

DRUNK DRIVING FATALITIES

IN AMERICA



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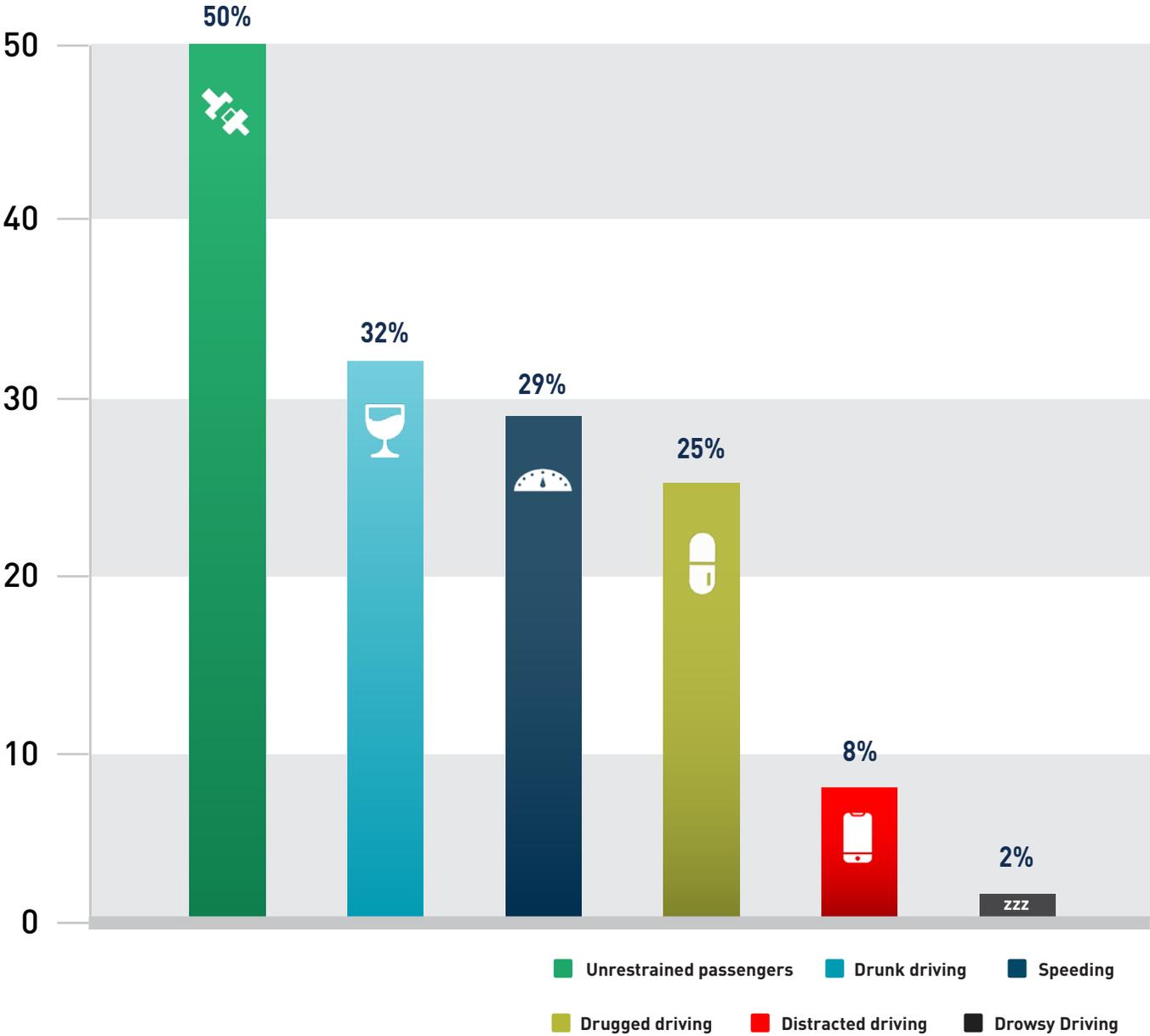
Tess Rowland

Community Traffic Safety Liaison
Harris County Sheriff's Office
Former National President of MADD

DID YOU KNOW

In 2022 three behavioral factors - alcohol-impaired driving, speeding and seat belt non-use - were the leading contributors in fatal traffic crashes.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2022 Involved a Variety of Human Factors



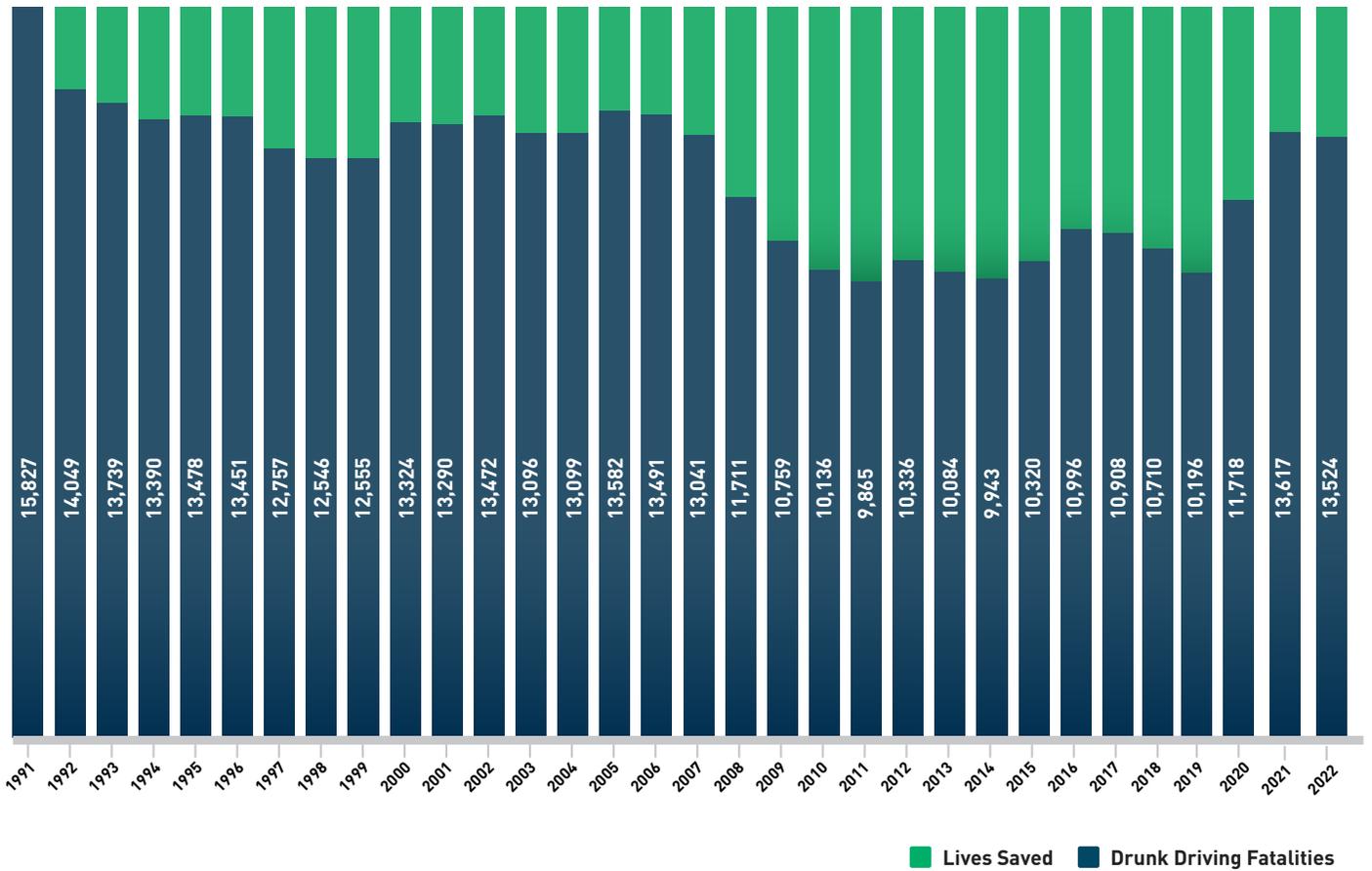
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Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

DID YOU KNOW

Since the inception of Responsibility.org in 1991, more than 110,000 lives have been saved.

