# Impaired Driving in the US: Progress and Research Needs

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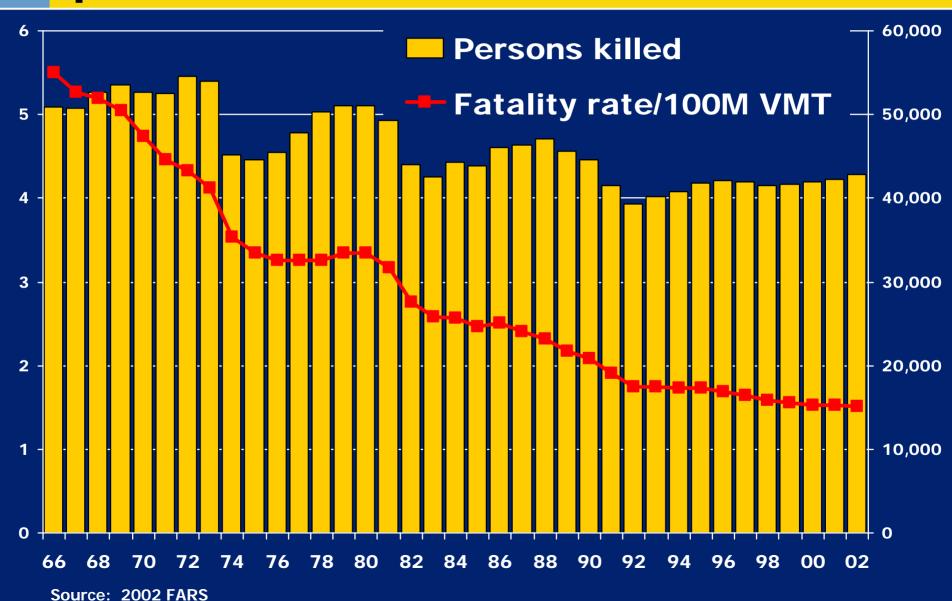
**Administrator** 

National Highway
Traffic Safety Administration

October 21, 2003



## Persons Killed and Rate per 100M VMT

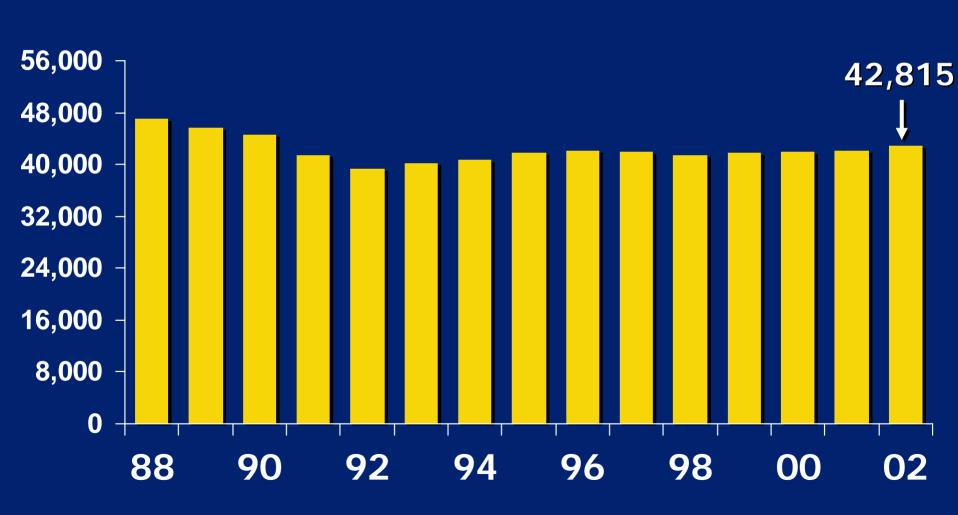


### Persons Killed and Injured in Crashes

	Υe	% Change	
	2001 2002		
Persons Killed	42,196	42,815	+1.5%
Persons Injured	3,033,000	2,926,000	-3.5%

**Sources: FARS, NASS GES** 

### Persons Killed in Traffic Crashes by Year



Source: FARS

#### Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes as a Leading Cause of Death in the United States, 2000

