



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



DRUNK DRIVING  
FATALITIES



2015 State of

# Drunk Driving Fatalities

IN AMERICA

---

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Bacardi U.S.A., Inc.**

**Beam Suntory Inc.**

**Brown-Forman**

**Constellation Brands, Inc.**

**DIAGEO**

**Edrington**

**Hood River Distillers, Inc.**

**Pernod Ricard USA**

## **NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD**

**The Honorable Thurbert E. Baker**

Partner, McKenna, Long & Aldridge LLP  
Former Georgia Attorney General

**Steven Casstevens**

Chief of Police, Buffalo Grove, Illinois  
3rd Vice President of the IACP

**Charles G. Curie**

Principal, The Curie Group, LLC  
Former Administrator, Substance Abuse  
and Mental Health Administration

**The Honorable Michael R. Fields**

Judge, Harris County Criminal Court #14

**Jeannette Kaplun**

Chief Executive Officer, Hispana Global  
TV host and author

**Deborah Gilboa, M.D.**

Clinical Associate Professor at University  
of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine  
Leading Parenting Expert

**Lisa Graham Keegan**

Principal, Keegan Company  
Former Superintendent of Public Instruction  
State of Arizona

**Robert L. King, J.D.**

President, Kentucky Council on  
Postsecondary Education

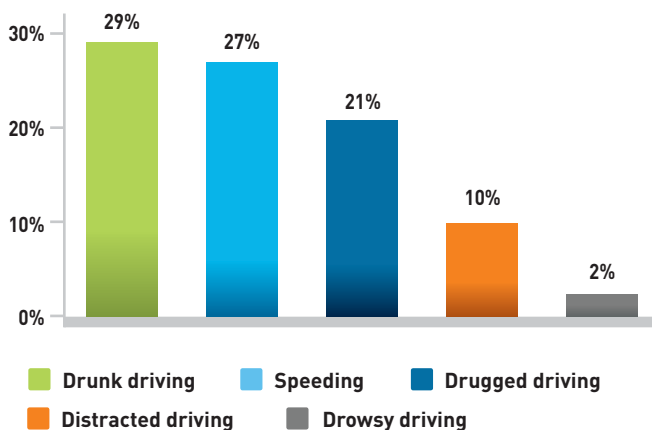
# Letter from President & CEO



Any life lost in a traffic fatality is one too many especially due to preventable human choices behind the wheel such as distracted driving, drowsy driving, drugged driving or drunk driving. In 2015, the number of people who died on our nation’s roadways increased seven percent – the largest single year increase in 50 years. Drunk driving fatalities increased three percent from 9,943 fatalities in 2014 to 10,265 in 2015. Over the long term, drunk driving fatalities have been declining at a faster rate than overall traffic fatalities, accounting for 29 percent of total motor vehicle fatalities in 2015.

Other human factors that impact motor vehicle fatalities include speeding, accounting for 27 percent of fatal crashes, drugged driving (21 percent), distracted driving (10 percent) and drowsy driving (2 percent).

## Various Factors Involved in Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes—2015



More than two-thirds of drunk driving fatalities (69 percent), where there is a known alcohol test result for the driver, involved a high BAC driver (.15+) – a trend that has remained relatively unchanged over the past decade. However, during this same period, drugged driving increased nearly 55 percent proportionally. Among fatally injured drivers with a known test result, drugs were present in 43 percent of drivers in 2015, up from 28 percent in 2006.

In just the past year, [Responsibility.org](http://Responsibility.org) has brought together more than 30 traffic safety, advocacy, and health organizations committed to spreading the word that together we can [#EndImpairedDriving](https://twitter.com/EndImpairedDriving).

Until our roads are safe from impaired drivers, our work remains unfinished.

**Ralph S. Blackman**  
President & CEO  
Foundation for Advancing Alcohol  
Responsibility  
2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 710  
Arlington, Virginia 22202  
Phone 202-637-0077



## 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. Additionally, 48 states and D.C. have laws that increase penalties for those convicted of driving with elevated or "high" BAC levels.

## Hardcore Drunk Drivers

Hardcore drunk drivers, those who drive with a high BAC of .15 or above, do so repeatedly, as demonstrated by having more than one drunk driving arrest, and are highly resistant to changing their behavior despite previous sanctions, treatment or education efforts.

## 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 3.2 per 100,000 population nationally means that for every 100,000 people in the nation, there were approximately three alcohol-impaired fatalities.

## Repeat Offenders

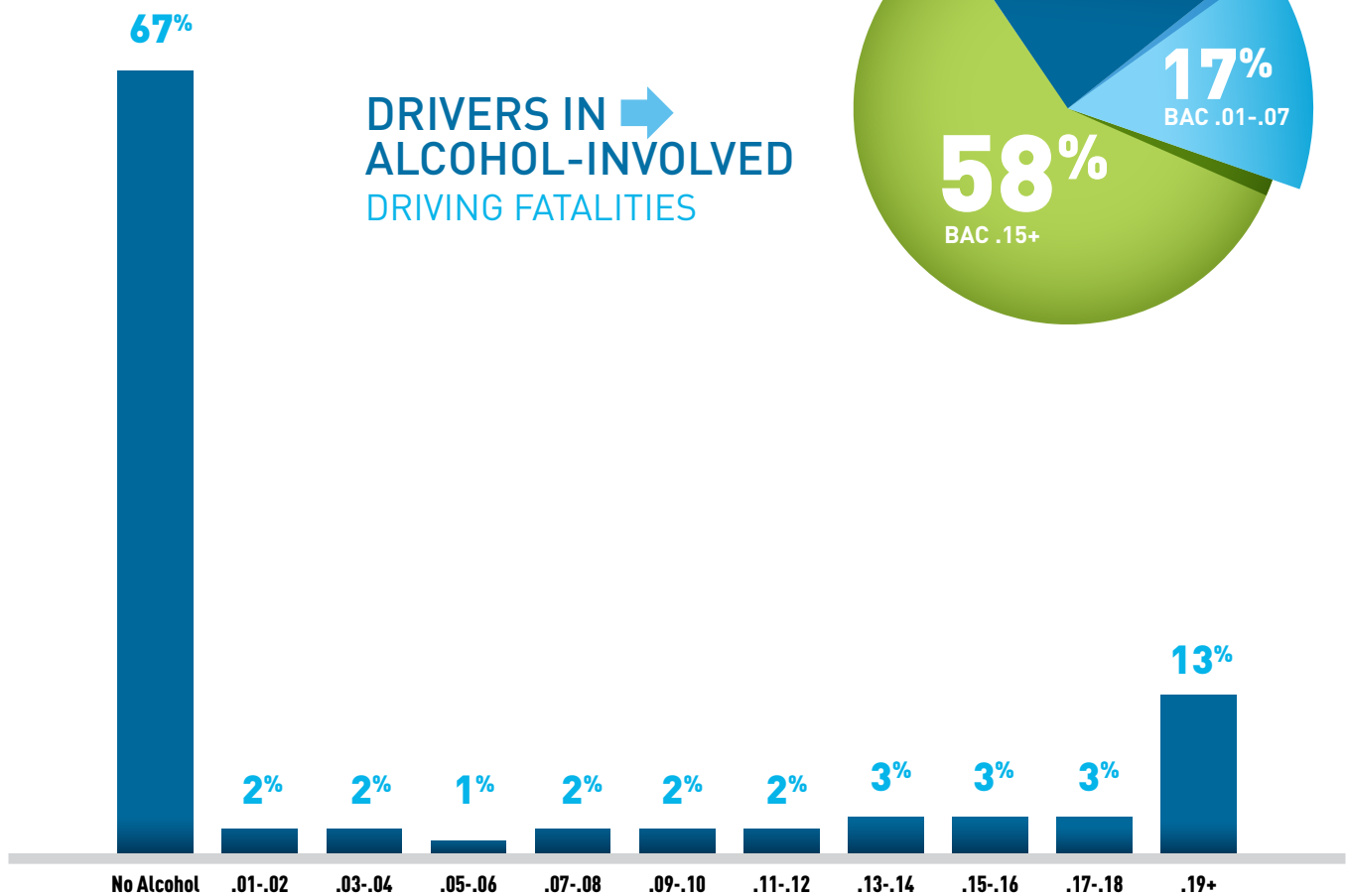
The NHTSA/FARS data records prior driving records (convictions only, not violations) for driving while intoxicated events occurring within three years of the date of the crash. The same driver can have one or more of these convictions during this three year period. Drivers who have a prior conviction in this three year period are reported as repeat offenders.