Saving Lives for Over Three Decades

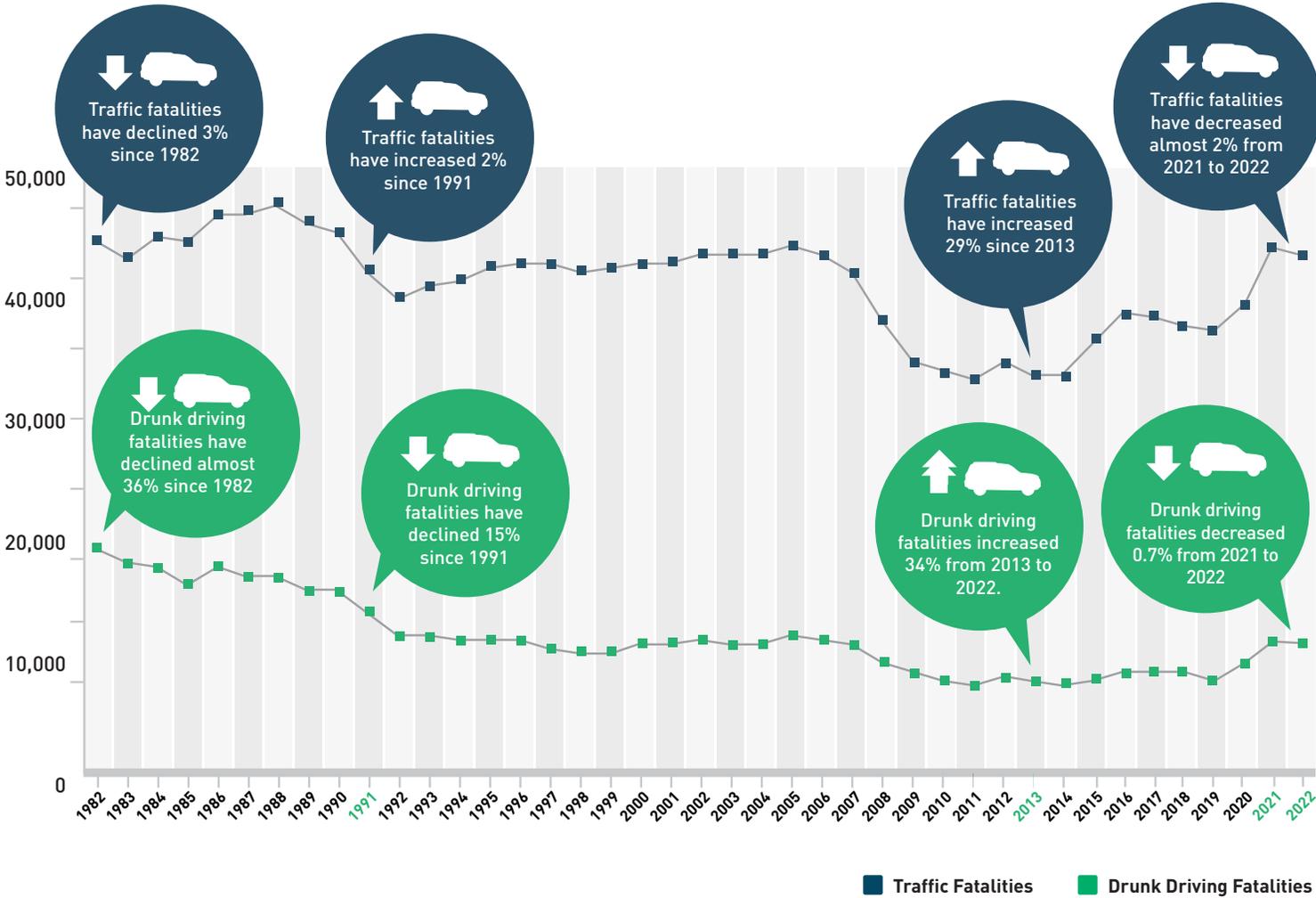


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Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

Drunk driving fatalities decreased for the first time since pre-pandemic.

Motor Vehicle Fatalities: 1982–2022



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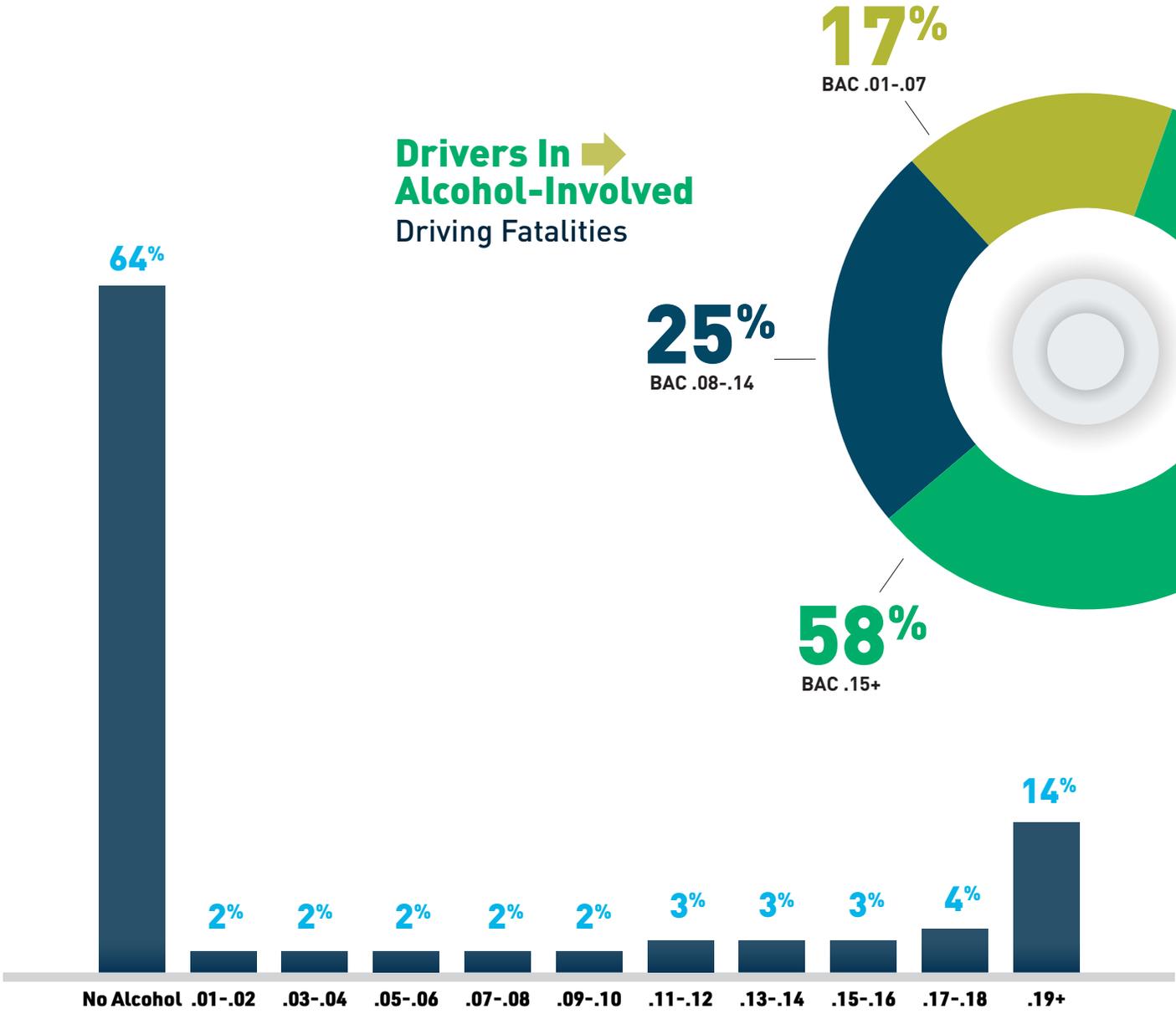
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

DID YOU KNOW

In 2022, drunk drivers accounted for 30% of all traffic fatalities. Nearly sixty percent of alcohol-involved fatal crashes involved high BAC drivers.

