Tools for Addressing Repeat DUI Offenders

Lifesavers 2017
Monday, March 28, 2:15-3:45 p.m.
Moderator:
Anne T. McCartt, retired, Senior Vice President, Research, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety

Speaker on DUI Courts:
Richard Vlavianos, Judge of the Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin

Speakers on 24/7 Sobriety Programs:
Beau Kilmer, Co-Director, RAND Drug Policy Research Center
James Fell, Principal Research Scientist, National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago
Motor vehicle crash deaths and deaths per billion vehicle miles traveled
1950-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crash deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2015: 11.2 per billion
35,092 deaths
We are seeing historical increases in crash deaths

• 2015 increase of 7.2 percent was largest in nearly 50 years
  – Increases across almost all types of deaths, e.g., passenger vehicle occupants, pedestrians, male/female, alcohol-impaired driving deaths

• Estimated crash deaths in Jan-Jun 2016 increased by 10.4 percent compared with Jan-Jun 2015
  – Fatality rate per billion vehicle miles increased from 10.5 to 11.2

• In preliminary estimates of 2016 crash deaths, National Safety Council reported deaths totaled 40,200, up 6 percent from 2015 and the first time crash deaths have exceeded 40,000 since 2007
Year-to-year percent changes in motor vehicle crash deaths per billion vehicle miles traveled and unemployment rate

1951-2015

Crash deaths per billion vehicle miles traveled

Unemployment rate
Achieving continued progress in reducing drunk driving has been challenging
Number of crash deaths involving at least one driver with BAC ≥ 0.08 percent, 1982-2015
Percent of crash deaths involving at least one driver with BAC ≥ 0.08 percent, 1982-2015
Percent of weekend nighttime drivers with positive alcohol test in national roadside surveys
NHTSA, 2015

- **1973**: High percentage of positive BAC
- **1986**: Moderate percentage of positive BAC
- **1996**: Moderate percentage of positive BAC
- **2007**: Low percentage of positive BAC
- **2013-14**: Low percentage of positive BAC

**Definitions**
- **positive BAC**: Drivers with a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) ≥ 0.08 percent
- **BAC ≥ 0.08 percent**: Indicates a positive blood alcohol test result.
NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, 2015: Alcohol-impaired Crashes

Distribution of BACs for Drivers With BACs of .01 g/dL or Higher Involved in Fatal Crashes, 2015

Source: FARS 2015 ARF.
NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, 2015: Alcohol-impaired Crashes

Previous 5-Year* Driving Records of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by BAC, 2015

- Previously Recorded Crashes
- Previously Recorded DWI Convictions
- Previously Recorded Speeding Convictions
- Previously Recorded Suspensions or Revocations

<table>
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<th>Previously Recorded DWI Convictions</th>
<th>Previously Recorded Speeding Convictions</th>
<th>Previously Recorded Suspensions or Revocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.00</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.01-.07</td>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15+</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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Source: FARS 2015 ARF
* FARS recorded previous driving records up to 3 years prior to the date of the crash in FARS 2014 and earlier.
Section 405(d) impaired driving incentive grant funds available to states with 24/7 programs

- Law must require all drivers convicted of DUI to receive restricted driving privileges for at least 30 days, for example, suspended license, ignition interlock installation
- State must have law or program that authorizes court or other agency to require DUI offenders to totally abstain from alcohol or drugs, using twice-a-day testing, continuous transdermal monitoring, or other NHTSA-approved method
- Law or program must have statewide applicability
- Qualifying states receive 3 percent of available Section 405 funding
- 6 states qualified for funding in FY 2017