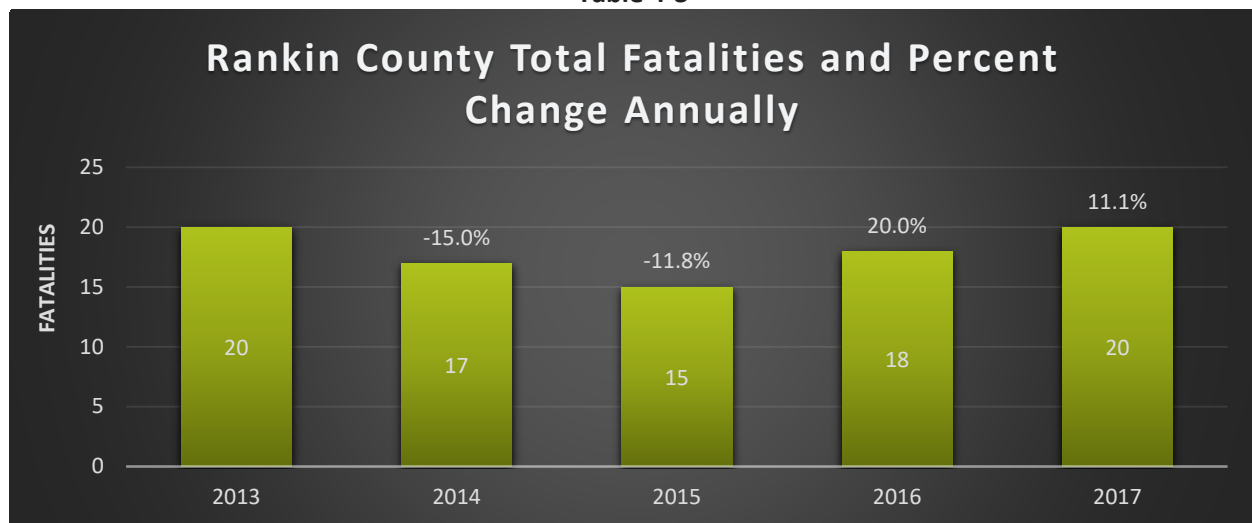


*Data provided by the MDOT

The top five crash types in Rankin County make up 83.1% of all crashes in the county while 44.5% of all crashes involve automobiles being rear ended while moving slowly or at a complete stop.

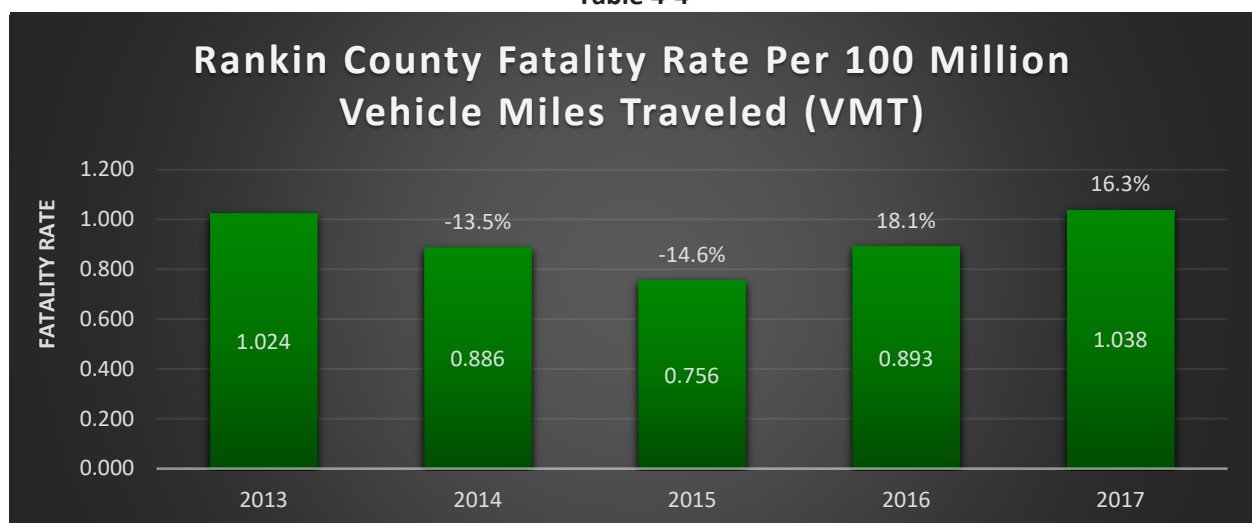
<i>Most Common Crash Types in Rankin County</i>	
<i>Rear End</i>	44.5%
<i>Angle</i>	16.3%
<i>Sideswipe</i>	10.4%
<i>Run Off Road – Right</i>	6.4%
<i>Left turn same roadway</i>	5.5%