Percent of 2022 Driver Fatalities by BAC Test Result

Drivers In  Alcohol-Involved Driving Fatalities

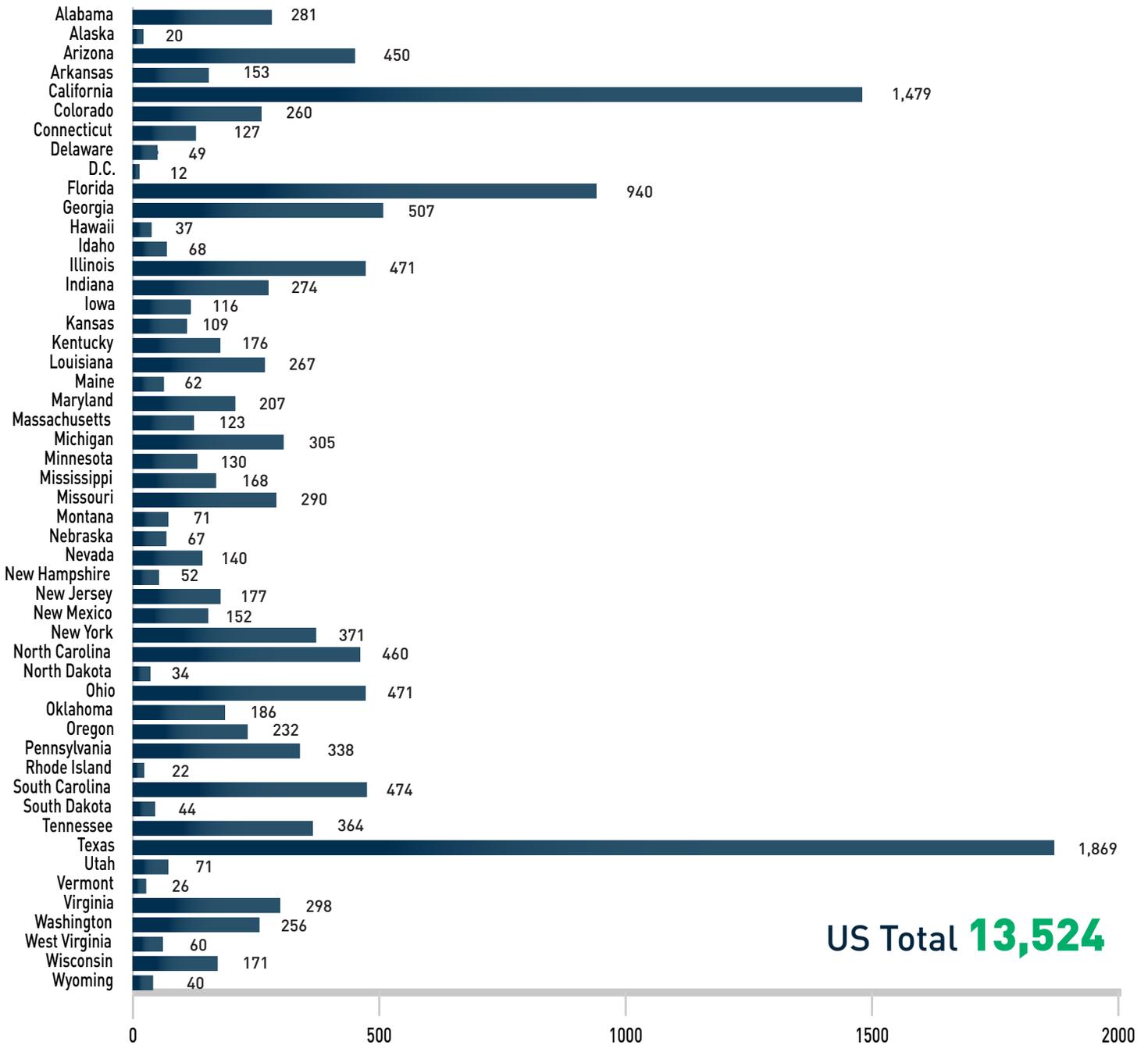


 **Known Alcohol Test Results of Drivers Involved in Fatal Traffic Crashes**

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Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 4/24
Total may not equal the sum of categories due to rounding.

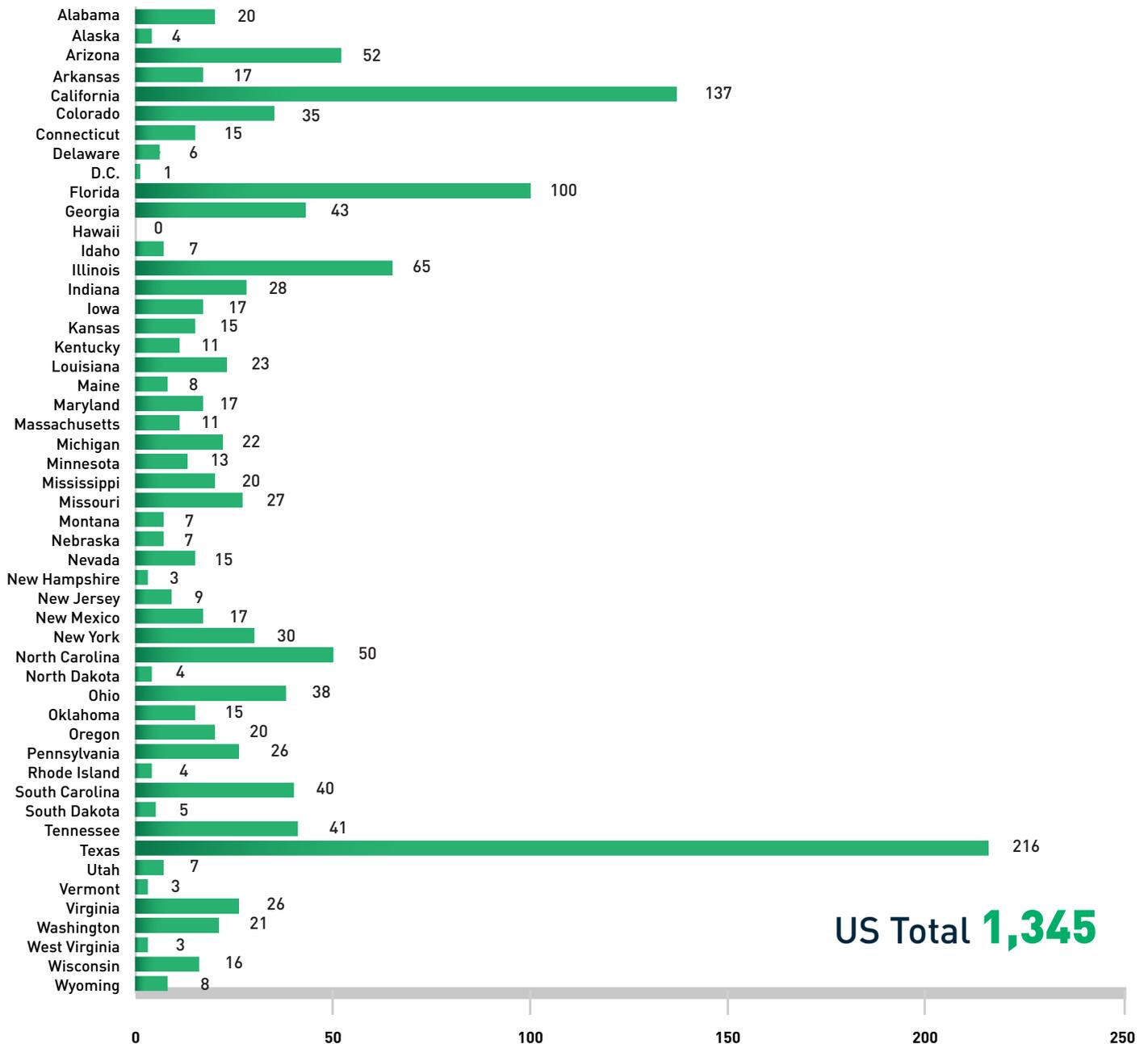
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2022



Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24
Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.

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Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2022

