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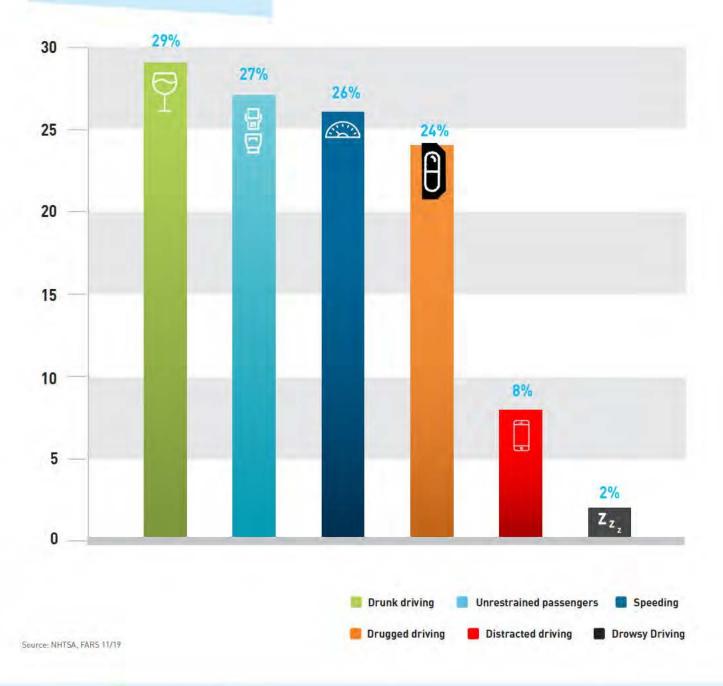
Dean Wilkerson, JD, MBA, CAE

Executive Director, American College of of Emergency Physicians

Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2018 Included a Variety of Factors



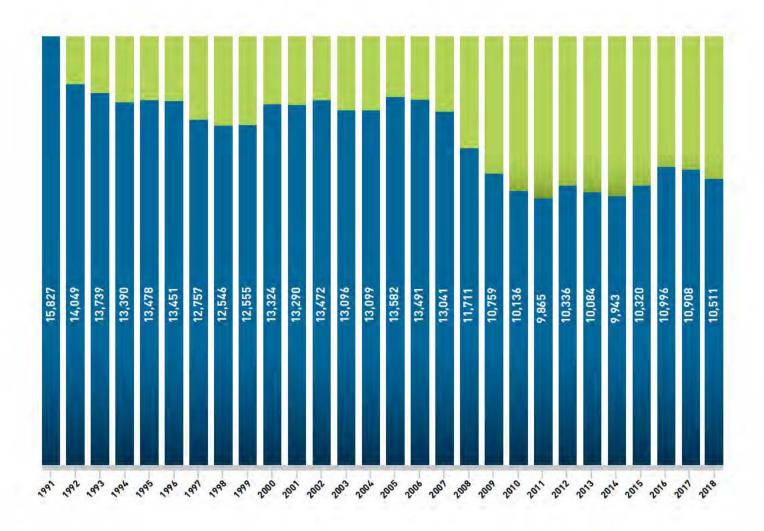
Drunk, drugged, distracted, drowsy, or a combination are forms of impaired driving and are dangerous and preventable.



Saving Lives for Over 25 Years



Since the inception of Responsibility.org in 1991, nearly 100,000 lives have been saved.