# Percent of 2015 Driving Fatalities by BAC Test Result



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

In 2015, drunk driving accounted for 29% of all traffic fatalities. Nearly sixty percent of alcohol-involved fatal crashes involved high BAC drivers.

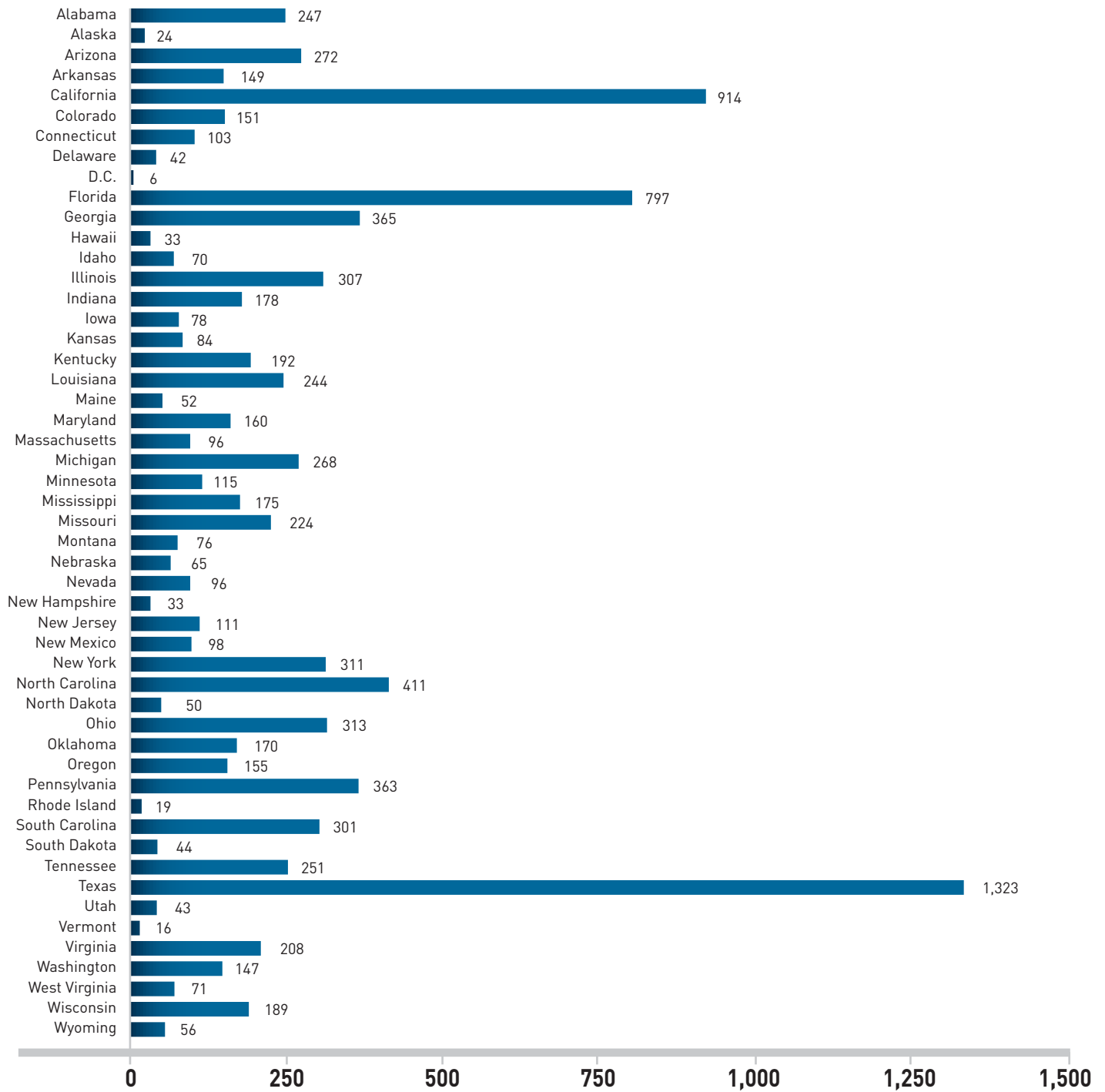


Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 10/16  
Total may not equal the sum of categories due to rounding.

# Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2015



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



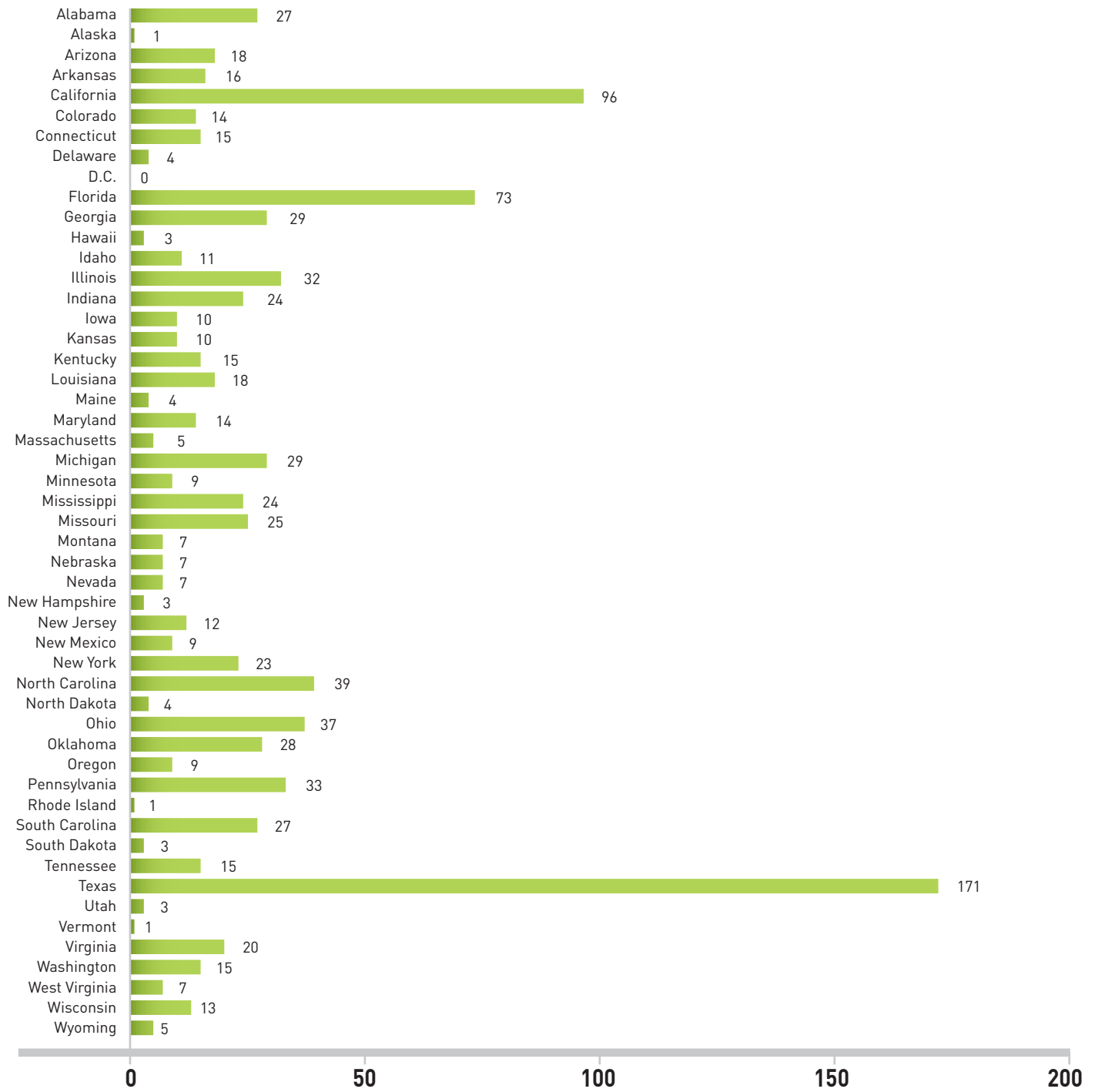
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16  
Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.

