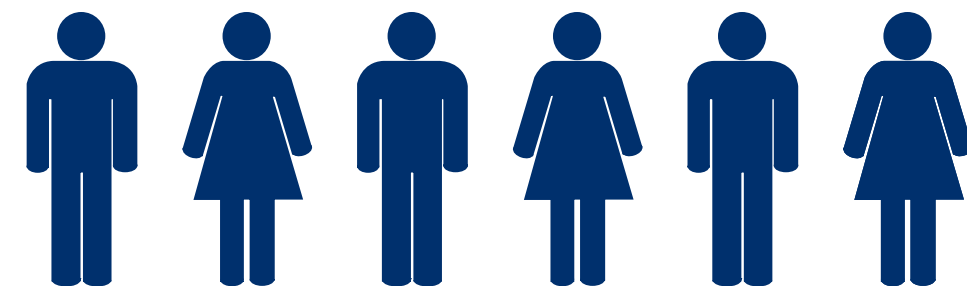
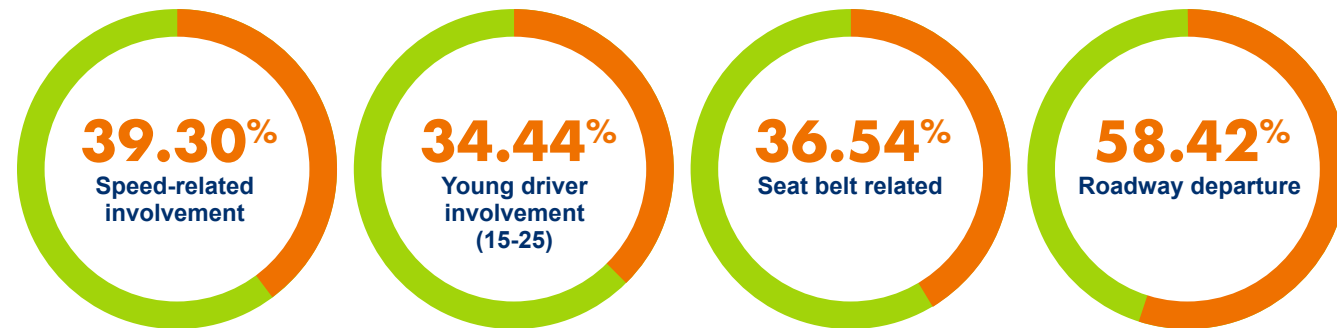


CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

An average of 50 percent of alcohol-related serious injuries and deaths involved a fixed object. This typically occurs when a motorist leaves the roadway and hits an object close to the road.

On average, roadway departure crashes were a factor in 58 percent of alcohol-related deaths and serious injuries. Alcohol was also a factor in approximately one-third of speed-related crashes, crashes involving young drivers, and those where the vehicle occupants were unrestrained.

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY RELATED SHSP EMPHASIS AREAS



AN AVERAGE OF 6 PEOPLE EACH DAY DIED OR WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES.

Note: all data from 2008-2012, except Overview section



ALCOHOL DATA FACT SHEET

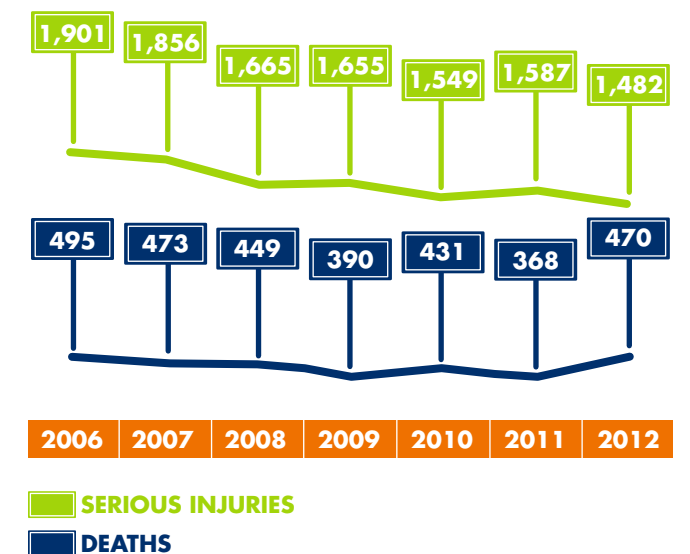
OVERVIEW OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES

Between 2006 and 2012, 3,076 people died and 11,695 people were seriously injured in alcohol-related crashes.

