

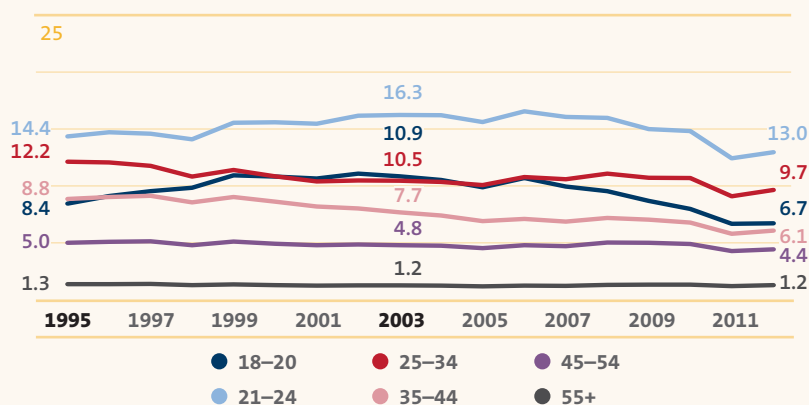
Driving Under the Influence

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is defined as operating a vehicle while impaired due to alcohol consumption, drug use, or both. However, most research concerns driving under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol-related DUIs are determined by a person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC). All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico define impaired driving as a person with a BAC of 0.08 or higher. Overall, the number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities has declined over the past decade. Declines in this area of victimization, changing societal attitudes toward impaired driving, and improved responses to victims have been attributed in part to the work of the victim services field—particularly the influence of Mothers Against Drunk Driving.^A

Trends

In 2012, the rate of individuals arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs was about **5 in 1,000 people**. Individuals age 21–24 are arrested for driving under the influence at a consistently higher rate than individuals in other age groups. While the rate of individuals arrested for driving under the influence has remained relatively stable for people age 25–35 and those 45 and older, rates for individuals age 35–44 have **declined by 31%** from 9 per 1,000 people in 1995 to 6 per 1,000 in 2012. Similarly, the rate of individuals arrested for driving under the influence has decreased **20%** since 1995 and nearly **40%** since 2006.^B

DUI Arrests by Age^B
rate per 1,000 people



Did You Know?

Only **1%** of drunk driving incidents result in an **arrest**.^D

Drivers age 18–25 are most likely to drive under the influence of illicit substances.^E

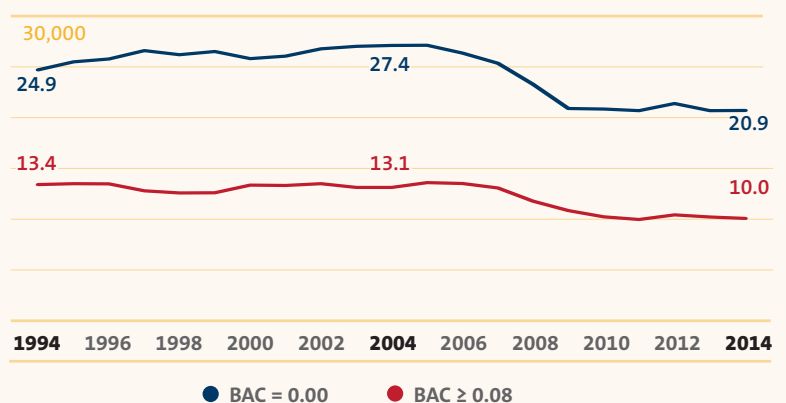
3x as many men are arrested for drunk driving as women.^F

74% of accidents involving alcohol-impaired occur at night.^G

2/3 of people will be involved in alcohol-related **motor vehicle accidents** in their lifetime.^H

While the number of fatalities from alcohol-related motor-vehicle crashes **declined 25%** between 1994 and 2014, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that more than **1/4 million individuals** were killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes over the past decade. Nearly 1/4 of all intoxicated drivers involved in fatal alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes were also under the influence of drugs.^C

