2019 State of DRUNK DRIVING FATALITIES IN AMERICA
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Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2019 Included a Variety of Factors

DID YOU KNOW

Drunk, drugged, distracted, drowsy, or a combination are forms of impaired driving and are dangerous and preventable.

Source: NHTSA, FARS 1/21

Learn more at Responsibility.org
Since the inception of Responsibility.org in 1991, more than 100,000 lives have been saved.
Motor Vehicle Fatalities: 1982-2019

Traffic fatalities have declined 13% since 1991.
Drunk driving fatalities have declined almost 36% since 1991.

Traffic fatalities have increased 9% since 2010.
Drunk driving fatalities are at similar levels as they were in 2010.

Drunk driving fatalities decreased more than 5% from 2018 to 2019.
Traffic fatalities have decreased 2% from 2018 to 2019.

Drunk driving fatalities are descending at a faster rate than total motor vehicle fatalities.

Learn more at Responsibility.org

Source: NHTSA, FARS 12/20
In 2019, drunk driving accounted for 28% of all traffic fatalities. Nearly sixty percent of alcohol-involved fatal crashes involved high BAC drivers.
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2019

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 12/20

Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.
Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2019

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 1/21

Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.

Learn more at Responsibility.org
Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2018 to 2019

Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities decreased nationally and in 30 states and D.C. between 2018 and 2019.

Learn more at Responsibility.org

Source: NHTSA, FARS 1/21
Under 21 Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2018 to 2019

From 2018 to 2019 alcohol impaired driving fatalities among those under 21 decreased nationally and in 28 states.

Learn more at Responsibility.org
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2019

**Total Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities**

Drunk driving fatalities have declined 52% from 1982 to 2019.

**Rate of Total Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per 100,000 Population**

Drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population decreased 66% since 1982.
Drunk driving fatalities among those under 21 have declined 83% from 1982 to 2019. Among those under 21 drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population decreased 83% since 1982.
In 27 states and D.C., alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 3.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
In 23 states and D.C., under 21 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 1.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 1/21
Percent Change in Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2010 to 2019 by State Rank

Over the past decade drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population declined nationally and in 31 states and D.C. from 2010 to 2019.

Learn more at Responsibility.org
Percent Change in Under 21 Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2010 to 2019 by State Rank

-100.0% Vermont
-79.3% North Dakota
-65.8% Delaware
-58.8% Wisconsin
-53.5% Washington
-53.4% New York
-48.5% Oklahoma
-48.3% Hawaii
-46.0% Illinois
-45.5% Kansas
-45.2% Connecticut
-45.0% Rhode Island
-44.5% Montana
-44.2% Minnesota
-42.5% Idaho
-39.3% Ohio
-36.7% Pennsylvania
-36.1% Maryland
-34.4% Utah
-34.2% New Hampshire
-34.1% New Jersey
-34.0% Arkansas
-33.9% Mississippi
-29.9% Alabama
-27.9% South Carolina
-27.4% New Mexico
-26.7% Louisiana
-25.7% Massachusetts
-23.3% North Carolina
-19.8% Michigan
-19.1% Tennessee
-15.1% Texas
-8.1% Maine
-6.3% Virginia
-5.2% Arizona
-2.1% Missouri

2.1% Florida
2.9% Georgia
6.4% New York
8.4% Arkansas
10.3% Missouri
12.8% Kentucky
17.4% Iowa
28.3% California
31.8% Colorado
35.7% Nevada
38.6% Oregon
43.8% Indiana
61.4% Nebraska
91.5% West Virginia
100.0% D.C.
112.7% Alaska
122.0% New Hampshire
152.5% South Dakota
310.8% Wyoming

-14.5% U.S. Total

DID YOU KNOW
Between 2010 and 2019 all but 18 states and D.C. experienced a decline in under 21 drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population.

Learn more at Responsibility.org

Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 1/21
2019 Fatal Drunk Driving Crashes Among Drivers with a Known BAC

Seven out of 10 drivers involved in fatal drunk driving crashes are high risk drivers with BAC levels of .15 or higher.
Repeat Offenders Involvement in Fatal Crashes

Repeat Offenders by BAC Level

93% No Prior DWI*

3% Prior DWI*

4% Unknown

44% BAC of .00

13% BAC of .08-.14

38% BAC of .15+

3% BAC of .05-.07

3% BAC of .01-.04

* Prior convictions only for events occurring within 5 years from date of crash. Total may not equal sum of categories due to rounding.

Drivers Involved in Fatal Crash

DID YOU KNOW

More than one-third of drivers involved in a fatal crash who had a prior DWI* had a high BAC at the time of the crash.

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 1/21

Learn more at Responsibility.org

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### Holiday Traffic Fatalities by BAC Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .00</td>
<td>.01-.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth of July</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
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<td>BAC .15+ = 68%</td>
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<td>BAC .15+ = 71%</td>
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<td>Christmas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BAC .15+ = 63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Learn more at**: Responsibility.org

DID YOU KNOW

Drunk driving fatalities accounted for 36% of traffic fatalities during the holidays and drivers with a high BAC were involved in 67% of drunk driving fatalities during the holidays.

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The number of whole days in the holiday period depends on the day on which the legal holiday falls. Typically, the period is 6 p.m. the night before until 5:59 a.m. the day after the holiday. Total may not equal sum of categories due to rounding.

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 1/21
Alcohol-Impaired Fatality
Drivers in all 50 states and D.C. are considered to be alcohol-impaired if their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is .08 grams per deciliter (g/dL) or higher. Any fatality occurring in a crash involving at least one driver, or motorcycle operator, with a BAC of .08 or higher is considered to be an alcohol-impaired driving, or drunk driving, fatality. The term alcohol-impaired does not indicate that a crash or a fatality was the result of alcohol impairment. In producing national and state alcohol-impaired statistics, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates the extent of alcohol involvement when alcohol test results are unknown.

Alcohol-Involved Fatality
Alcohol-involved fatalities are those where at least one driver, or motorcycle operator, has a positive BAC of .01 or higher. In producing national and state alcohol-involved statistics, NHTSA estimates the extent of alcohol involvement when alcohol test results are unknown.

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)
BAC is measured in grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. A BAC of .01 indicates .01 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. As of July 2004, all 50 states and D.C. have passed legislation establishing a driver with a BAC of .08 to be legally intoxicated; Utah passed a law lowering the state’s BAC limit from .08 to .05 for impaired driving that became effective December 30, 2018. Additionally, 44 states and D.C. have laws that increase penalties for those convicted of driving with elevated or “high” BAC levels.

Rates per 100,000 Population
The rate of alcohol-impaired fatalities per 100,000 population is the number of alcohol-impaired fatalities for every 100,000 persons in the population being measured. For example, an alcohol-impaired fatality rate of 3.1 per 100,000 population nationally means that for every 100,000 people in the nation, there were approximately three alcohol-impaired fatalities.

Repeat Offenders
The NHTSA/FARS data records prior driving records (convictions only, not violations) for driving while intoxicated events occurring within five years of the date of the crash. The same driver can have one or more of these convictions during this five-year period. Drivers who have a prior conviction in this five-year period are reported as repeat offenders.
The information presented in this report is drawn from several databases maintained by government agencies, including the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) of NHTSA, which compiles crash data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), and the U.S. Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce. This report reflects data from 1982 to the present utilizing NHTSA’s multiple imputation method for estimating missing information about BAC levels for persons involved in fatal crashes, thus allowing for improved reporting of alcohol involvement statistics at any BAC level. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes state resident and civilian population estimates which were used in this report.