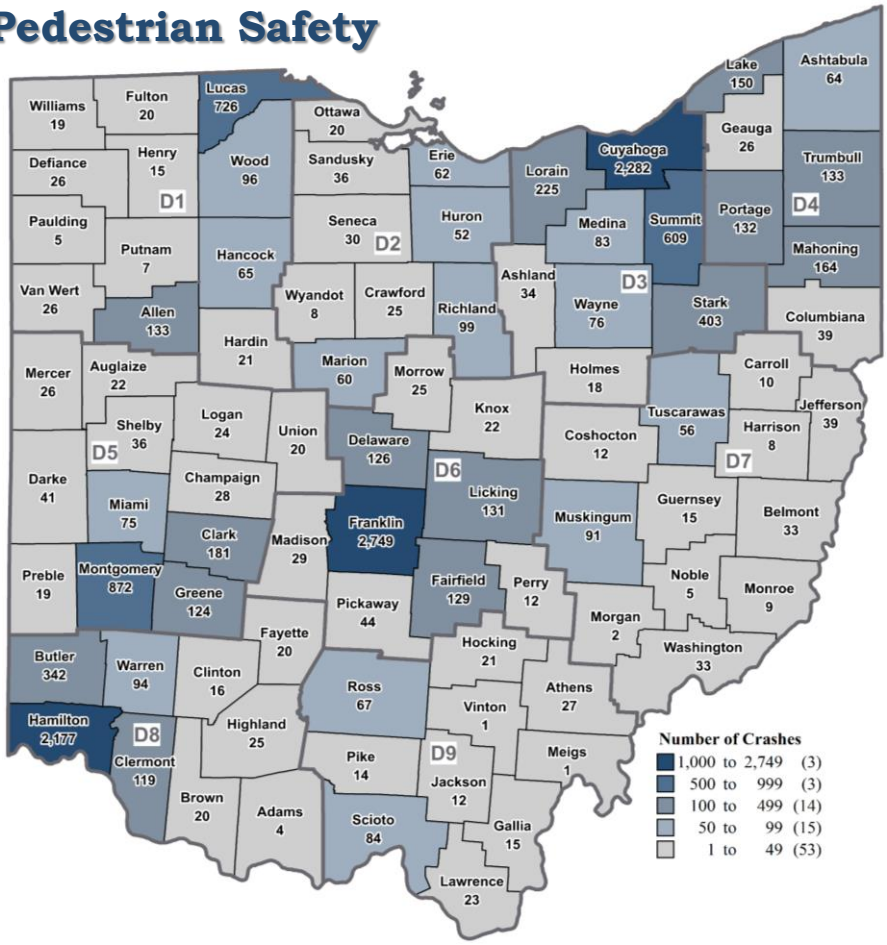
Traffic Safety Bulletin

October 2023

Pedestrian Safety



Map and Table:
2018-2023 YTD
Pedestrian-Related Crashes

OSHP District	Number of Crashes
District 1	1,159
District 2	392
District 3	3,730
District 4	708
District 5	1,468
District 6	3,267
District 7	313
District 8	2,817
District 9	265
Total	14,119

Ohio Pedestrian-Related Crashes

- Since 2018[1], 14,119 pedestrian-related traffic crashes have occurred on Ohio roadways. This includes 851 fatal crashes that resulted in 853 pedestrian deaths (and 11 others). While only 2% of all crash injuries are the result of a pedestrian-related crash, 13% of all fatalities can be attributed to these incidents.
- Franklin (2,749), Cuyahoga (2,282) and Hamilton (2,177) Counties had the most pedestrian-related crashes since 2018. Altogether, these three counties accounted for 51% of these types of crashes. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of fatal pedestrian-related crashes took place in urban areas.
- Overall, the pedestrian was at-fault in 33% of pedestrian-related crashes. However, a pedestrian was at-fault in more than half (52%) of fatal pedestrian-related crashes.
- The average age of a pedestrian killed in a motor vehicle crash was 47 and ranged from one to 94-years-old. More than two-thirds (68 %) of pedestrians killed in motor vehicle crashes were male.
- More than 45% of pedestrians killed in motor vehicle crashes were suspected of being impaired by alcohol and/or drugs. Marijuana played a role in nearly one-in-five (17%) of these incidents.[2]
- Additional information on pedestrian-related crashes is available on the Ohio Statistics and Analytics for Traffic Safety (OSTATS) crash dashboard at: https://statepatrol.ohio.gov/ostats.

[1]2023 data through 8/31 and is provisional as of 9/11/2023. [2]There was a noted increase in alcohol and/or drug related fatal crashes beginning in 2019. The two primary reasons were 1) a revision to the OH-1 crash report that allows up to four drug results for each person involved in a crash and 2) a more thorough process to supplement alcohol and drug results for fatal crashes based on crime lab and coroner's reports. This data is based on the time period including 1/1/2019 through 12/31/2022.