Since Ohio's first SHSP was adopted in 2006, serious injuries have declined by 22 percent.



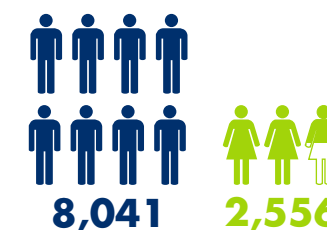
Deaths fluctuated during the same period, but reached a low of 368 in 2011. Alcohol-related crashes account for about 40 percent of Ohio's deaths and around 17 percent of serious injuries each year.



WHO WAS INVOLVED IN CRASHES

Male drivers had a significantly higher involvement in alcohol-related crashes resulting in deaths or serious injuries.

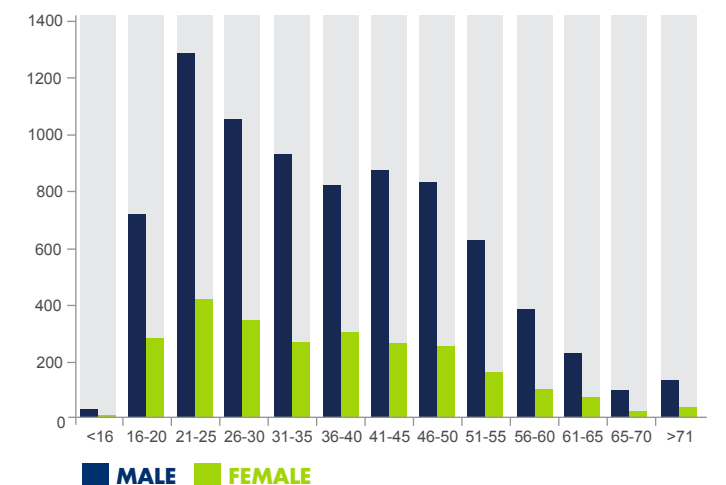
From 2008 to 2012, 8,041 alcohol-related deaths and serious injuries involved male drivers versus 2,556 female drivers.



Male drivers between the ages of 21 and 30 accounted for the highest number of deaths and serious injuries, but another spike occurred among men age 41-50.

Note: all data from 2008-2012, except Overview section

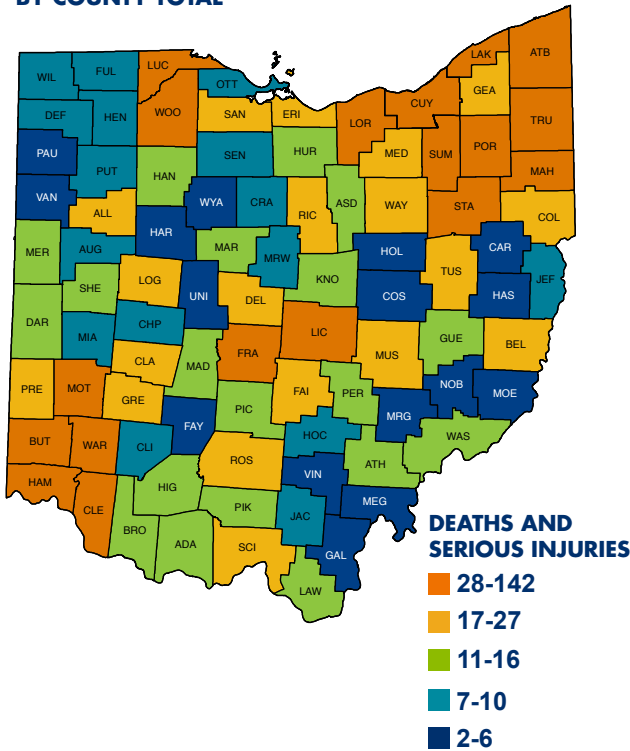
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY DRIVER AGE AND GENDER