R	Cause of Death by Age							Years				
ANK	Infants Under 1	Toddlers 1-3	Young Children 4-7	Children 8-15	Youth 16-20	Young Adults 21-24	25-34	Other Adults 35-44	45-64	Elderly 65+	All Ages	of Life Lost <sup>1</sup>
1	Perinatal Period	Congenital Anomalies	MV Traffic Crashes	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms				
	13,918	447	567	1,681	5,873	3,982	6,716	16,520	137,039	593,707	710,760	23% (8,468,700)
2	Congenital Anomalies	MV Traffic Crashes	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Homicide	Homicide	Suicide	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease
	5,743	430	426	827	2,476	2,385	4,792	13,181	98,879	392,366	553,091	22% (8,091,669)
3	Other Symptoms	Accidental Drowning	Smoke Exposure	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Homicide	MV Traffic Crashes	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke
, and	3,639	427	202	489	1,911	1,900	4,274	6,757	15,967	148,045	167,661	<b>5%</b> (1,708,035)
4	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Homicide	Accidental Drowning	Homicide	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Suicide	Diabetes	Obstructive Pulmonary	Obstructive Pulmonary	MV Traffic Crashes
	572	323	200	431	794	788	3,916	6,562	14,140	106,375	122,009	<b>5%</b> (1,674,868)
5	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Nervous Disease	Nervous Disease	Accidental Poisoning	Accidental Poisoning	Heart Disease	HIV	Obstructive Pulmonary	Pneumonia	Diabetes	Obstructive Pulm Disease
	493	312	183	374	468	669	2,958	5,919	13,990	57,011	69,301	<b>4%</b> (1,414,309)
6	Homicide	Other Symptoms	Congenital Anomalies	Congenital Anomalies	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	HIV	Accidental Poisoning	Liver Disease	Diabetes	Pneumonia	Prenatal Period
,	349	228	173	330	443	519	2,437	4,663	12,428	52,414	63,548	<b>3%</b> (1,080,590)
7	Nervous Disease	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Homicide	Accidental Drowning	Other Symptoms	Other Symptoms	Accidental Poisoning	Liver Disease	MV Traffic Crashes	Alzheimer's	Alzheimer's	Suicide
	293	222	127	300	380	444	2,380	3,371	8,583	48,993	49,558	<b>3</b> % (1,032,765)
8	Pneumonia	Smoke Exposure	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Heart Disease	Accidental Drowning	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Other Symptoms	Homicide	Suicide	Mental Retardation	MV Traffic Crashes	Diabetes
	280	221	112	269	366	286	1,554	3,320	8,382	36,656	41,995	<b>3</b> % (970,832)
9	Septicemia	Nervous Disease	Heart Disease	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Nervous Disease	Nervous Disease	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Other Symptoms	Other Symptoms	Nephritis	Mental Retardation	Other Symptoms
	274	209	89	239	330	249	895	2,987	5,395	31,225	38,882	<b>2%</b> (825,216)
10	Other Respitory	Heart Disease	Other Symptoms	Metabolic Disorder	Oth/Unsp Nontransport	Accidental Drowning	Injury Intent Unk.	Stroke	HIV	Septicemia	Nephritis	Homicide
	254	163	75	174	322	221	679	2,599	5,381	24,786	37,251	<b>2</b> % (792,291)
ALL*	28,035	4,195	2,823	6,933	15,727	14,021	40,451	89,798	401,187	1,799,825	2,403,351	All Causes 100% (36,067,102)

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Data 2000

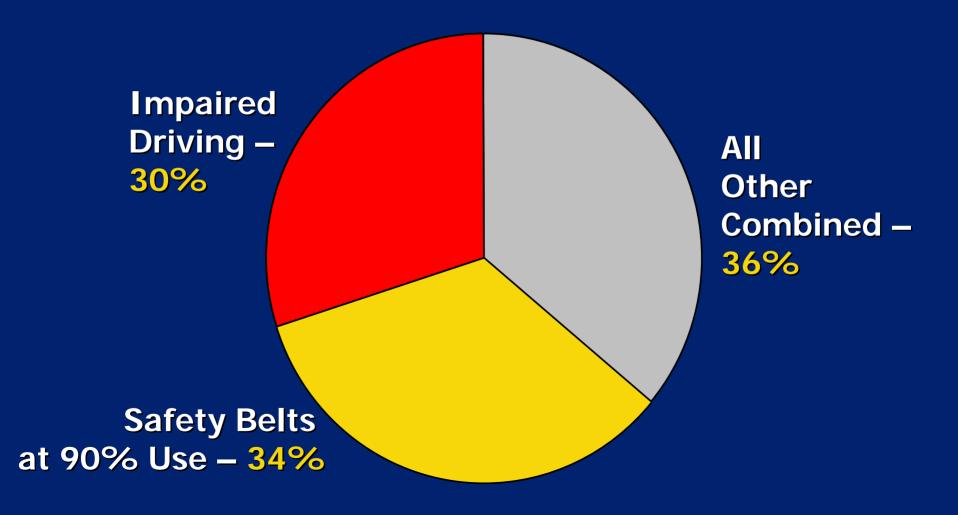
Note: Causes of death classification based on NHTSA (Revised 70 Causes of Death listing. \*Not a total of top 10 causes of death.

