

Table 3.93

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-95

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,716	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,858	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,716	16,580	40.7	24,136	59.3	3,480	8.5	13,100	32.2
1995	41,798	17,274	41.3	24,524	58.7	3,710	8.9	13,564	32.5

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.