



Highway Safety Report



FAST FACTS

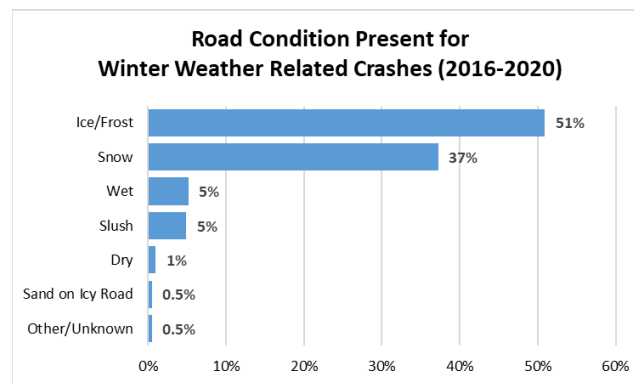
Wyoming crash data from 2016-2020 report that:

- ✓ Around 27% of traffic crashes in Wyoming are winter weather related.
- ✓ The top two weather conditions at the time of the crash were snowing (36%) and clear (34%).
- ✓ The top two road conditions at the location of the crash were ice/frost (51%) and snow (37%).
- ✓ 45% of drivers were driving too fast for the current conditions at the time of the crash.
- ✓ 225 crashes involved vehicles operating as a snow plow at the time of the crash; More than half (123, 55%) were state operated plows maintaining highways and interstates.

CRASH CATEGORIES:
 Critical Crashes – fatal and suspected serious injury crashes.
 Serious Crashes – suspected minor injury and possible injury crashes.
 Damage Crashes – no apparent injury and injury unknown crashes.

Winter Weather Related Crashes

Winter weather often causes dangerous driving conditions, including poor visibility, slick road surfaces, and high winds. Winter weather related crashes are traffic crashes that occurred during a winter weather event or on hazardous road conditions resulting from a winter weather event. In Wyoming, during the most recent five-year period (2016-2020), 19,049 crashes were reported to have occurred during winter weather conditions, which accounts for around 27% of all crashes. These winter weather related crashes included 328 critical crashes, 2,589 serious crashes, and 16,132 damage crashes and resulted in 95 fatal injuries, 326 suspected serious injuries, 1,685 suspected minor injuries, and 1,838 possible injuries.

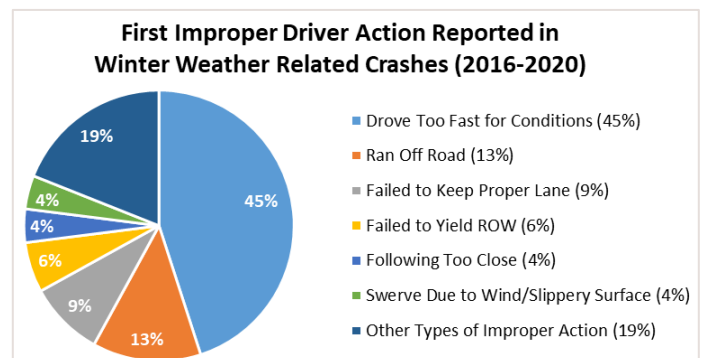


The most common weather condition at the time of winter weather related traffic crashes is snowing (36%), followed by clear (34%), blowing snow (13%), cloudy/overcast (6%), and sleet/hail/freezing rain (3%). Severe wind, blizzard, and fog each account for 2% of crashes, while raining accounts for only 1% of crashes.

The most common road condition at the time of winter weather related traffic crashes is ice/frost (51%), followed by snow (37%), wet (5%), slush (5%), dry (1%), and sand on icy road (0.5%).

Wyoming experiences 91% of winter weather related crashes from October through March, with January having the most (4218, 22%), followed by December (4203, 22%), February (3457, 18%), November (2484, 13%), March (1749, 9%), and October (1306, 7%).

When improper driver actions were reported, 45% of motor vehicle operators' first improper driving action was driving too fast for the current conditions at the time of the crash. Other notable first improper driver actions include running off the road (13%), failing to keep their proper lane (9%), failing to yield the right of way (6%), following too close (4%), and swerving due to wind/slippery surface (4%).