#### **Cost of Motor Vehicle Crashes**



- Total annual cost \$230.6 billion (2000)
- Highlights
  - Impaired driving –\$51 billion (2000)
  - Speeding –\$40 billion (2000)
  - Non-use of belts\$17 billion (2003)

# Predicted Lives Saved by Countermeasure



### Alcohol-Related Fatalities United States

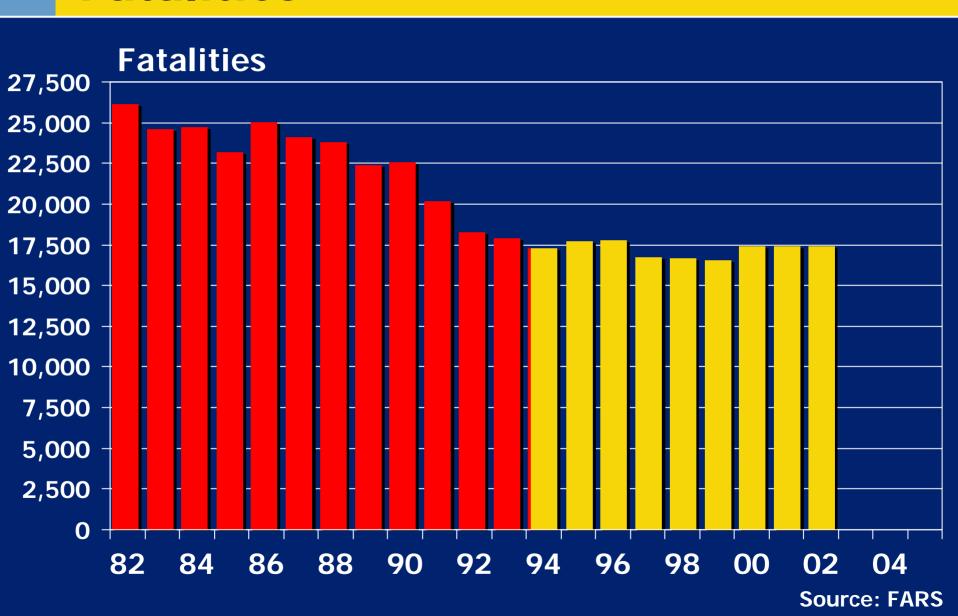
	Ye	%	
	2001	2002	Change
Total Alcohol-Related	17,400	17,419	+0.1%
Alcohol Fat/100M VMT	0.63	0.62	
0.01 <u>&lt;</u> BAC <u>&lt;</u> 0.07	2,542	2,401	-5.5%
BAC <u>&gt;</u> 0.08	14,858	15,019	+1.1%