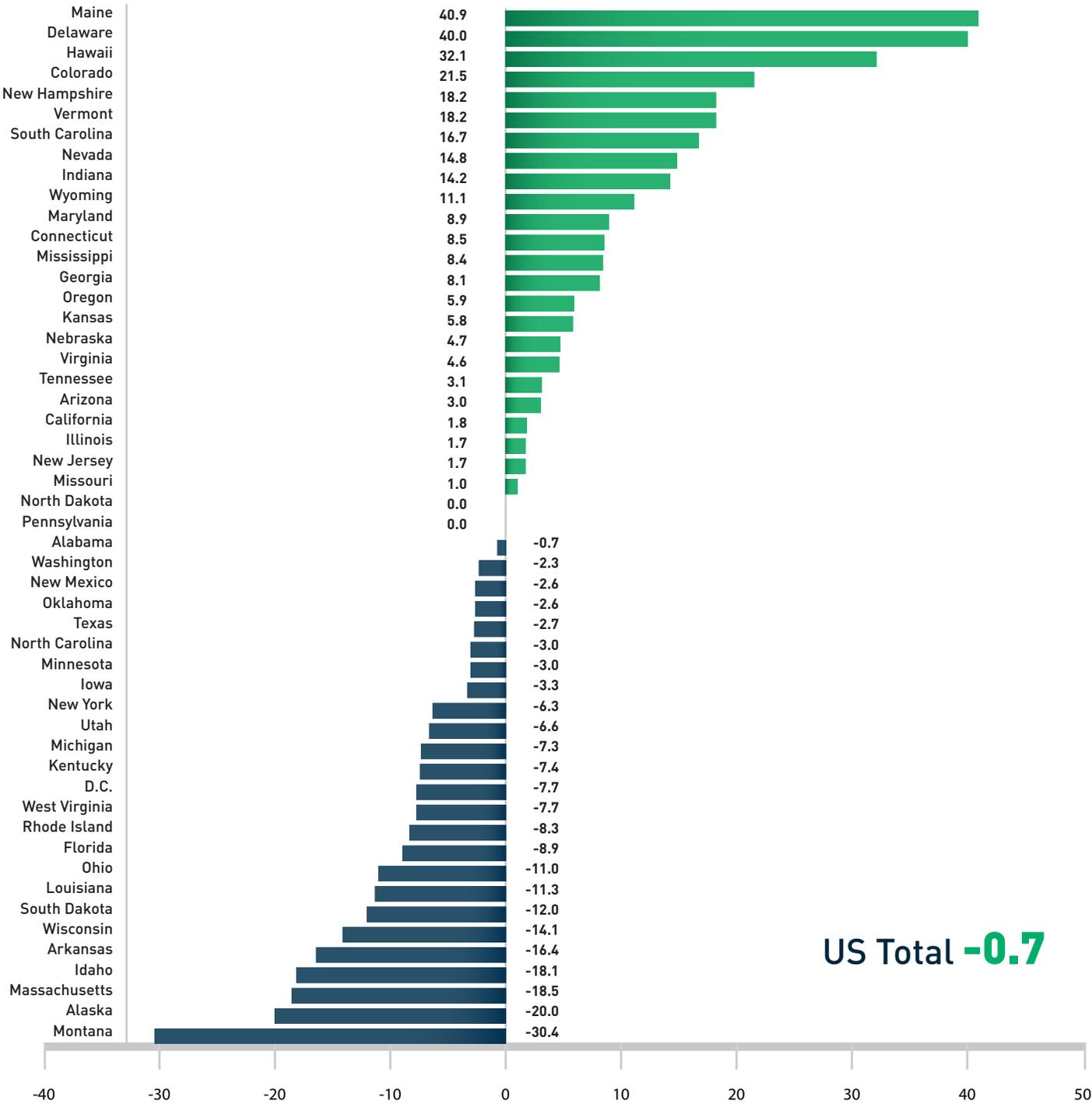


Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24
Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.

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Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities decreased slightly at the national level and in 24 states and D.C. between 2021 and 2022.

Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2021 to 2022

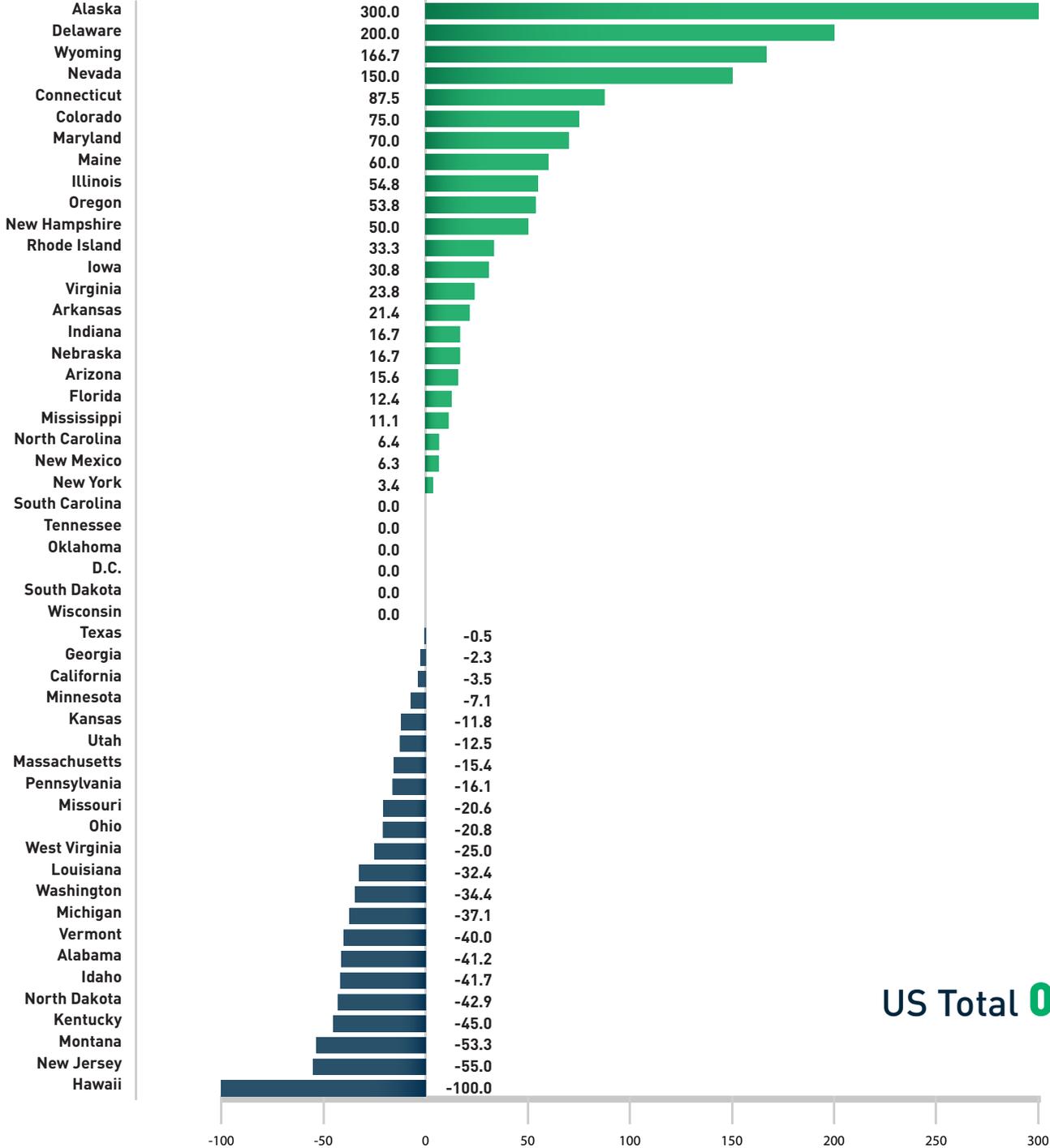


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Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

Nationally, from 2021 to 2022 alcohol impaired driving fatalities among those under 21 increased slightly, but decreased in 22 states.

