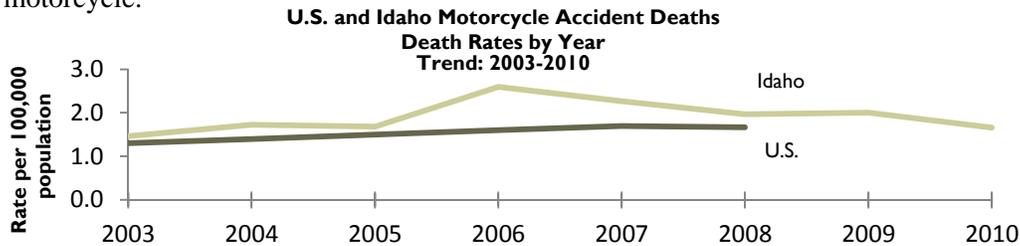


Motorcycle Accident Deaths Idaho Residents 2003-2010

Idaho's motorcycle accident death rate remained above that of the U.S. for the six-year period from 2003-2008 (the latest data available for the U.S.). Idaho's crude rate for the time period was 2.0 per 100,000 population, and the crude rate for the U.S. was 1.5.¹ These rates are statistically significantly different.² For this report, motorcycle accident deaths include all traffic or non-traffic accidents in which the decedent was the driver, passenger, or unspecified rider of a motorcycle.³



Idaho 2003-2010 Quick Facts

Mean age for motorcycle accident death:

38.5 (F)
42.3 (M)
41.9 (All)

Annual number of deaths due to motorcycle accidents:

20 (2003)
24 (2004)
24 (2005)
38 (2006)
34 (2007)
30 (2008)
31 (2009)
26 (2010)

Collisions with cars, trucks, or vans made up 33.0 percent of all motorcycle accident deaths.

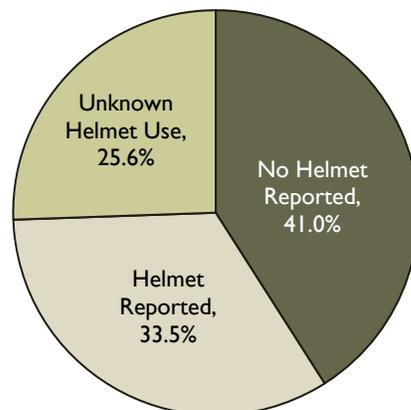
Males were 8.4 times more likely to die in a motorcycle accident than females. Females were 6.1 times more likely to die as the passenger in a motorcycle accident than males.

Compared with other motor vehicle accident deaths, motorcycle accident deaths were 2.6 times more likely to have involved a collision with a fixed or stationary object.

From 2003-2010, motorcycle accident deaths accounted for 4.5 percent of all accidental deaths and 11.2 percent of all motor vehicle accident deaths. During that time, 417,450 motorcycles were registered in Idaho, making up 3.3 percent of all registered vehicles. The number of motorcycles increased 19.7 percent from 45,122 in 2003 to 54,025 in 2010.⁴

Motorcycle accident deaths were most prevalent among the 20-44 age group for both sexes. Approximately 47.3 percent of all male and 62.5 percent of all female motorcycle accident deaths occurred to 20-44 year-olds.

**Idaho Resident Motorcycle Accident Deaths
Percent of Deaths by Helmet Use*
Eight-Year Aggregate: 2003-2010**



*Does not sum to 100% due to rounding

**Idaho Resident Motorcycle Accident Deaths
Deaths by Accident Type, Gender, and Age Group
Eight-Year Aggregate: 2003-2010**

	Total	0-19	20-44	45-69	70+
Total Motorcycle Accident Deaths	227	13	111	97	6
Male	203	12	96	89	6
Female	24	1	15	8	-
Collisions with Cars, Trucks, or Vans	75	7	33	33	2
Male	67	6	29	30	2
Female	8	1	4	3	-
Non-collision Transport Accidents	70	3	36	29	2
Male	62	3	31	26	2
Female	8	-	5	3	-
Collisions with Fixed or Stationary Objects	39	1	17	20	1
Male	36	1	15	19	1
Female	3	-	2	1	-
Other and Unspecified Transport Accidents	22	2	11	8	1
Male	20	2	10	7	1
Female	2	-	1	1	-
Collisions with Heavy Transport Vehicles or Busses	9	-	7	2	-
Male	8	-	6	2	-
Female	1	-	1	-	-
Non-traffic Accidents	6	-	3	3	-
Male	5	-	2	3	-
Female	1	-	1	-	-
Collisions with 2- or 3-wheeled Motor Vehicles	6	-	4	2	-
Male	5	-	3	2	-
Female	1	-	1	-	-