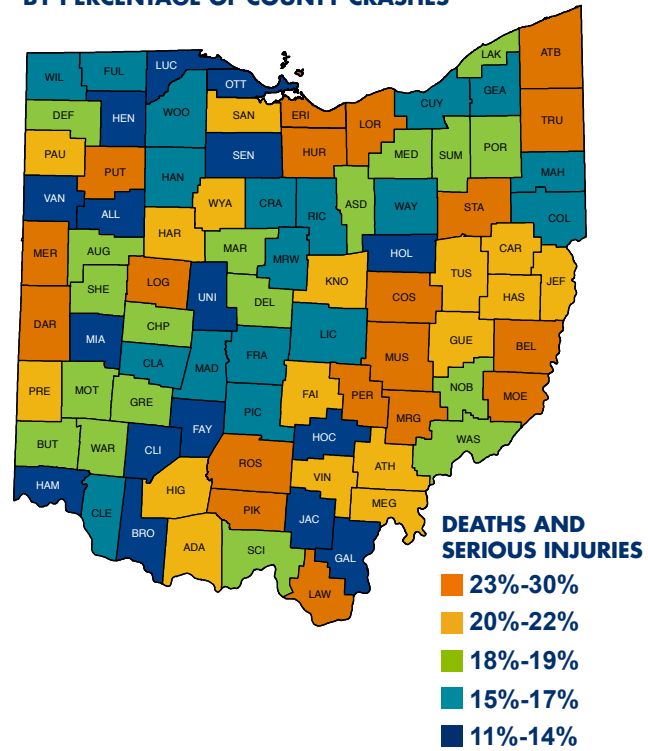
WHERE CRASHES OCCURRED

These maps rank Ohio counties by the number of deaths and serious injuries that occurred due to alcohol impairment. Warm colors indicate more crashes relative to cool colors. **Most urbanized counties have a higher number of serious crashes associated with alcohol.** However, many rural counties have a higher percentage of serious alcohol-related injuries or deaths when compared to the total number of serious crashes occurring within the county each year.

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY COUNTY TOTAL

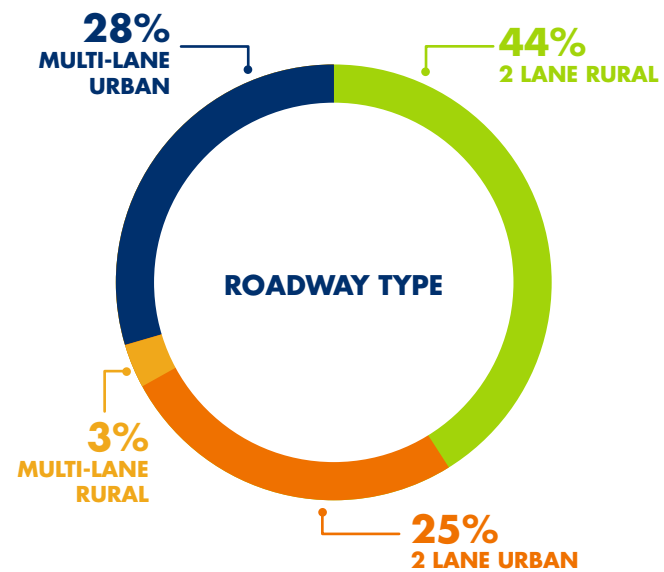
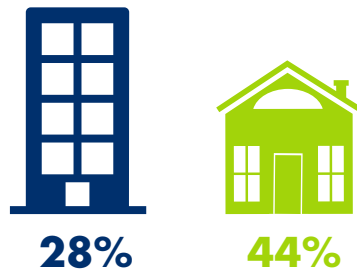


ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY CRASHES



ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY ROADWAY TYPE

The number of alcohol-related deaths and serious injuries on two-lane rural roads was nearly double the amount on two-lane urban roads. Rural, two-lane roads have higher speeds and narrow lanes and shoulders that provide less room for recovery when a vehicle leaves the travel lane or road.