Table 4-3



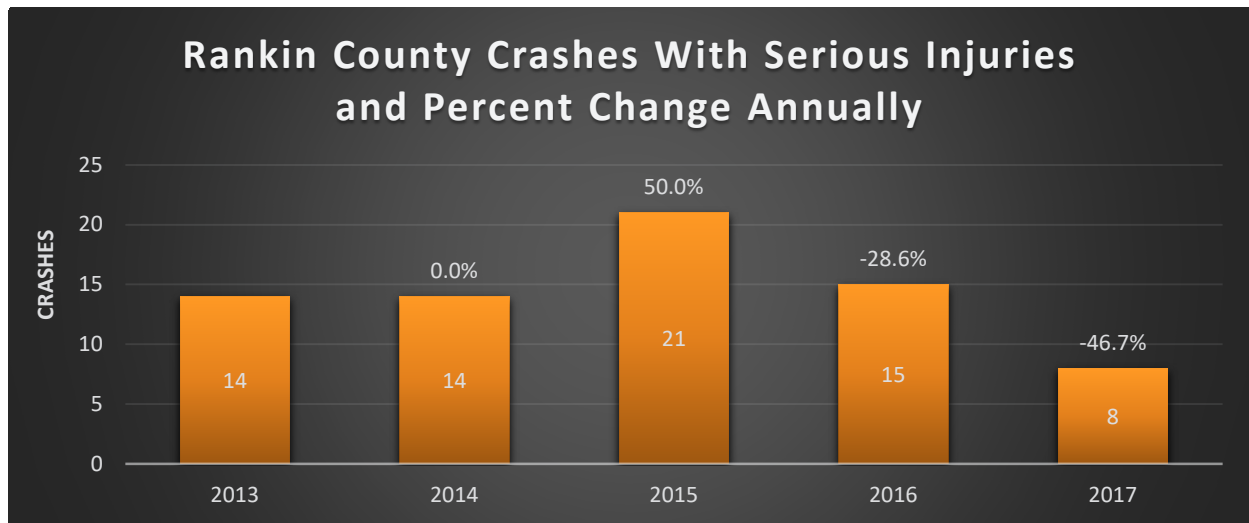
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 4-4



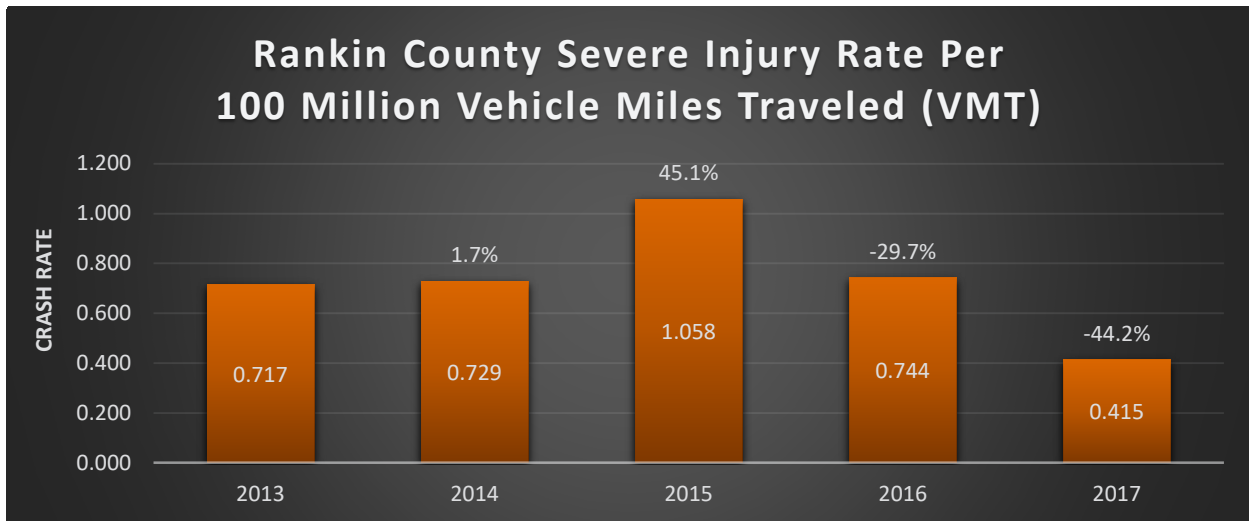
*Data provided by the NHTSA and the MDOT