Source: FARS

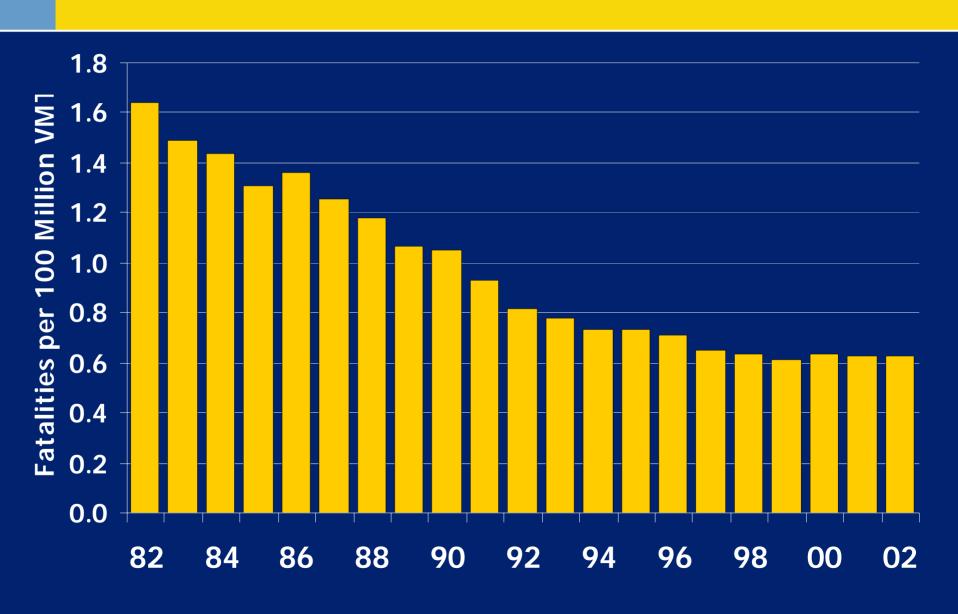
#### Impaired Driving

Not more than .53 Alcohol-Related Fatalities per 100M VMT by end of 2004

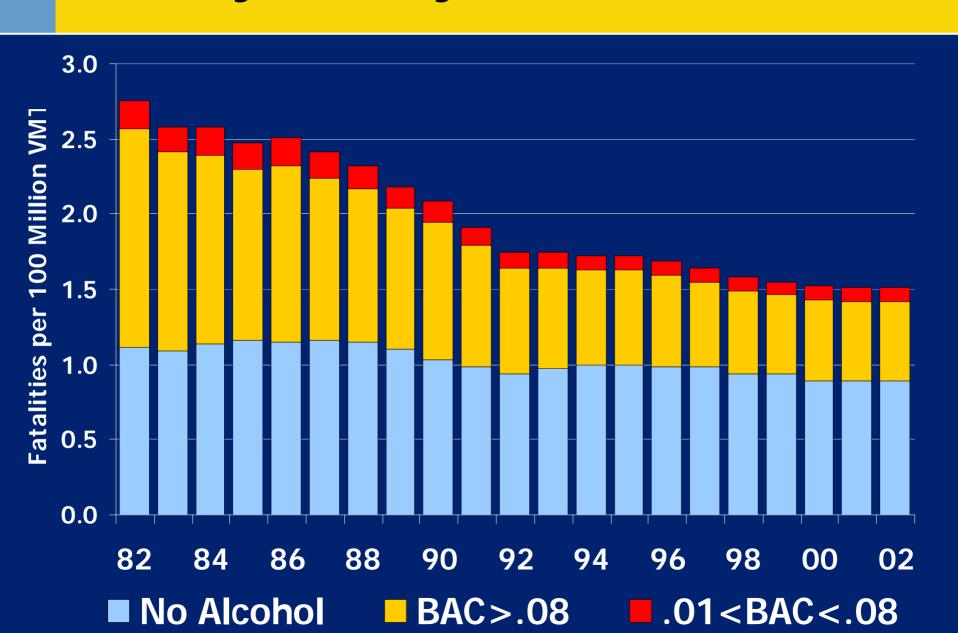
### Number of Alcohol-Related Fatalities