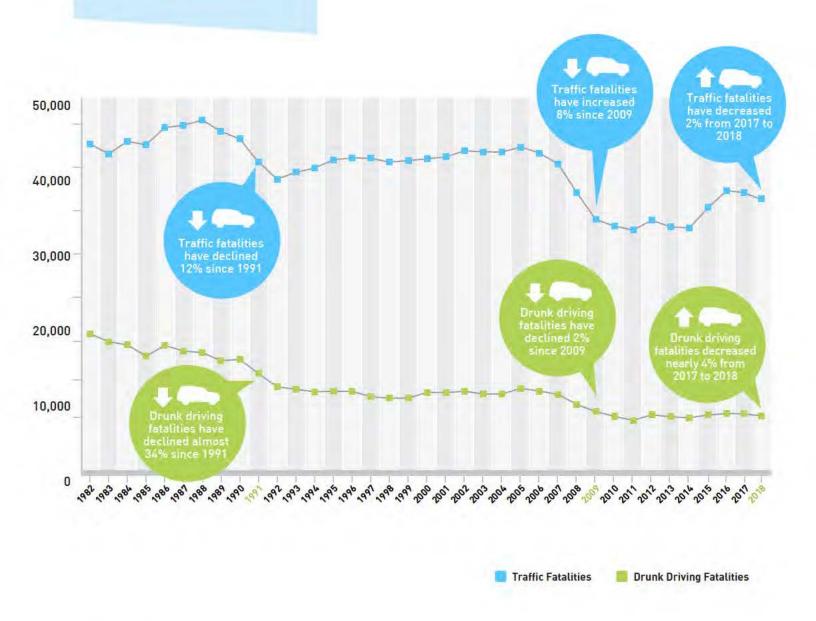
Lives Saved Drunk Driving Fatalitles

Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/19

Motor Vehicle Fatalities: 1982-2018



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

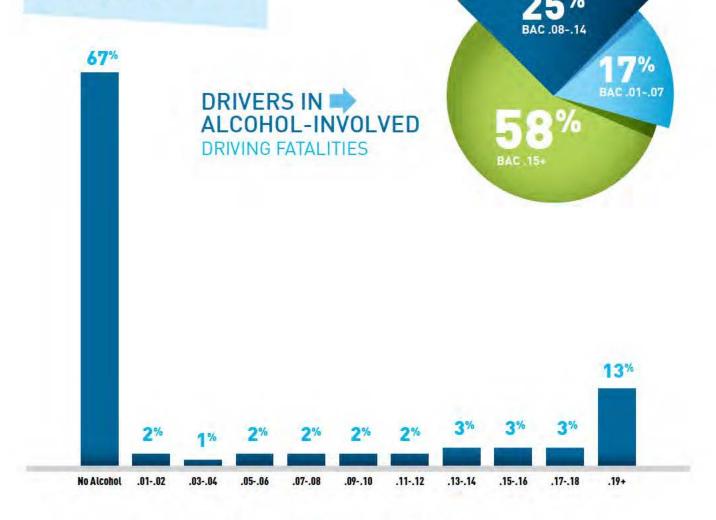


Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/19

Percent of 2018 Driving Fatalities by BAC Test Result



In 2018, drunk driving accounted for 29% of all traffic fatalities. Nearly sixty percent of alcohol-involved fatal crashes involved high BAC drivers.

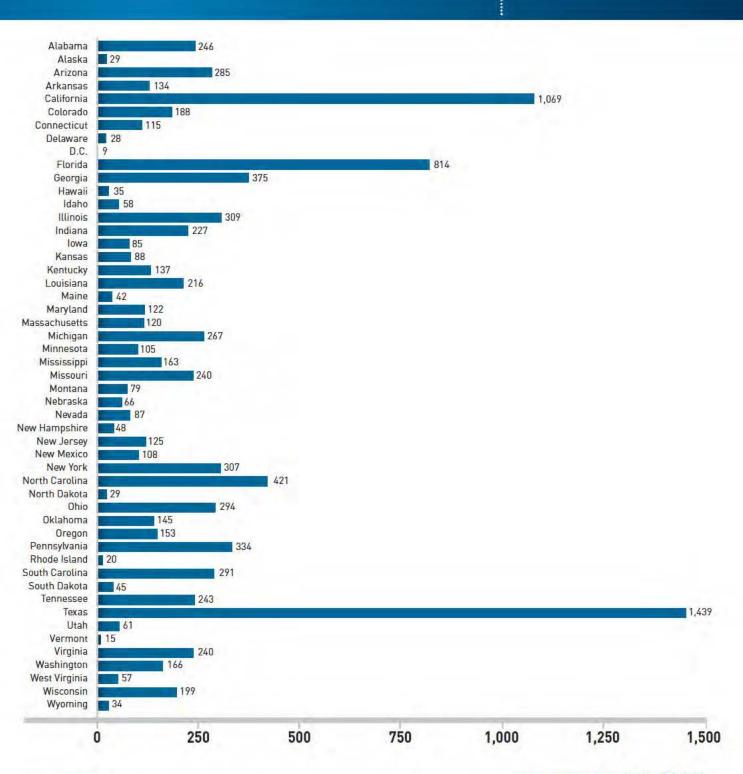




Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 11/19 Total may not equal the sum of categories due to rounding.