**US TOTAL 10,265**

# Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2015



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



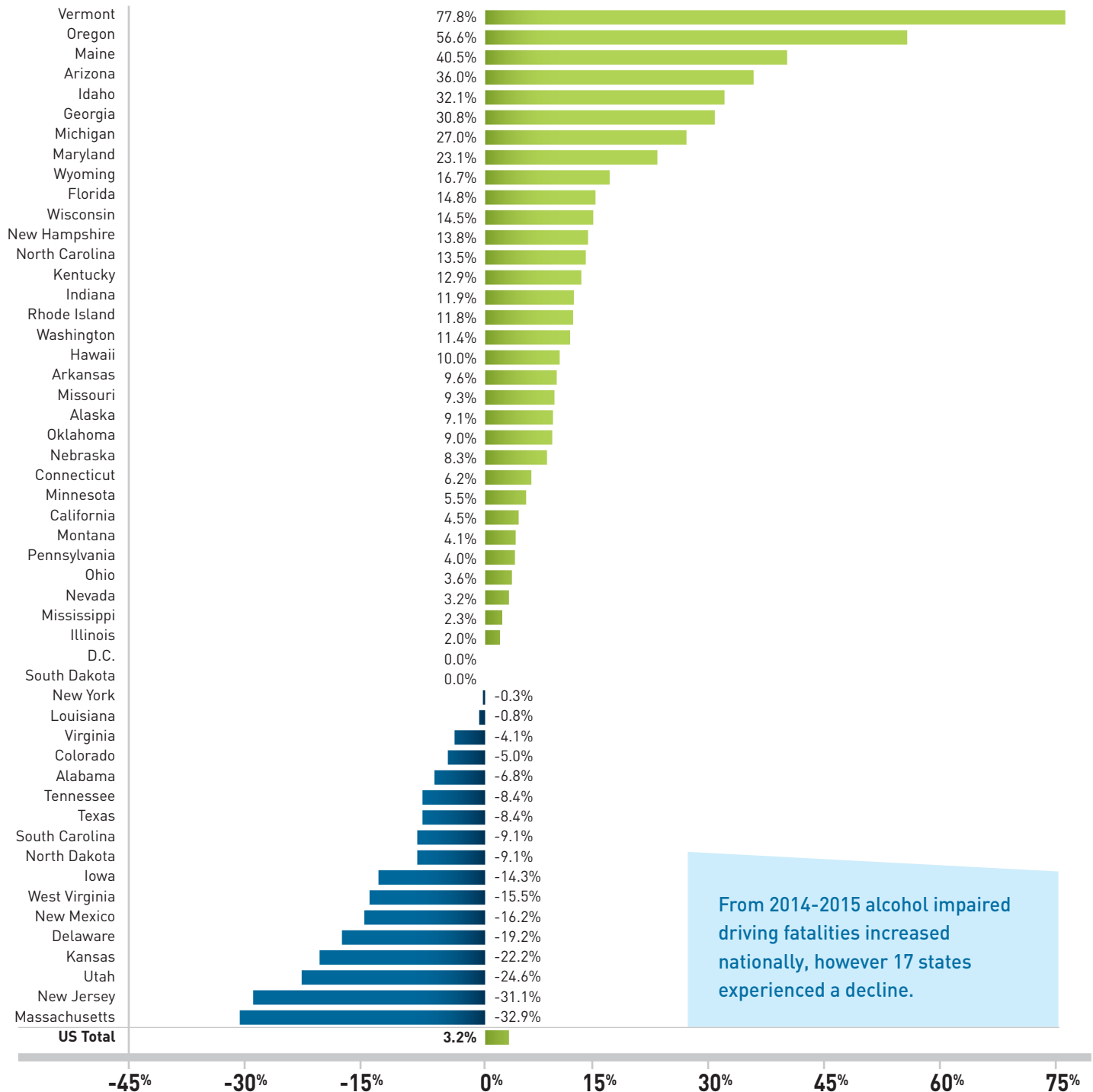
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16  
Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding.

US TOTAL 1,021

# Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2014 to 2015



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



From 2014-2015 alcohol impaired driving fatalities increased nationally, however 17 states experienced a decline.

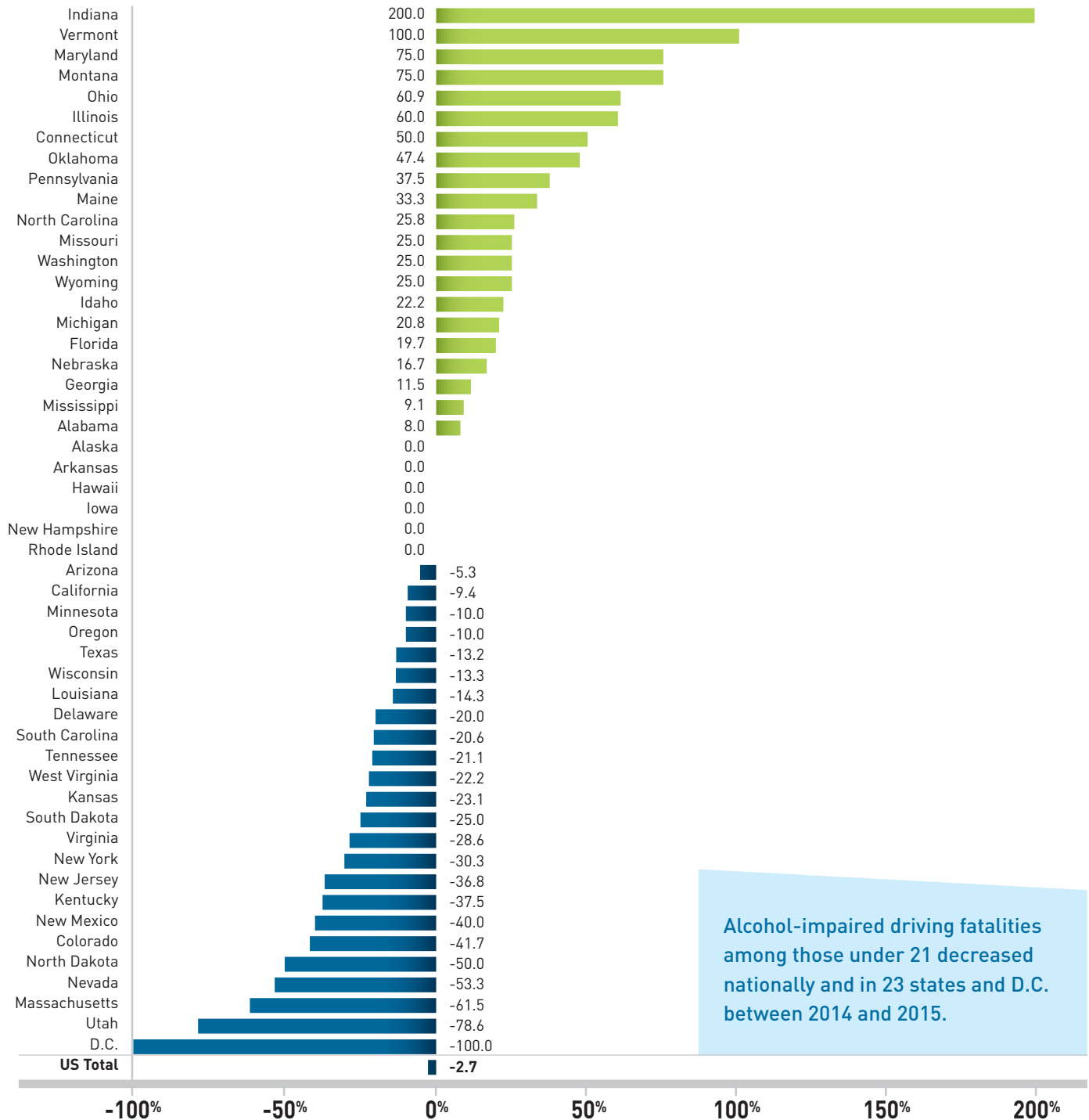
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16



# Under 21 Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2014 to 2015



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities among those under 21 decreased nationally and in 23 states and D.C. between 2014 and 2015.