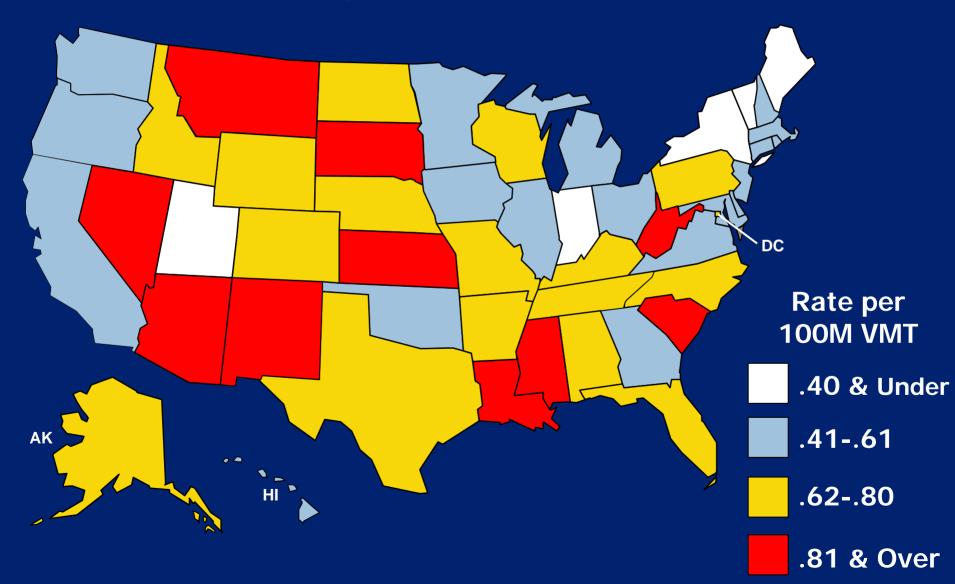
#### **Alcohol-Related Fatality Rate**



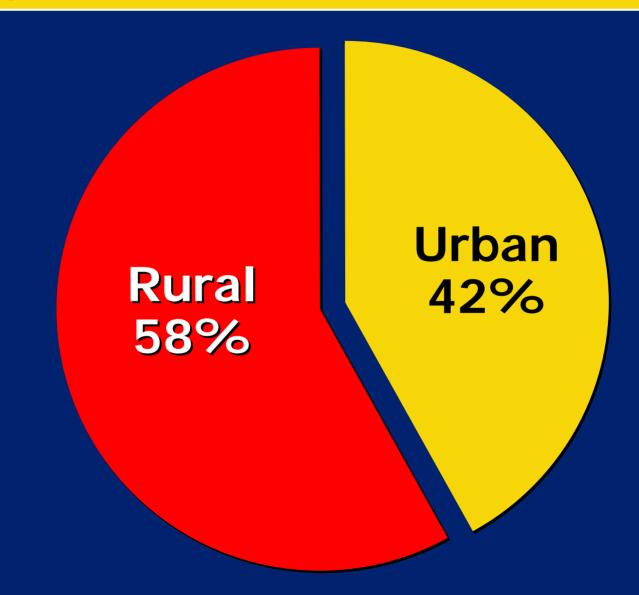
#### **Fatality Rate By BAC Level**



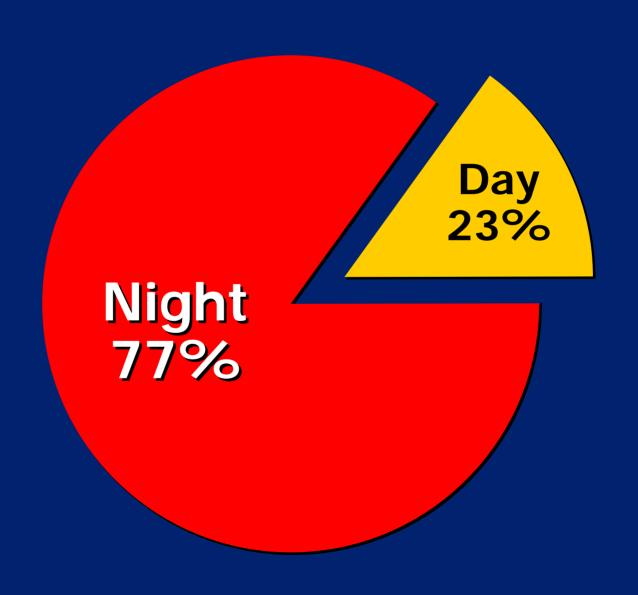
## Alcohol-Related Fatality Rate by State, 2002



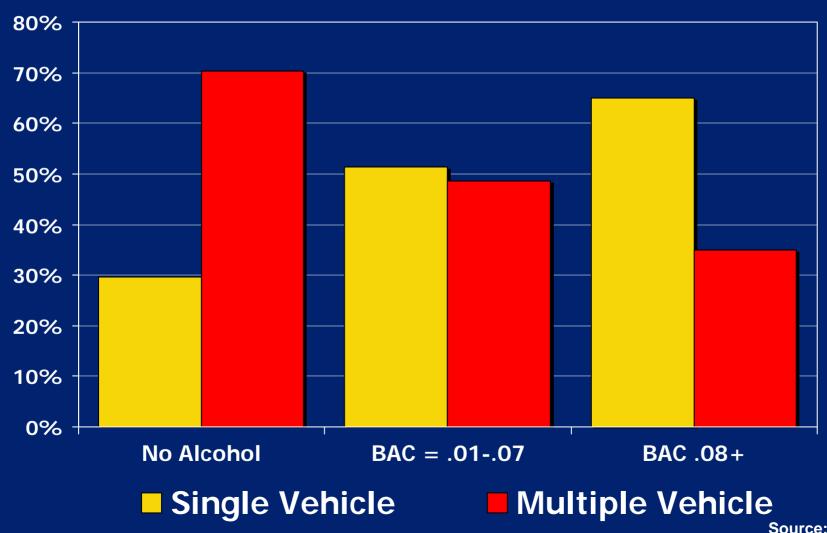
### Alcohol-Related Fatalities by Location, 2002