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2018

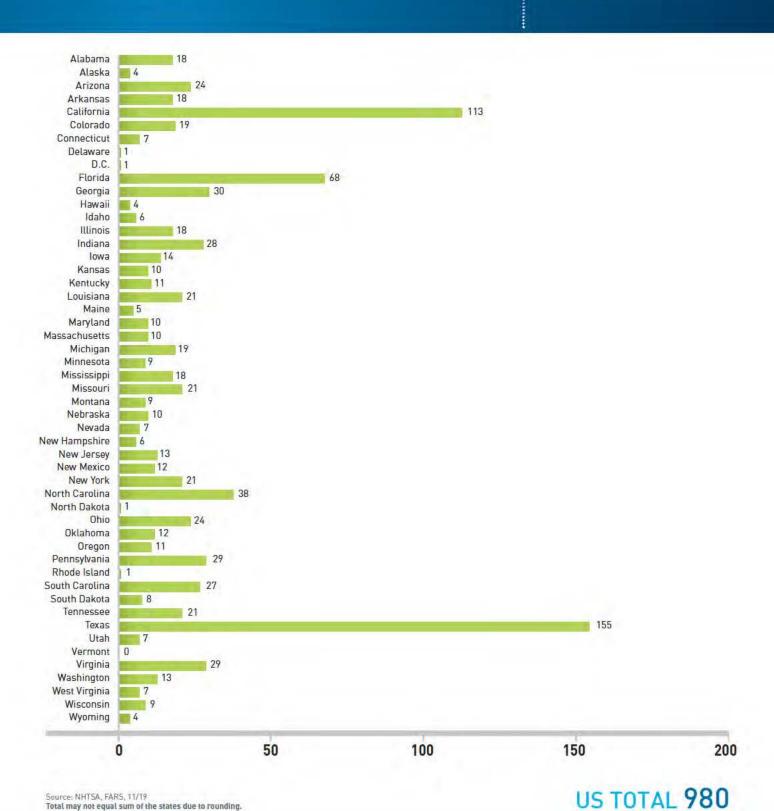




Source: NHTSA, FARS, 10/19 Total may not equal sum of the states due to rounding. **US TOTAL 10,511**

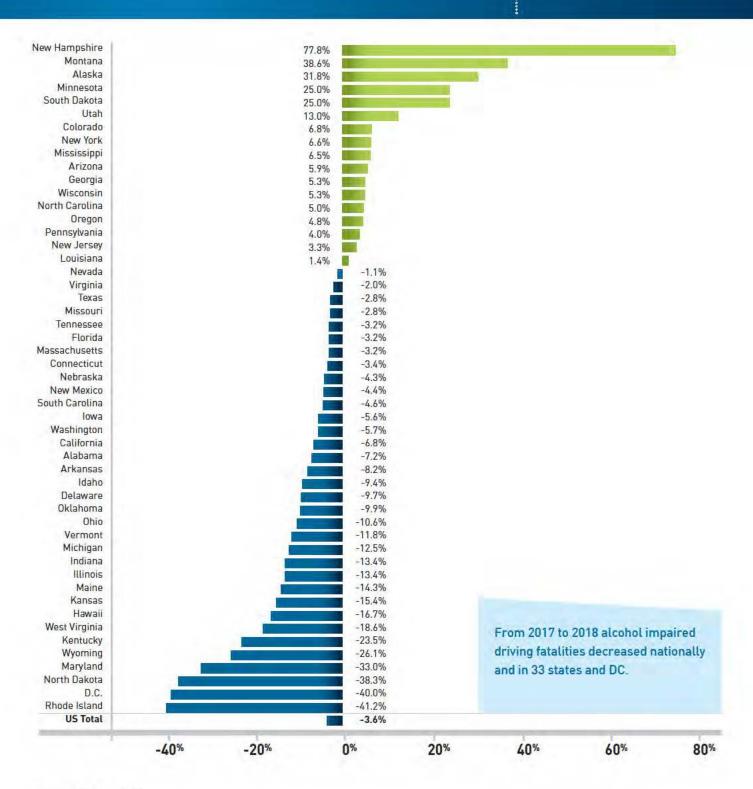
Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatality Data 2018





Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2017 to 2018

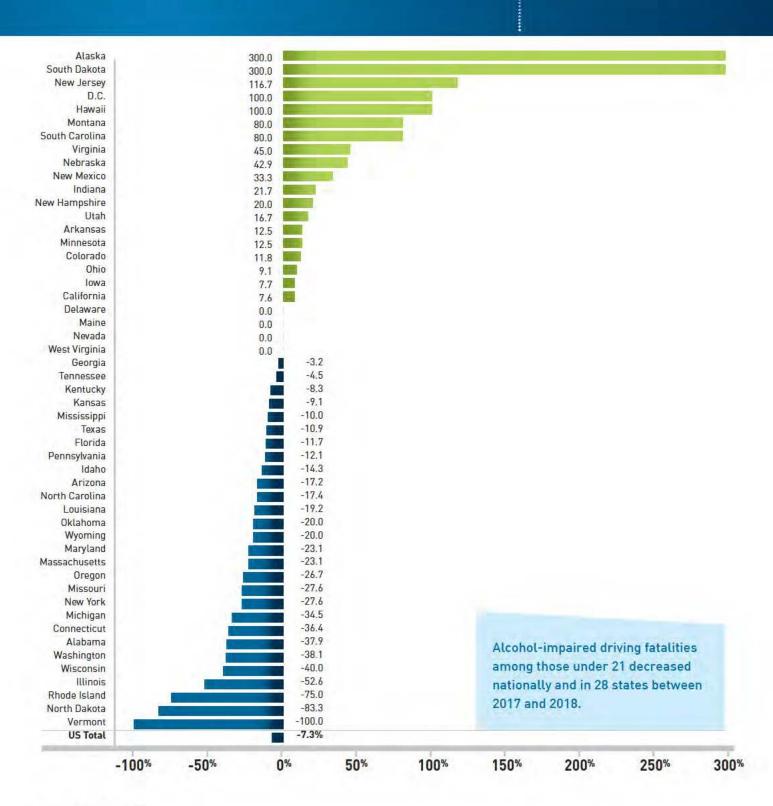




Source: NHTSA, FARS, 11/19

Under 21 Percent Change in Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities from 2017 to 2018





Source: NHTSA, FARS, 11/19

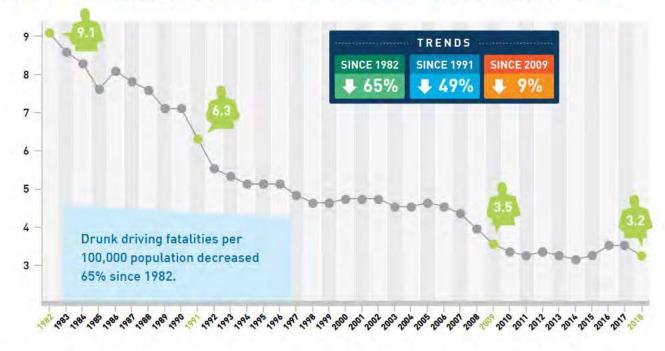
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2018



TOTAL ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES



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



Top Chart - Source: NHTSA/FARS, 10/19 Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 11/19

Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities 1982-2018



UNDER 21 ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES



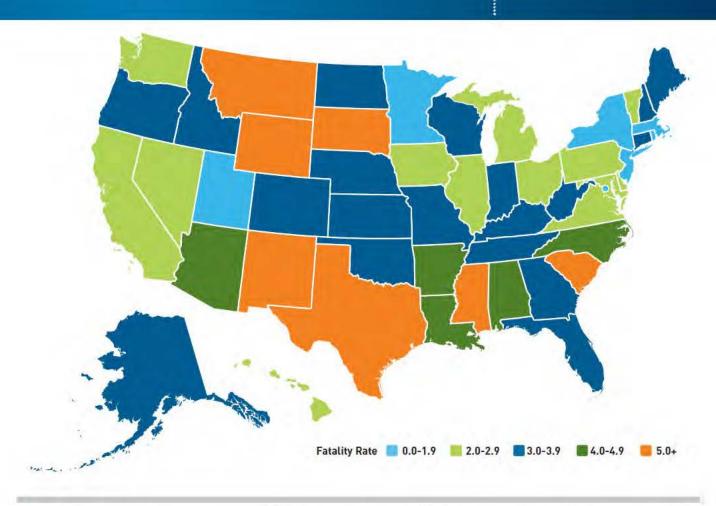
RATE OF UNDER 21 ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FATALITIES PER 100,000 POPULATION



Top Chart - Source: NHTSA/FARS, 11/19 Bottom Chart - Source: NHTSA, FARS and U.S. Census Bureau, 11/19

2018 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Per 100,000 Population by State





In 24 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.