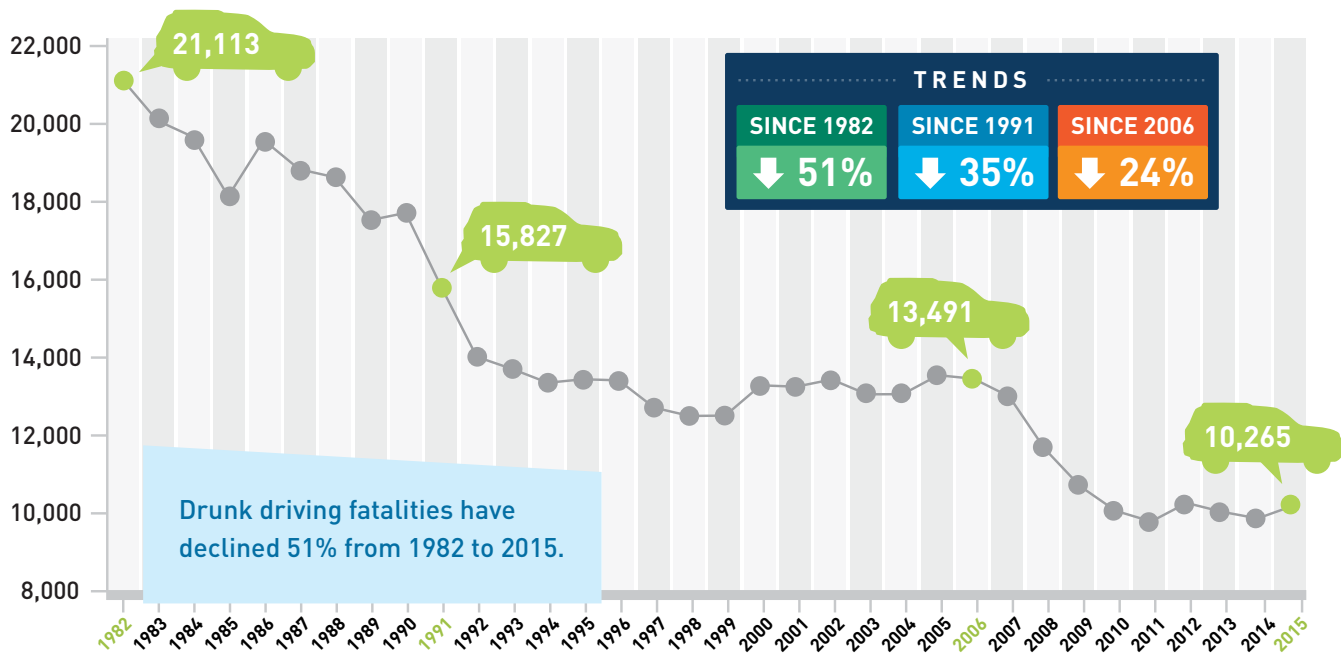
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16

# Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2015

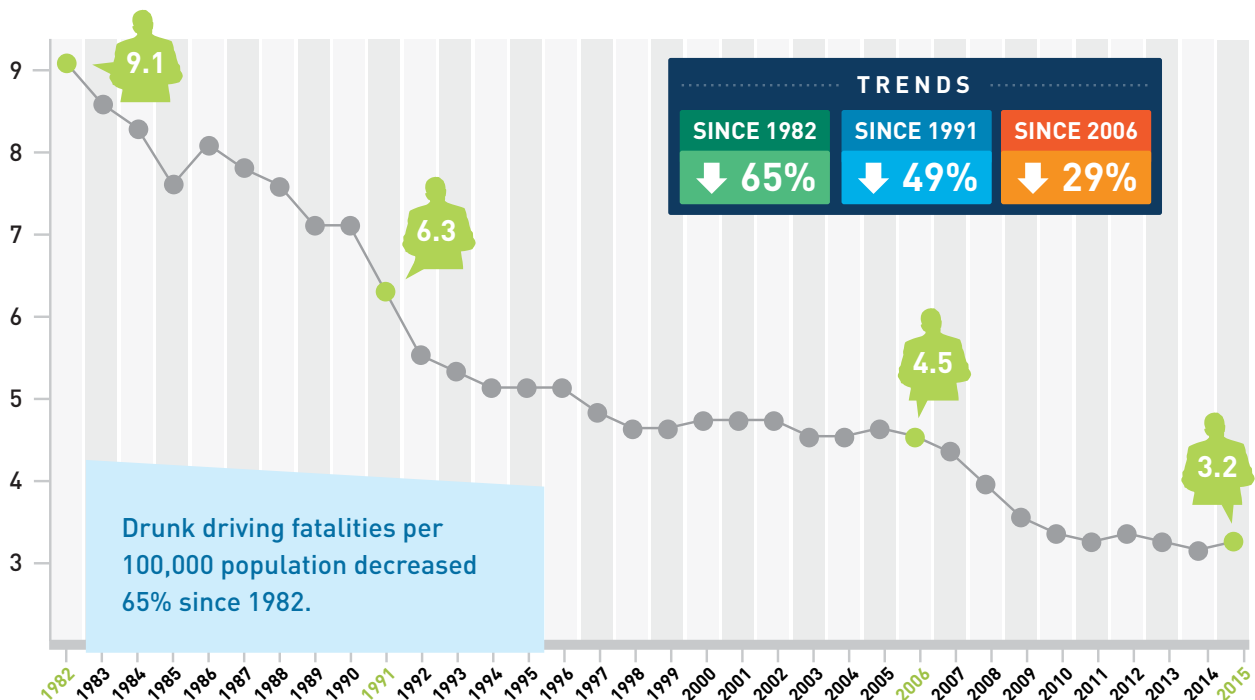


FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

## TOTAL ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES



## RATE OF TOTAL ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES PER 100,000 POPULATION



Top Chart - Source: NHTSA/FARS, 12/16

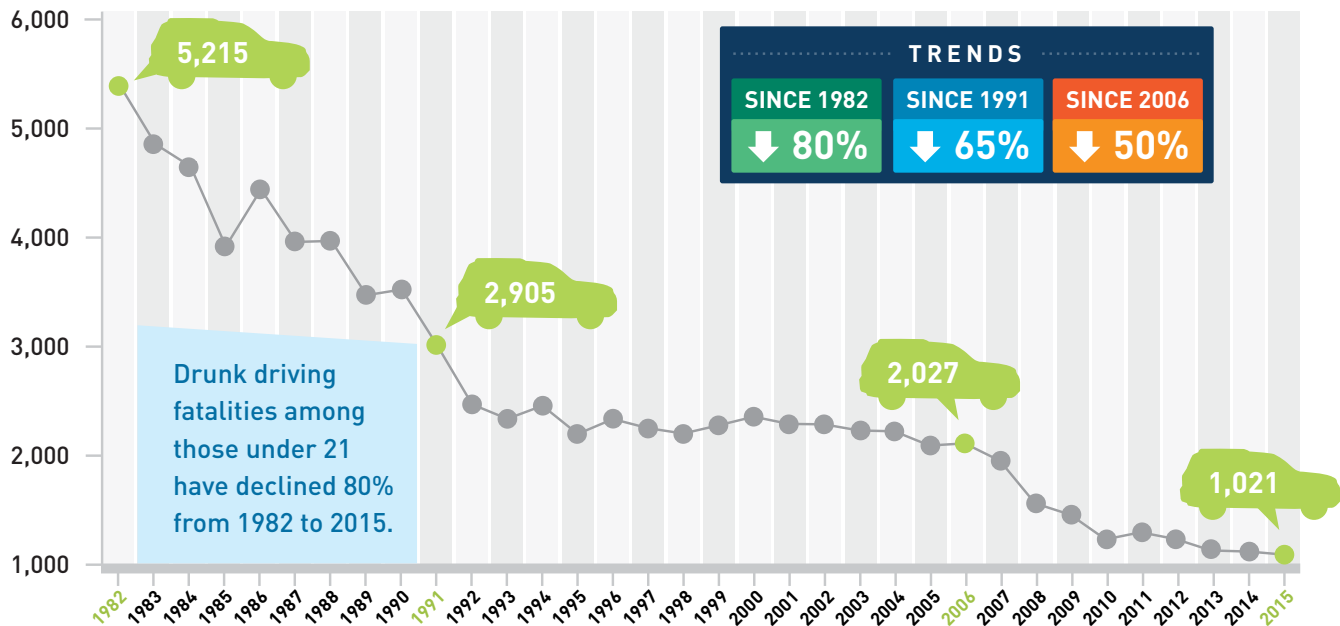
Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 12/16

# Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2015

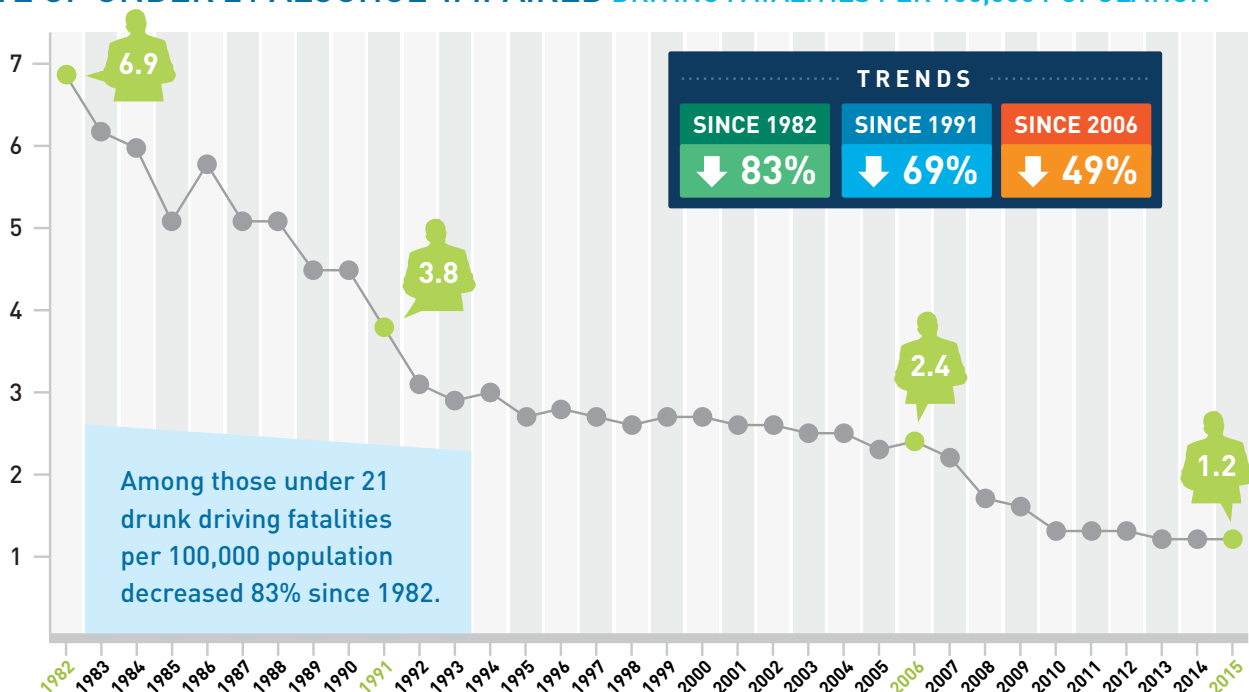


FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

## UNDER 21 ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES



## RATE OF UNDER 21 ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES PER 100,000 POPULATION



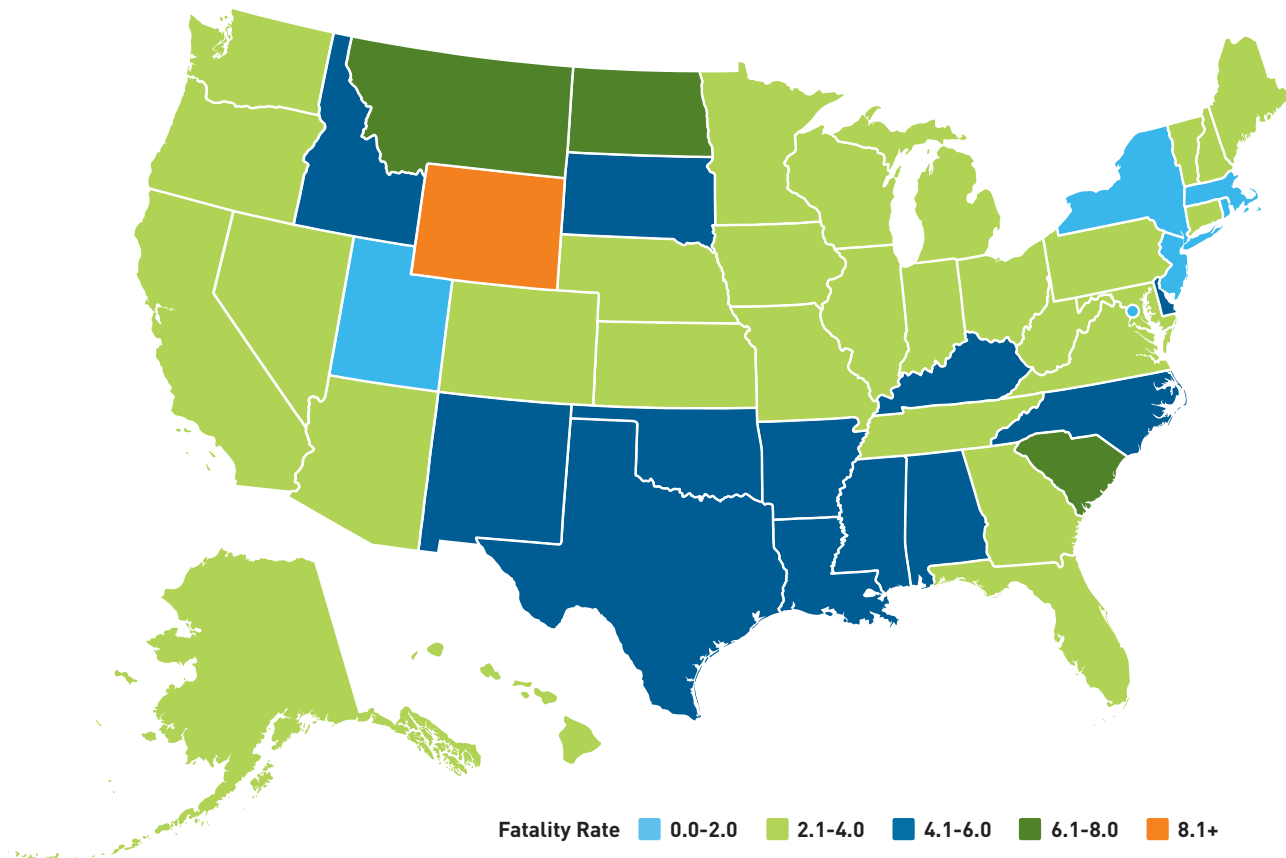
Top Chart - Source: NHTSA/FARS, 12/16

Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 12/16

# 2015 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Per 100,000 Population by State



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



In 22 states and D.C., alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 3.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