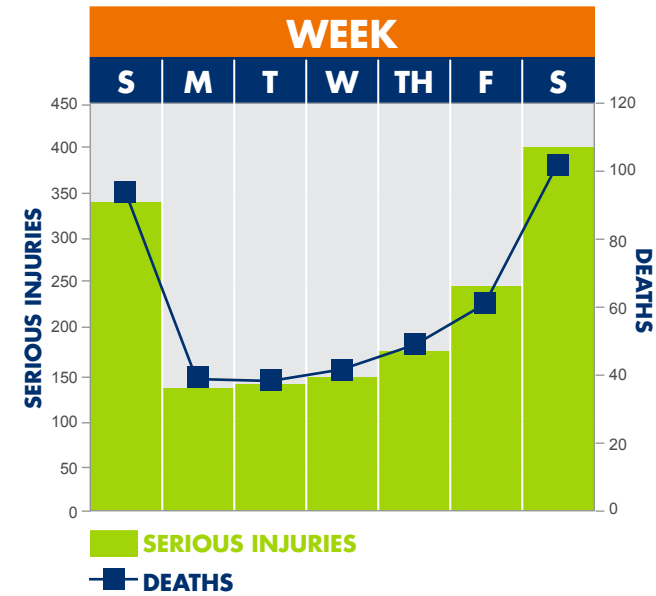
Note: all data from 2008-2012, except Overview section

WHEN CRASHES OCCURRED

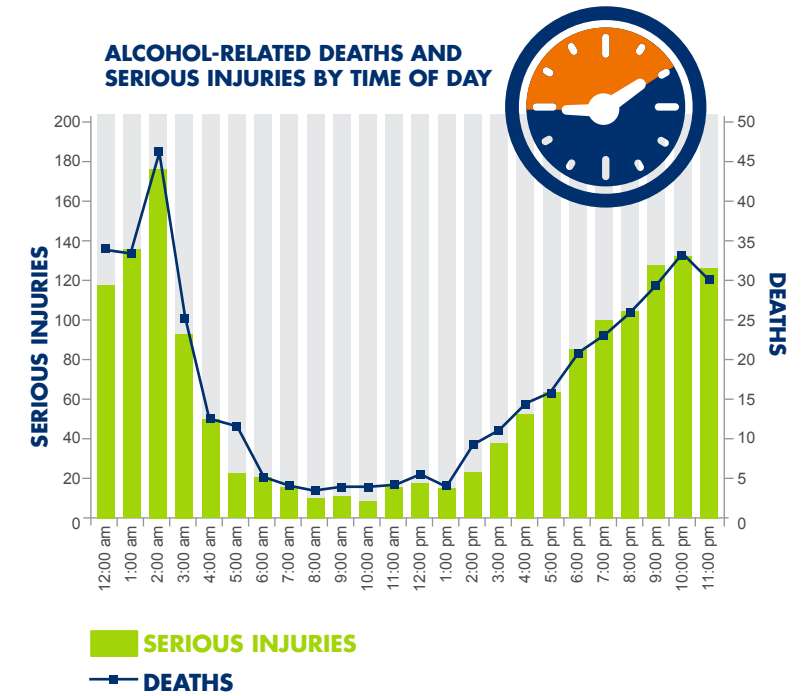
Most alcohol-related deaths and serious injuries occurred on Saturday and Sunday and at night.

The highest number of deaths and serious injuries occurred between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m.

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY DAY OF THE WEEK



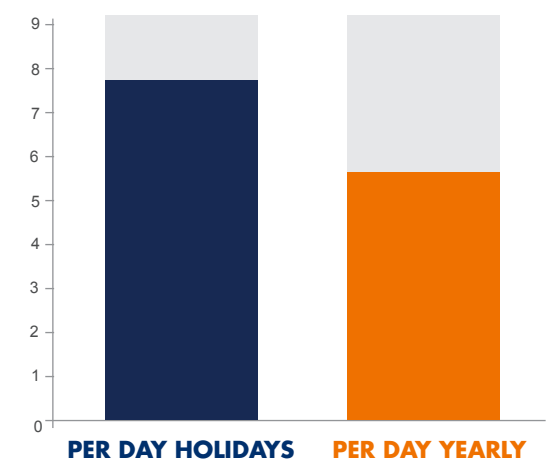
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY TIME OF DAY



An average of 5.5 alcohol-related serious injuries and deaths occurred every day, but over holidays, the average increased to 7.8 per day; a 32 percent increase.

32%
INCREASE OVER HOLIDAYS

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY DAILY RATE



Note: all data from 2008-2012, except Overview section