Under 21 Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2021 to 2022

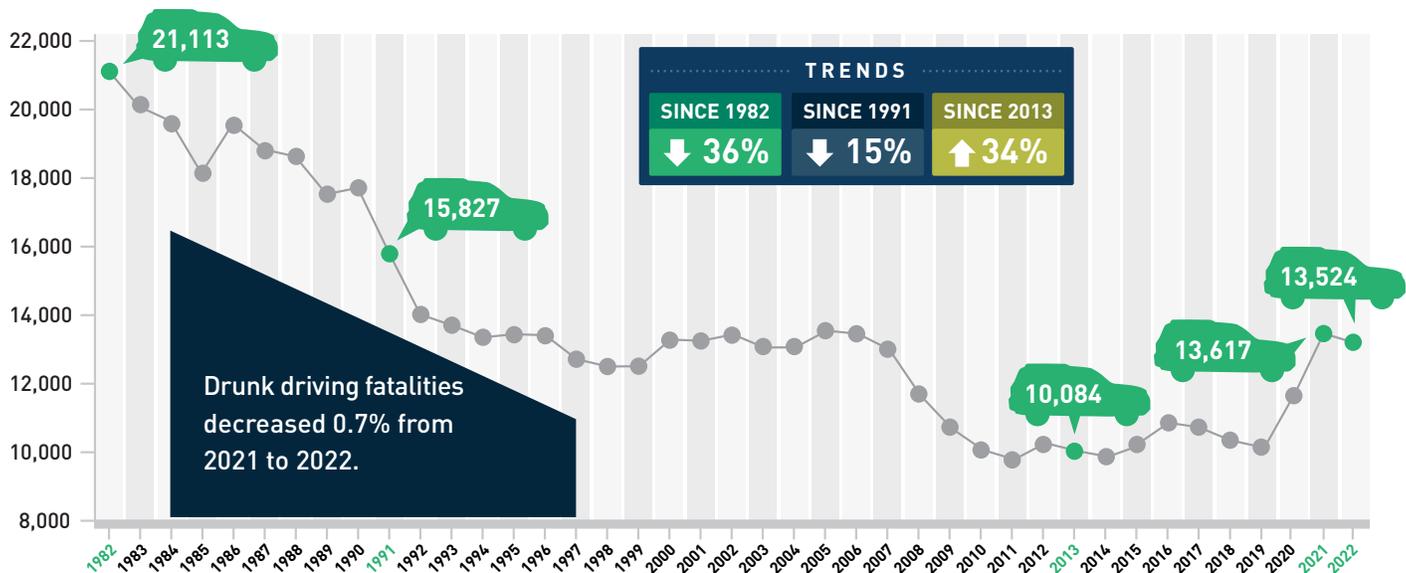


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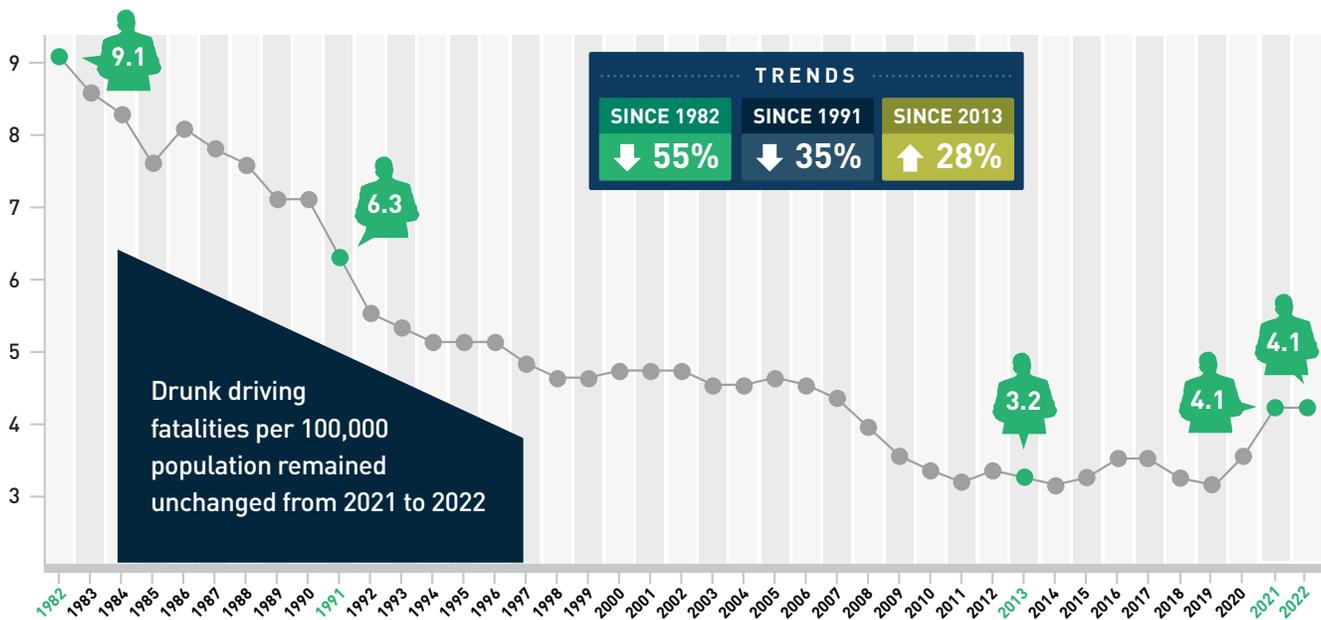
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2022

Total Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities



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

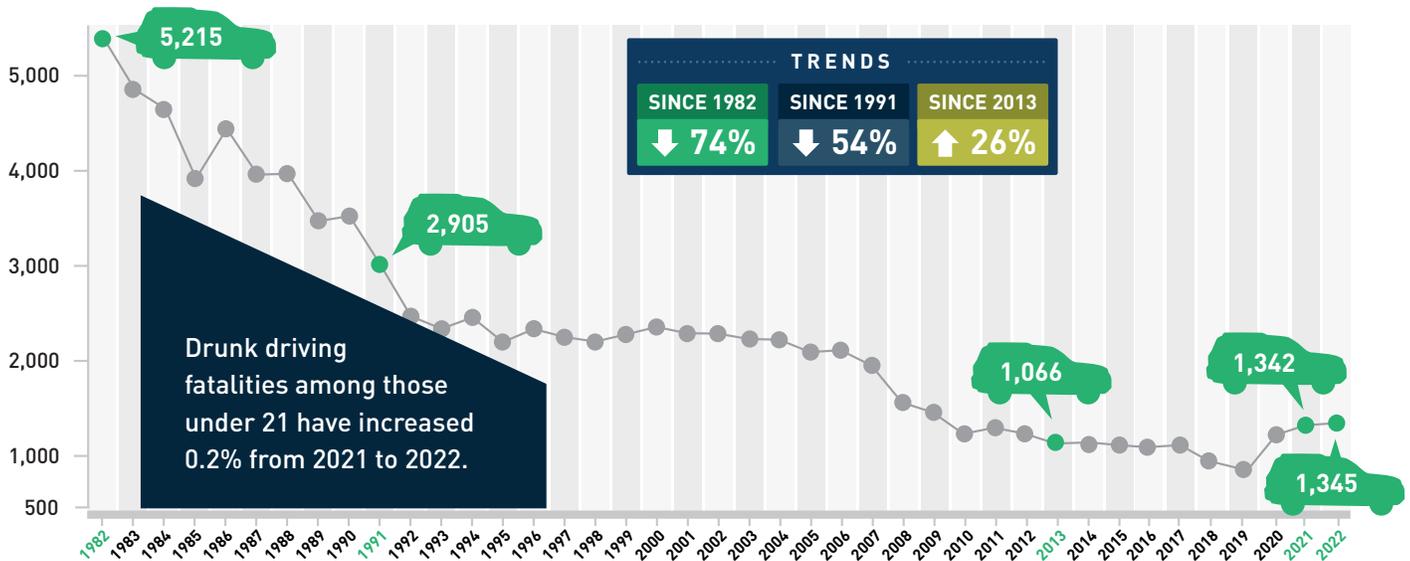


Top Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24
 Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24 and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/24

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Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2022

Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities



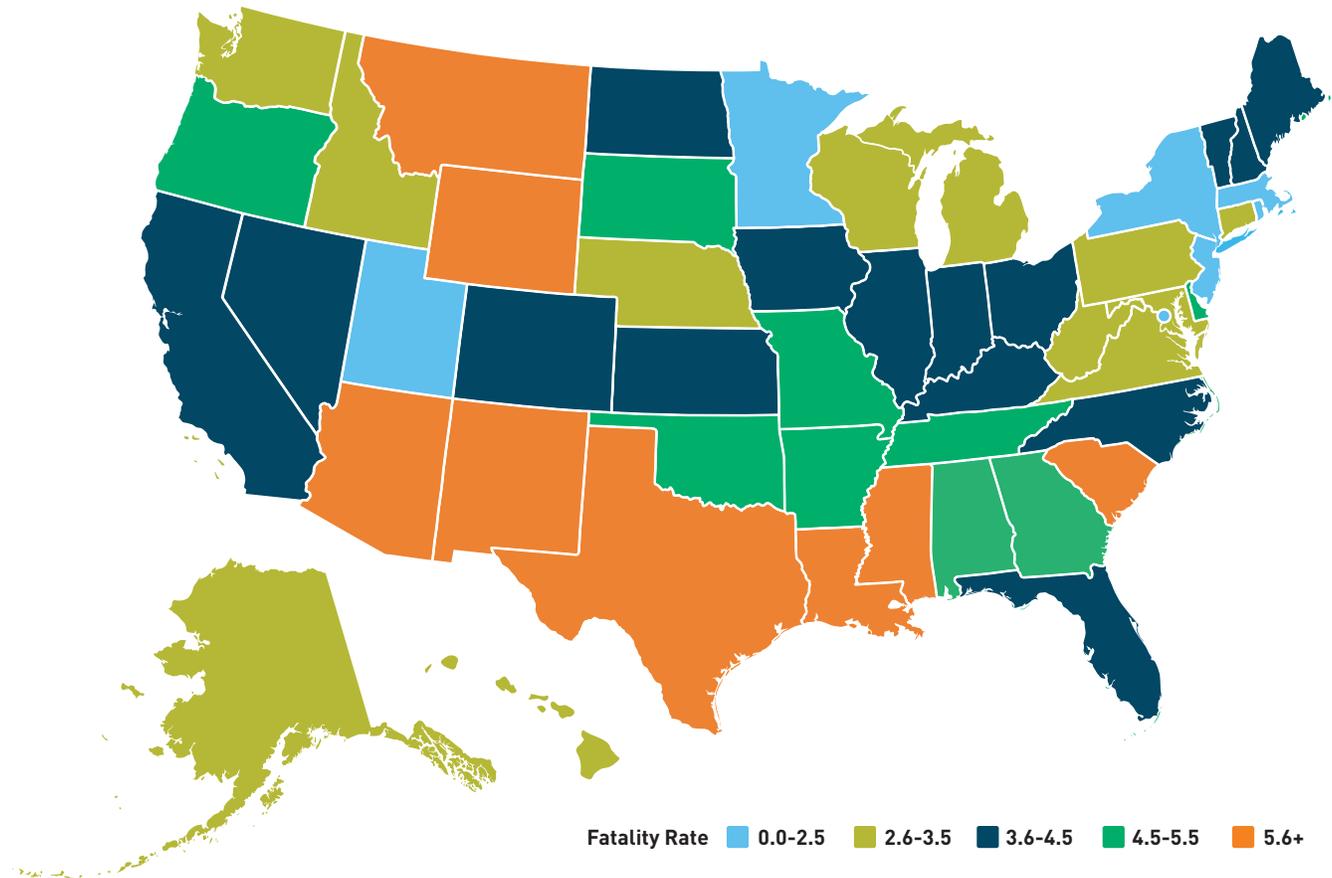
Rate of Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per 100,000 Population



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Top Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24
 Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24 and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/24