Table 4-5



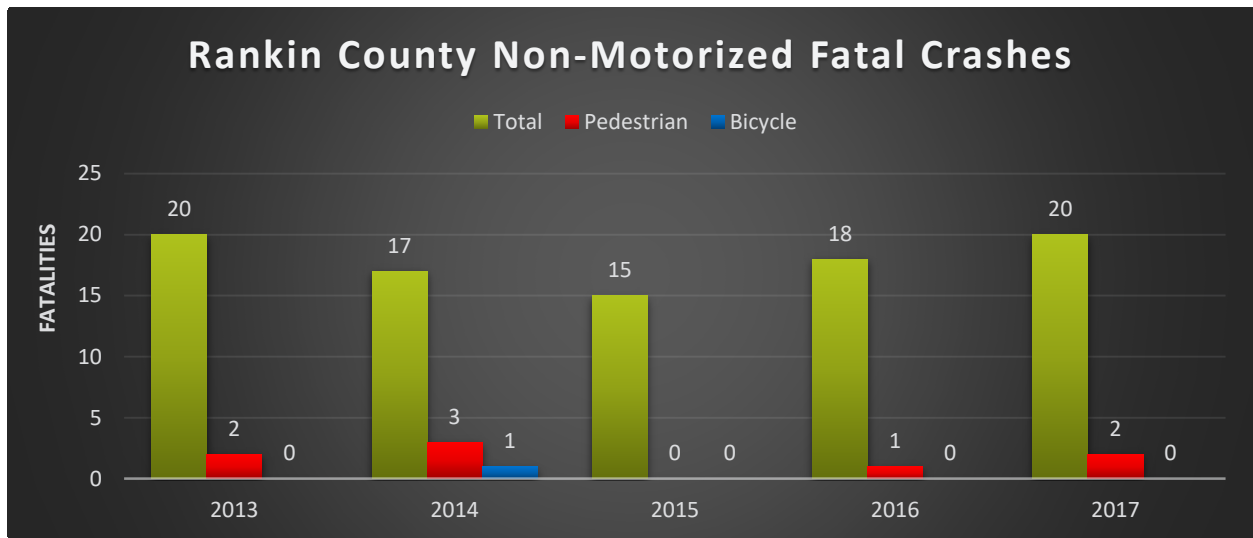
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 4-6



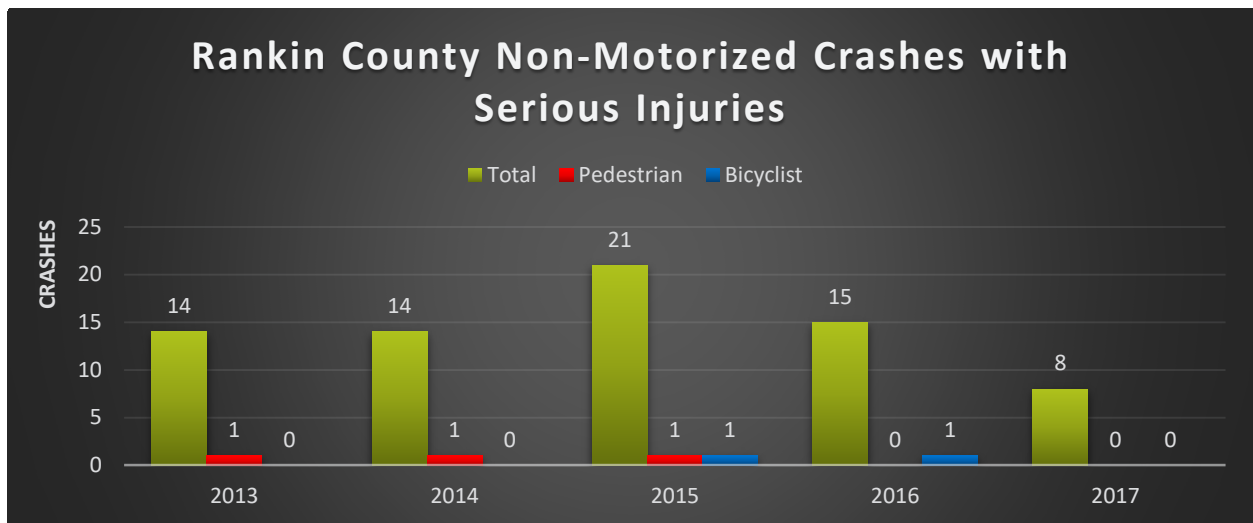
*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 4-7