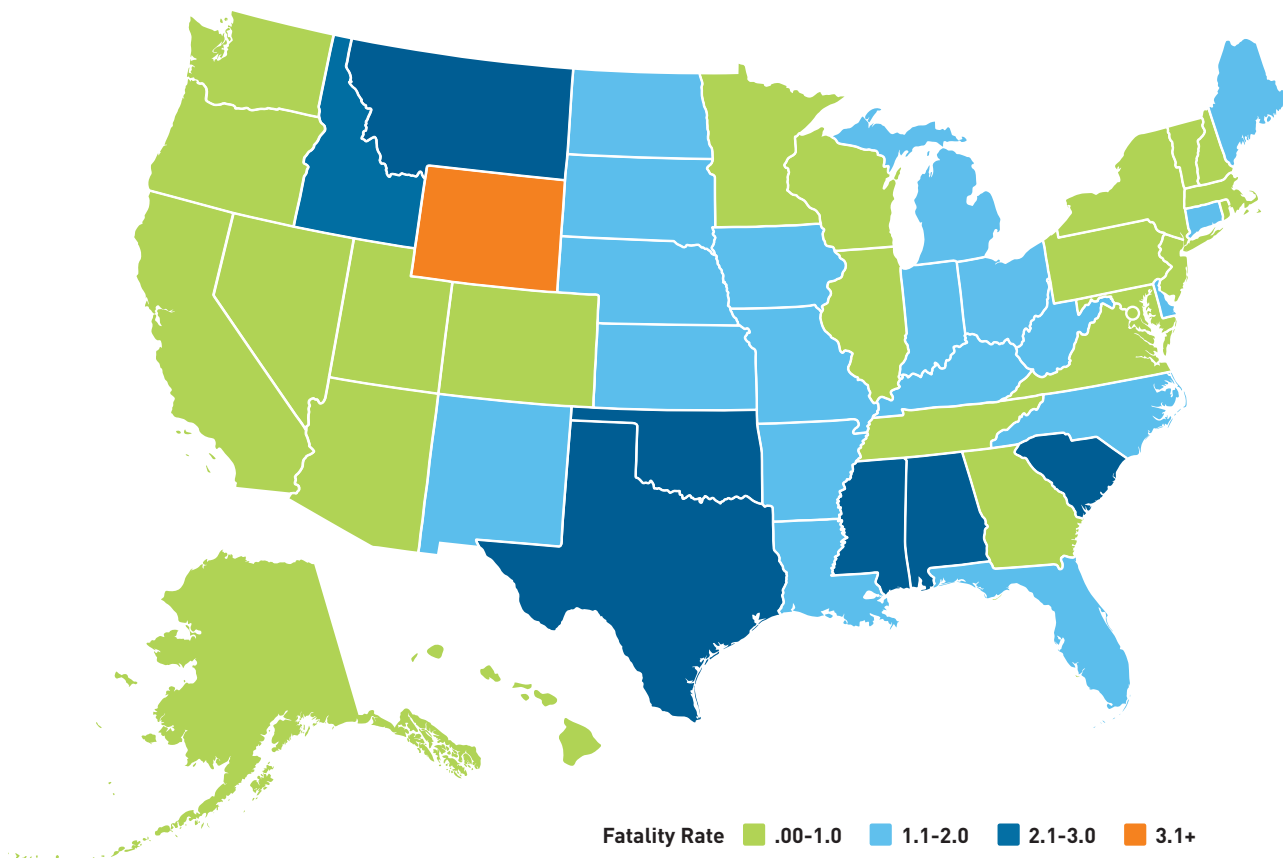
Alabama	5.1	Kentucky	4.4	Ohio	2.7
Alaska	3.4	Louisiana	5.2	Oklahoma	4.4
Arizona	4.0	Maine	3.9	Oregon	3.8
Arkansas	5.0	Maryland	2.7	Pennsylvania	2.8
California	2.3	Massachusetts	1.4	Rhode Island	1.8
Colorado	2.8	Michigan	2.7	South Carolina	6.2
Connecticut	2.9	Minnesota	2.1	South Dakota	5.1
Delaware	4.5	Mississippi	5.9	Tennessee	3.8
D.C.	0.9	Missouri	3.7	Texas	4.8
Florida	3.9	Montana	7.4	Utah	1.4
Georgia	3.6	Nebraska	3.4	Vermont	2.6
Hawaii	2.4	Nevada	3.3	Virginia	2.5
Idaho	4.2	New Hampshire	2.5	Washington	2.1
Illinois	2.4	New Jersey	1.2	West Virginia	3.9
Indiana	2.7	New Mexico	4.7	Wisconsin	3.3
Iowa	2.5	New York	1.6	Wyoming	9.6
Kansas	2.9	North Carolina	4.1	<b>US Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>
		North Dakota	6.7		

Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 10/16

# 2015 Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Per 100,000 Population by State



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



In 28 states and D.C., under 21 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities per 100,000 population were at or below the national average of 1.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Alabama	2.1	Kentucky	1.3	Ohio	1.2
Alaska	0.5	Louisiana	1.4	Oklahoma	2.5
Arizona	0.9	Maine	1.3	Oregon	0.9
Arkansas	1.9	Maryland	0.9	Pennsylvania	1.0
California	0.9	Massachusetts	0.3	Rhode Island	0.4
Colorado	1.0	Michigan	1.1	South Carolina	2.1
Connecticut	1.6	Minnesota	0.6	South Dakota	1.2
Delaware	1.7	Mississippi	2.8	Tennessee	0.9
D.C.	0.0	Missouri	1.5	Texas	2.1
Florida	1.5	Montana	2.6	Utah	0.3
Georgia	1.0	Nebraska	1.3	Vermont	0.7
Hawaii	0.8	Nevada	0.9	Virginia	0.9
Idaho	2.2	New Hampshire	0.9	Washington	0.8
Illinois	0.9	New Jersey	0.5	West Virginia	1.6
Indiana	1.3	New Mexico	1.6	Wisconsin	0.8
Iowa	1.2	New York	0.5	Wyoming	3.1
Kansas	1.2	North Carolina	1.5	<b>US Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>
		North Dakota	1.9		

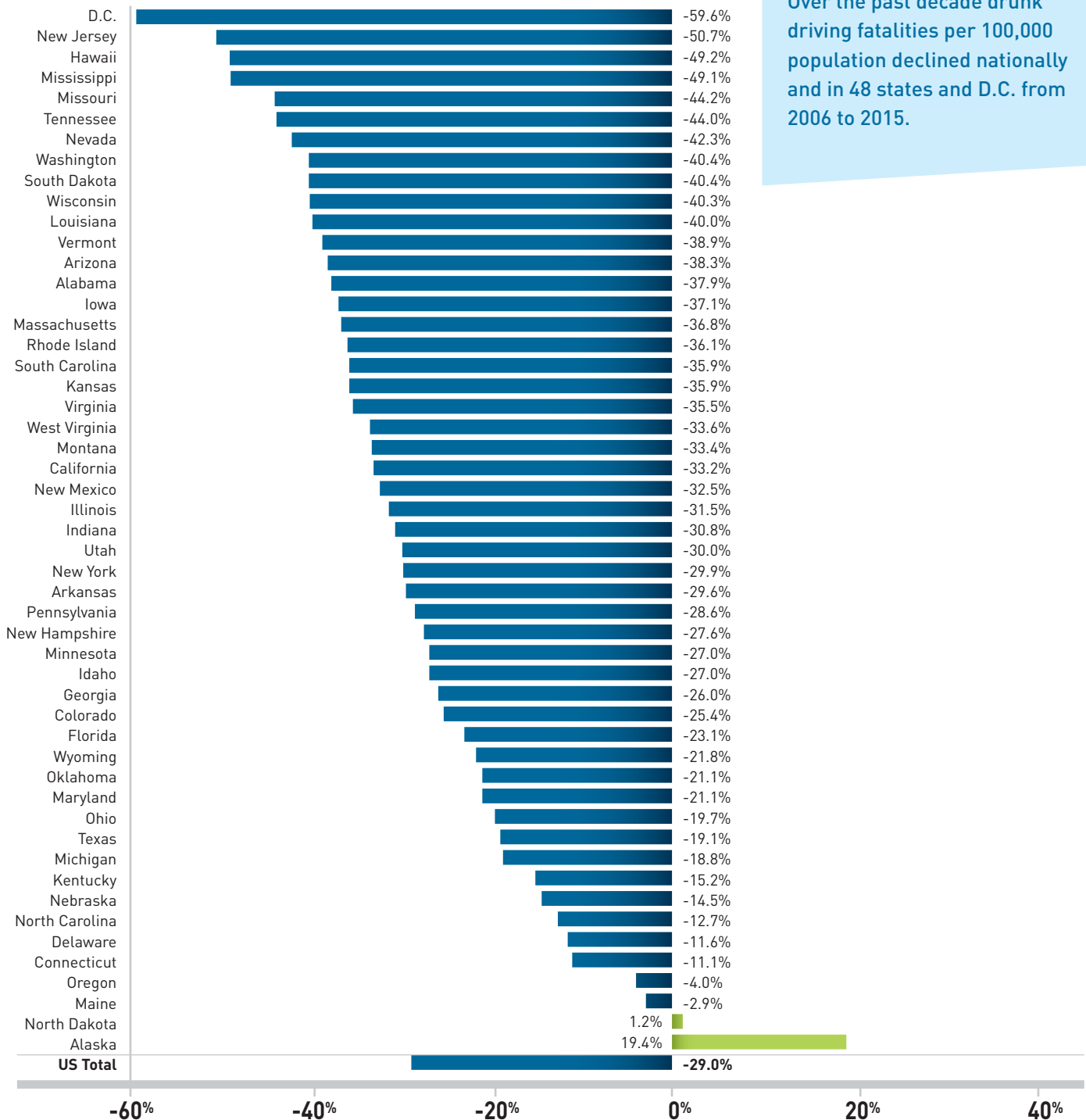
Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 10/16

# Percent Change in Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2006 to 2015 by State Rank



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

Over the past decade drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population declined nationally and in 48 states and D.C. from 2006 to 2015.



