

Labor Day Holiday 2006

Fact Sheet

August 2007

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Labor Day Holiday 2006									
Friday, September 1, 2006 (6 p.m.) through Monday, September 4, 2006 (Midnight)									
	All Crashes		Alcohol/Drug Crashes		Seat Belt Use Among Fatality Victims				
	Crashes	Persons	Crashes	Persons	Person Type	Unknown	In Use	Not in Use	Total
Fatal	5	10	1	1	Driver	1		2	3
Injury	205	309	20	34	Passenger	3		2	5
Total	495	950	49	84	Total	4		4	8
Total includes property damage crashes. Uninjured passengers are not entered into the database.					Two pedestrian fatalities excluded from above.				

Crashes, Fatalities & Injuries

The Labor Day Holiday period for 2006 was a total of 78 hours which began at 6 p.m. on Friday, September 1 and ended at midnight on Monday, September 4. During this time period, there were 950 persons involved in 495 crashes, 10 persons killed in five fatal crashes and 205 persons injured.

Fatalities and Restraint Use

Of the 10 fatalities, three were drivers, five were passengers and two were pedestrians. Of the three driver fatalities, two were not using restraints. Two passenger fatalities were not using restraints. Restraint use for the remaining four fatalities in vehicles was unknown.

Fatalities in 2006 Labor Day Crashes			
Vehicle Type	Driver	Passenger	Total
Passenger Vehicle	2	5	7
Pickup Truck	1		1
Total	3	5	8
Two pedestrians excluded from table.			

Causes

The top five causes of crashes during the 2006 Labor Day Holiday were: Unsafe Speed (19.2%), Inattention (12.9%), Failed to Yield (11.1%), Other Improper/Act Movement (11.1%) and Unknown/No Improper Action (7.7%).

Driver Age & Gender

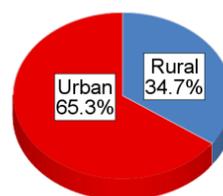
There were 825 drivers involved in crashes during the 2006 Labor Day Holiday. The top three driver age groups involved in crashes were: age 16-20 (21.0%), age 21-25 (16.0%) and age 26-30 (11.2%). Some 56.1% of the drivers were male.

There were nine drivers involved in fatal crashes during the 2006 Labor Day Holiday. The top three driver age groups involved in fatal crashes were: age 21-25 (22.2%), age 46-50 (22.2%) and age 16-20 (11.1%). Some 55.6% of the drivers involved in fatal crashes were male.

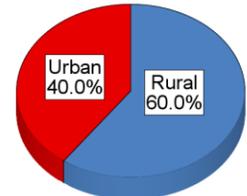
Rural vs. Urban

Some 65.3% of the crashes during the Labor Day Holiday occurred in urban areas and 60.0% of the fatal crashes occurred in rural areas.

Labor Day Holiday Crashes 2006

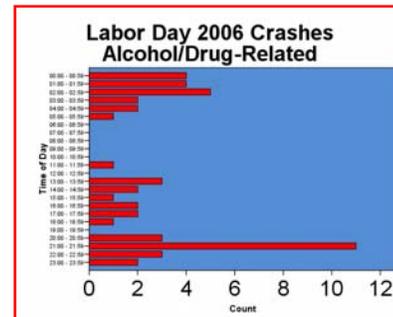
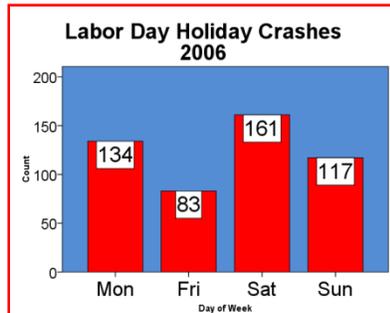
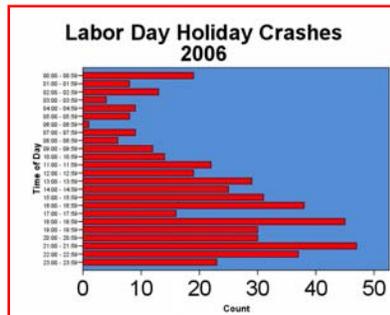


Labor Day Holiday Fatal Crashes 2006



Time & Day

Midday and evening hours had the highest incidence of crashes. Saturday had the highest incidence of crashes during the 2006 Labor Day Holiday.



Drivers in Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes

Of the 68 drivers involved in Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes during the 2006 Labor Day Holiday, 63.2% had an Alcohol/Drug-Related driver condition. Of the drivers with an Alcohol/Drug-Related driver condition, 16.3% were age 21-25, 16.3% were age 31-35 and 16.3% were age 41-45.

Additional Facts

- ➔ 81.5% of the drivers in 2006 Labor Day Holiday crashes were licensed in Oklahoma.
- ➔ 35.9% of the drivers in 2006 Labor Day Holiday crashes were issued a citation.
- ➔ 60.0% of the 2006 Labor Day Holiday crashes occurred in daylight.
- ➔ 43.2% of the 2006 Labor Day Holiday crashes were intersection related.
- ➔ 46.5% of the 2006 Labor Day Holiday crashes occurred on city streets.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes

Some 9.9% of the Labor Day Holiday crashes in 2006 were Alcohol/Drug-Related and 20.0% of the fatal crashes were Alcohol/Drug-Related. These crashes resulted in one fatality and 34 persons injured.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Fatalities & Restraint Use

The one fatality in Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes was a passenger in a passenger vehicle who was not using a restraint system.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes by Time & Day

Alcohol/Drug-Related crashes occurred more frequently in the evening and early morning hours. Some 38.8% of the crashes occurred on Friday and 36.6% occurred on Sunday.