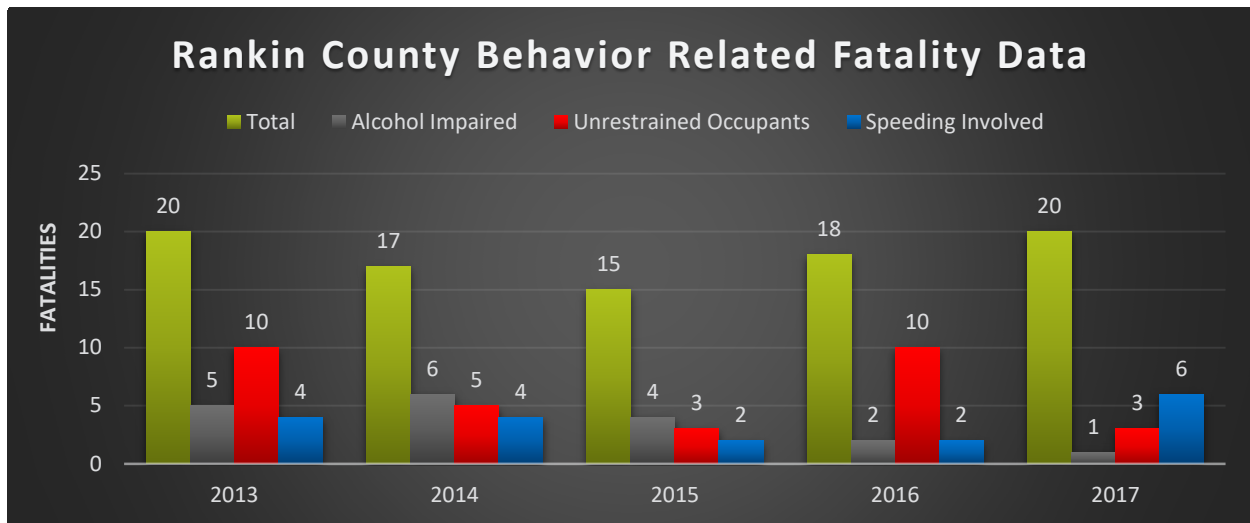
*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 4-8



*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

Table 4-9



*Data provided by the NHTSA

Table 4-10

Highest Crash Occurrences by Hour of Day in Rankin County	Percentage of Total Crashes
05:00 - 05:59 PM	11.0%
04:00 - 04:59 PM	9.1%
07:00 - 07:59 AM	8.8%
03:00 - 03:59 PM	8.3%
12:00 - 12:59 PM	7.3%
01:00 - 01:59 PM	6.9%
TOTAL	51.4%

*Data provided by the MDOT and the MDPS

General Crash Statistics for Rankin County

81.8% of all crashes occurred under dry conditions
 78.2% of all crashes occurred under daylight conditions
 53.9% of all crashes occurred at intersections
 53.2% of intersection crashes are rear end stop or slow

Resources

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) – Mississippi Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) – Safety Analysis Management System (SAMS)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) – Mississippi Traffic Safety Data Book - 2014

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Mississippi Office of Highway Safety (MOHS)



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