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BY THE NUMBERS

**WYDOT Crash Data
February 1, 2022 vs.
(February 1, 2021)**

Fatalities: 3 (13)

Serious Injuries: 26 (30)

**Alcohol-Involved
Fatalities: 0 (5)**

**Bicycle-Involved
Fatalities: 0 (0)**

**CMV-Involved
Fatalities: 0 (2)**

**Drug-Involved
Fatalities: 1 (4)**

**Motorcycle-Involved
Fatalities: 0 (0)**

**Pedestrian-Involved
Fatalities: 0 (3)**

**Speed-Related
Fatalities: 3 (4)**

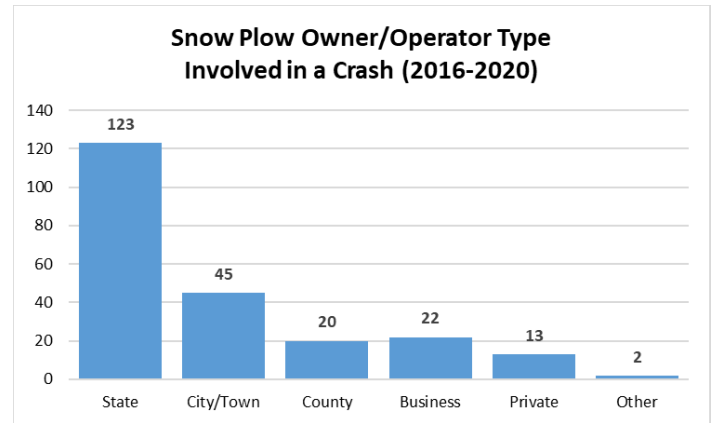
Data current as of 02/10/2022



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SNOW PLOW SAFETY

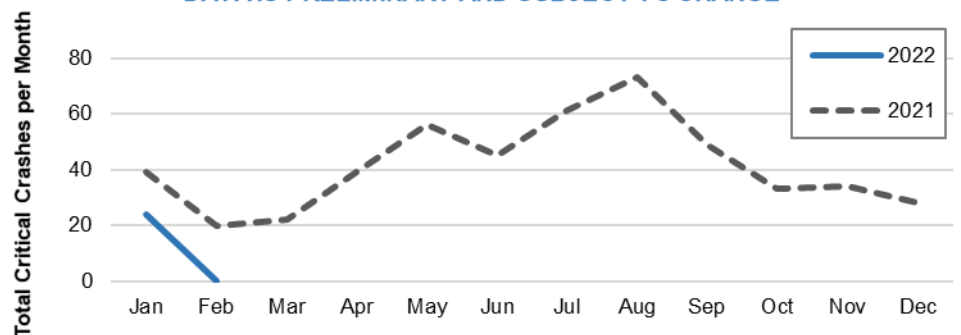
During the most recent five-year period (2016-2020), 225 crashes involved vehicles operating as a snow plow at the time of the crash. More than half (123, 55%) involved state operated snow plows maintaining highways and interstates. 45 (20%) involved city/town vehicles maintaining city streets, and 20 (9%) involved county vehicles maintaining roadways. 22 (10%) involved business vehicles and 13 (6%) involved private vehicles operating as snow plows at the time of the crash.



Snow plows tend to move slower than regular traffic flow while in operation, especially on roadways with high speeds like highways and interstates. Slower speeds, reduced visibility around plows moving snow, and hazardous road conditions put snow plows at risk for motor vehicle strikes. All drivers should be patient and use caution when driving near or around an operating snow plow. Damaged snow plows can't be deployed to maintain roads and the safety of all motor vehicle occupants depends on the snow plows' ability to do their job.

Monthly Critical Crash Comparison: 2021 and 2022

DATA IS PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Total as of 02/10/2022

WYDOT Completed Safety Treatment Locations (Active) as of February 10, 2022

District	Count	Annual Lifecycle Cost	Average Benefit to Cost	Annual Critical Crash Reduction
1	268	\$ 83,526.00	218.73	9.96
2	201	\$ 79,003.00	20.22	3.87
3	494	\$ 236,445.00	59.95	6.66
4	348	\$ 66,348.00	93.36	4.03
5	82	\$ 25,478.00	292.66	1.13
State	1,393	\$ 490,800.00	106.81	25.66