

Alcohol in Fatal Road Crashes in Ireland

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Background

- Alcohol is recognised as a major factor in road crashes
- We know Irish drivers do drink alcohol and drive
- We don't know what contribution alcohol makes to fatal road crashes in Ireland

 The aim of this study was to identify the contribution alcohol makes to fatal road crashes in Ireland







How the study was carried out

 All files on fatal crashes in 2003 in the National Traffic Bureau of the Garda Siochana were examined









Legal limit

• Blood = 80 mg/100ml

• Urine = 107mg/100ml

• Breath = 35ug/100ml









Definition Alcohol Related Crash

Driver

 Blood alcohol level of 20mg/100ml (or the equivalent in urine and breath tests) in a driver

Pedestrian

Blood alcohol level level of 20mg/100ml and the circumstances of the crash









Results

301 fatal crashes killing 335 persons









Status of the Deceased

	No	%
Driver*	188	56
Passenger	70	21
Pedestrian	63	19
Cyclist	12	4
Other	2	1
Total	335	100

*Includes drivers of motorcycles







Crashes where alcohol was a factor

Alcohol was a factor in 110 (37%) of fatal crashes









Crashes where alcohol was a factor

123 persons were killed









Figure 1. Day of fatal alcohol related crashes

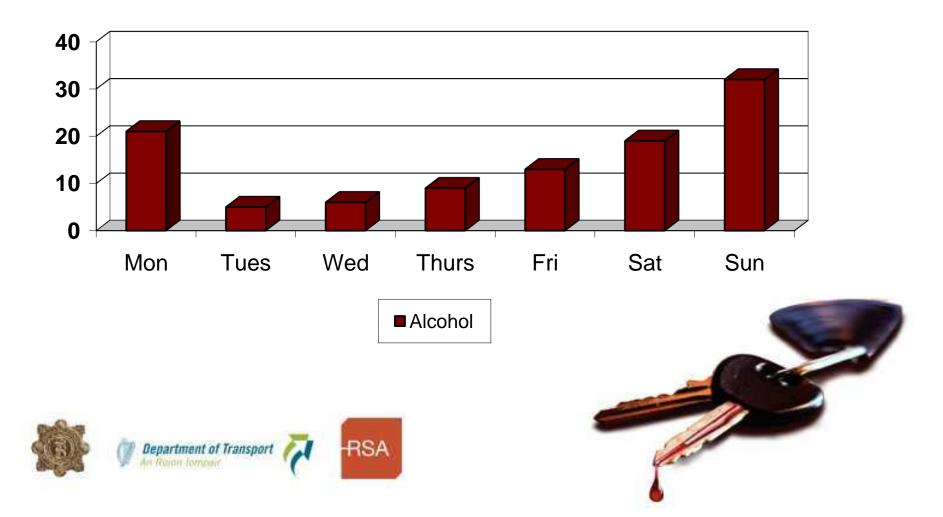
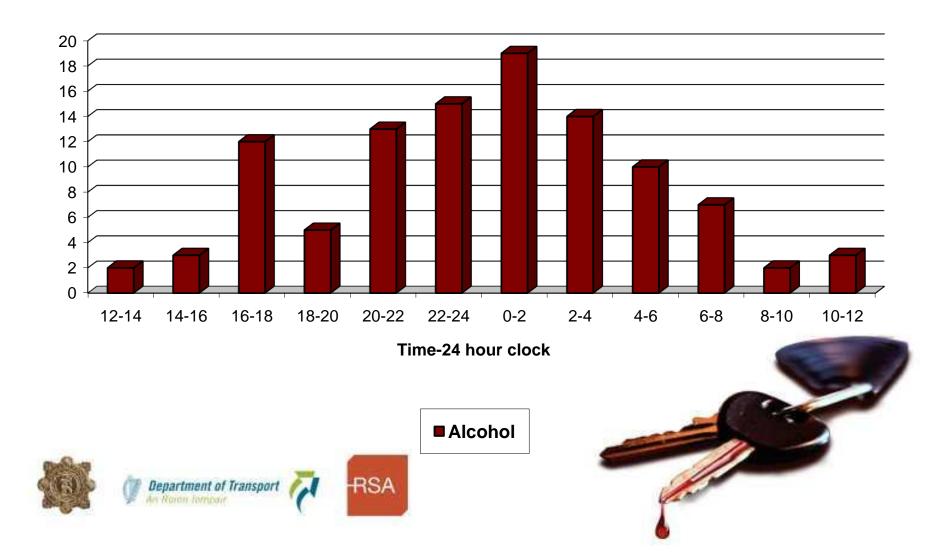