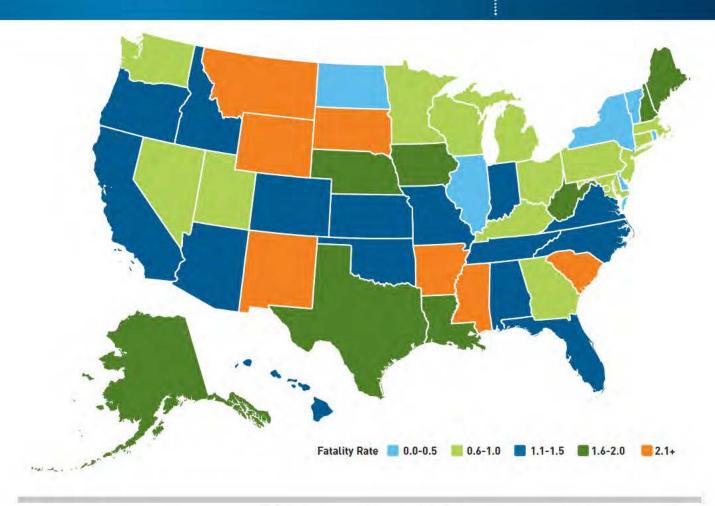
Alabama	5.0
Alaska	3.9
Arizona	4.0
Arkansas	4.4
California	2.7
Colorado	3.3
Connecticut	3.2
Delaware	2.9
D.C.	1.3
Florida	3.8
Georgia	3.6
Hawaii	2.5
Idaho	3.3
Illinois	2.4
Indiana	3.4
lowa	2.7
Kansas	3.0

Kentucky	3.1
Louisiana	4.6
Maine	3.1
Maryland	2.0
Massachusetts	1.7
Michigan	2.7
Minnesota	1.9
Mississippi	5.5
Missouri	3.9
Montana	7.4
Nebraska	3.4
Nevada	2.9
New Hampshire	3.5
New Jersey	1.4
New Mexico	5.2
New York	1.6
North Carolina	4.1
North Dakota	3.8

Ohio	2.5
Oklahoma	3.7
Oregon	3.7
^D ennsylvania	2.6
Rhode Island	1.9
South Carolina	5.7
South Dakota	5.1
Tennessee	3.6
exas	5.0
Jtah	1.9
/ermont	2.4
/irginia	2.8
Vashington	2.2
West Virginia	3.2
Visconsin	3.4
Vyoming	5.9
J.S. Total	3.2

2018 Under 21 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Per 100,000 Population by State





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.

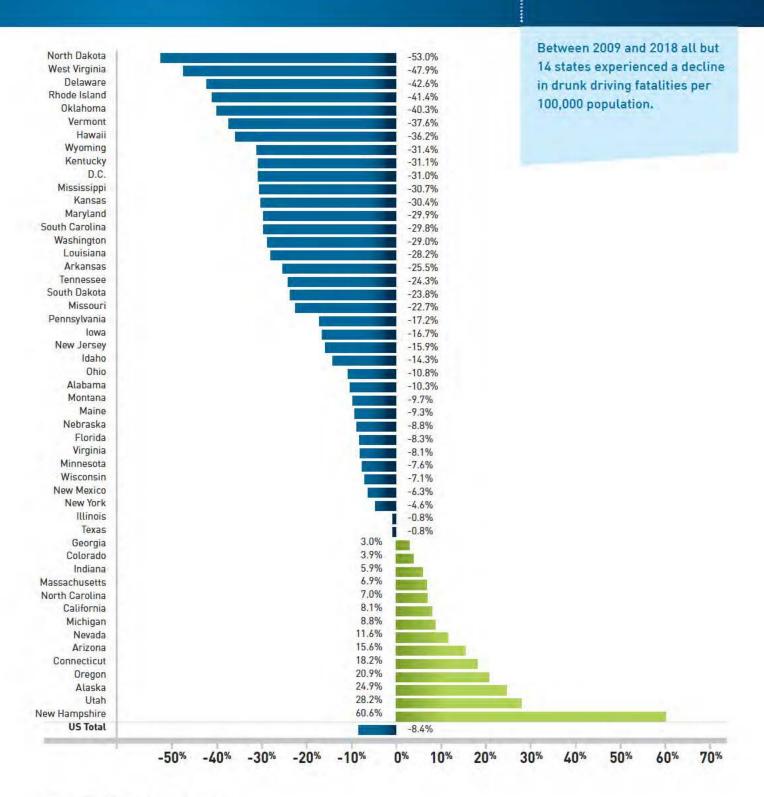
Alabama	1.4
Alaska	1.9
Arizona	1.2
Arkansas	2.2
California	1.1
Colorado	1.3
Connecticut	0.8
Delaware	0.4
D.C.	0.6
Florida	1.4
Georgia	1.0
Hawaii	1.2
Idaho	1.2
Illinois	0.5
Indiana	1.5
lowa	1.6
Kansas	1.2