### Alcohol-Related Fatalities by the Time of the Day, 2002

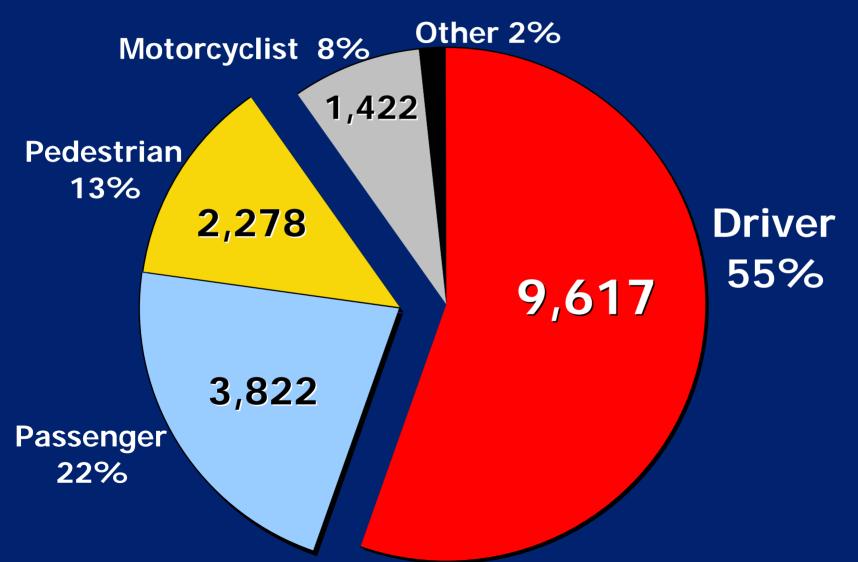


#### **Crash Type By Driver BAC**



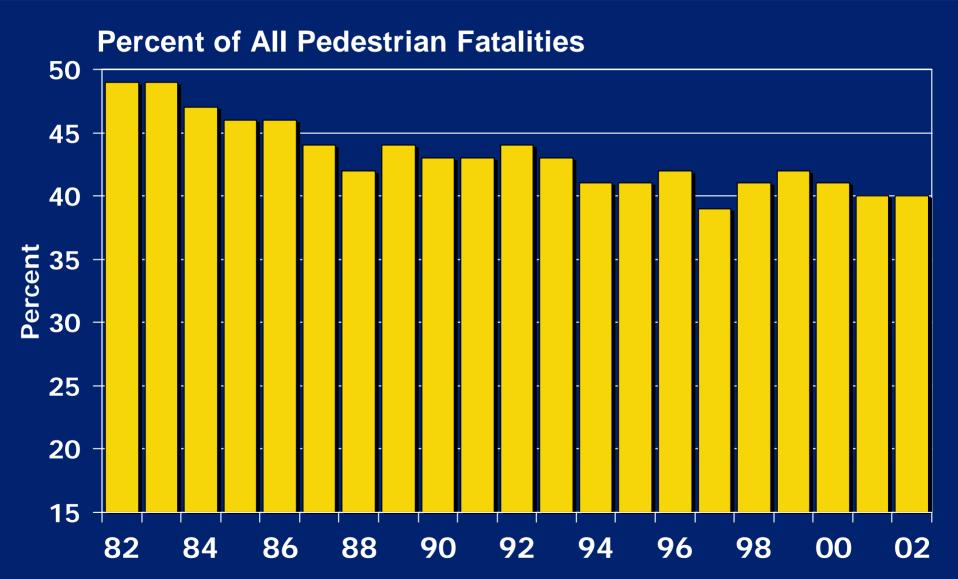
Source: 2002 FARS

## Fatalities in Alcohol-Related Crashes by Role, 2002



Source: 2002 Annual Report File

### Alcohol Involvement (BAC > 0) Among Fatally Injured Adult Pedestrians (14+ years)



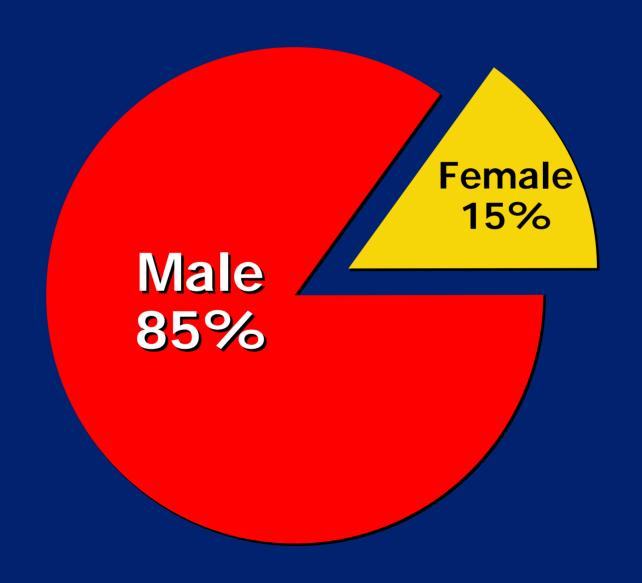
Source: 1982-2002 Final 2002 ARF FARS

## Proportion of Alcohol Involved Drivers in Fatal Crashes by Vehicle Type

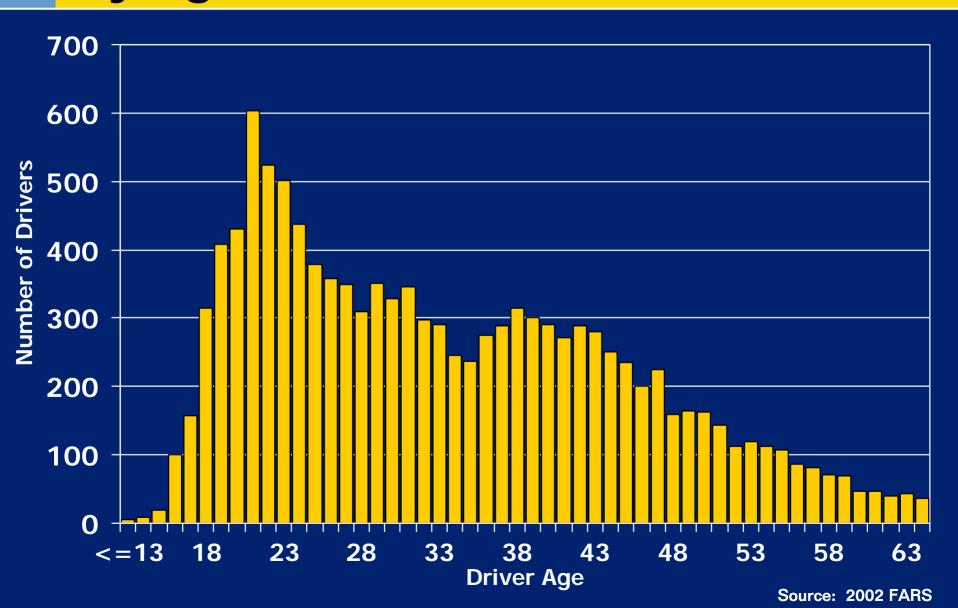
Vehicle Type	Year					
	98	99	00	01	02	
Pass. Car	26%	25%	28%	27%	27%	
SUV	26%	25%	26%	26%	26%	
Van	17%	17%	17%	16%	18%	
Pickup	30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	
Motorcycle	41%	40%	40%	37%	39%	