2022 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per 100,000 Population



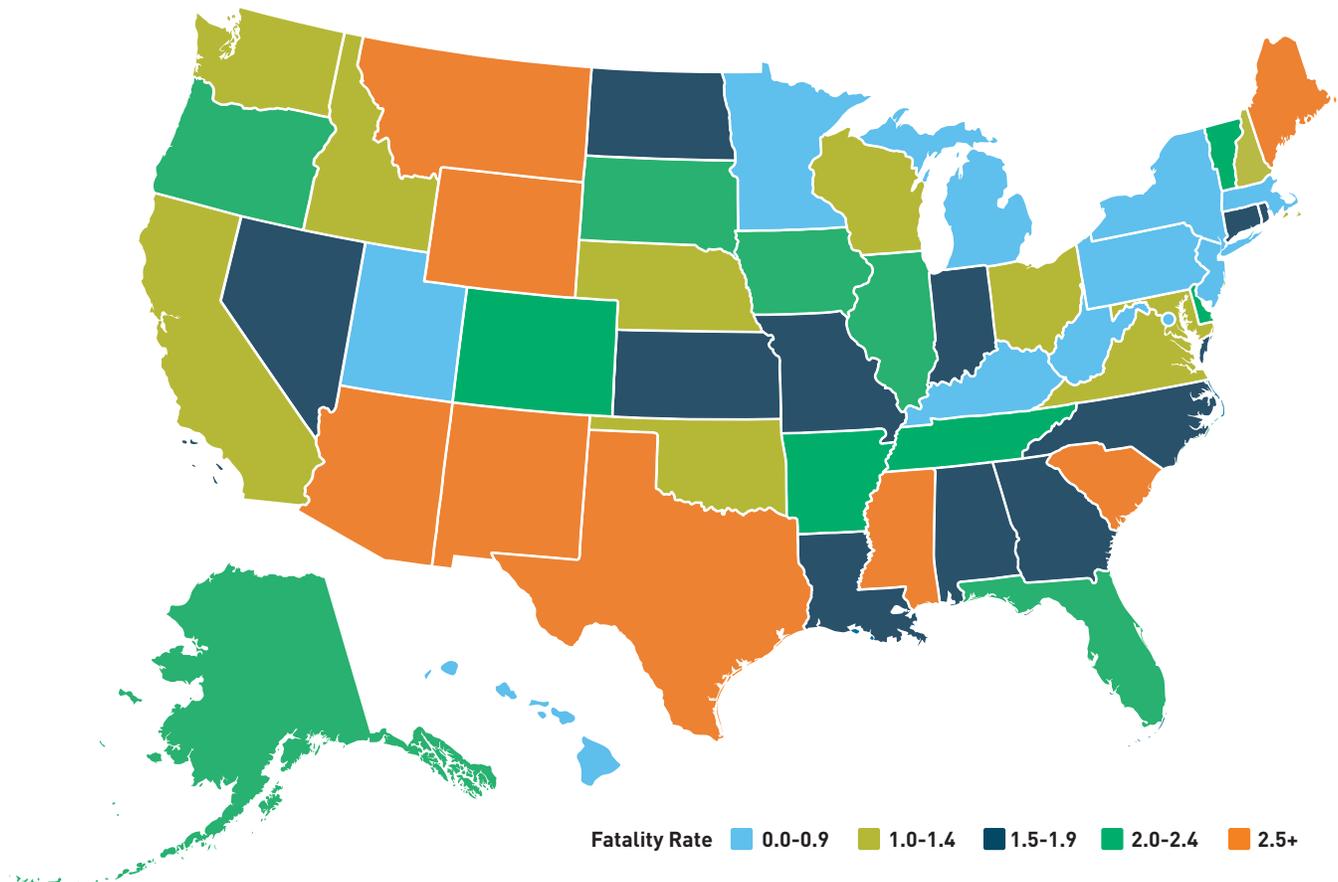
In 11 states and D.C., alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

Alabama	5.5	Kentucky	3.9	Ohio	4.0
Alaska	2.8	Louisiana	5.8	Oklahoma	4.6
Arizona	6.1	Maine	4.5	Oregon	5.5
Arkansas	5.0	Maryland	3.4	Pennsylvania	2.6
California	3.8	Massachusetts	1.8	Rhode Island	2.0
Colorado	4.5	Michigan	3.0	South Carolina	9.0
Connecticut	3.5	Minnesota	2.3	South Dakota	4.9
Delaware	4.8	Mississippi	5.7	Tennessee	5.2
D.C.	1.8	Missouri	4.7	Texas	6.2
Florida	4.2	Montana	6.3	Utah	2.1
Georgia	4.7	Nebraska	3.4	Vermont	4.0
Hawaii	2.6	Nevada	4.4	Virginia	3.5
Idaho	3.5	New Hampshire	3.7	Washington	3.3
Illinois	3.7	New Jersey	1.9	West Virginia	3.4
Indiana	4.0	New Mexico	7.2	Wisconsin	2.9
Iowa	3.6	New York	1.9	Wyoming	6.9
Kansas	3.7	North Carolina	4.3	U.S. Total	4.1
		North Dakota	4.4		

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24 and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/24

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2022 Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Per 100,000 Population by State



In 24 states and D.C., under 21 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 1.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

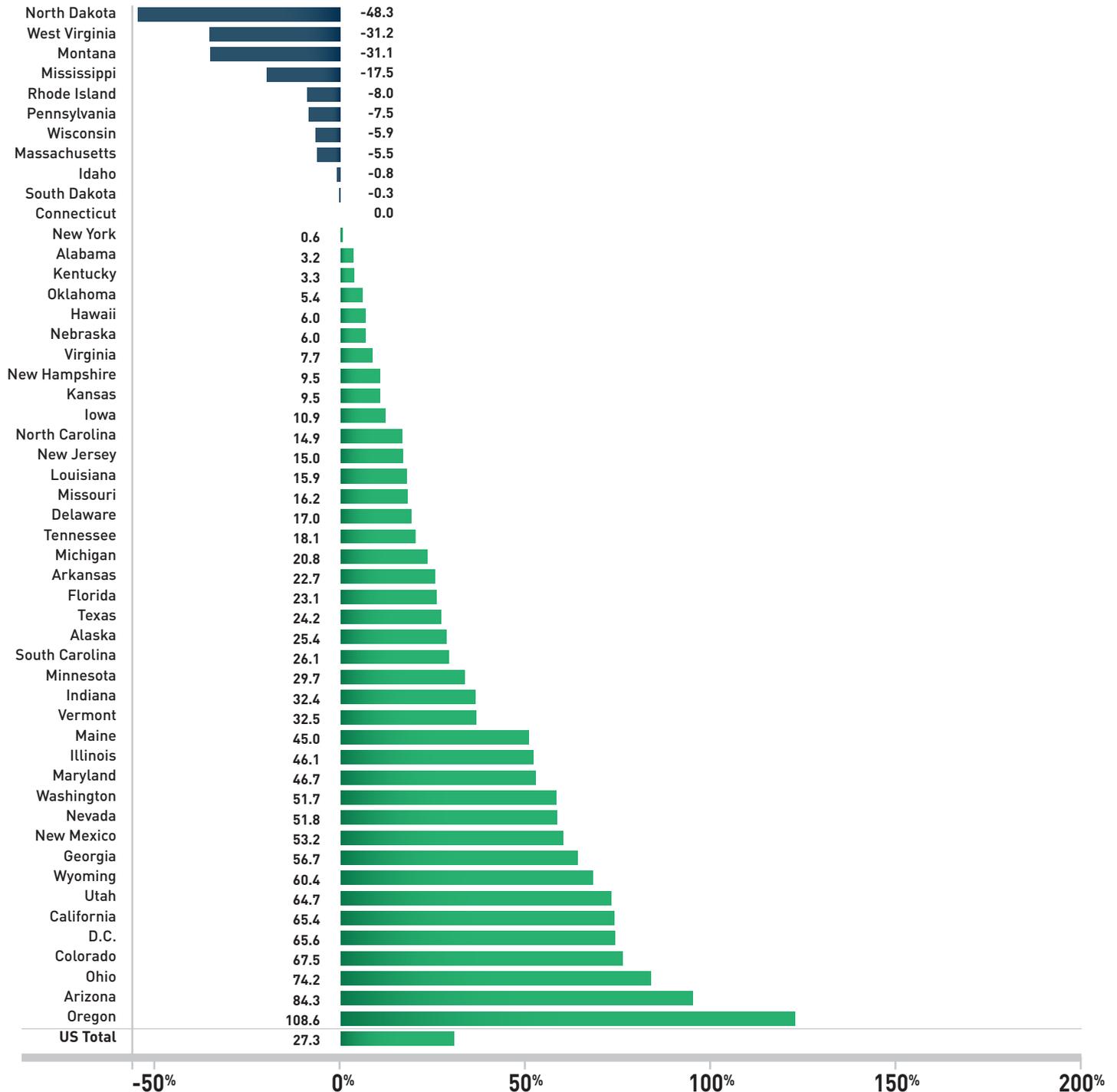
Alabama	1.5	Kentucky	0.9	Ohio	1.3
Alaska	2.0	Louisiana	1.9	Oklahoma	1.3
Arizona	2.8	Maine	2.7	Oregon	2.0
Arkansas	2.1	Maryland	1.1	Pennsylvania	0.8
California	1.4	Massachusetts	0.7	Rhode Island	1.6
Colorado	2.4	Michigan	0.9	South Carolina	3.0
Connecticut	1.7	Minnesota	0.9	South Dakota	2.0
Delaware	2.4	Mississippi	2.5	Tennessee	2.3
D.C.	0.6	Missouri	1.7	Texas	2.5
Florida	2.0	Montana	2.5	Utah	0.6
Georgia	1.5	Nebraska	1.3	Vermont	2.1
Hawaii	0.0	Nevada	1.9	Virginia	1.2
Idaho	1.3	New Hampshire	1.0	Washington	1.1
Illinois	2.0	New Jersey	0.4	West Virginia	0.7
Indiana	1.5	New Mexico	3.1	Wisconsin	1.1
Iowa	2.0	New York	0.6	Wyoming	5.2
Kansas	1.8	North Carolina	1.8	U.S. Total	1.6
		North Dakota	1.8		

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24 and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/2

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Over the past decade all but 22 states experienced an increase in the rate of drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population.

Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per 100,000 Population 2013-2022 by State Rank

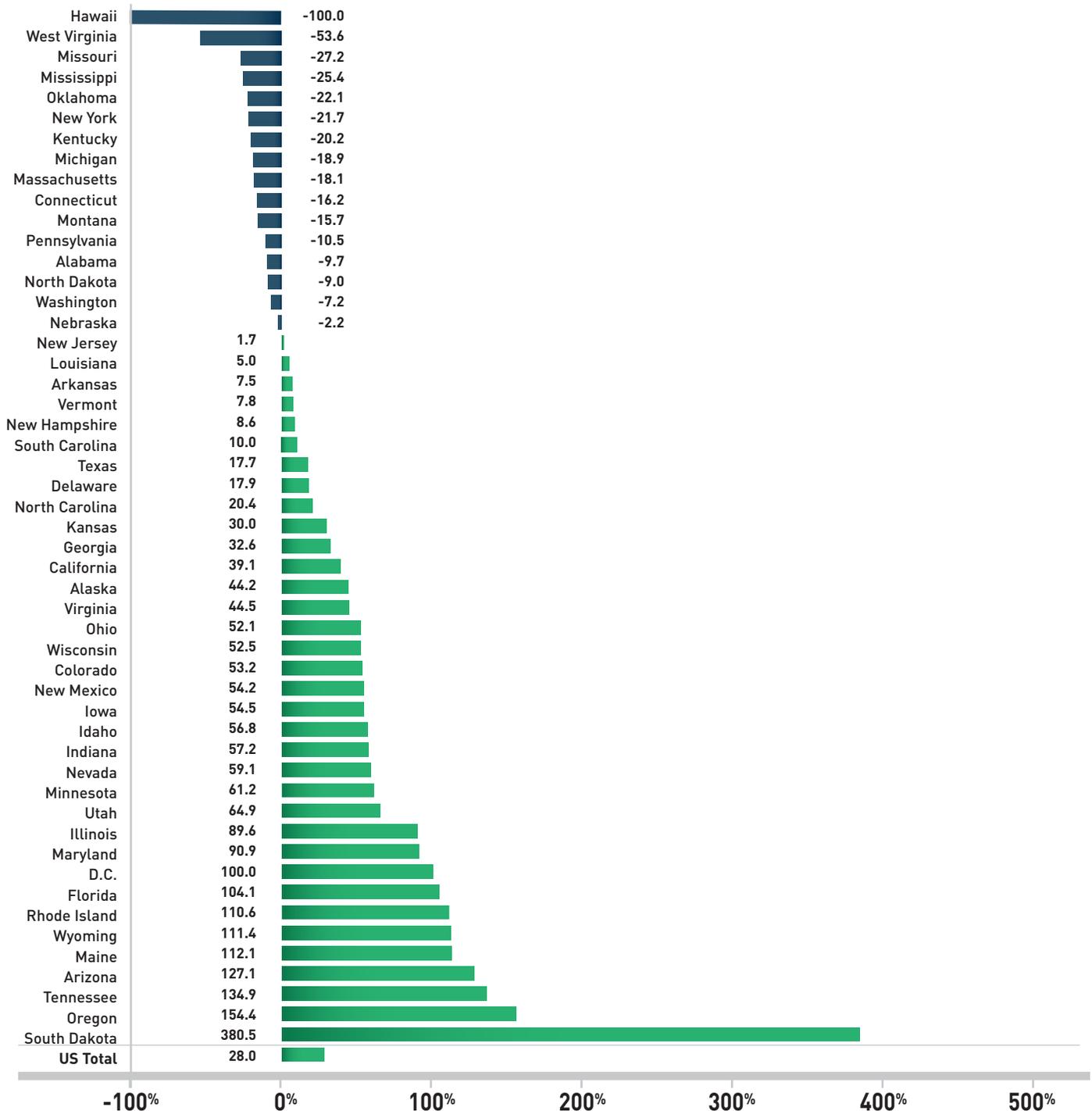


Source: NHTSA, FARS 4/24, and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/24

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The rate of drunk driving fatalities among under 21 year olds per 100,000 population increased nationally but declined in 16 states from 2013 to 2022.

Percent Change in Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities per 100,000 Population 2013-2022 by State Rank

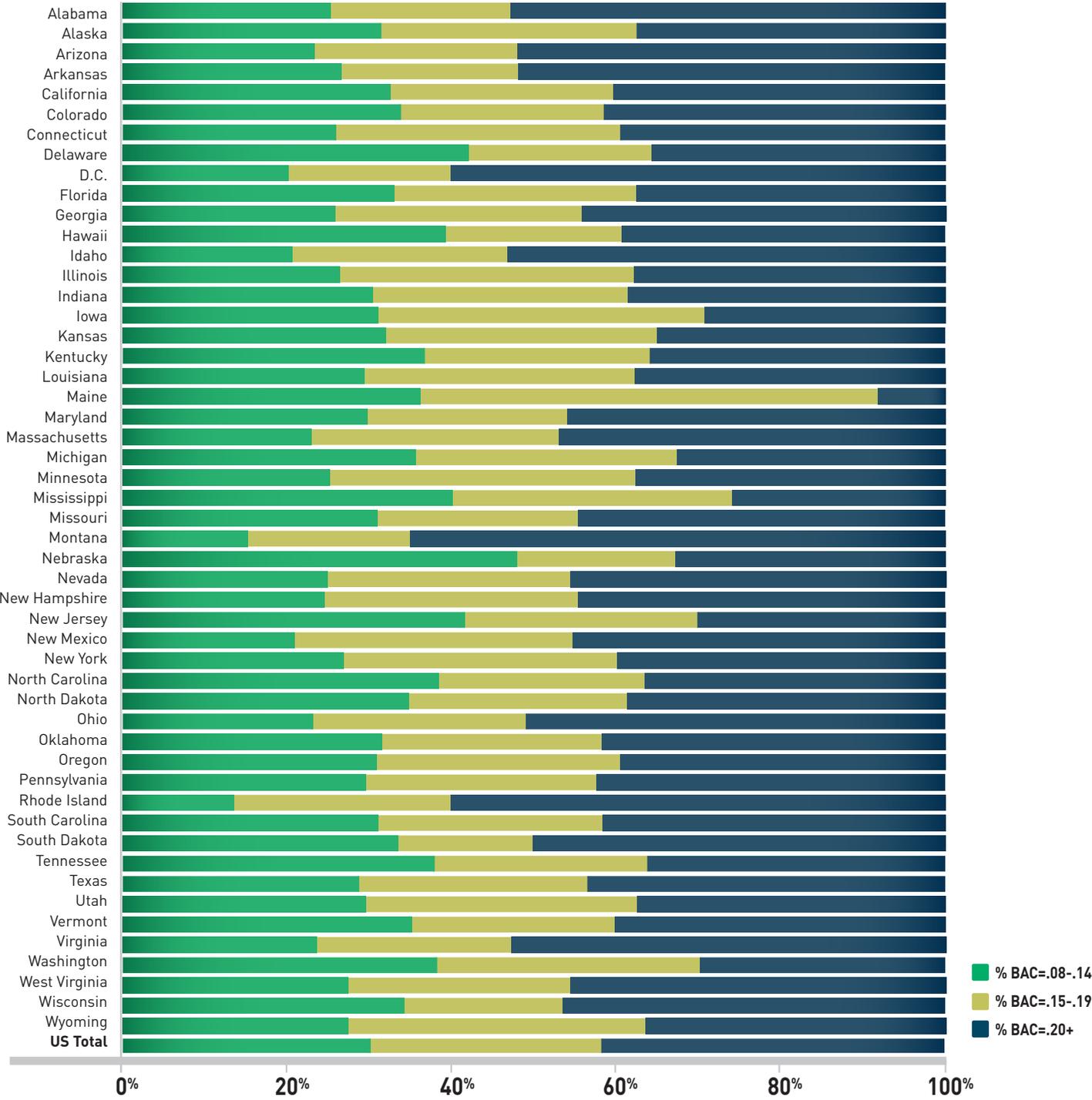


Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24 and U.S. Census Bureau, 6/24