Figure 2. Time of alcohol related crashes



Drivers with Alcohol

- 87 drivers with alcohol responsible for crashes.
 - 78 killed
 - 9 not killed

- 72 (83%) above the legal limit
- 15 (17%) not above the legal limit







 90% of the drivers whose alcohol was a contributory factor were male









- Alcohol related fatal road crashes are 3 times more likely to occur on Saturday, Sunday or Monday
- 22 (50%) of crashes that occurred on Mondays were before 8 a.m.

- Of these 12 (55%) were alcohol related







Killed Drivers

(includes those riding motorcycles)

- 86% of the drivers killed were male
- The average (median) age of male drivers was 30 years
- The average (median) age of female drivers was 44 years









Vehicles Driven by Killed Drivers

	No.	%
Car	107	57
Motorbike	51	27
Lorry/van	16	9
Other	14	8
Total	188	100









Killed Drivers and Their Alcohol Levels

 The number of killed drivers whose alcohol level was a factor was 78 (42%)

 63 (34%) were over the legal limit for driving









Blood Alcohol Levels in Killed Drivers

	No	%
Not recorded as done/not available	50	27
Zero	59	32
1-19	4	2
20-49	6	3
50-79	8	4
80-159	13	7
160-239	31	17
240+	17	9
Total	188	100

Killed Drivers and Their Alcohol Levels

 For those drivers who had a blood alcohol level available 45% were over the legal limit

 The average blood alcohol level for males was 107mg/100ml

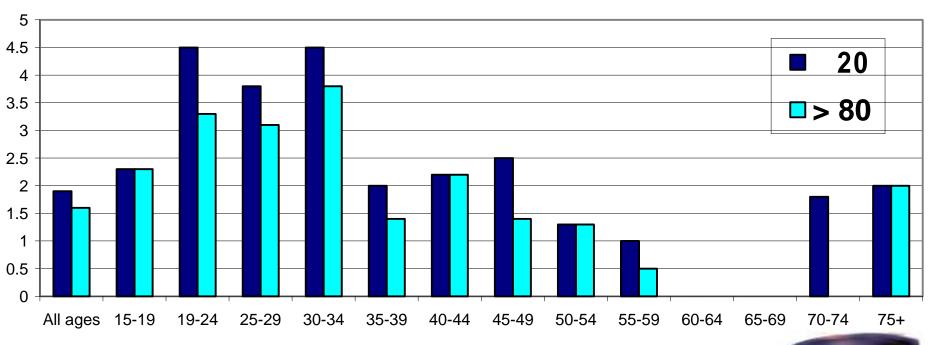
 The average blood alcohol level for females was 51 mg/100ml







Figure 5. Rate per 100,000 population for killed drivers with blood a kohol concentration 20m g/100m land >80 m g/100m l











Single Vehicle Single Occupant Crashes

- 63 (21%) were single vehicle, single occupant crashes which involved no other parties
- In 39 (62%) of these driver alcohol was a factor
 - 92% male
 - 50% aged over 30 years
- 36 (57%) over the legal limit









Pedestrians and Alcohol

- Alcohol consumed by pedestrians was a factor in 24(38%) of the pedestrian deaths
- The average (median) age was 53 years
- No tests positive for alcohol in respect of persons aged less than 18 years
- 79% male
- The average blood level was 143 mg/100ml
- Pedestrians with positive blood alcohol levels were 8 times more likely to be killed between 10 p.m. on Friday night to 8 a.m. on Monday morning
- 20 (83%) occurred between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Passengers killed in driver alcohol related crashes

- 19 (27%) of the passengers were killed in driver alcohol related crashes
- Male passengers are more likely to be killed
- 46% of the killed male passengers were killed in such crashes
- 47% of the passengers killed in driver alcohol related crashes died in crashes that occurred between midnight and 4 a.m.

Conclusions 1

- Any amount of alcohol is a risk
- Do not have to be over the limit to be at risk
- Weekends, late at night and early mornings high risk









Conclusions 2

- 37% of fatal road crashes related to alcohol
- A serious problem with male drivers
- Young men most at risk of drinking, driving and being killed
- Middle-aged and older men also at risk

Pedestrians with alcohol a serious risk to themselves