Source: FARS

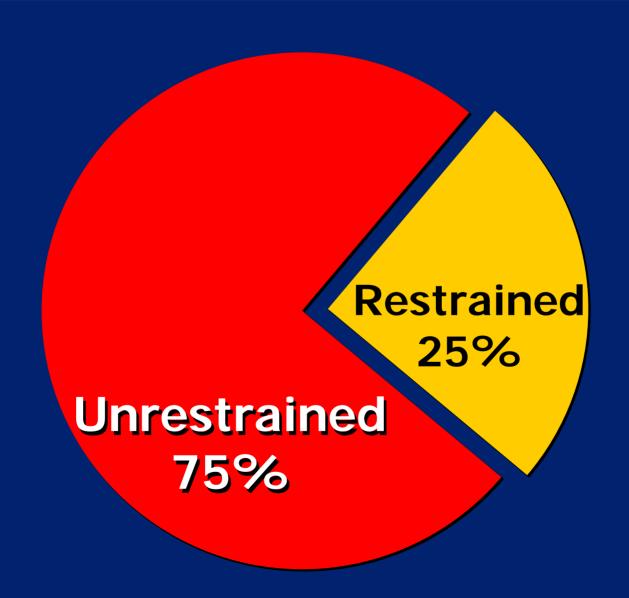
### Drivers With BAC .08 and Above by Gender, 2002



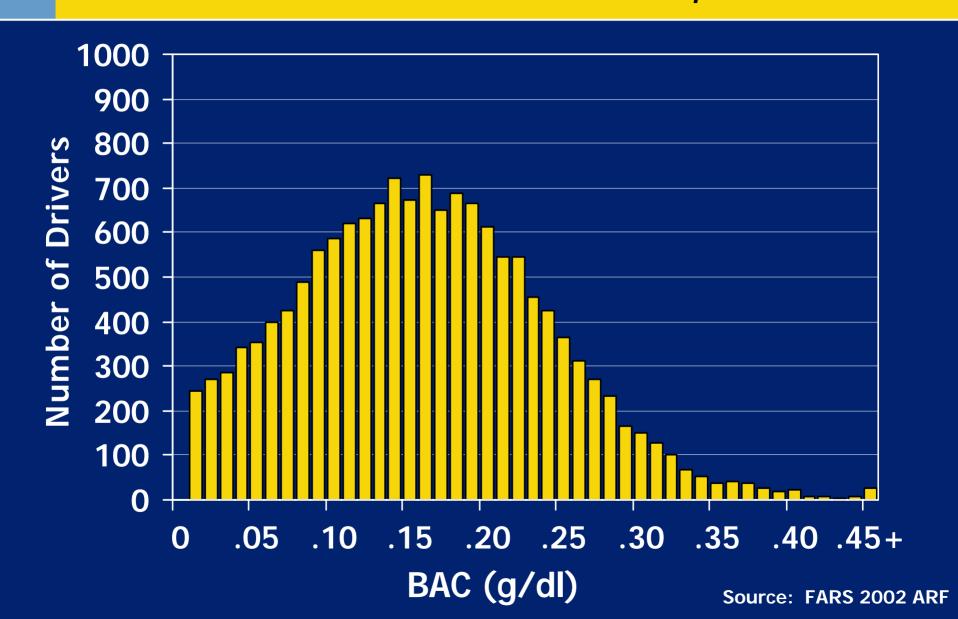
## Driver Fatalities (BAC .08 and Above) by Age, 2002



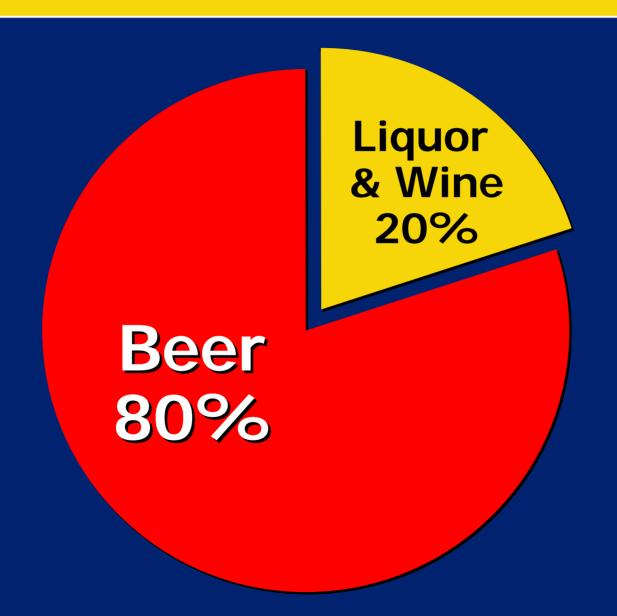
# Restraint Use Among Fatally Injured Passenger Vehicle Drivers in Alcohol-Related Crashes, 2002