Kentucky	0.9
Louisiana	1.7
Maine	1.7
Maryland	0.6
Massachusetts	0.6
Michigan	0.7
Minnesota	0.6
Mississippi	2.2
Missouri	1.3
Montana	3.3
Nebraska	1.8
Nevada	0.9
New Hampshire	1.9
New Jersey	0.6
New Mexico	2.1
New York	0.4
North Carolina	1.4
North Dakota	0.5

Ohio	0.8
Oklahoma	1.1
Dregon	1.1
Pennsylvania	0.9
Rhode Island	0.4
South Carolina	2.1
South Dakota	3.2
Tennessee	1.2
Texas	1.8
Utah	0.7
/ermont	0.0
/irginia	1.3
Washington	0.7
West Virginia	1.6
Wisconsin	0.6
Wyoming	2.6
US Total	1.1

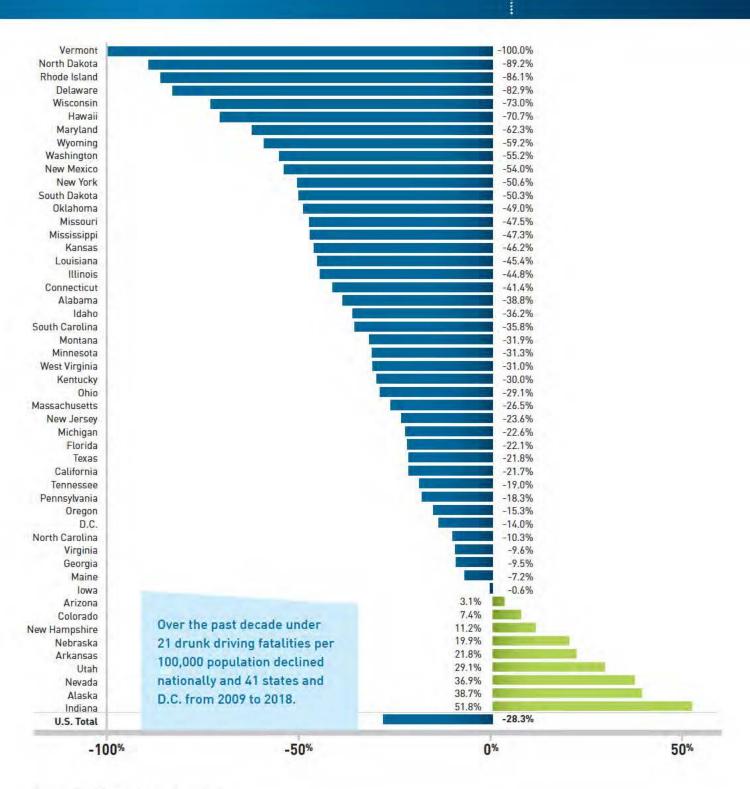
Percent Change in Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2009 to 2018 by State Rank





