

Oklahoma Highway Safety Fact Sheet

Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes in 2001

June 19, 2003

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Crashes & Injuries

In 2001, there were 5,110 reported Alcohol/Drug Related crashes in Oklahoma. These crashes resulted in 179 fatalities, 698 persons with incapacitating injuries, 1,752 persons with non-incapacitating injuries, and 1,799 persons with possible injuries.

Fatalities

Of the 179 fatalities, 91 were drivers, 71 were passengers, and 17 were pedestrians.

Fatalities in 2001 Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes			
Vehicle Type	Driver	Passenger	Total
Passenger Vehicle	60	45	105
Motorcycle	7	4	11
Pickup Truck	24	22	46
Totals	91	71	162
17 pedestrians not included in table.			

Safety Equipment Use Among Fatalities

- m 78.3% (47 of 60) of the drivers killed in passenger vehicles were not using a seat belt.
- m 66.7% (30 of 45) of the passengers killed in passenger vehicles were not using safety equipment.
- m 79.2% (19 of 24) of the drivers killed in pickup trucks were not using a seat belt.
- m 95.5% (21 of 22) of the passengers killed in pickup trucks were not using safety equipment.
- m 90.9% (10 of 11) of the motorcycle drivers and passengers killed were not using a safety helmet.

Driver Age & Gender

There were 7,568 drivers involved in Alcohol/Drug Related crashes. Some 16.9% of the drivers were age 21-25, 15.0% were age 16-20, and 12.2% were age 36-40. Some 71.4% of the drivers in Alcohol/Drug Related crashes were male.

There were 214 drivers involved in fatal Alcohol/Drug Related crashes. Some 16.8% of the drivers in fatal crashes were age 21-25, 14.5% were age 16-20, and 13.1% were age 31-35. Some 76.6% of the drivers in fatal crashes were male.

Drivers Ejected

There were 69 drivers ejected in Alcohol/Drug Related crashes in 2001. Some 82.6% (57 of 69) of the drivers ejected were male. Of the 69 drivers ejected, 65.2% (45 of 69) were in a passenger vehicle and 34.8% (24 of 69) were in a pickup truck.

Some 44.9% (31 of 69) of the drivers ejected were killed and the remaining 55.1% (38 of 69) were injured.

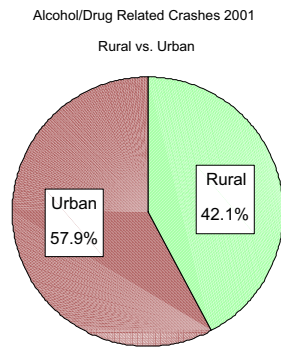
Some 95.7% (66 of 69) of the drivers ejected were not using a seat belt. Some 2.9% (2 of 69) of the drivers were using a seat belt and seat belt use was unknown for 1.4% (1 of 69) of the drivers.

Causes

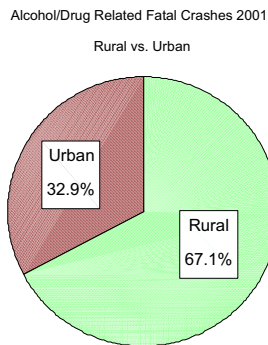
Alcohol/Drug Related crashes were primarily caused by Alcohol/Drugs (55.3%), Unsafe Speed (10.5%), and Inattention (6.0%).

Rural vs. Urban

Some 57.9% of the Alcohol/Drug Related crashes occurred in urban areas.

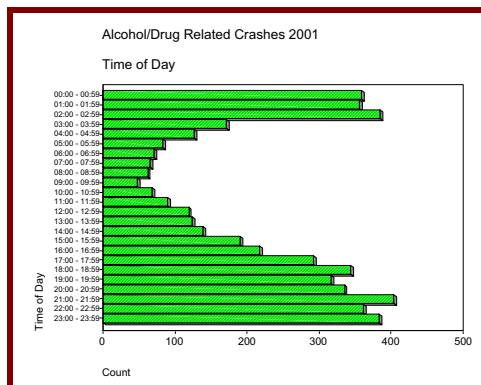


However, 67.1% of the fatal crashes occurred in rural areas.

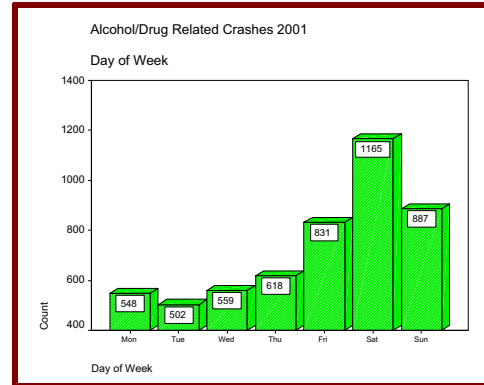


Time & Day

As is common with Alcohol/Drug Related crashes, the peak hours of occurrence were in the late evening and early morning hours.



Weekends had the most frequent occurrence of Alcohol/Drug Related crashes with 22.8% of the crashes occurring on Saturday.



Counties & Cities

Oklahoma County had the highest incidence of Alcohol/Drug Related crashes with 21.0%, followed by Tulsa County with 18.9%, and Cleveland County with 4.4%.

A look at the cities, ranked Oklahoma City first in the occurrence of Alcohol/Drug Related crashes with 17.8%, followed by Tulsa City with 14.5%, and Norman with 2.1%.

Other Crash Facts

- m 49.5% of the crashes occurred in clear weather and 41.7% occurred in weather with clouds present.
- m 53.8% of the crashes occurred in darkness.
- m 38.8% of the crashes occurred in a locale that is not built-up and 32.4% occurred in a business locale.
- m 50.5% of the crashes involved one vehicle and 44.0% involved two vehicles.
- m 44.2% of the crashes occurred on city streets and 18.2% occurred on county roads.

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