#### BAC Levels for Alcohol Positive Drivers in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, 2002



### Alcohol Beverage of Choice: Drivers Arrested for DWI



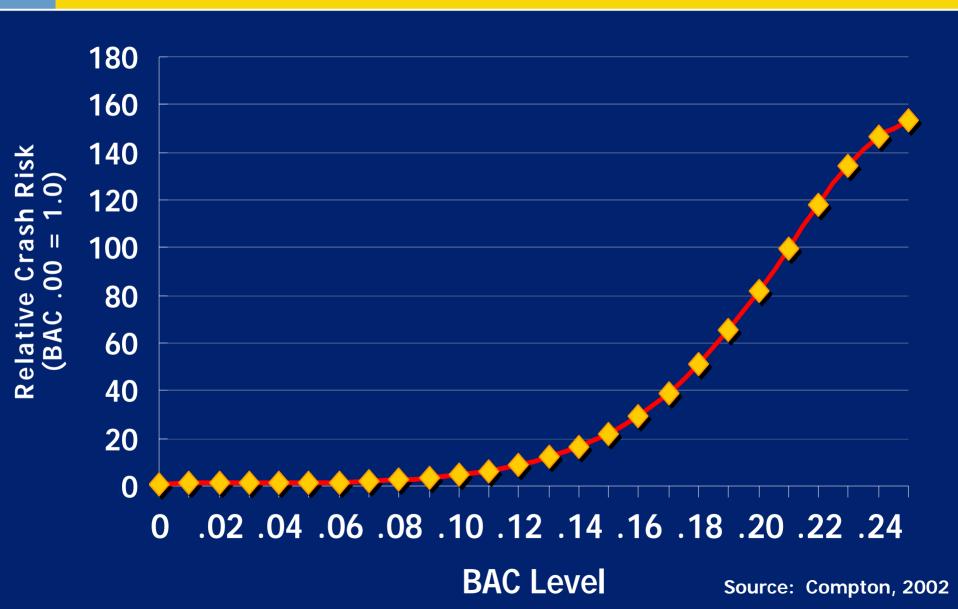
#### **Prior DWI Convictions**

In 2002, 1,343 fatalities occurred in crashes involving alcohol impaired or intoxicated driver(s) who had at least one previous DWI conviction within the past 3 years

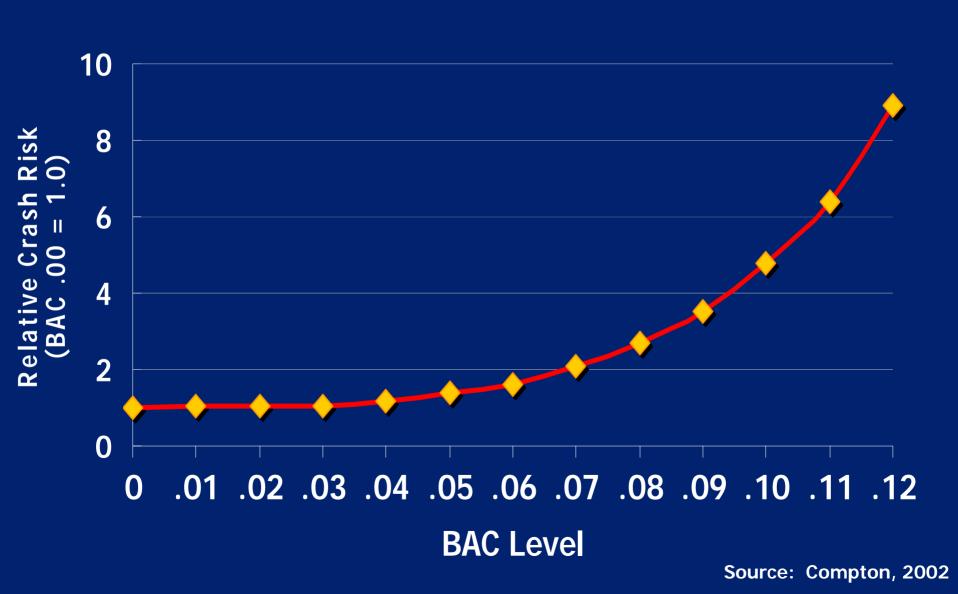
--- Accounting for about 7.7 % of all alcohol-related fatalities.

Source: FARS

#### Relative Crash Risk, 0-.24 BAC



#### Relative Crash Risk, 0-.12 BAC



## Strategies for Reducing Impaired Driving

Deploy High-Visibility Law Enforcement

Expand DWI Courts and Dedicated Prosecutors

Screening and Brief Intervention

#### Research Needs

- Epidemiological research
  - Socio-demographic characteristics and drinking patterns
  - Differences between high BAC drinkers, drivers, DWI arrestees, repeat offenders, and crash involved drivers
- Outcomes research
  - CM effectiveness
    - ◆ Legal sanctions
    - Education and training
    - ◆ Treatment

#### Legal Countermeasures

- License suspension/revocation
- Fines
- Insurance penalties
- Social stigma
- Ignition interlock devices
- Home detention

#### **Education and Training**

- Education/Training/Rehabilitation
  - School based programs
  - Driver education
  - Driver improvement/DWI school
- Social Marketing
  - Consequences
  - Social responsibility

#### **Treatment**

- Intake
- Program effectiveness
- Meshing program approaches with different populations



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