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

2022 Fatal Drunk Driving Crashes by Drivers BAC



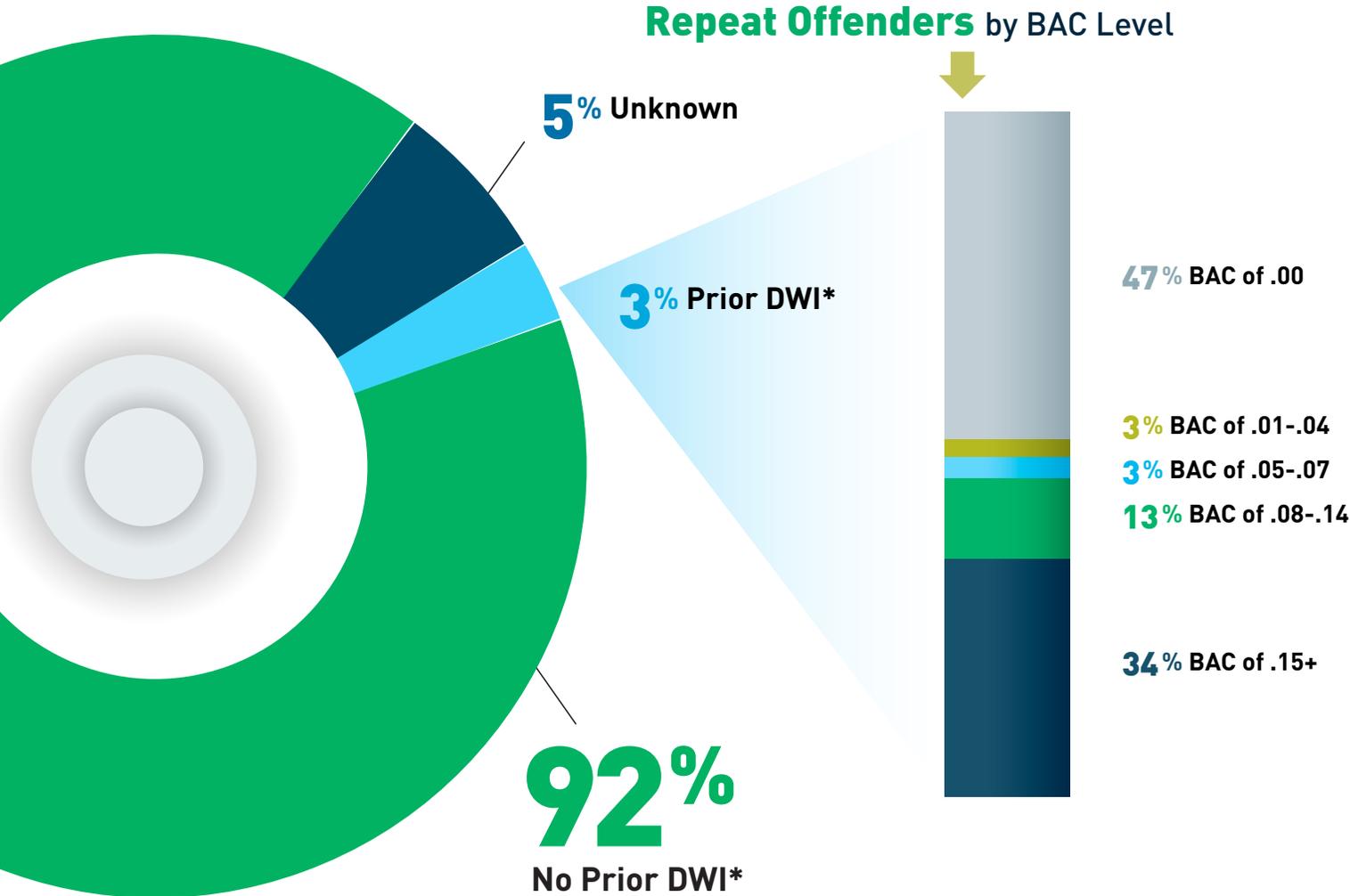
Percent of Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities by BAC

Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 4/24

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

Repeat Offenders Involvement in Fatal Crashes



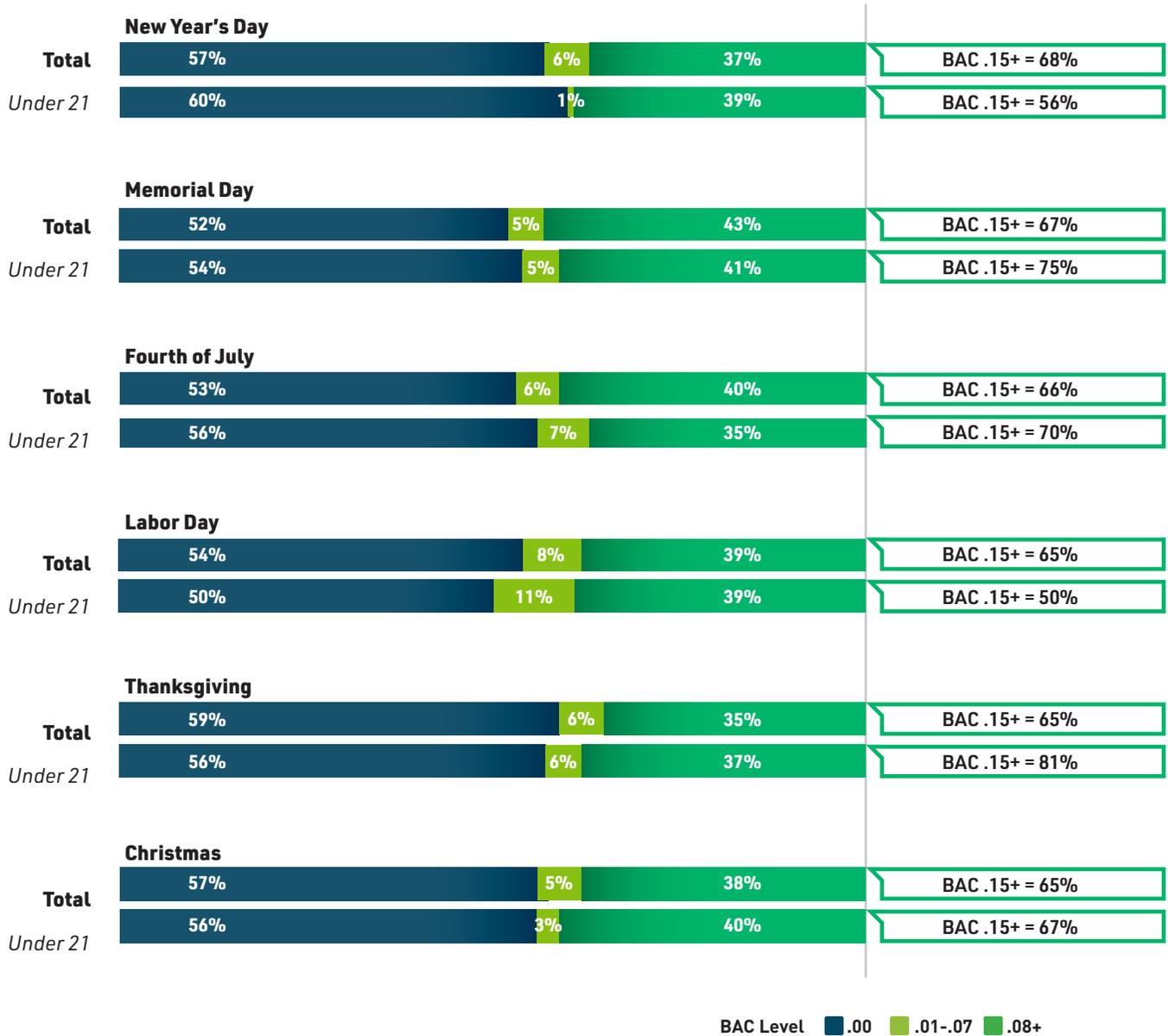
↑ **Drivers Involved** in Fatal Crash

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Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24
* Prior convictions only for events occurring within 5 years from date of crash.
Total may not equal sum of categories due to rounding.

The majority of drunk driving fatal crashes during holidays involve drivers with a BAC of .15 or higher.

2022 Holiday Traffic Fatalities by BAC Level



Source: NHTSA, FARS, 4/24

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.

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Terminology

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 (and .05 or higher in Utah) 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 4.1 per 100,000 population nationally means that for every 100,000 people in the nation, there were approximately four 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

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