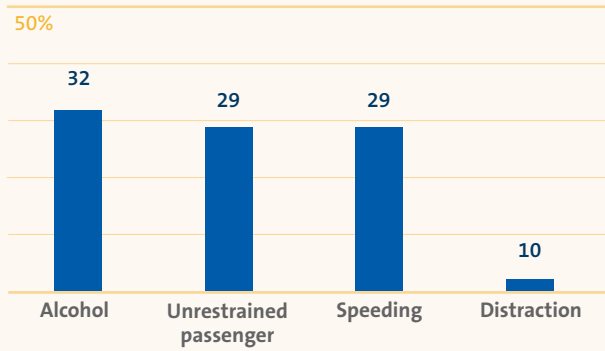
Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Crashes^C
by driver impairment, in thousands of fatalities



Current Data on Driving Under the Influence

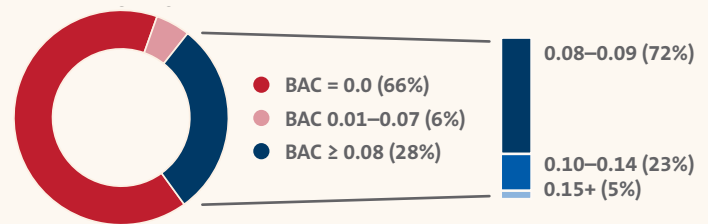
Of motor vehicle fatalities, alcohol-impaired driving contributes to 32%, 29% are linked to the absence of a seatbelt, 29% involve speeding, and 10% involve distracted driving.¹

Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes¹
involving various factors



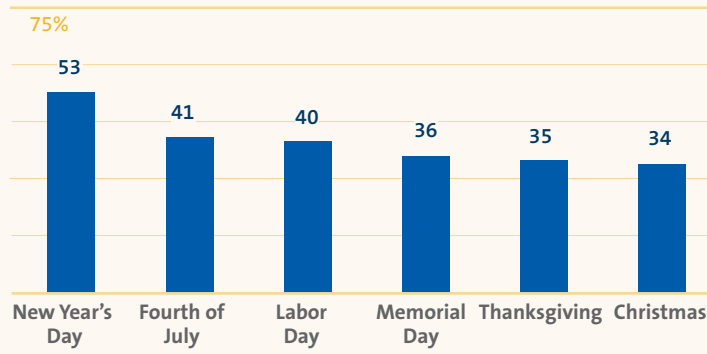
In 2015, 66% of driving fatalities were not related to drunk driving, 6% involved drivers with a BAC between 0.01 and 0.07, and **28% involved drivers with a BAC of 0.08 or higher.** Of drivers with a BAC above the legal limit, 5% had a BAC greater than 0.15, 23% were between 0.10 and 0.14, and 72% were between 0.08 and 0.09.¹

Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes¹
by driver BAC



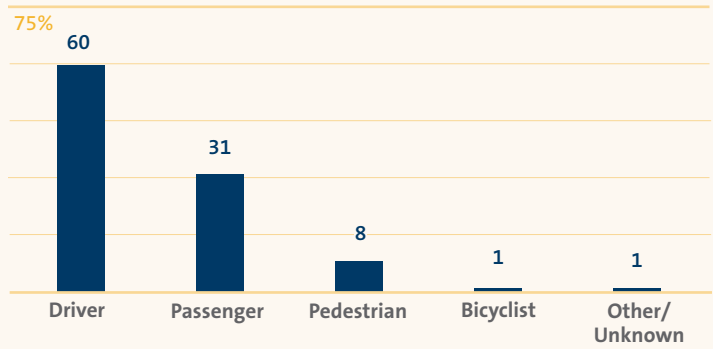
In 2014, alcohol-related crashes accounted for less than **40% of motor vehicle fatalities.** Many people presume there are more alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities on holidays as opposed to non-holidays. On New Year's Day, alcohol-related motor-vehicle crashes accounted for **53%** of fatalities. Fourth of July and Labor Day saw similar increases. However, no significant increase in alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities occurred on Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, or Christmas.⁶

Motor Vehicle Fatalities involving Alcohol Impairment⁶
by holiday



Over **90% of people killed** in alcohol-impaired driving crashes were one of the **drivers or passengers.** About 8% of fatalities include a motorcyclist or a pedestrian. And 1% of fatalities include a bicyclist.¹

Motor Vehicle Fatalities involving Alcohol Impairment¹
by person type



SOURCES

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