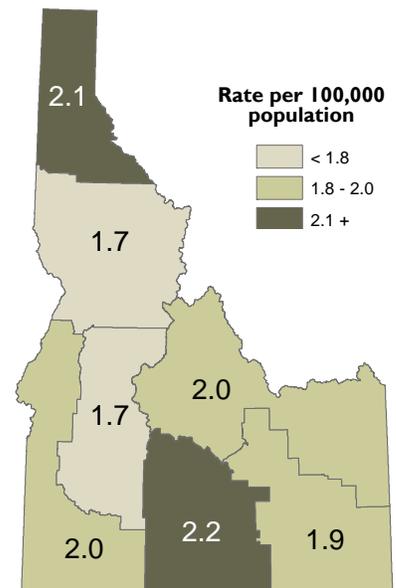
Starting in 2003, the Idaho death certificate included the following question: "What safety device(s) did the decedent use/employ?" with possible answers including seat belt, child safety seat, helmet, air bag, none, and unknown. Idaho State Statute requires that all riders aged 17 and under wear a motorcycle helmet approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation.⁵

Motorcycle Accident Deaths: Demographics

Public Health Districts

From 2003-2010, an average of 28 Idaho resident deaths per year were the result of motorcycle accidents. Idaho is comprised of seven public health districts. The district with the highest resident aggregate motorcycle accident death rate was District 5, with 2.2 motorcycle accident deaths per 100,000 population. The lowest rates occurred in District 2 and District 4, each with 1.7 motorcycle accident deaths per 100,000 population. No statistical significance was observed between the highest and lowest public health district rates.

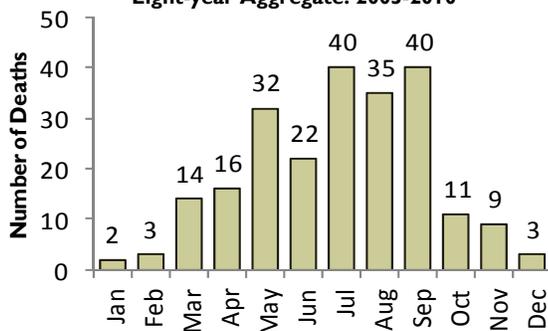
**Idaho Resident Motorcycle Accident Deaths
Death Rates by District
Eight-year Aggregate: 2003-2010**



Month of Death

On average, there were approximately 2 fatal motorcycle accidents per month annually among Idaho residents from 2003-2010. The aggregate number of deaths by month varied across seasons. A higher proportion of motorcycle accident deaths occurred during the spring and summer months than fall or winter. The months with the highest occurrence of Idaho resident motorcycle accident deaths during this time period were July and September, with 40 deaths each. The month with the lowest occurrence was January, with 2 deaths. The three-month period from July to September accounted for the largest percentage (50.7 percent) of all motorcycle accident deaths, and the three-month period from December to February accounted for the smallest percentage (3.5 percent).

**Idaho Resident Motorcycle Accident Deaths
Number of Deaths by Month of Occurrence
Eight-year Aggregate: 2003-2010**

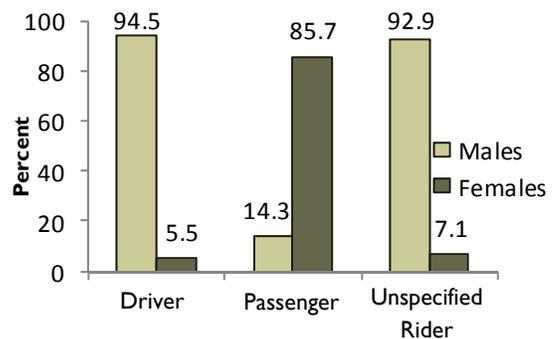


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Rider and Gender

From 2003-2010, the majority (87.7 percent) of motorcycle accident deaths occurred to drivers of motorcycles. Passengers and unspecified riders each made up 6.2 percent of the total. In terms of gender, the majority (89.4 percent) of motorcycle accident deaths occurred to males. Males accounted for 94.5 percent of all driver deaths and 92.9 percent of all unspecified rider deaths, but only 14.3 percent of all passenger deaths.

**Idaho Resident Motorcycle Accident Deaths
Percent of Deaths by Rider and Gender
Eight-year Aggregate: 2003-2010**



Note: rates are per 100,000 population within the specified group.

1. CDC Wonder Mortality Query System at www.wonder.cdc.gov (2003-2008).

2. Statistical significance is based on a 95 percent confidence interval.

3. The ICD-10 codes included in the motorcycle accident death category are non-traffic accidents (V20); collisions with pedal cycles (V21); collisions with 2- or 3-wheeled motor vehicles (V22); collisions with cars, trucks, or vans (V23); collisions with heavy transport vehicles or buses (V24); collisions with railway vehicles or trains (V25); collisions with other non-motor vehicles (V26); collisions with fixed or stationary objects (V27); non-collision transport accidents (V28); and other and unspecified transport accidents (V29). If a cause of death is not shown in the table, there were no deaths due to that cause. The 2003 death certificate was the first certificate that specified rider status; records prior to 2003 did not include whether the decedent was the driver, passenger, or unspecified rider.

4. Idaho Transportation Department Vehicle Registration Information. <http://www.itd.idaho.gov/econ/vehicleReg.htm>.

5. Idaho Code 49-666: Motorcycle, Motorbike, UTV and ATV Safety Helmets—Requirements and Standards.

Costs associated with this publication are available from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. HW-1206 (January 2012).