

Oklahoma Highway Safety Fact Sheet

Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes in 2002

March 25, 2004

Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes in 2002

Crashes & Injuries

In 2002, there were 5,455 reported Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes in Oklahoma, a 6.8% increase over 2001. These crashes resulted in 165 fatalities, 787 persons with incapacitating injuries, 1,791 persons with non-incapacitating injuries, and 1,833 persons with possible injuries¹.

Fatalities

Of the 165 fatalities, 97 were drivers, 50 were passengers, and 18 were pedestrians.

Fatalities in 2002 Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes

Vehicle Type	Driver	Passenger	Total
Passenger Vehicle	56	30	86
Motorcycle	5	2	7
Pickup Truck	32	18	50
Semi-Truck	1	0	1
ATV	3	0	3
Totals	97	50	147

18 pedestrians not included in table.

Safety Equipment Use Among Fatalities

- m 67.9% (38 of 56) of the drivers killed in passenger vehicles were not using a seat belt.
- m 70.0% (21 of 30) of the passengers killed in passenger vehicles were not using safety equipment.
- m 90.6% (29 of 32) of the drivers killed in pickup trucks were not using a seat belt.

- m 94.4% (17 of 18) of the passengers killed in pickup trucks were not using safety equipment.
- m 57.1% (4 of 7) of the motorcycle drivers and passengers killed were not using a safety helmet.

Driver Age & Gender

There were 7,993 drivers involved in Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes. Some 18.2% of the drivers were age 21-25, 15.8% were age 16-20, and 11.7% were age 36-30. Some 71.8% of the drivers in Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes were male.

There were 207 drivers involved in fatal Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes. Some 16.4% of the drivers in fatal crashes were age 26-30, 15.5% were age 21-25, and 14.0% were age 16-20. Some 79.2% of the drivers in fatal crashes were male.

Drivers Ejected

There were 91 (1.1% of total) drivers ejected in Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes in 2002. Some 83.5% (76 of 91) of the drivers ejected were male. Of the 91 drivers ejected, 50.5% (46 of 91) were in a passenger vehicle and 45.1% (41 of 91) were in a pickup truck.

Some 35.2% (32 of 91) of the drivers ejected were killed, 61.6% (56 of 91) were injured, and 3.3% (3 of 91) were not injured.

Some 86.8% (79 of 91) of the drivers ejected were not using a seat belt. One driver (1 of 91) was using a shoulder belt only, 3.3% (3 of 91) were unknown seat belt use, and 8.8% (8 of 91) were using a seat belt.

¹ Uninjured persons are not entered into the Department of Public Safety database.

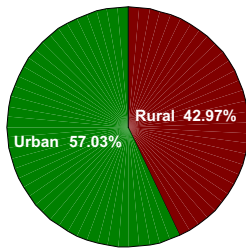
Causes

Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes were primarily caused by Alcohol/Drugs (47.4%), Unsafe Speed (11.2%), and Inattention (6.4%).

Rural vs. Urban

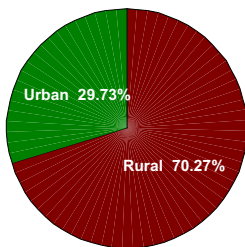
Some 57.0% of the Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes occurred in urban areas.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes 2002
Rural vs. Urban



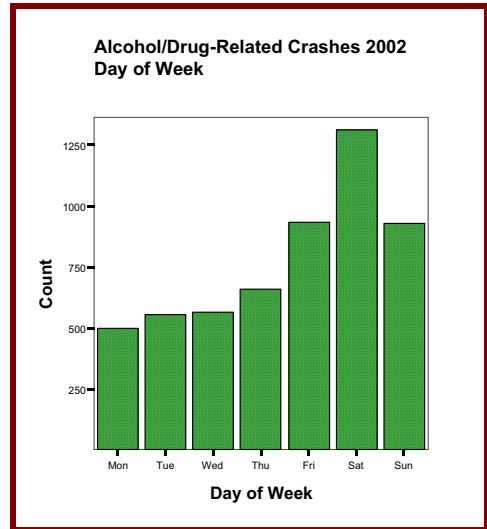
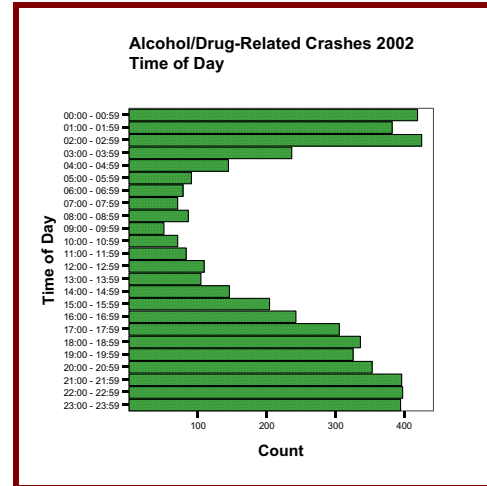
However, 70.3% of the fatal crashes occurred in rural areas.

Fatal Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes 2002
Rural vs. Urban



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 16.4% of the crashes occurring on Saturday.



Other Crash Facts

- m 90.3% of the crashes occurred in clear or cloudy weather.
- m 53.9% of the crashes occurred in darkness.
- m 52.0% of the crashes involved one vehicle.
- m 20.1% of the crashes occurred in Oklahoma County and 19.0% in Tulsa County.
- m 16.1% of the crashes occurred in Oklahoma City and 13.7% in Tulsa (city).

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