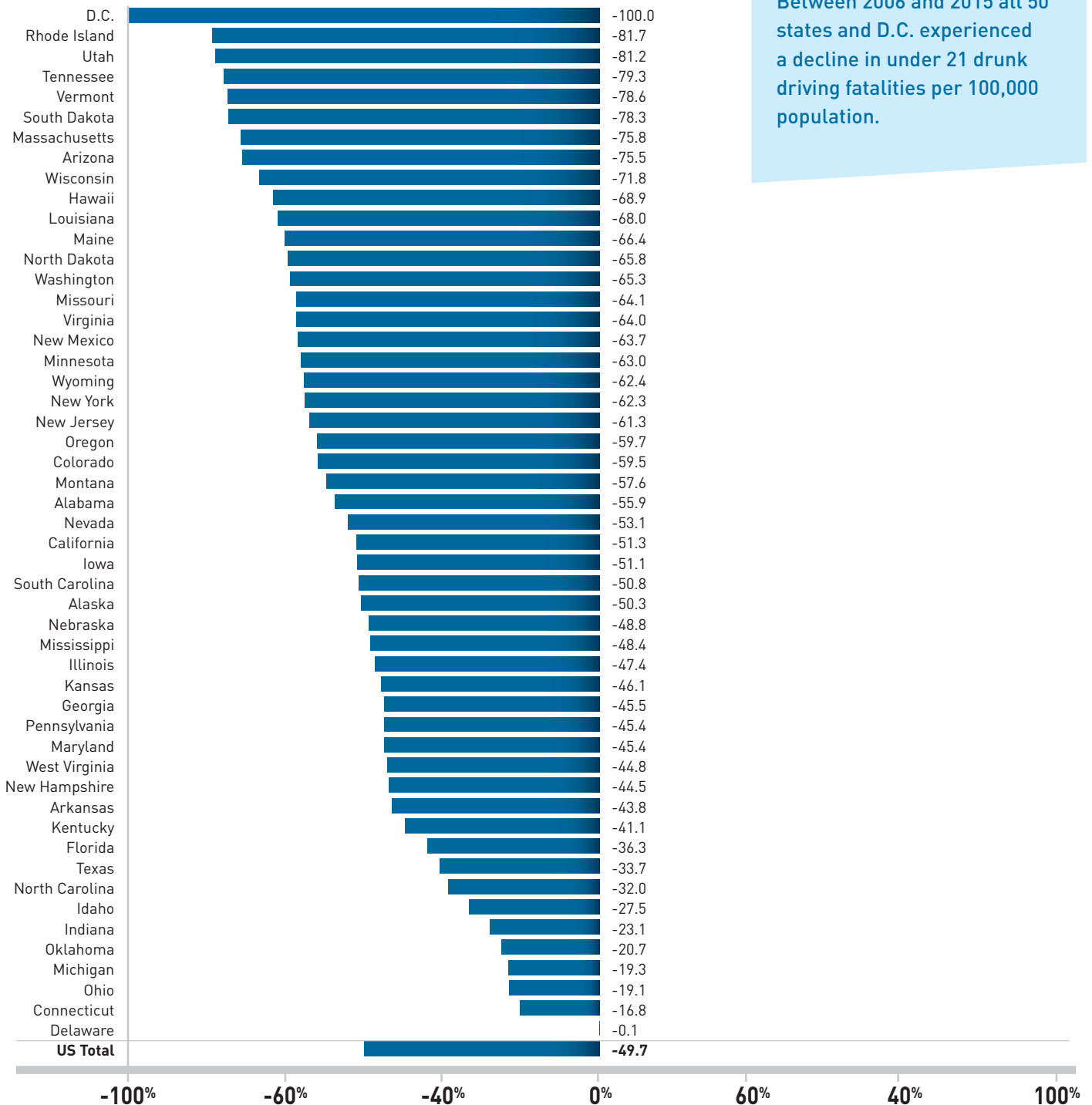
Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 10/16

# Percent Change in Under 21 Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2006 to 2015 by State Rank



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

Between 2006 and 2015 all 50 states and D.C. experienced a decline in under 21 drunk driving fatalities per 100,000 population.

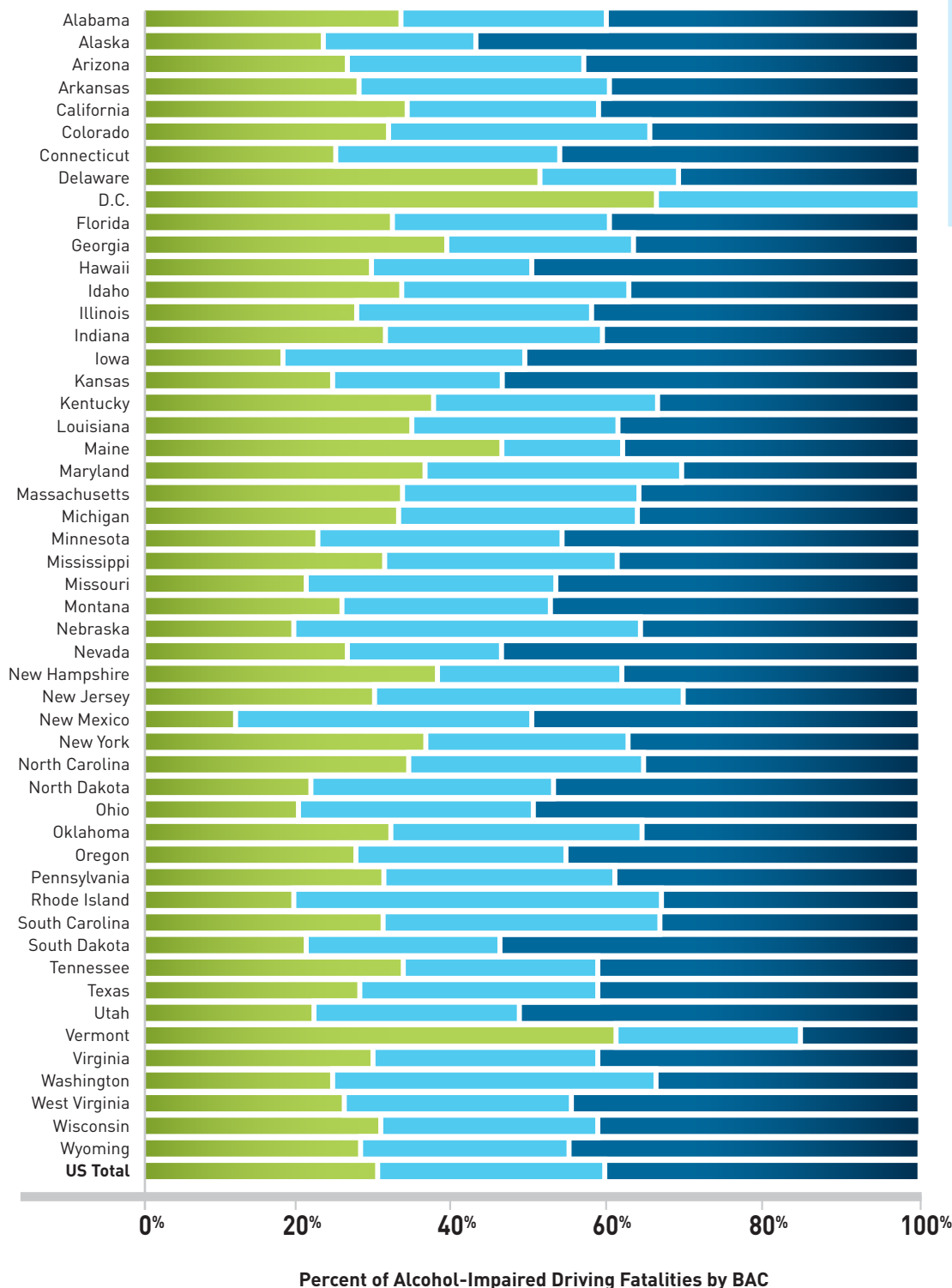


Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 10/16

# 2015 Fatal Drunk Driving Crashes Among Drivers with a Known BAC



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



Nearly 7 out of 10 drivers involved in fatal drunk driving crashes were hardcore drunk drivers.

Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 10/16



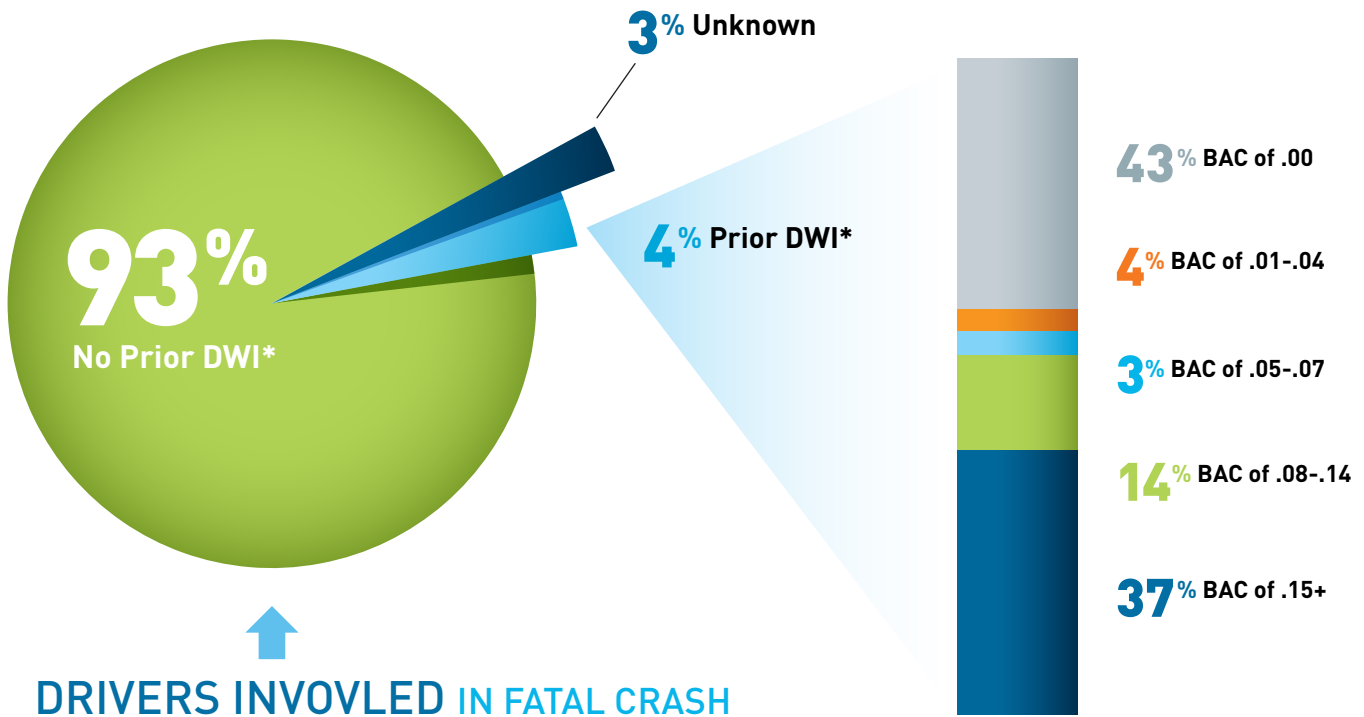
# Repeat Offenders Involvement in Fatal Crashes



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

Nearly 4 out of 10 drivers involved in a fatal crash with a prior DWI\* also had a high BAC at the time of the crash.

## REPEAT OFFENDERS BY BAC LEVEL



Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16

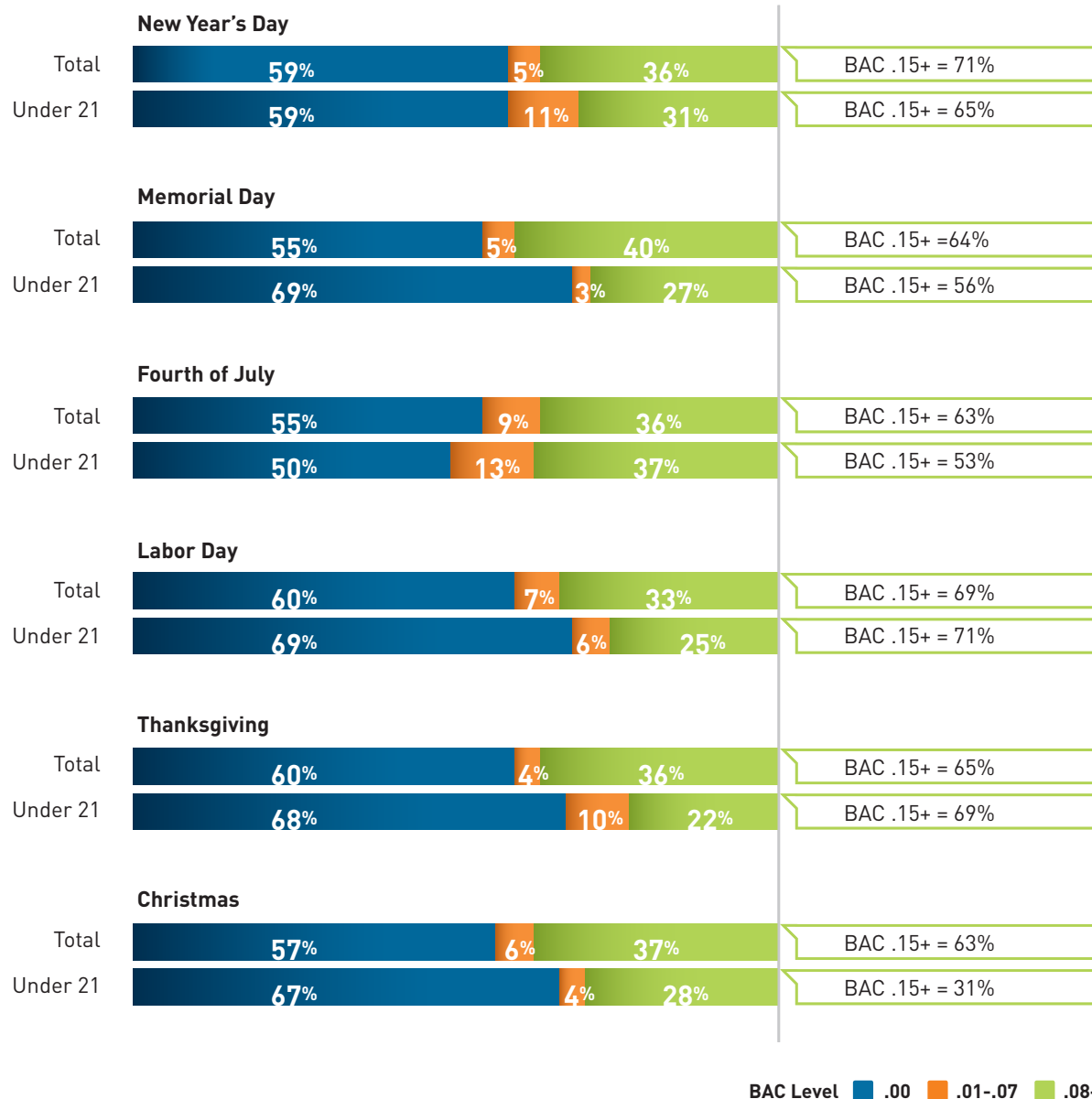
\* Prior convictions only for events occurring within 3 years from date of crash. Total may not equal sum of categories due to rounding.

# Holiday Traffic Fatalities by BAC Level




FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY

Drunk driving fatalities accounted for 36% of traffic fatalities during the 2015 holidays and drivers with a high BAC were involved in 66% of drunk driving fatalities.



Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/16

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.



---

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 population estimates which were used in this report.



FOUNDATION FOR  
ADVANCING ALCOHOL  
RESPONSIBILITY



[responsibility.org/blog](https://responsibility.org/blog)



[twitter.com/goFAAR](https://twitter.com/goFAAR)



[facebook.com/goFAAR](https://facebook.com/goFAAR)



[youtube.com/goFAAR](https://youtube.com/goFAAR)



[instagram.com/go\\_FAAR](https://instagram.com/go_FAAR)



[flickr.com/goFAAR](https://flickr.com/goFAAR)



[pinterest.com/goFAAR](https://pinterest.com/goFAAR)



[responsibility.org/get-the-facts](https://responsibility.org/get-the-facts)



BACARDI U.S.A., INC.

*Beam* SUNTORY



BROWN-FORMAN



Constellation Brands

DIAGEO



EDRINGTON



Pernod Ricard USA

2345 Crystal Drive  
Suite 710  
Arlington, VA 22202  
202-637-0077

**RESPONSIBILITY.ORG**