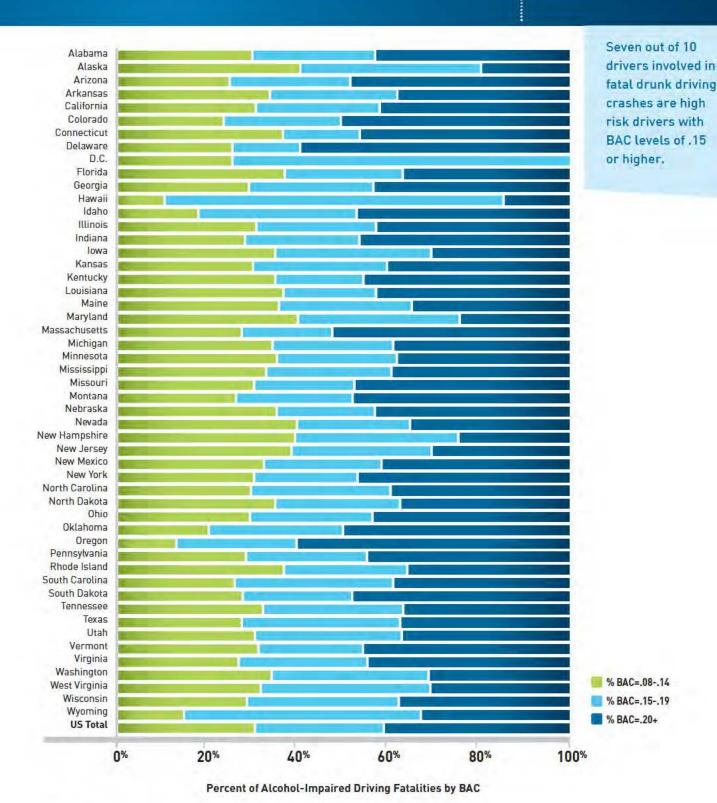
Percent Change in Under 21 Drunk Driving Fatality Rates from 2009 to 2018 by State Rank





2018 Fatal Drunk Driving Crashes Among Drivers with a Known BAC



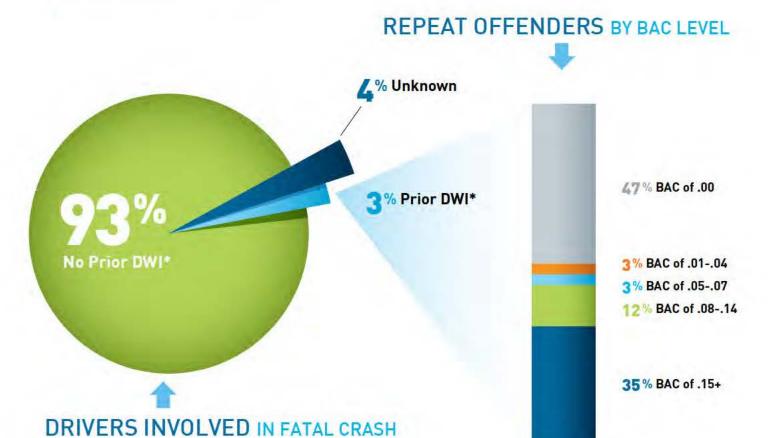


Source: NHTSA, FARS ARF of Drivers with Known BAC, 11/19

Repeat Offenders Involvement in Fatal Crashes



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.



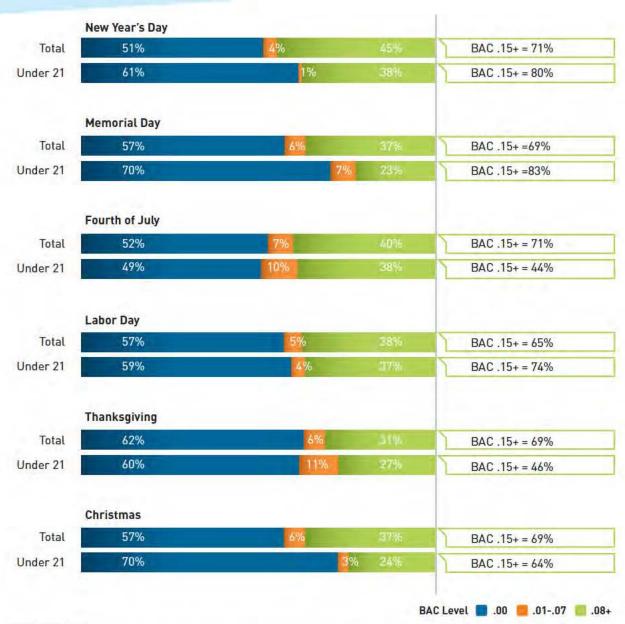
Source: NHTSA, FARS, 11/19

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

Holiday Traffic Fatalities by BAC Level



Drunk driving fatalities accounted for 37% of traffic fatalities during the 2018 holidays and drivers with a high BAC were involved in 69% of drunk driving fatalities.



Source: NHTSA, FARS, 11/19

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.

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 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 alcoholimpaired 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 alcoholinvolved 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, 48 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 3.2 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 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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